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No. 165.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1910.

NEW CASTLE SOCIALIST SEDITIOUS LIBEL TRIAL ON

Porter Denies Motion of Attorney for Defendants to Have Indictment Quashed.

TO BE DRAWN TODAY

Courtroom Jammed — Corporation Lawyers in Background — Warren to Attend Trial.

(Special to The Call.)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 13.—The trial of G. H. McCarty, F. M. Hartman, Charles McKeever and William White, charged with being guilty of seditious libel, began here this afternoon. The courtroom was jammed with workers anxious to hear the development of the case against the men who have fought valiantly for the workers through the columns of Solidarity and the Free Press.

The defendants were represented by attorneys Charles Mehard, George Shearman, of New Castle, and John Warren, of Pittsburgh.

The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Thomas Hickey, assisted by James Gardner, city attorney, with the corporation attorney acting in the background.

Attorney Mehard made a motion at the opening of the trial for the quashing of the indictment. He made his motion firmly, taking up many technical reasons for the quashing of the indictment. He argued that the indictment was not an offense against common or statute law. There was no malice implied in them, he said. He also contended that a person has the right to say anything he believes responsible for actual damage.

Mehard reviewed the strike in the tin pointing out the lawlessness on the part of the steel corporation. He made a fine argument in defense of the workers organizing into one big union and vowing to abolish tyranny.

District Attorney Gardner answered Mehard by citing a number of old English decisions in support of his contention that common law was violated, and that if the defendants don't like the law of this country they should get out of it.

STILL ADVISING

Roosevelt Tells Immigrants to Be Good Citizens — They Kiss His Hands.

LONDON, June 13 (by wireless from the steamship Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, via Crookhaven, June 12.)—Roosevelt was the chief figure in a noteworthy scene in the steerage Sunday afternoon, when he attended a Catholic service held for 1,000 immigrants, Russian and Galician Poles. The immigrants, surrounding an altar, draped with the American flag, chanted a litany and then Roosevelt spoke briefly, the priest interpreting.

Roosevelt welcomed his hearers to America and gave them some good advice on the necessity of avoiding friction with strangers upon landing. He exhorted them to be mindful of the duties of citizenship and to respect the rights of women. At the end of his remarks the immigrants crowded about him, trying to kiss his hand.

Later, at a service in the second cabin, at which a German priest officiated, Roosevelt spoke in similar vein to a gathering of Germans, who cheered his remarks.

The ex-President, accompanied by the ship's captain, inspected the staterooms on their comfort and convenience. He said it was to be hoped that the immigrants might eventually be quite comfortable and that their place be taken by the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

PINCHOT A SOCIALIST?

Forester Says Power of Money Controls Both Old Political Parties.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—Gilford Pinchot, deposed chief forester, and former Secretary of the Interior, James R. Garfield returned here today from St. Paul, where he addressed the Roosevelt Club Saturday night. Pinchot was emphatic in his denials of an attempt to launch a new political party.

PETTY FINE FOR CORDAGE BRUISER

Magistrate Disregards Evidence Against Brute Employed to Crush Workers.

John O'Brien, one of the strong-armed men employed by the American Manufacturing Company, Noble and West streets, Greenpoint, known as the cordage trust, who was arrested as the result of the complaint made to Police Inspector Sweeney, as reported in The Call, for assaulting Edward Strausky, a striker, was yesterday fined \$10 by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Bedford avenue court.

Strausky was hit with a brick on the forehead and the under lip and the wounds are still on his face. The first three days after he was assaulted he could not speak, and even now he speaks with great difficulty. The company's lawyer has tried to turn the case against Strausky, and statements were made that he had a brick in his hand and that he was hit by one of the strikers for daring to talk to a strikebreaker. Higginbotham fined the prisoner \$10.

Very few strikebreakers went to work yesterday morning, as most of them leave the shop as soon as the strikers talk to them and persuade them to leave the plant. One of the strikebreakers who deserted the shop stated at the strike headquarters yesterday that last week the few strikebreakers the company succeeded in getting through a scab employment agency had to go from department to department, as they had to do all the work of all grades. One day, he said, they worked in the tar room, the next they were sent to the polishing room and then on the dock to unload the boats—did not work two days in the same department.

None of the strikers went to work yesterday and the report of the company that the strike is called off was emphatically denied by the strikers. Benefits were paid out to the strikers yesterday. Miss O'Reilly, who was appointed by the Brooklyn Central Labor Union to take charge of the finances of the strike, was on the job yesterday and she brought in the following donations: A check for \$50 from the Inside Electrical Workers' Union, \$10 from the United Hat Trimmers of Greater New York, and \$1.50 from a delegate to the Central Labor Union.

Committees to solicit funds will now be sent out under her direction and it is expected that money will come in from all sources. The Women's Trade Union League, the United Hebrew Trades and the Central Federated Union have also taken up the fight of the strikers and it is expected that the company will be compelled to grant the demands of the workers.

The strikers yesterday denied their having any connection with the beating up of Abraham Straub, near the strike headquarters, after coming out from a general meeting of the June mill workers. "There was no meeting on Sunday," said Organizer Tolkoft to a Call reporter, "and none of the strikers participated in the fight. A man was beaten up near the hall, but he was drunk and was beaten by drunks who came from the same hall."

PLUMBER KILLED BY FALL.

Edward Powers, a plumber, at work on the new station of the New York Central railroad, at 48th street and Park avenue, fell from a slippery scaffold forty feet to the tracks, yesterday. He was pronounced dead by Dr. Warheim, of the Flower Hospital. Powers was thirty-five years old, and lived at 115 West 19th street.

HAMILTON CROWNED KING OF AVIATORS

Red-Headed Skylark, Wings Way to Philadelphia and Returns in Brilliant Fashion.

Charles K. Hamilton, the little red-haired acrobat of the upper air, flew to Philadelphia and back again yesterday. He lifted his biplane over Governors Island at 7:45 a.m., and at 6:40 p.m. returned to the spot from which he started.

The flight to Philadelphia was made without mishap. Straight as a pike on the wing, Hamilton sailed over cities, rivers and farms, winging an unsurveiled course. At 9:25 a.m. he was shaking hands with Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, eighty-six miles from Governors Island.

His luck failed him on the journey home, or he might have beaten Paulhan's record for uninterrupted flight—117 miles, London to Litchfield. Fifty-three miles from Philadelphia he lost his bearings, mistaking a green patch of Jersey for Staten Island, and simultaneously two of the eight cylinders of his engine coughed and quit work. He dropped into the clutch of a swamp near South Amboy, and it was hours before repairs could be made, and the aviator could escape the immense crowd that swarmed from the Jersey town.

As it was, his actual flying time for the 172 miles was 209 minutes, and he fulfilled to the letter his contract with the New York Times to make a round trip from New York to Philadelphia within twenty-four hours. Glenn H. Curtiss, the first man in this country to make long-distance calls in a flying machine, said he considered Hamilton's achievement the greatest in the history of aviation; unsurpassed in that Hamilton struck out a course for himself, without land route to help him, and accomplished the feat with such accuracy that he kept to the second on the schedule he had laid out.

Few men have received the kind of reception that Hamilton got when he dropped out of the clouds last evening. Along the Battery the waterfront of lower Brooklyn, the edge of Staten Island and the Jersey shore the piers and seawalls were black with people. Thousands of them had waited for hours, swayed by rumors that came from the Amboy swamp. On Governors' Island, at the aviation grounds, a thousand chins were turned skyward.

All the weariness of the long wait and the impatience and the damp chill of the evening were forgotten when an officer with powerful field glasses suddenly threw up his hand and whooped like a Comanche. He was a gray and dignified officer, but he prouetted like a soubrette. His yell was echoed over the wide expanse of sand that the government has built up from the sea. There was a scurry toward the water side. People stumbled blindly in the tricky sand, fell, picked themselves up and ran on.

He came so fast that a few seconds after the officer spotted him the aeroplane was discernible to the naked eye. You saw, painted against the gray mists of Staten Island over the Kill von Kull, a blur. It might have been the tiniest puff of smoke. Ten seconds more and it was a wide-winged bird, a bird with its head tucked out of sight. On it came, in a line a quarter of a mile south of the Statue of Liberty, 400 feet above the bay. In another flash of time you made out the clean lines of the planes and you could see Hamilton crouched over his steering wheel.

As the air currents frisked above the water they dipped the aeroplane to the left and right. It overcame the grace of the flight. While still over the bay, but rapidly nearing the seawall of Governors' Island, Hamilton shut off power. The propeller ceased its faint droning, revolved slowly for a few times and the machine commenced to drop, slowly at first, then faster. Hamilton set the motor working just long enough to reverse the propeller and make sure of an easy landing.

With yells exploding all around him, he dropped his biplane to the sands in a long sweep as a gull dives. The bicycle wheels thumped the ground, the aeroplane bounced a foot or two, and then ran along without a jar for less than fifty feet. Curtiss, watching like a hawk, threw up his hands.

"By God, that was good!" he said. The crowd engulfed the little man and gave him no chance to climb out of the machine and stretch his cramped limbs. The greatest airship fight in America had ended in triumph.

MARYLAND BATHED IN WHISKY.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—After pouring rain for a week, it poured whisky in Baltimore county last night. Good old Maryland rye streamed out of 2,000 barrels down the hill over Pastures and potato patches to Gwynns Falls, which flows by the suburban towns which dot the line of the Western Maryland railroad. For miles and miles the odor of whisky filled the atmosphere. The cause of it all was the collapse of a nine-story warehouse of the Gwynnsbrook Distilling Company, near Owings Mills. From the effect of the recent heavy rains, which undermined the foundations,

IS CITY RAILWAY ROUNDING UP SCABS?

Employment Rooms Opened on Fourth Ave.—Two Thousand Signed Up. Call Reporter Gets Information.

Do the lords of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company expect a big strike on its lines in New York this summer, or is it simply getting ready to eliminate a large number of its men who see the necessity of organization, and are putting forth efforts toward that end among the street railway men of the city?

These are the questions that are being asked by hundreds of people who stood and watched the long line of men at 433 Fourth avenue all day yesterday, awaiting their turn to walk in and fill out application blanks for jobs.

A little advertisement in the New York World Sunday brought thousands of men who were apparently anxious to work. Up until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon more than 2,000 men had signed applications.

There were as many as 600 in line at one time, and several "cops" were in evidence "to preserve order."

Among the job-hunters there were men of all types. Some were well-dressed, with white collars and soft hands, and jovial faces. They looked as if they were "out after a piece of easy money," without regard as to how it might be obtained.

A Call reporter overheard a conversation between two fellows of this type.

"Run Into 'Em."

The subject was street car strikes. One of them told the other fellow, and he did not care who heard him, that if he were "on the front end" of a street car, and a crowd of strikers attempted to stop it, he would simply put on more power and "crash into the mob and get rid of a few 'em."

He spoke as if he felt assured that anything he would do in the interest of some powerful street railway company would "go."

From what could be gained from conversations along the impatient column, many of them actually expected to be employed as strikebreakers. They did not care where, provided there was some money in sight.

Any Scabbing Objection?

Inside the employment room, which was on the first floor, there were five tables. A young, well-dressed man with a cigar in his mouth was in charge.

In an easy, businesslike manner he handed each man as he entered the door at the direction of a "cop" that stood at the entrance an application blank upon which many questions were asked.

After inquiring into the street railway experience of the applicant, the last two bosses that employed him, his address and a few other questions "for reference," it wound up with this question: "Do you object to work where there is a strike on?"

In conversation with one of the men who signed one of the blanks the Call reporter was told by this applicant that he made no statement to the last question on the list and the man in charge insisted upon an answer, and he put down the word "No."

No Name Revealed.

There is no name at the head of the application blank. The only indication that the men are to be used on the city railway is the advertisement in the World and the large sign above the employment room, which reads: "City Railroad Men Wanted."

It is believed that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is getting uneasy on account of the spirit among its employees for organization and is taking this method of crushing it out before it gets too strong. It is said several hundred of the workers are organized and these new men are going to replace several hundred others who are aggressive among their fellow workers.

The new move, at any rate, is being watched with much interest by those closely connected with the labor movement of New York city.

DISCUSS MINERS' TROUBLES.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 13.—Troubles of the 12,000 mine workers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who returned to work last week, after a long strike, were discussed at a meeting of the conciliation board here this afternoon, but as the grievances of the men have not been officially placed before the board, no action was taken. The members are, however, ready to take up the matter if the miners and the company officials cannot reach an agreement.

MURRAY TELLS OF CRIMES ON BORDER

American Jailed With Mexican Refugees by Wilkie to Please Tyrant Diaz.

By JOHN KENNETH TURNER. (Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The story of how the United States government puts its machinery in motion illegally to suppress public meetings on behalf of imprisoned political refugees in this country was detailed today before the house rules committee, which is taking evidence to determine whether or not Congress shall investigate the whole matter of the persecution of the enemies of Diaz in this country.

John Murray, secretary of the Political Refugee Defense League, an American, but one of the victims, told of how he and four other Americans were secretly arrested in San Antonio last October, placed in jail incommunicado, denied bail, legal service and communication with the outside world with the purpose of intimidating them and preventing them from carrying on their agitation.

At the end of four days Murray was released without a scrap of evidence of any sort being brought against him. He attempted to secure redress through the civil courts, but Chief Wilkie, who ordered his arrest, succeeded in evading service.

In addition to detailing his own experience Murray brought evidence of numerous cases of Mexican liberals who were arrested in different parts of Texas and held in some instances as long as sixteen months without any evidence of crime being found against them. In one or two cases Federal Judge Maxey, of Texas, denounced the unlawful and criminal acts of the officials who were in collusion with the agents of Diaz, but the hounding of Mexican patriots continued, Murray said, unabated.

MEXICAN REVOLT SPREADS RAPIDLY

EL PASO, Tex., June 13.—A dispatch from Mexico City early this morning announces the spread of Diaz's troubles. It reads:

With Indians warring in Yucatan, the Mexican government now faces other troubles. The Indians in the state of Chiapas are on the warpath over grievances as a result of the confiscation of lands, and bandits in Vera Cruz are wrecking trains and driving the people from the country to the towns. A dispatch to the Mexican Herald from Tapachula, Chiapas, says:

"Officials here are excited as a result of the shooting of a prominent Mexican lawyer here by Indians, the attempted murder of a surveyor and the further threats to assassinate within a specified time many of the most prominent district officials and resident landholders."

It is rumored about the city and along the line of the Pan-American railway that a number of officials of the state and department government have been notified that they will be shot. The warnings came by letter, and in each instance a time was set within which the killing will take place.

Farmers, both native and foreign, are fleeing with their families from the district below here on the Vera Cruz At Itzamo railway, and particularly from the vicinity of Rivas, Isla and Juanita, as a result of robberies.

Bandits under the leadership of Santanon, a famous chief and outlaw, are in the neighborhood of Isla, and the residents of the district, fearing further attacks and depredations by the band, are leaving the country. Among those who have hurried from the vicinity with their families are the Isla brothers, of Isla, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cameron, of Omeoche. The Isla families have gone to Vera Cruz and the Camerons to Mexico City. Conductors and passengers on the southbound trains for the isthmus report that nearly all of the residents within many miles of the scene of the Belis Vista robbery and murder of Robert Voight, an American planter, which occurred May 30, are hurrying to Santa Lucrécia and other larger cities for protection. The robbery of several native planters has been reported.

Roules arrived from Jalapa at Rivas and have since been scouring the country in that neighborhood. Another company of rurales is working near Sanborn Station, a district infested with bandits and rubber thieves.

One rural was killed in an engagement near Juanita. He is said to have been shot from ambush by the Santanon gang. His body was riddled by bullets, and the bandits escaped with the rural's horse and arms. A detachment of rurales was driven into a district where they were forced to leave their horses in order to follow the bandits, and as a result lost eleven animals.

An attempt was made to wreck the southbound passenger train on the Vera Cruz At Itzamo line at Isla. A heavy bar of iron had been placed on the track and a train traveling at high speed would surely have been derailed. The attempt to wreck the passenger train was discovered.

LABOR "LEADERS" DEFEND ACTION IN ENDING OF YONKERS STRIKE

MAN HUNT ON

Desperado Who Killed Sheriff Still at Large in Mountains.

SHELburne Falls, Mass., June 13.—All paths leading from Monroe Mountain are guarded by armed men today with orders to shoot Silas Phelps, slayer of Sheriff Emmett Haskins, of Claremont, should he fall to surrender when sighted. Phelps is in hiding on the mountain, but because of his desperate character, and the fact that he is known to be well armed, he will be permitted to stay there until hunger drives him out, when, it is hoped, he will be captured. The shooting of the sheriff followed an attempt to arrest Phelps. Previously he had stabbed and possibly fatally wounded Superintendent Fenner, of the Rampage Paper Works, by whom he was employed. When the sheriff went to his house to arrest him Phelps bolted the door. Haskins kicked it down, and was shot and killed.

BELIEVE CHARLTON ALSO MURDERED

Italian Detectives Find Evidence Which Points to Double Crime. Spoloff Remains Calm.

COMO, Italy, June 13.—Convinced that there can be little progress made in unraveling the mystery of the murder of Mrs. Mary Scott Charlton until the part alleged to have been played in the crime by Porter Charlton, the missing husband, is determined, the police today began a second dragging of Lake Como, and started, also, to dig up the ground around the Villa Legnazzi, near Moltrasio, which the Charltons occupied.

The lake is being dragged in the belief that if Charlton, too, was murdered, his body was probably thrown into the lake, as was that of his wife. Not in years has there been a murder in Italy in which the police were as divided in their views as in the Charlton crime. This difference of opinion is likely to work against an early solution of the mystery. Half the police believe that Charlton is responsible for his wife's death and that he has fled from Italy. The other half believe that Charlton met the same fate as his wife and the Constantine Spoloff, the Russian suspect, alone holds the key to the murder.

The investigating judge this afternoon subjected M. Spoloff, the Russian suspect, to a scorching cross-examination, and endeavored by every means within his power to force from the man some admission of guilt. In spite of all the prisoner maintained a collected demeanor, and denied with great positiveness that he had been at the villa at Moltrasio, on June 6, as has been charged by the Charlton janitor, who testified that the Russian was there on that day.

The latest of these stories is that the case received a severe jolt today from the doctors who were present at the autopsy, which was performed Saturday, on the body of the unfortunate woman. The medical experts, as was to have been expected, refused to reveal the secrets of the autopsy, but they said that when the real facts were known it would reveal the fact that the detectives had been working from the first on false clues.

The Como chief of police and United States Consul Caughy at Milan are firm in the belief that Charlton was murdered. The chief of police says that all stories of Charlton having been seen after the murder of his wife are either cases of mistaken identity or a deliberate plot to mislead the authorities.

The Swiss police traced Charlton to Lucerne, where he is said to have arrived on Saturday, and there lost all track of him. If Charlton reached Lucerne on Saturday it is conceded that he probably has made good his escape.

The police are confused by tips that poured into headquarters today from Italian and other European cities that men answering Charlton's description have been seen in these cities.

Spoloff is proving one of the craftiest prisoners ever questioned by the Italian police. The best detective tried to break down his story that the last he saw of the Charltons was on Saturday, June 4, at least a day before the murder was committed, but he failed utterly.

The statement of M. Busi, a druggist of Cornobio, that he lent a pair of brass "knuckles" to Spoloff, was expected to bring startling developments, but the prisoner refused to show any embarrassment when confronted with this bit of evidence, and calmly insisted that Busi was mistaken.

Organizer Coughlin and Business Agent Neyland Come to Call Office and Present Their Side of Case.

DENY CHARGE OF "SELLING OUT"

Machinists' Officials Declare Purpose Was Accomplished in Organizing the Elevator Workers.

John Coughlin, organizer of the machinists, and M. T. Neyland, business agent of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists, visited this office yesterday afternoon to take exception to the report of the settlement of the strike at the Otis Elevator shops in Yonkers which appeared in yesterday's issue of The Call. They submitted a copy of the memorandum agreement with the company and each made a statement, as appears below.

Coughlin declared that instead of 1,200 men and women being on strike, as stated by himself to a reporter for The Call at the outset of the trouble, there were only about 850 workers involved in the walkout.

"I want to say," said Coughlin very emphatically, "that there was no sell-out; that the machinists were not guilty of disloyalty to the rest of the strikers."

"As for gag law being used in the meeting, I deny that any such rule was used. The first man who got the floor at Saturday afternoon's meeting was a member of the strike committee. I waited five minutes before putting the question of returning to work, and asked all if they had anything to say. Every one had a chance to express his opinion and ask any question he desired. Then we distributed ballots in order to take a secret vote on the proposition."

"Keppler was not at the hall Saturday morning," declared Coughlin, "but I was, and I was called to the telephone and requested all to leave the room, as I always do when carrying on strike business. I have had information get out to people it should not have reached, and I make it a rule to talk alone."

"That's about all I have got to say. I didn't think the article was fair or justified. The men have tried for seven years to get an organization in the Otis shops, but never succeeded until now," concluded Coughlin.

Neyland's Statement.

M. T. Neyland, business agent of the machinists, made the following statement:

"The Grand Lodge of the International Association of Machinists authorized the men in the Otis plant to strike for a nine-hour working day, with an increase of 25 cents a day in wages."

"After the walk-out settlement for a Saturday half holiday, a fifty-hour week with pay for fifty-four hours developed, but as the Grand Lodge of the International Association of Machinists had sanctioned only the demand for the nine-hour day flat, with a wage increase of 25 cents a day, the machinists were warned that if they persisted in their later demands they would receive no strike benefits."

"When the proposition was put of accepting the company's offer, which provided for an adjustment of wages or other conditions for all who came out, it was agreed to by a majority of the strikers."

The Agreement.

The memorandum agreement brought to the office of The Call by Coughlin and Neyland, dated at Yonkers, June 11, reads:

Whereas a strike was inaugurated by the members of the I. A. of M., at the Otis Elevator Company's shop at Yonkers and New York, also to affect the Buffalo and Harrison shops, where the strike was avoided by the presence of Vice President Keppler, of the I. A. of M.; and Whereas the strike was caused primarily by machinists, relative to disagreement over increase in wages and further reduction of hours; and Whereas since the inception of said strike nearly all other employees have become involved, especially at the Yonkers plant; and Whereas there seems to exist some misunderstanding relative to conditions existing in plants controlled by the Otis Elevator Company; and Whereas in order to again

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 2.)

bring about harmonious relations with the Otis Elevator Company. Who have always shown a spirit of fairness to their employes throughout the country, and re-sume operation of plants and be further able to adjust existing differences, we, the members of the I. A. of M., in session assembled this 11th day of June, 1910, recommend the following for consideration of both the Otis Elevator Company and all on strike or interested in the controversy:

Resolved, That we request a general meeting that all return to work to their former positions Monday morning, June 13, 1910, and that machinists be governed at New York, Harrison and Yorkers shops as near as possible by the Chicago agreement between the Otis Elevator Company and the I. A. of M., excepting as to minimum wage, which shall be adjusted in each locality between the Otis Elevator Company and representatives of the I. A. of M. The division of fifty-four hours weekly shall be arranged in each locality. Further, that the company agree that if any differences exist between the other trades or callings they will meet representative committees for the purpose of adjusting same.

In consideration of the above being agreeable to both parties to this controversy, all hands return to work at the usual hour on Monday morning, June 13, 1910. This agreement bears the signature of M. H. Christopherson, general manager of the manufacturing and construction department for the company, and of J. J. Keppler, international vice-president of the I. A. of M. Coughlin, when he called at the office of the Call yesterday, repeated several times that there had been "no sell-out."

In this connection it is worthy of note that nowhere in the Call's story, either in the headlines or the article itself, is there any accusation of a sell-out, or any intimation of that effect. Why Coughlin should have voluntarily brought up the subject of "selling out" is not clear. No one was mentioned in the story as having accused him.

It seemed that the charge of the strikers that Keppler and his assistants deliberately double-crossed the unorganized workers after drawing them all out was in itself shameful enough. The Call's story yesterday was solely devoted to making this point clear; that the members of the other trades and the hitherto unorganized workers felt that they had been tricked, and that they were saying so.

What is a Majority. Neyland also insisted in this office yesterday that the company's offer was agreed to by a majority of the strikers. He said this over and over again. Yet at the same time Coughlin was giving out figures which showed that only 550 workers were out, against his admittedly false statement given to a Call reporter earlier in the week that all of 1,200 were out. He also stated that 585 strikers were present at the general meeting of Saturday; that 284 voted in favor of accepting the agreement; that 284 voted in the negative, with 14 ballots void.

Here, then, is Neyland maintaining that the majority of the strikers agreed to the company's proposition, while at the same moment almost Coughlin was watching his own figure put down, which showed that out of a total of 550 people on strike, only 284 voted for the agreement.

What Messrs. Coughlin and Neyland understand by "a majority" is not at all clear. But the two men were confused and nervous all the time they were in this office. They had to correct each other repeatedly. They were anxious and uneasy when they first entered, but on being assured that the Call was perfectly willing to give their side and print any statements they wanted to make in full both left pleased and smiling.

Their two parting shots as they closed the office door were: "It's a good thing we don't know who gave you your information; we would drive them out of the trade," and "Just come around to us hereafter when you want any information and we'll give you the facts."

Both men explained that the Yonkers strike was not lost, because there is almost complete organization among the Otis plant's workers now, whereas before the strike it was only partial.

The majority of the workers in the plant at Yonkers duly went back to their places yesterday, the machinists returning in no comfortable frame of mind because of the unfairness with which they knew in their hearts their fellow workers in the other trades had been treated.

Most of the members of the other unions also returned, it having been decided Sunday that they might as well go back and later treat with the company as a whole. The publication of the strikers' REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference 2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

You are in luck when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE 5 E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW We handle all union made merchandise.

charges against Keppler in The Call yesterday created a decided stir in labor circles. There was already an impression that something not on the level had been pulled off in the settling of the strike, and on learning of the names prominently mentioned, several unionists grunted and said, "I told you so." It seems that at least two of the labor officials concerned in the sudden ending of the strike were already in bad odor among union men.

Apparently there was an effort made yesterday to buy up the edition of The Call in which the charges were published. At least unionists reported there were no copies of The Call to be had in Yonkers yesterday and persons who sent down to the office for extra copies found that only thirty copies of the entire edition were left. Six hundred copies were sent to Yonkers.

The Sickening Part. However, the sickening part of the whole affair is, the workers who have gone back declare, the strike was already won.

There is no disputing the fact that the plant was completely tied up. A heavy amount of orders was on hand, and the strikers had the company completely at their mercy. It would have been impossible for the company to have obtained enough scabs to do the work properly, and sooner or later, even if it held out for some time, the company would have been forced to accede to any demands their workers might make.

Even the minor officials of the company admitted in private conversation that the strike was practically won. The public was in sympathy with the people out and was anxious to see them win their fight for wages which would keep them and their families in decency and for hours which would be less of a drain on their health and lives.

The Meat of the Story. Here is the meat of the story, according to the workers who wanted to stay out: If the company granted the demand for a fifty-hour week it stood to lose \$165,000 a year among the several plants that would be involved. The company did not kick against the 25-cent increase, but it would not hear of the proposal to cut four hours off the week. At that point it completely balked, and it was freely reported that the company was willing to go to any length and resort to any expedient to block this demand.

Representatives of the various crafts who composed the strike committee admitted yesterday that it looked as if they had been played for suckers all through the affair. Keppler, they said, suggested that this committee come along with him to all conferences with company heads, but only one did time Keppler admit them to such a conference, and that was at the talk with Manager Christopherson on Thursday night. Not once were they taken to one of Keppler's conferences with President Baldwin. They admit now that they should have insisted in going along, but in defense say that they put full confidence in Keppler, as they did in Coughlin and Neyland.

It was at the conference Saturday afternoon that Keppler submitted to the company's proposition to the strike committee, who immediately opposed it. Keppler's answer was that the machinists were for it.

As to Machinists Scabbing. "Then," said Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, who took an active part in the organizing of the women workers, "it is to be understood that the machinists are going to scab on the rest of the workers?"

Keppler looked uncomfortable. "Now, lady," he said, deprecatingly, "please don't bring up anything about scabbing." He succeeded in getting away without answering this question flatly. At the same time he made it known, they say, that any man who was not back in his place after the agreement was signed would find his job vacant.

At the 8 o'clock meeting Saturday night, the electrical workers declared the agreement only a worthless piece of paper as far as the workers other than the machinists were concerned. They protested against it strongly, as did other workers, but got little attention.

At this, the general meeting, Keppler spoke about an hour. He declared that it was best to get what they could, as there were too many strikes already. He spoke of hard times. He appealed to the assembled men and women to remember their families and their babies, to be careful of the future.

Three minutes each was allowed other speakers. The agreement was then, the strikers declare, railroaded through. About 200 machinists voted solidly with Keppler on every proposition. These appear to be in just as bad a fix as any of the others. All any of the various trades involved got out of the strike was "permission" to treat with the company in the future by means of representative committees, with the advantage they had in being out lost to them.

As for the machinists themselves, their hope of getting the fifty-hour week is gone, unless some time in the future they muster up courage enough to strike again. All they get is a "nearly as possible" chance at the Chicago minimum rate. This is \$3.50 a day for machinists and \$4 for tool-makers. What "nearly as possible" means remains to be seen.

The strike of the elevator workers goes back to May 31. At this time the machinists, feeling the increased cost of living pretty severely and wanting some shortening of the week's grind, appointed a committee to present the demands for a 25-cent increase and a fifty-hour week to the superintendent of the works. For this action Scott, the superintendent, promptly declared the committee members fired from the works. The machinists belonging to the I. A. of M. then met twice in secret and decided to back their demands by striking if necessary. At a general meeting held Sunday, June 5, the strike was accordingly declared.

Monday morning the men connected with the Amalgamated Association of Machinists left the plant, pledging themselves not to return till their demands were granted. Notification of this move was sent to the general offices of the I. A. of M. It met with no opposition from

the officials of that body. Keppler himself sent word to the strikers to make their demands as high as they pleased. Unity Prevails.

The harmony among the big body of employes was perfect. It was felt that the strike was just, and most of the unionists belonging to the other trades employed in the plant, together with most of the unorganized workers, assured the machinists "they would come out if it became necessary." The machinists then asked the other workers to join them, saying that any settlement made would apply to all. There followed the general strike of all crafts, the five days of enthusiasm and unity, and finally the pitiful and melancholy end.

Labor in Yonkers has got a black eye out of this affair which will take many a month to heal. The whole movement has been brought into general contempt. The little capitalists, the little bosses, the little property owners are openly hooping. Working class solidarity to their minds is now a joke. It was exactly the ending they were all predicting, they declare.

As for the company, it has saved itself \$165,000 a year to add to its already fat profits. The workers who make those profits possible they smile at in their sleeves. By what means the company blocked that fifty-hour demand is not now known. Perhaps it will never be known. But the Yonkers revolt has not been laid away in its grave. It has merely been doped and put to sleep.

FLEISCHMANN SENDS AWAY HIS SCAB BAKERS

An interesting development in the bakers' strike yesterday was the dismissal of the scabs employed at Fleischmann's bakery, East End avenue and 51st street. They had been lodged at the shop since the beginning of the strike, but the firm eventually tired of making a cheap lodging house of their supposed "model" bakers.

"When the scabs left the place they had revolvers on them," said Chris Kerker, organizer of Local 164. A thousand men are still out and intend to stay out until the fight is won. Shop meetings were held yesterday, and the strikers were as enthusiastic and determined as they were when the strike was first declared.

"We are going to organize the Mount Vernon bakers," said Kerker. "The demand for union bread is great in Westchester and Hudson counties. In Yonkers the union is strong and union shops are on the increase."

The rain last Saturday interfered somewhat with the success of the picnic, and another one has been arranged to take place Saturday, July 9, at Niblo's Garden, 170th street and Third avenue. A parade will take place next Saturday in the Bronx. The strikers will turn out in full force and march through several streets with music and floats. There will be three wagon floats, one representing a union shop, the other a non-union shop, and the third wagon will be given to the members of the women's auxiliary of the bakers' union.

"This will be the finest parade the Bronx has ever seen," said Kerker. "The strikers are not discouraged, and the outlook for success is bright. Many organizations have responded with liberal donations, and the men are determined to win."

GARMENT WORKERS READY TO GO OUT

Ever since the convention of the International Garment Workers, which met in Boston last week, decided for a general strike of the ladies' garment workers of New York, the impending strike has been the talk of the East Side. Unions and their leaders, labor men and agitators are getting into the ranks the men and women who will soon be called upon to join in one of the biggest labor wars that New York has seen for many months.

It has not been definitely stated when the strike will be called, but it is understood that it will occur some time between July 15 and September 15. This month is the zenith of the cloak makers' season, which continues until Thanksgiving.

A strike committee was appointed at the convention to work out the terms of the strike and the conditions to be demanded. John A. Dyche, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when seen by a reporter of The Call yesterday, said:

"I cannot speak on the demands that will be made, but I can state with positiveness that they will be reasonable and likely to be granted by 80 per cent of the manufacturers without any fight whatever. Even the manufacturers recognize the necessity of lifting the trade to a higher level, and what is more, the rich ones would welcome a strike as a means of ridding themselves of the small sweatshop bosses who are their rivals and with whom they find it hard to compete."

Dyche said that some kind of an employers' association exists, but only about

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BRITAIN CONFIDENT OF GORST'S ABILITY

Foreign Secretary Thinks It Not Necessary, However, to Tell Roosevelt About It.

LONDON, June 13.—Replying to an interpellation of Sir Henry James Dalziel in the house of commons today, Sir Edward Grey declared that Sir Eldon Gorst, the British agent and consul general in Egypt, had the complete confidence of the government.

Sir Henry thereupon requested the foreign secretary to send a copy of his reply to Roosevelt. Sir Edward answered:

"I see no reason whatever for sending a copy of my statement to Roosevelt. It has no reference to that speech. There certainly was nothing in that speech to give rise to a question of this kind."

The exchanges between the foreign secretary and the Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, which served to enliven the day's proceedings in the lower chamber, came as a sequel to Roosevelt's speech at Guildhall, in the course of which he criticized the British administration in Egypt as being "more lenient toward the Nationalists than was justified by the conditions there. Since the delivery of the speech it has been considered inevitable that the Conservatives would take advantage of the opportunity to attack the government's policy in its African dependency."

Sir Henry is a Liberal of advanced political views, and last week he announced that he would bring the matter to an issue by asking whether the government had lost confidence in its agent. Accordingly, today he asked the foreign secretary to state the relations between the foreign office and Sir Eldon Gorst, and the attitude of the government toward Sir Eldon's administration of affairs in Egypt.

Sir Edward Grey, who entertained Roosevelt during the last day of his visit here, was prepared for the question, and replied briefly but positively, that Sir Eldon possessed the complete confidence of the government. Then he added that he was unaware that anything had occurred or that anything had been said to arouse a misapprehension.

The conference between the two predominant parties over the constitutional clash between the house of lords and the house of commons has now entered upon an official stage. Heretofore the ministers have avoided committing themselves in the matter, but Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that communications on the subject had been exchanged by A. J. Balfour, ex-prime minister, and now leader of the opposition, and himself, communications which, the premier added, "I hope may lead to an early meeting between us."

SUITCASE STRIKERS RECEIVE DONATIONS. DRIVES GIRL MAD

At a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades last night the strike of the suitcase makers came up for consideration. The committee of twenty in charge of the strike reported that during last week \$800 was collected for the strikers, and that as much is expected this week. A hundred dollars of this sum was donated by the International Garment Workers at the recent convention.

J. Bealin, member of the state board of arbitration, is arranging a conference between the bosses and the strikers, to take place some time this week. The East Side bakers, Local 100, sent \$100 and 500 loaves of bread to the strikers.

MINE CAVES IN

Pennsylvania Coal Co. Greedily Dug Beneath Foundations of Catholic Church. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 13.—Severe property loss was sustained at Avoca, near here, this morning, when a subsidence of the surface over old mine workings badly damaged St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the parochial residence and fourteen houses. At present the indications are that the subsidence will spread and that damage will be done to a number of other places. The large and handsome church was in the center of the disturbance and the foundations sank several feet, while for a radius of 500 feet from the church the ground opened in numerous fissures, some of them several inches wide.

The church itself is a complete wreck. The building was twisted off its foundation walls and the interior is a mass of wreckage, while the large parochial house, close by, is also badly damaged. Water mains and sewer pipes in the street were twisted out of shape and burst, and this added to the damage. Thunderous rumbling, followed by further openings of the surface, are frequent and denote further fallings of the roof in the mine workings below the damaged property.

These mine workings belong to the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and it is charged that the company allowed its men to rob the supporting pillars to such an extent that there is not sufficient coal left in the workings to hold up the roof.

DIVIDE NICARAGUA.

Washington May Object to Plan For Making Two Nations Out of One. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Thomas P. Moffat, American consul at Bluefields, advises the State Department that there is talk in Bluefields of declaring eastern Nicaragua a separate republic, because of the recent failure of either faction to gain the ascendancy.

It is not likely, however, that this arrangement, if it is attempted will meet with the approval of the State Department, which, it is said, is opposed to the further subdivision of the control of the American republics. Commander W. W. Gilmer, of the gunboat Paduch, has reported the landing of about 250 men from the Madrid gunboat Venus at Pearl Lagoon on June 19 last.

YANKEE CONSUL IN FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The State Department is hopeful of avoiding complications with the republic of Colombia over the threatened arrest of William E. MacMaster, American vice consul at Cartagena, for an alleged assault upon two natives, Elliott Northcote, American minister at Bogota, advised the State Department today that MacMaster had not been taken into custody, although the court several days ago had ordered his confinement.

CHANGE IN KING'S OATH.

LONDON, June 13.—In the house of commons today Premier Asquith announced that he would formulate a bill modifying the king's coronation oath so as to eliminate some of the phrases that are objected to by the Catholics. The attempt to modify the oath is sure to launch one of the bitterest religious controversies ever seen in England. Already the Protestants are lining up, their forces to prevent any change being made.

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BELIEVE CHARLTON ALSO MURDERED

(Continued from page 1.)

the police to adhere to their original theory that a club, or some other blunt instrument, was the weapon used. The police have not yet abandoned the idea that there may be a connection between the Charlton murder and the murder of Miss Estelle Reid, the New York girl, whose body was washed ashore at Naples, several weeks ago.

A part of a man's coat, asserted by some of the fishermen who had seen him, to have belonged to Porter Charlton, was found today in Lake Como, from the waters of which the body of his murdered wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, was recovered last Friday. The torn garment was fished up from the bottom of the lake near the spot where the trunk containing the body of the woman was found.

The discovery strengthens the theory of many that a double murder was committed. This is the view of Charles M. Caughy, the American consul at Milan, who believes that Charlton met the same fate as his wife, Caughy is active in furthering the investigation. Evidence that both of the Americans were killed, presumably for their valuables, was found in the villa which they occupied.

Further support of the double murder theory developed as the day progressed. This afternoon it was learned that the investigators had ascertained that the stone with which the trunk was weighted had been taken from the wall of the aqueduct on the shore of the lake. The stone had been removed from a spot in the wall opposite the point at which the trunk was submerged.

Following up this clew the police discovered that another stone exactly similar in size had been recently dug out of the wall. This is regarded as significant.

OFFICE COLLAPSES, BURYING THIRTY

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 13.—One of the worst catastrophes in the history of Montreal occurred today at the building of the Montreal Herald in St. James street, when some thirty men, women and children lost their lives, fifty more were injured more or less seriously, and the plant and premises were destroyed by fire. A huge water tank on the roof collapsed and fell through four floors, carrying death and destruction in its path. Several employes went with it from the roof to the bottom floor, where it upset the machinery, and breaking electric wires, started a blaze which in a few minutes swept through from the first floor to the roof.

On the third floor, where the job printing department is situated, there were 138 people engaged. In the editorial department, which occupied the front section of the second floor, there were twenty men and two women.

TWO COPS FIRED.

One for Graft and Wife Gets Other Into Trouble. Lieutenant Stephen Hanno, of the West Brighton police station, Staten Island, was dismissed from the force yesterday. He was charged with taking money from Joseph Betterli, who has a hotel at West Brighton, for "protection." Before Hanno was tried at Police Headquarters Betterli had him arrested on a warrant.

Hanno was a member of the old Staten Island police force and had been a member of the New York department since consolidation.

George R. Little, a policeman of the Eldridge street station, also was dismissed yesterday. His wife had been arrested for assault and while he was awaiting trial, charges of conduct unbecoming an officer were brought against him. Little was one of the policemen who assisted in getting tenants out of a burning tenement on Forsyth street a few days ago.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.

Mary Crittenden Castle Charlton lived in Hartford about two months during the summer of 1908. She came to Hartford with a man known here as Walter C. Betts, who was engaged to revise the system of accounting for one of the Hartford insurance companies. The couple first lived in a bungalow at Buena Vista, in West Hartford. One June 18 they began to take their meals in one of the leading hotels. On July 15 they engaged a room at a hotel, and remained there several weeks.

From the first the woman appeared to be of a flighty disposition, and it was suspected at the time that she was addicted to the use of cocaine. She was about thirty-five years old, and attractive. While at the hotel she claimed to be a daughter of Admiral Scott, of San Francisco, and that she had a brother in the regular

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COHALAN WARRANT HEARING THURSDAY

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich Adjudges Hearing on Taxpayer's Suit for Return of Daniel's \$48,000.

The famous Cohalan warrant for \$48,000, out of which grew the recent dark brown controversy between Mayor Gaynor and William Randolph Hearst, in which mud, dark brown mud, yellow mud, and just mud figured in gobs and clots, was the subject of discussion before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday.

The argument of the case, which will decide who is to be properly labeled with a short and ugly word, was adjourned until Thursday.

The Cohalan warrant was dragged into court by a taxpayer's suit, brought by Julia Smith, to compel the repayment to the city of the \$48,000 paid to Daniel F. Cohalan.

The affidavit of Mayor Gaynor asking that the suit be dismissed against him says that he has not been served with any bond conditioned to pay all the costs that may be awarded the defendants or any of them.

The Mayor says that a statement in the complaint that he counter-signed a warrant drawn on the city treasury for \$48,000 is false, and that "defendant never had anything to do with it, or the said claim." The record, he says, discloses that Cohalan filed his claim in November, 1909, for \$53,000 for the services of himself and two assistants in special franchise tax proceedings, and was required to answer under oath questions bearing on the value he put on his services.

The services covered over two years and numbered more than two hundred and seventy cases, and affected over fifty corporations. After the auditor of accounts in the comptroller's office had certified that the charges were just and reasonable, the bureau of law and adjustment advised a deduction of \$5,000 and a settlement on that basis.

Mayor Gaynor tells how the Comptroller approved the claim and on December 31, 1909, had it sent to the Mayor's office for countersignature. "On the same day the chief clerk of the Mayor's office, duly empowered by the preceding Mayor to do so, counter-signed the said warrant," says the affidavit.

"On the same day, December 31, 1909, the warrant was delivered to the chamberlain at his office and a receipt taken therefor dated that day, which is on file in the Mayor's office. The warrant was thereupon signed and complete and the property of the defendant Cohalan, and nothing remained to be done except for the chamberlain to sign the order on the bank attached to the warrant, directly to its payment."

"The Mayor says that on January 1, 1910, or thereafter, he was informed that the former chamberlain had not ordered the payment of the warrant, and this was the first information which I had received concerning such warrant, and the first knowledge I had concerning the matter. The warrant had been duly drawn and counter-signed and I had no power or jurisdiction over it. The purely ministerial act by the chamberlain of the designation of the bank by which it was to be paid remained to be done."

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NEWARK COPS RAID CHINESE JOINTS

The arrest of three white girls in vile Chinese joints in Newark yesterday marks the beginning of a crusade to rid the town of dives of this character where girls from sixteen to twenty years of age are lured with Oriental glamor and then forced into lives of shame.

In the raid on the Chinese chop suey restaurants yesterday, the Newark police only succeeded in landing three girls and two Chinamen.

Hilda Peterson, sixteen years of age, and very pretty, of 134 Kelsey street, New Britain, Conn., was taken to the City Hospital in a serious condition.

At the restaurant of Ah Gee and Ah Young, 235 Market street, the cops picked up Mary Prestage, seventeen years of age, of 334 John street, East Newark, who left the home of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Higgs, three weeks ago, and the two Chinamen. The Prestage girl was found locked in a room over the restaurant, Emma Carter, a twenty-year-old girl, was arrested as a witness. The two girls and Ah Gee and Ah Young are held without bail at the 5th street station.

All of the girls were finely dressed. The Chinamen had bought them their finery, they said.

"Mary left home about three weeks ago," said Mrs. Higgs, aunt of the Prestage girl, who called at the Newark police station yesterday. "She said she was going to visit an aunt in Astoria. Bad company has been her downfall."

REYNOLDS TRIES AGAIN.

New Cincinnati Ordinance Aimed Against Greed of Trolley Company.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Councilman Reynolds introduced a proposed ordinance in council today designed to prevent overloading in street cars. His first proposed ordinance, known as the "No Seat to Fare" measure was declared invalid by City Solicitor Ballard. Reynolds declares that he will not give up his fight.

DISSOLVE FOOD TRUST.

CHICAGO, June 13.—A suit, charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was filed against the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, its officers and directors, in the United States Circuit Court, by the government, late today. An injunction enjoining the board from fixing the prices of butter and eggs, and the dissolution of the board is asked.

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DRIVERS IN UNION

Bottlers' Organization Moves to Admit Brewery Driver Applicants.

After a long discussion the Bottlers' and Drivers' Union, Local 345, of the United Brewery Workmen's Union, at their meeting yesterday, held at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, it was decided to take into the organization the commission drivers. As a result of this decision the twenty drivers employed by the North American Brewery were admitted to membership in the union. The applications of these men have been in the union for a long time, but they were not taken up, as commission drivers were not taken in the organization. It is expected that more commission drivers will join the union at the next meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Henry Simon, president; Charles Heitman, secretary; James K. Dudgeon, financial secretary; John W. Steek, treasurer; Fred Miller, trustee, and Edward Kaiser, sergeant-at-arms. Other elected delegates to represent the union at the convention of their international union, which is to be held in September at Chicago.

FEUD LOOSE IN KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND, Ky., June 13.—Traveling men today brought news of a big fight in Brathlet county in which two Crawford men were killed and a man by the name of Johnson was severely wounded. No further particulars could be learned.

DIES FIGHTING FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Edward J. Ryan, assistant fire chief, dropped dead today while extinguishing a fire at a roofing manufacturing plant on a gravel street. He was one of the oldest active firemen in the service, being over seventy years of age.

MEN BETRAYED BY PROMISE OF WORK

Two Hundred N. Y. Workers With Families Here Stranded in Wilkes-Barre.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 13.—Adam Nichols and Thomas Moran, both of New York, who said they were two of 200 men imported from New York city into the anthracite coal regions by the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company to work as laborers in the mines, appealed today to Mayor Kniffen for assistance in their return to New York.

They said that they had been promised \$1.00 to \$3 a day, and that after working for two weeks they find they cannot make more than \$1 to \$1.20 a day because they are not supplied with sufficient cars to load. Each man says he has a family in New York to support and that many of the other workers who can make no more than they do are in the same predicament. The mayor could do nothing for them.

DE LARA HOPEFUL

Mexican Agitator Says United States Must Act or Plead Guilty.

L. Gutierrez de Lara, national organizer of the Socialist party, who has just come from Washington, where he has testified before the house committee on the brutal actions of President Diaz, of Mexico, in persecuting political refugees in this country with the co-operation of United States officials, is now in New York city. He will speak tomorrow evening at Newark, and Wednesday evening he will speak at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn.

De Lara is very much pleased with the investigation as it has been carried on so far at Washington. He admires the spirit in which Champ Clark, the minority leader in the house of representatives, has been standing out for a complete investigation of the charges brought against several United States officials along the border, who co-operated with the Diaz regime to hustle political refugees back to the cruel "mercy" of the Mexican government.

De Lara says, in view of the evidence that has been presented and circulated broadcast, if the United States government does not make a thorough investigation and punish those who have been guilty, it will demonstrate that there is a conspiracy between the heads of the United States and Diaz as brutal and as despotic as has ever come to light.

The man who has suffered much for Mexican freedom looks optimistically upon Mexico from the working class point of view. He thinks the present revolutionary uprising in Mexico will not end until that country has freedom of speech and of press sufficient to carry on its revolutionary propaganda, free from the tremendous difficulties which the workers there endure at the present time.

De Lara says the tendency toward "state capitalism" is becoming more and more pronounced in Mexico. Few men are more familiar with the industrial and political history of Mexico than De Lara is. He does not look upon the Mexico of today as that of a few years ago. He says the peasants have rushed into the industries which have sprung up so rapidly during the last few years, and that discipline and training are giving the Mexican working class a more thorough knowledge of organization. Mexico has a population of 20,000,000, and is growing by leaps and bounds. Mexico City, the capital, has a population of 500,000.

De Lara has several speaking dates in the Eastern cities, after which he will go to Chicago, then on to Denver to the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, then to Los Angeles, Cal.

He is sincere and enthusiastic, and everywhere he goes he inspires interest in the great struggle for political and economic freedom which is going on there.

MEXICAN REVOLT SPREADS RAPIDLY

(Continued from page 1.)

covered by Engineer Edwards, who was driving a light engine southbound about an hour ahead of the passenger train. He was going at slow speed, which prevented the wreck, although several wheels of the engine left the track.

Numerous reports have been circulated that attempts at train robbing would undoubtedly be made, and precautions have been taken by placing guards on all trains.

LAWYERS DISAGREE

File Briefs in Ballinger-Pinchot Case.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Parting hot shots were exchanged through the medium of three stocky volumes filed today with the Ballinger-Pinchot Congressional investigating committee representing the briefs of counsel on both sides.

The thousand-odd pages of the documents bristle with the same sort of vituperation that marked the "trial" from start to finish. The committee is asked to regard Glavis, the ex-field agent as "a patriot" by Attorney Brandeis, a "traitor and a snake" by Attorney Vertrees, to regard Gifford Pinchot as the "zealous advocate of good government" by Attorney Pepper and an "arch-conspirator seeking to destroy the good name of a cabinet officer" by Attorney Vertrees.

Brandeis says: "In my opinion the record amply discloses Mr. Ballinger's knowledge of the situation and shows his hostility to the people's interests and his co-operation with the private special interests which are striving to take the people's property in violation of the law."

Pepper says: "Whatever may be the form of their (the committee's) report, we trust they will record their definite conviction that immediate care of the public domain is now in unsafe hands."

Vertrees says: "It is no idle thing to assail the character of a member of the cabinet. He is one of the advisors of the President, and dishonorable conduct on his part not only brings disgrace to him as an individual, but reproach upon the government of the republic itself. Consequently such an accusation ought not to be lightly brought. There ought surely to be substantial grounds. Here, it may be asserted, there are absolutely none. This prosecution is cruel, and it is baseless."

Frederick M. Kerby, ex-stenographer to Ballinger, who testified about the manner in which the "lawful draft" was prepared, Attorney Vertrees says, is a "traitor," a "creature," and accuses him of "making treasonable publications."

Senator Brackett said he had expected his cases to be tried first, but Special District Attorney Virgil K. Kellogg, the prosecuting attorney, moved the trial of the case against ex-Supervisor P. Ruffin in accordance with the calendar and declined to change the order on the ground that the exigencies of the Ruffin case precluded any possibility of a change.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS ANSWER CALL OF FELLOWS BATTLING FOR FREE PRESS AGAINST STEEL TRUST.

A donation of \$25 was voted to the defense fund of the New Castle Socialists who are now fighting for the right of free press and free speech against the minions of the steel trust, at the last meeting of the central committee of Local New York.

Organizer Cassidy reported that everything is being done by him and Mrs. Dobrony, financial secretary, to help the bakers in their strike. Both their services and the use of the office equipment is at the service of the bakers, he said.

The work of the Socialist women, under the direction of Mrs. Carrie W. Allen, Mrs. Alice Cassidy, Mrs. Polaretsky, Mrs. Van Name, Mrs. Volovich, and others, Cassidy reported, is highly appreciated by the bakers. Charles Ifland, national organizer of the bakers' union, came to his office, Cassidy said, and told him that as soon as the bakers' strike is over a general meeting of the bakers would be called, and they would be urged to join the Socialist party in a body.

The street meetings are successful, both in point of attendance and interest evinced by the audiences, and there will be more of them scheduled next week. Cassidy appealed to all speakers to send in their names to him and volunteer to speak.

Charles Edward Russell's leaflet on the high cost of living is ready for distribution, at \$1 a thousand.

The matter of a separate organization for the Bronx was discussed by the delegates, but no action was taken except to request the sub-committee of the city executive committee to investigate the situation, and in the meantime the Bronx organizations were requested to bear in mind that Local New York has just completed its reorganization, and the new form of organization should be given a chance before the Bronx matter could be settled.

Bronx delegates reported that a meeting of the organizations in that district will be held at 3209 Third avenue Thursday evening to discuss the matter.

Organizer Cassidy also reported that he had intended to start park meetings at once, but the Park Commissioner, having received requests from a number of organizations for permission to hold meetings in the parks, is thinking the matter over. Cassidy stated that he expects a reply in time so that arrangements can be made for park meetings for next week.

Morris Hillquit presided and Alexander Schlesinger acted as vice-chairman. Max H. Danish was elected secretary pro tem.

SPORTS

BASEBALL

American League.

At St. Louis—R. 3-0
Phila. 10-0
St. Louis 10-0
Batteries—Bender and Lapp; Ray, Ray, Waddell, Allen and Kilmer.

At Detroit—N. York 0-1
Detroit 0-0
Batteries—Vaughn, Quinn and Mitchell; Summers and Stange.

At Chicago—Wash. 10-0
Chicago 0-0
Batteries—Johnson and Street; Olinstead, Block and Payne.

At Cleveland—Boston 2-0
Cleveland 0-0
Batteries—Clocette and Carroll; Mitchell, Harkness, Doane, Eastman and Bemis.

National League.

At Polo Grounds—Chicago 10-0
Giants 1-0
At Washington Park—St. Louis 4-0
Bklyn. 1-0
At Boston (first game)—Cincinnati 0-0
Boston 0-0
At Boston (second game)—Cincinnati 1-0
Boston 1-0
At Philadelphia—Pittsburgh 0-0
Phila. 0-0

National Athletic Club.

Baseball every week at Clearview Park. Players—Law Scilman, short stop; Jack Phiffer, second base; Elmer, third base; Joe Siegel, first base; H. Gilbert, first base; M. Roth, center field.

Harlem wishes to arrange games with all teams over eighteen years. Apply at headquarters of the National Club, 112 East 104th street.

JOS. SIEGEL, Manager.

AVIATORS PRACTICE

Attendance Not Large at Opening of Meet in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—Though the attendance at the first day's national aviation meet was disappointing to the management and the opening event was postponed for an hour, to await the coming of a crowd, this was the only disappointment of the day, for the flight were all that was expected and something even more.

A few minutes before noon an airplane run by Orville Wright made two circuits of the course in a kind of test of the machine. There was no practicing maneuvering as the machine glided into the air easily from the monorail, and rising to the height of 70 feet, flew in a northerly direction until it reached the far edge of the course, the aviator bringing it around the same semi-circle in the air that marks the turn in the roadway. Wright then increased the height of his machine to perhaps 125 feet, and at this altitude made two laps of the course. After completing the last lap the aviator showed his complete mastery over the aircraft by flying to a point over the center of the course and performing two complete circles in the air.

AGED WOMAN INHALES GAS.

Mrs. Sophia Franz, sixty-five years old, of 508 Tenth avenue, committed suicide at her home, Sunday night, by inhaling illuminating gas. George Schaeper, who lives in the same house, found her dead in bed at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The gas was in her bedroom was turned on.

PRINTING.

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110 PRINTER

S. SCHREIBER.

Union Power Printer. Best facilities for finest work.
161-63 Broome St. Tel. 2669 Orchard.

MEETING HALLS.

Meeting rooms and halls to let in Finnish Socialist Club House. Apply to E. Juhanen, 424 Eighth avenue, or E. Huhtanen, 723 42d street, Brooklyn.

ARLINGTON HALL

1021 St. Marks St. New York
Tel. 34 2d St.
Elegant hall for balls and dances, weddings and banquets, modern bowling alley.
A. Hollander, Prop.

LABOR TEMPLE

50-57 E. 5th St. New York
Workers' Educational Association
Halls for lectures, entertainment, etc.
Columbia 1087 Tel.
Free Library open from 9 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM

949 Wiloughby Ave. Brooklyn
Halls for lectures, entertainment, etc.
Columbia 1087 Tel.
Free Library open from 9 to 10 P. M.

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For Balls, Picnic Park, Accommodates 10,000 people.
Largest park in the city; entire space 150th St. and Eighth Ave., New York City.

CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton Street
Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st. For unions, lodges and societies on reasonable terms.

GUTIERREZ DE LARA IN BROOKLYN

AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM
949 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

ON Wednesday, JUNE 15, AT NINE P. M.

Will Lecture on the "PERSECUTION OF MEXICAN RADICALS."

ADMISSION FREE

Workingmen and advocates of political freedom and independence are invited to attend.

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THE WRITINGOGRAPH CO.,
27 Chambers St., New York.

SAYS POLICEMAN ROBBED A SALOON

Proprietor Shot at Bluecoat and Picked Him Out at Station House.

Wallace W. Evans, a policeman who has been paid for the last fourteen years to protect the interests of the public, is under arrest in the Bronx, charged with burglary.

The burglary was committed early Sunday morning. Ernest Welswangler runs a little hotel at 5190 Broadway, which is on the corner of 225th street.

Five weeks ago somebody got into the hotel and stole several hundred dollars worth of cigars and liquors and a sum of money besides.

Welswangler didn't report the theft to the police, thinking the burglar might return. Since then Welswangler has taken to sleeping on a cot behind the bar.

Early Sunday morning Welswangler heard somebody walking around the barroom. He peered over the edge of the bar and saw a man whom he thought he recognized.

That was all Welswangler could stand. He hopped up from his cot, with a pistol in his hand, and yelled to the man to hold up his hands.

Inspector Flood stripped Evans of his shield and ordered him locked up. Later he went around to Welswangler's place and found two bullets imbedded in the window sash.

Evans has borne a good reputation in the four years of his service at Kingsbridge and in the ten years of his work on the force before that.

COMPANY TO BUILD AEROS. STAWA, Ont., June 13.—The International Aviation Association, Limited, is the title of a new \$100,000 company.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1409 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS. By John, London, Marx, Lafargue, Beeson, Sparo and other socialist writers.

The Weekly Pledge Fund. Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee.

STRIKING BAKERS FINALLY RELEASED

Albert Haldeberg, August Stephan and Otto Tildner, striking bakers, charged with attacking a driver and turning over one of Doscher's wagons, were yesterday discharged by Magistrate O'Reilly in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court.

These strikers were arrested on May 7 and placed under \$1,000 bail each for further examination. The case has been postponed a number of times at the request of Doscher's attorney, and finally, yesterday, the case came up and the strikers were discharged on account of lack of evidence to convict them.

Since the meeting of the women's auxiliary, held at the Labor Lyceum Saturday night, the women have been working among the grocery stores trying to get them to handle nothing but union-made bread.

Twenty women joined the auxiliary since Saturday night and more are expected to join.

Pickets were yesterday stationed near Probst & Schumacher's bakery and a number of other large bakeries. The pickets from Doscher's reported that the shop is locked up, and that it is said that Doscher is getting bread from Hildebrand's.

DIVINE HEALING. Court Will Decide If Practice Is in Violation of the Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—The Supreme Court is asked in an appeal filed today to decide for the first time whether faith healers may be prosecuted under the state law for practicing medicine without a license.

The case is that of Mrs. Lydia W. Hazlitt, of Richmond, who was arrested some months ago on an affidavit filed by Dr. W. T. Gott, of Crawfordsville, secretary of the state board of medical examination and registration. It was shown on the trial that Mrs. Hazlitt had treated a fourteen-year-old girl named Lillian May, of New Castle, and that the girl had died while under her care.

According to the evidence the May girl was suffering from tuberculosis. Three physicians had treated her and then her parents called in Mrs. Hazlitt. She went from Richmond to New Castle to see the girl, and later she had the girl removed to her home, known as the Metaphysical Healing Home, at Richmond. The girl's father was suffering with rheumatism at the same time and he went along to receive treatment from Mrs. Hazlitt.

Mrs. Hazlitt treated father and daughter by "laying on hands" and by praying over them. She said the witness stand that this was the extent of her treatment. The girl died two weeks after she went to the Hazlitt establishment.

JEFFRIES AND JOHNSON STUNG. SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—At least 5,000 persons will see the Jeffries-Johnson fight without contributing to Rickard and Gleason. It was discovered today that the builders will be unable to obstruct the view from the roofs of nine tall buildings surrounding the fight arena, at 8th and Market streets.

UNION LABEL. BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION. NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES.

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE. No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

SAYS SHIP SUBSIDY WON'T AID SAILORS

President Furuseth, of Seamen's Union, Puts Lie to Wall Street Pirates' Claim Before Solons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Denying that ship subsidies would benefit American sailors and declaring that despite our national boasts seamen sailing under the British flag enjoy better wages and conditions than under the Stars and Stripes, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, appeared before the house ship subsidy investigation committee and spoke against the scheme to mulct the United States treasury for the benefit of the "Wall street pirates."

"American wages—there is no such thing," declared the leader of the organized seamen in answer to the assertion that ship subsidies would give the sailors more pay. "What our sailors get are port wages. If they sail from Hongkong they get Hongkong wages."

Furuseth called the attention of the committee to a law passed by the United States in 1884, which gives the ship owners the right to hire a crew in a foreign port without reshipping them when the ship leaves this country, thus making the sailors practically slaves.

When asked by a member of the committee to state why American sailors oppose the subsidizing of American ships Furuseth pointed out the fact that the ship subsidy bills have a provision requiring sailors to join the naval reserves in order to get work on subsidized vessels. All sailors would then become conscripts, said Furuseth.

"Well, do you object to working-men joining the militia?" "No," replied Furuseth, "but I do object that sailors be compelled to put themselves under obligations in order to get work that other citizens are not."

The arguments put up by the agents of the "Wall street pirates" in behalf of ship subsidies are so similar to those that had been made for a high tariff on steel that it has elicited comment from many labor men present at the hearing.

"It's the same old story," said one, who was formerly a steel worker. "Why weren't we told that if congress would grant the steel manufacturers of this country a high protective tariff American labor would receive the benefit? Yes, American wages and the American standard of living would be supreme in this land. So they said, and congress gave them high tariff."

"Now the conditions in the steel plants are 'shocking,' according to the United States Commissioner of Labor."

OUR FOUR-CORNERED ADMINISTRATION. WASHINGTON, June 13.—"Republicans and 'Sinners' mean the same, according to Representative Beall, of Texas, who made a warm speech in the house today during the general debate on the sundry civil bill. He arraigned the record of the Republican party as one of 'unkept promises, broken pledges, calculating deception, unblinking hypocrisy and wicked extravagance.'"

He suggested that the Republican party had a cabinet, "including Wick-ersham and Ballinger," and repeated a newspaper suggestion that this is a "square" administration, in that it is four cornered—a railroad corner, a steel corner, a sugar corner and an oil corner.

"Applying the conservation policies of Roosevelt," he said, "they scarcely waited until he was lost in the African wilds before they began to reverse those policies. They revoked his orders, canceled his withdrawals, decapitated his lieutenants, restored power sites to be absorbed by monopolies, surrendered coal lands to speculators and betrayed the cause of the conservation."

Phone 1850 Orchard. Cafe Monopol. Vienna Restaurant. PETER ROTH, 145 2d Ave., cor. 9th St.

DOLLIVER ON TAFT

Republican Senator Says Trusts Do the President's Thinking for Him.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Regular Republicans were given a bitter rebuke by Senator Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) in the senate today in a speech on the tariff. The progressives had been condemned, he said, for no worse offense than taking the speeches of the President seriously and regarding the pledges of the Republican platform as strong and moral obligations.

"Last year witnessed two remarkable events," said Dolliver. "One was the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook; the other was the revision of the tariff—downward—by the senator from Rhode Island."

"The cotton schedule was reviewed and analyzed at length by Dolliver, who disputed the figures presented by Taft. He said the figures were all framed up and given to the President."

"These were vagrant children," said Dolliver, "introduced into the President's intellectual household by outsiders. The harboring of them was more of a misfortune than a fault."

"The President's enthusiasm," said Dolliver, "and his confidence in the trust magnates led him to declare that the Payne-Aldrich law is the best tariff act ever passed."

"The extract which I have read from the Winona speech," said Dolliver, "exhibits all the vices of parlor car preparation."

"It does not trouble me very much to be relieved from participating in a business like that. But I cannot forbear to express my sorrow that with nearly three full years to win the confidence of the American people by an intelligent interpretation of the public will, it should be thought necessary in order to bolster a falling political enterprise to revive the most odious degradations of parliamentary government in other lands by doing up the offices which belong to their representatives hold by a solemn trust."

Senator Dolliver referred to the recent speech by the President in which Taft scored political scoundrels who are swayed by the popular cry. "I will give the President or anybody else," said Senator Dolliver, "full leave to inquire into all the horrible details of my desire to find out what the public will is, if he will let me hold a sort of inquisition on the motives of these amiable gentlemen in the two houses of Congress, and outside of both houses whom he has seemed at least to be following with great confidence under the very harmful delusion that he is their leader."

"SNOBS DELIGHT". Boarding House on Millionaire's Row Will Exclude "Working Class."

"Millionaire Row," on Madison avenue, at East 36th street, where reside J. P. Morgan, his son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Charles A. Peabody, Clarence H. Mackay and others who are listed in the Blue Book, has a grievance. A boarding house, an ordinary, everyday boarding house, where anybody who has "the price" may stop, is to invade the charmed block.

Not only that, but the proprietress, Mrs. E. E. Ackerson, insists she is on the ground to stay, and if the millionaires do not like it, well, they can move. She declares, however, that in recognition of the exclusive surroundings her boarding house will be high class; that she will charge \$20 a week for the eats and the sleep, and relatively as high a price for single meals, and that this will keep the "working class" away from the sacred precincts.

COMMUTERS TO PROTEST. Will Hold Indignation Meetings Against Increase in Fares.

SHIPPERS GRATEFUL

Make Obsequies to Taft for Noble Halt Put on Higher Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A big delegation of shippers from the Middle West called at the White House today to thank President Taft for his prompt action in preventing proposed increases in freight rates by twenty-five of the most prominent Middle Western roads. The shippers at a convention held on May 17, appointed a committee to extend their thanks to the President. They are greatly pleased with the action of the Department of Justice and the subsequent withdrawal of the proposed higher rates.

The shippers of the Middle West will, however, contest the increase in freight rates to be made by the carriers traversing that section when the new rate bill becomes effective. The majority of the rates were to have become effective on June 1, but they were enjoined upon petition of the Attorney General. As a result of an agreement with the President the carriers agreed to cancel their tariffs or change the effective date to August 1, in order that they might fall under the jurisdiction of the new railroad bill and thus give the interstate commerce commission an opportunity to suspend the rates until their reasonableness is determined.

The delegation appeared before the interstate commerce commission this morning and asked for a full hearing after the new bill goes into effect and before the railroads are allowed to increase rates. They informed the commission that the carriers were making money, and there was no necessity for an increase. They asked that the status quo that existed on May 31 be retained until the whole matter could be fully investigated. The commission assured the delegation that a full hearing would be given them.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Chas. A. Affenkrantz, 149 Broadway. Ben W. Egan, 132 Nassau St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 232 E. 94th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Sebel's Union Shoes, 84 Irving St. A. Casper, 101 Madison St. Eagle Shoe Store, 245 Grand St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Richards Co., N. E. cor. 26th St. & 4th Ave.

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. Marcus Bros., 181-183 Canal St. Smelling & Co., 47 Canal St.

DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. L. Schoenfeld, 30 Livingston St.

DEPARTMENT STORES. Frank's, 101 E. Broadway. J. H. Senor, 101 E. Broadway.

DRUGGISTS. Maxwell Anderson & Co., 7th Ave. G. Oberdorfer, 140 Broadway.

DENTISTS. Dr. E. Berlin, 22 E. 109th St. Dr. M. E. Lee, 1110 6th St.

MEN GOING MAD

State Commission Reports Development of Ugly Flower of Capitalism.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—King Barleycorn provides over half the male population for the state insane institutions and over a fifth of the females, according to Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, president of the State Lunacy Commission.

This conclusion was reached after a special study of 961 cases in the Manhattan State Hospital, in which the causation was accurately determined. Alcohol was found to be the precipitating factor in 55 per cent of the men and 22 per cent of the women, while syphilis, as near as can be computed, produces over 20 per cent of the cases.

New York state now cares for 31,000 patients, while private institutions give care to about 1,050. The net increase for the year reached 1,014. The ratio in England and Wales of insane population is 1 to 278, as compared with 1 to 450 in the United States, and 1 to 284 in New York state, and 1 to 277 in Massachusetts.

THE NERVE OF THE RICH. Government Will Not Jar It by Gun Practice Near Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—According to information that has reached here from Washington the War Department has ordered that there shall be no summer service firing at the Newport forts, Adams and West Hill.

From this it seems as though the War Department has yielded to pressure brought to bear by certain of the millionaire summer residents of the city, whose estates are located in the vicinity of Fort Adams and to whom the firing of the big guns is felt very perceptibly in their summer homes.

BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Egan, 405 E. 174th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Lewis's Smart Footwear, 2891 34 Ave. A. Newman, 810 Waverley Ave.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Goldberg's Union Shoes, 1644 St. X-Lax Chocolate Laxative, 10 Cents.

DRUGGISTS. Dr. A. Gordon, 1734 St. Dr. P. N. Lewin, 530 Broome Ave.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Piser & Co., 150th St. & 3d Ave.

INSTRUCTION. Bronx Prep. School, 1613 Washington Ave.

MEAT PRICE IS GOING UP

Chicago Packers Order Another Raise in Cost of Living.

CHICAGO, June 13.—It's no use! Just as garden truck was about to come down to the level of the average man's pocketbook and suffering mortals were foolishly allowing hopes to spring in their breasts that they might be able to save a few cents above household expenses along come the beef packer with his familiar order that the price of beef must go up.

The word was passed around last week that today wholesale beef prices would advance from 12 to 13 cents a pound here and in other cities, and chances look good for another wave of resolutions to abstain from meat.

WHITE SLAVERS SENTENCED. MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 12.—Fred Reimer and William McPherson alias McCollum, who were convicted of luring Anna Wilkinson, a sixteen-year-old girl of Sterling, to Norfolk, Va., for immoral purposes, were sentenced by Judge Mills this morning.

REIMER was sentenced to five years in state prison and McPherson to six years.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

303 East Broadway, Tel. 2265 Orchard. No other branches. I am with The Call since The Call started.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Send all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city.

DEFIANCE NOT DEFENSE.

By Frederick Richardson. Do not go on drums and sound no trumpet calls. Do not pale companions in the new crusades. Do not start victory soon beliefs. Do not fight no more with old untrusty blades. Do not be the shadows of men's hate and scorn. Do not generation of our dreams is born. Do not brothers, who with hidden wounds are bled, what noble race succeeds when ye are dead? Do not answer: "Brothers, let our blood be shed!" Do not be denied the right of kings to rule. Do not usurers to control, of priests to preach. Do not all the fools, who, in and out of school, Teaching content, would blind us when they teach. Do not ruin, O heaven, for better or for worse. Do not one divine, annihilating curse! O brothers, what if after all we fail And all our striving be of no avail? They answer: "Brothers, are ye still so frail?" Do not the ancient fires die down and the sad rout Stir up the ashes to get heat and light. Do not find it not, and some more bold tread out The fateful embers, and at length 'tis night. Do not when lo' from high a flaming torch is hurled To light new fires before the envisaged world. Do not O brothers, when the lesser man has died Who cares what may to over-man be tied? They answer: "Brothers, we are satisfied!"

ARIZONA'S WOMAN HISTORIAN

Charlotte M. Hall, recently appointed historian of Arizona by the governor of that territory, is the first woman to attain to the distinction of a salaried territorial office. Miss Hall is well known as a writer and lecturer on ethnological subjects and her writing in "Out West" dealing with the various phases of the Indian question have been widely read. She is a native of Kansas, having been born in a slightly distant district at a time when the country was full of Indian tribes. While on the homes of the settlers in the part of the state where Miss Hall lived were frequent, and often a watch was kept by the pioneers day and night for weeks at a time, when a sudden descent of the savages was to be feared. "I was born, brought up, and educated among Indians," says Miss Hall, speaking of her early life. "I remember still standing in the wild plum thickets where I played with the children and sales of Indian muscades were familiar from my boyhood. I have lived with Indians for months at a time, and have seen them fearlessly among them in times of peace and war, and have never been molested in any way even by the most vindictive of tribal chiefs against the whites.

HOPE FOR RAILROAD BILL

WASHINGTON, June 13.—After two conferences with President Taft, members of the conference committee on railroad bill, today expressed the hope that an agreement might be reached this evening or tonight. They went over the details of the bill with the President, and discussed practically the proposed commission to investigate stocks and bonds of common carriers and to recommend legislation for their supervision.

CORPORATIONS DEFEY LAWS

CHICAGO, June 13.—United States District Attorney Sims today filed in the United States Circuit Court a petition charging the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company and all subsidiary corporations with failing to comply with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce act and asking an injunction restraining the operations of the defendants until they comply with the federal laws.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 348 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principle of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances only one-half of the above benefits. Length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1, 75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

TONIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 14. Branch 2—Northwest corner of 7th street and Avenue C. Patrick Quinlan and Jean J. Caronell. Branch 7—Southwest corner of 106th street and Madison avenue. Carl Gleason and Sol Feldman. Branch 8—Northwest corner of 14th street and Willis avenue. J. C. Frost and Louis A. Baum. Branch 9—Southwest corner of 162d street and Prospect avenue. Robert Lansdowne and Fred Paulitsch.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Branch 5—Southwest corner of 115th street and St. Nicholas avenue. John Flanagan and Timothy Walsh. Branch 6—Southwest corner of 85th street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost and Fred Paulitsch. Branch 9—Northwest corner of Washington and Wendover avenues. James Connelly and Louis A. Baum.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of Madison and Catherine streets. Rose R. Spanier and J. C. Frost. Branch 4—Northwest corner of 54th street and Eighth avenue. Andrew De Milt and Sol Feldman. Branch 5—Northwest corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. Arthur E. Marsh and James Connelly. Branch 7—South side of 125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Jean J. Caronell and Louis A. Baum. Branch 8—Southeast corner of 15th street and Willis avenue. John Flanagan and Sol Feldman. Branch 9—Southwest corner of Fathale and Tremont avenues. J. C. Frost and Andrew De Milt.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

Branch 2—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. Patrick Quinlan and Fred Harwood. Branch 6—Southwest corner of 56th street and Second avenue. Robert Lansdowne, John Wall and J. C. Frost. SATURDAY, JUNE 18. Branch 4—Northwest corner of 44th street and Eighth avenue. Bert Kirkman and I. Phillips. Branch 5—Northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. Arthur E. Marsh and James Connelly. Branch 7—South side of 125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Jean J. Caronell and Louis A. Baum. Branch 8—Southeast corner of 15th street and Willis avenue. John Flanagan and Sol Feldman. Branch 9—Southwest corner of Fathale and Tremont avenues. J. C. Frost and Andrew De Milt.

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WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 348 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principle of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances only one-half of the above benefits. Length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1, 75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

The New York Call Conference MEETS

LABOR TEMPLE

BIG EXCURSION OF THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION

AT THOUSAND ISLANDS

July 1, 2, 3 and 4, '10 ADULTS, \$17. Children below 12 years, \$9

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

TONIGHT

TUESDAY, JUNE 14. Branch 2—Northwest corner of 7th street and Avenue C. Patrick Quinlan and Jean J. Caronell. Branch 7—Southwest corner of 106th street and Madison avenue. Carl Gleason and Sol Feldman. Branch 8—Northwest corner of 14th street and Willis avenue. J. C. Frost and Louis A. Baum. Branch 9—Southwest corner of 162d street and Prospect avenue. Robert Lansdowne and Fred Paulitsch.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Branch 5—Southwest corner of 115th street and St. Nicholas avenue. John Flanagan and Timothy Walsh. Branch 6—Southwest corner of 85th street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost and Fred Paulitsch. Branch 9—Northwest corner of Washington and Wendover avenues. James Connelly and Louis A. Baum.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of Madison and Catherine streets. Rose R. Spanier and J. C. Frost. Branch 4—Northwest corner of 54th street and Eighth avenue. Andrew De Milt and Sol Feldman. Branch 5—Northwest corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. Arthur E. Marsh and James Connelly. Branch 7—South side of 125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Jean J. Caronell and Louis A. Baum. Branch 8—Southeast corner of 15th street and Willis avenue. John Flanagan and Sol Feldman. Branch 9—Southwest corner of Fathale and Tremont avenues. J. C. Frost and Andrew De Milt.

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any proposition to move State head-

quarters. The request of the 21st A. D. for copy of evidence of charges preferred against W. Miller, formerly of that branch, was granted. The organizer was instructed in the future to get estimates for all printing work he gives out, the lowest bidder to get the job. The Co-operative Press to have the preference. GEORGE H. LEWIS, Secretary.

"Mail for Anna Wright."

There is mail in The Call office for "Anna Wright." She is urged to send her address to this office so that her mail may be forwarded to her.

NATIONAL NOTES

HUNTER TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE. In view of the fact that 72,000 miners are now fighting the battle of their lives in Illinois and that the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Illinois Coal Operators' Association are spreading through the daily capitalist papers of Illinois the most outrageous lies concerning the strike, that through these lies they may accomplish their purpose of breaking the ranks of the strikers, I do hereby move that the National Secretary immediately consult the leaders of the United Mine Workers and see if there is any possible way by which our numerous papers can be of service to the strikers. I would also suggest that the directors of the Daily Socialist be asked to give to the leaders of the miners' union two columns each day for the purpose of meeting the lies of the mine owners and of holding the men loyal to the union and as I understand that the mine owners have put agents among certain groups of foreigners for the purpose of trying to make them desert the cause, that special editions of the foreign papers be issued wherever they are likely to help the cause of the mine workers. Please return vote at your earliest convenience. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

DE LARA MASS MEETING.

To-morrow evening, June 15, L. Gutierrez de Lara, of Mexico, national organizer of the Socialist party, will address a public mass meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue, on the subject of "Persecution of Mexican Radicals." He recently addressed a large audience at the Garrick Theater in Chicago, and his story held the immense assemblage spellbound. He speaks the English language fluently and will thoroughly interest his audience. De Lara is well versed in the persecution of progressive thinkers by the Mexican officials and has been summoned to appear before a committee of Congress to give testimony of the persecution of Mexican political refugees in this country. The public are invited to attend this meeting, and especially all workmen and advocates of political freedom and independence.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MINUTES.

Local Kings Central Committee met Saturday, June 11, with Comrade Gerber in the chair. Two delegates were seated from Branch 2 of the 21st A. D. Communications received from J. Connelly, editor of The Harp, offering his services as speaker, terms \$2 per day. Referred to Executive Committee.

FROM BUTCHERS' UNION INVITATION

to their picnic on July 5 at Ridgewood Park. Also Bottlers' and Drivers' Union to their picnic on June 19 at Cypress Hills. It was decided to accept terms for Comrade Karl Liebnicht's lecture, and the second Sunday in October (Oct. 31) was selected for same. An admission of 10 cents will be charged. The ten tickets received from the Chicago Daily Socialist were ordered purchased. The chair ruled that resolution from the 11th and 17th A. D. be placed on file.

THE ORGANIZER WAS INSTRUCTED

to make arrangements with the manager of Labor Lyceum in regard to telephone. The delegates from branches in debt to the Central Office were appointed committees to collect same. Organizer reported fourteen street meetings and three for bakers arranged for next week. The Agitation Committee suggested a special leaflet for Roosevelt reception be gotten out. Called a meeting of two delegates from each branch for purpose of starting a naturalization conference. Saw the Park Commissioner in regard to holding meetings in the parks, who told him to submit his desires in writing. He has received 400 tickets from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society picnic and will send out same to the districts. The branches were recommended to purchase as many of the special Roosevelt edition of the Appeal to Reason as possible for distribution. On motion of the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Publishing Association were requested to publish a special Back from Elba edition of The Call. Comrades Schwartz, Rabino, and Silverman were elected a committee to supervise translation of a leaflet into Jewish, and if they pass favorably on same 25,000 will be printed. Comrades Robbins, Schein, Schneider, Lorr, Fraser, Marr, L. Lewis, Greenbach, Schneppe and Woodmanse were elected to form a Women's Agitation Committee. Comrade Paul for State Committee, reported that a monthly bulletin of a propaganda nature, with Frank Bohn as editor, will be published. Fifty thousand copies of the special edition of The Call were distributed up State; 8,232 due stamps sold in May, the largest in history. The proceeds of the State picnic will be divided with The Call. Sunday School Committee reported that meetings will be held during the summer months. School will be held at Labor Lyceum. A professional singing teacher has volunteered his services and scholars will have instruction in singing. All children are welcome. Twenty-three new members and three transfers were admitted. Financial report: Income, \$249.52; expenses, \$141.63; balance on hand, \$107.89. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed as follows: To make efforts to have our debt to the State Committee of \$200 wiped off the books. To have the Constitution amended, providing that representation at State conventions should be one delegate for every 100 members instead of one for every fifty. To see to it that locals are supplied with the proper transfer cards. To vote against

man's Committee, kindly do so at the

next meeting. MABEL H. HUDSON, General Correspondent, Woman's National Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Lecture at Rand School. Benedict Lust, editor of the Naturopath and Herald of Health, will lecture tonight at 8 o'clock in the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, under the auspices of the New York Health Society on the subject "The Method of Natural Living and Healing." ALPHONSE KOCH, Secretary.

"CRIMINALLY CORRUPT"

Resolution to Fine Carpenter for Land Frauds in the Philippines. WASHINGTON, June 13.—A resolution charging malfeasance in office, and demanding an investigation of Frank W. Carpenter, executive secretary of the Philippine government, was introduced in the house today by Representative Martin (Dem., Colo.), as the result of a report from the War Department showing that Carpenter had bought and leased "friar lands." A similar charge is made against E. L. Worcester, nephew of Dean C. Worcester, Philippine Secretary of the Interior. The resolution says the sales are "so criminally corrupt and immoral as to constitute malfeasance in office." The report was submitted in response to demands for reports in connection with the charge that the sugar trust had "gobbled" the lands. It showed that various tracts were obtained by agents of the trust by purchase and lease. More data will be submitted later.

NEGRO PRISONER A SUICIDE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 13.—A hangman's noose made of strips torn from his blanket, one end around his throat, the other end tied to a clothes hook and a jump from his low bed to the floor, was the novel method of suicide adopted by Grant Mason, a notorious colored crook, in his cell at the county jail today.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive. TODAY. Comal, Tampa, June 7. Combe, Galveston, June 8. Douglas, Paris, June 2. Hudson, Algiers, May 27. Kymopolis, Bremen, June 7. Math, Bremen, June 4. Mohawk, Jacksonville, June 11. Palm Beach, Colon, June 7. Seneca, Havana, June 10. Suriname, Trinidad, June 6.

TO SAIL.

TODAY. Arapahoe, Jacksonville, 1 p.m. Bala, Baltimore, 10 a.m. City of Montgomery, Savannah, 3 p.m. City of Prince, New York, 3 p.m. City of Prince, New York, 3 p.m. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grossen, Bremen, 10 a.m. Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 10 a.m. Princess Anne, Norfolk, 3 p.m.

OPWERTZ PIANOS

1610 3D AVE. NE. 20TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 800 3D AVE. NEAR 181ST ST. (BROOKLYN) 1708 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS)

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE. 1751-4 cozy rooms, bath; all improvements; half month free. LENOX AVE. 522 (near 125th st. subway)—Two flights; 5 rooms, bath, steam heat; \$25. MANHATTAN ST., 48, near Amsterdam; 2 rooms, bath, \$16 and \$18; new improvements. 8TH AVE. 2014 (15th st. station)—Three rooms, decorated, tub, hot water, pullers; \$11. 10TH AVE. 120-4 rooms, stationary tub; large light room; 2nd floor; rent \$18. 10TH AVE. 600 (near 45th-3, 4 rooms; tub, toilet; \$12-16. 10TH AVE. 443 W. 3 rooms, through, all improvements; \$11, \$12, \$15; payments weekly; in documents. 41ST, 444 W. Three front rooms; \$11-30. 41ST, 444 W. 3 rooms, through, \$12-18. 51ST, 527 W. 3-4 rooms, improvements; \$11-14; half month free. 61D, 179 W. bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. 3 large rooms, bath; \$22. 61D, 179 W. 4-5 large, light rooms with bath; all conveniences. 100TH, 63 W. 3-4 room, light rooms; rent (under Park, range, boiler, \$12-14). 100TH, 5 W. 2 front basement rooms, tub; range, small family only; \$10. 100TH, 69 W. 6 large, light rooms, bath, hot water; near L. station; \$22. 114TH, 2nd W. 3 rooms, bath; light, airy rooms; hot water supply; rents moderate. 125D, 516 W. 4 rooms and bath, hot water; Broadway subway; \$16. 125TH, 2nd W. 3 large, light rooms, bath, hot water; \$20; 2 weeks free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

COURTLAND AVE. 524 bet. 100th-101st—Elegant 5-room flat; \$14-16. Janitor. 87 ANN AVE. 117 1/2 large, light rooms, bath, hot water; rent \$22. WILLER AVE. 490 near 142nd st.—1 light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; rent \$17. 125TH, 2nd W. 3-4 rooms, light rooms and bath; quiet neighborhood; \$17. 154TH, 67 E. 4-5 elegant, large rooms; bath, hot water; steam heat; \$22. 162D, 2nd W. 3 rooms, bath, hot water; 162nd st. subway; L. owner on premises. 162D, 506 E. (near L. station)—3 rooms, bath, hot water; rent \$16 and up \$21.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, Manhattan.

TO RENT—Large elegant room, south exposure, on third floor of the Rand School; suitable for one or two. For information apply to the Rand School, 112 East 19th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, Bronx.

NICE front room, \$1.75 weekly; near park and 100th st. L. station, 120 Fulton ave., Bronx.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 350, meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 174, meets every third Sunday, 9 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 600 Third Ave., New York City. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 407, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, 600 Third Ave., New York City. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 407, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, 600 Third Ave., New York City. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 407, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, 600 Third Ave., New York City.

CANNON VERY SAD

The "World Is Growing Better." According to Joseph G. Cannon, the only black spot he sees in the development of the nation is in our literature. The "Muckraker" is spoiling the picture for "Uncle Joe," and he regrets that his product is being preserved in the Congressional Library at Washington. He reviews the events of the last half century in Leslie's Weekly, out tomorrow, and says: "I think we have suffered more from professional reformers than from any other class, because of the tendency to impress the public by exaggerating conditions that are not ideal. I sometimes think that the most discouraging place in this country is in the Library of Congress, which is the most beautiful place in the country, and should be the most elevating; but, under the terms of the law, one copy of every copyrighted publication must find a repository there, and in the last decade alone there have been thousands upon thousands of books and periodicals that are the worst trash and demoralizing literature, so called, placed on the shelves to make that beautiful temple of art and literature in some respects a mire of muck that has been raked together by sordid, and often conscienceless fakery, simply to keep the publishing factories running, sell cheap goods to the people, and deprive their taste.

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PHARMACISTS

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 2328 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St. Key West Co-operative Cigarettes, Union Made By Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Catol Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

SLUTZKIN'S PHARMACY

Comrades, have your prescriptions made in my store. 170th St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE:

1 insertion, 10c per Line. 3 insertions, 15c per Line. 7 insertions, 25c per Line. Seven words to a Line.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—LONG ISLAND.

Biedenkapp Bros., Real Estate Brokers and Builders, 16 Washington St., Jamaica, L. I. Have now for sale or let very neat 3 and 4 room cottages, all willing to meet workmen's financial conditions.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ACCIDENTS, estates, family troubles, all matters successfully handled by experienced, competent attorneys; consultation free, call or write. Room 1153, Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th st.

SCHOOLS.

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

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

AM COMPELLED to sell, without reserve, all my beautiful furniture, consisting of high-top, heavy, solid, mahogany, dining and bed room furniture, gold mirrors, set glass, bookcase, and many other articles. Absolutely safe and unobscured stock. Call today and tomorrow, private home, 116 East 74th st.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE OZEMAN. By Capt. Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of "The Jungle." Bound in cloth, 128 pages, 15c. Limited supply. The New York Call, 600 Third St., N. Y. City.

HEL. WANTED—MALE.

10,000 UNION MEN to buy their HAND FINISHED STRAW AND PANAMA HATS with Union Labels attached. FRED. ASTOR CO., 600 Third Ave. (bet. 39th and 40th), New York City.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

AVE. C, 165, corner 10th st.—2d floor, 100 large rooms to let; \$5. 125TH, 2nd W. 136-6 light rooms and bath; hot water supply; \$22-24. 211 AVE. 1603-M10; decorated; 3 large, light rooms, 2d floor; \$16; decorated; range, \$10. 211 AVE. 602 E. 4th; single bath; 6 rooms; hot water; \$22; allowance for janitorship, \$10. 51ST, 255-57 E. Elegant light apartments, 4, 5 rooms, bath; \$15. See Janitor. 61D, 227 E. 3-4 beautiful rooms, hot water; \$12-15, janitor. 74TH, 232 E. 4 light rooms; hot water; \$12 up; half month free. 85TH, 311 E. Near Park 4-room rooms and bath; improvements; \$12; half month free. 104TH, 215 E. Fine, large, light rooms; range and boiler; \$14-15. See Janitor. 112TH, 224 E. Four large rooms and bath; hot water; \$12. 120TH, 125 E. 3-4 large rooms; hot water; \$10-50-112-50. 122D, 446 E. 3 large rooms, newly renovated; hot water; \$12. 125TH, 2nd W. 3-4 rooms, all light rooms; bath, low rent; time allowed.

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3302-3204 Beekman.

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For Six Months	1.00	2.00	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.00	1.50
For One Month	.15	.30	.45

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VOL. 3. TUESDAY, JUNE 14. NO. 165.

IMPERIALISM RAMPANT.

First steps are proverbially difficult. The first step toward building up an American colonial empire encountered great obstacles. The annexation of the Hawaii Islands, situated half-way between the American and Asiatic continents, was the first forward step of American imperialism. It required for its consummation a little political revolution, the overthrow of the native queen, the establishment of a quasi-independent republic, and many years of intriguing in Washington. The succeeding steps proved to be much easier. The Spanish War was the grand coup of American imperialism. It created at one blow a vast American colonial empire embracing Cuba and Porto Rico in the West and the Philippines in the East. The greedy German imperialists gnashed their teeth in impotent rage when they saw this rich prize fall into the hands of their American rivals, but they were compelled to swallow their wrath and to content themselves with the few worthless coral islands they were permitted to seize. There followed the revolt of Panama from the republic of Colombia. The revolt was fomented and protected by the American government, which has gotten hold of the Canal Zone and holds the so-called republic of Panama in the hollow of its hand. Then came the establishment of a "financial protectorate" over Santo Domingo. This republic is, in reality, a financial dependency of the National City Bank, a Standard Oil institution, and of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., whose advances of money to the republic are guaranteed by its customs revenue. The American government acts as the fiscal agent of the New York bankers, and its agents supervise the collection of the customs as well as the other financial transactions of the Dominican Republic.

Of the endless meddling of our government in the affairs of Central America, such as is now taking place in Nicaragua, it is unnecessary to speak here. They have not yet reached their consummation. But it is quite apparent that unless something entirely unforeseen occurs, the fate of the republics of Central America will be that of Cuba, Panama, and Santo Domingo. All that is needed is the necessary pretext, which will be furnished when a sufficient amount of American capital has been invested in those countries or loaned to their governments. The United Fruit Company with its manifold operations, and some mining companies form an excellent entering wedge.

But imperialism, like the capitalism from which it springs, is insatiable. Our own particular American variety is now casting greedy eyes upon the republic of Liberia, on the coast of West Africa. Germany and Great Britain are reported to be willing to share with the United States in a joint protectorate over Liberia. But it is also reported that Secretary Knox does not approve of this plan and that he prefers to go ahead without foreign "assistance." He favors, it is said, a "financial protectorate" similar to that now existing in Santo Domingo.

We incline to think that in the end Secretary Knox will have his way. Pursuing its policy of isolating Germany, the British government will quite likely prefer to hand Liberia over to the tender mercies of our capitalists in order to cast an apple of discord between the German and American governments. And if the German jingoes and imperialists should again gnash their teeth in impotent rage, why, then our jingoes and imperialists will exult all the more, and another Captain Coghlan will sing between his cups, "Hoch der Kaiser!"

AMERICA'S SHAME.

A writer in the Social Democratic Herald makes the statement that nine-tenths of the Asiatic and European immigrants to this country would have stayed at home if they had not been lured here by the false representations of agents of the steamship and railroad companies.

He contrasts the good health and physical strength of the immigrants on landing here—for they would not be allowed to land if they were not healthy and strong—and their pathetic appearance after a few years of hard labor in the mines and factories and sweatshops of our great and glorious country. And he concludes that most of the immigrants would have done far better if they had stayed at home. This conclusion applies, of course, only to those immigrants who are not actually driven out of their native country, as the Russian Jews are.

There can be no doubt that there is much truth in these statements. The actual conditions of the working people in the various industries of this country are not as widely known as they ought to be. Now and then some particular industry or locality is exposed before a horror-stricken world. The Pittsburg Survey made such an exposure. The investigation into the conditions obtaining in the Bethlehem Steel Works did this. Just now the Hawaii plantations are again in the limelight. But the exposure is soon forgotten and everything remains just as it has been. The trade unions are lethargic. The Socialist party has not yet the power and the means to exert a decisive influence in this direction. And our government, our poor, feeble government, can do nothing, absolutely nothing, for Labor.

The power of our government is limited only by its resources when it comes to building Dreadnoughts, declaring war, seizing foreign countries or "protecting" them in the interests of High Finance. It can even interfere with the operations of this same High Finance, and order a withdrawal of increased railway freight rates in the interest of the middle class shippers. But when it comes to doing something for Labor, why, that's another story. Then the constitutional limitation of powers is brought into play, and it is plainly proven that Congress can do nothing.

The American Association for Labor Legislation has rendered a great service to the cause of humanity and of Labor by making known the horrible fate of the phosphorus match makers, mostly women and girls. The leading nations of Europe, including Great Britain, have joined in the convention of Berne absolutely prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of matches made from white phosphorus. The substitute for white phosphorus increases the cost of production only by 5 per cent. But our government has kept aloof, and thousands of men, women and children in this country are subjected to the horrible diseases resulting from white phosphorus poisoning.

In this case, at any rate, the customary plea of the government's limitation of powers does not apply. The treaty-making power is unlimited. By joining the Berne convention our government could extirpate the use of white phosphorus here as effectively as it has been done in other countries not blessed with the doctrine of constitutional limitation of powers—when Labor is concerned. The abolition of the traffic in white phosphorus matches could also be effected by means of the recognized control of Congress over interstate and foreign commerce. But our government has done nothing. Truly, the condition of Labor in this country is in many respects worse than in the most benighted countries of Europe.

THE WIND HAS CHANGED!



ROOSEVELT'S ROMANES LECTURE.

By FRANK BOHN.

The Times wonders how Roosevelt managed to find time to pick up the information exhibited in his lecture at Oxford University. We are surprised at the Times. The "information" it refers to is, without very great difficulty, traceable home. Any one of a dozen popular works on the relationship between the biological and historical sciences which were written twenty years ago would suffice to furnish Mr. Roosevelt with the materials for his lecture. Before the limitations of Messrs. Darwin and Spencer in re history were known to the Anglo-Saxon world, England and America were flooded with books "making history easy." The thing was very simple to do. It was accomplished by committing to memory a few mouthfuls of biological terms and mixing them up with conventional historical data.

This "scientific method" reached its highest degree of development, its crowning triumph, in Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution." Kidd's great generalization, introduced by a resonant blare of biological argument, was that Socialism was contrary to the evolutionary principles of Darwinism, in fact, contrary to all the

principles of biology. If great numbers of people did not die of starvation, said B. K., the evolutionary progress of civilization would be arrested. Spencer never got so far as Kidd. The latter may be said to have been the real founder of bourgeois "Sociology" as we know that thing in English and American universities at the present time.

In the study of history, however, the antics of these pseudo biologists never found much favor. Students of history, however unscientific, however disposed to over-emphasize superficialities to the neglect of fundamentals, have pretty generally realized that people differ somewhat from cabbages.

It is a fact pretty well known that when Roosevelt is to meet even the humblest authors he follows Mme. de Sial's method of cramming the author's works before the meeting. But only a fool could have gone to Oxford to deliver the Romanes lectures and do what Roosevelt did. At Berlin University, our renowned scholar wandered up and down over the history of the world like a pocket cyclopedic. That effusion filled every respectable American scholar with dis-

gust. But for the chauvinistic American savant the Romanes lecture caused the cup of woe to overflow. It was so imbecile, so antiquated, so uncalled for, so hopeless. One can imagine the members of the three universities before which Roosevelt lectured shaking with suppressed laughter. The French gave vent to their feelings in sarcastic innuendos. English manners will not permit us to know just what they did at Oxford when they got off by themselves.

When Gompers went to Europe, Kautsky wrote that he came to humbug the European workers about the American workers so that he could return to America and humbug the American workers about the European labor movement. Roosevelt didn't fool the scholars of England and the Continent. They take him for what he is, a mouseteak, an ignoramus, a concubine ass. But it wasn't necessary to fool the respectables of Europe in order to come home and fool the respectables of America. That was done perfectly before Roosevelt left for Africa. His next position will be President of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

A NEW DEFENDER OF CATHOLICISM.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Some time ago I had a really good laugh.

I picked up the journal of the United Mine Workers of America and saw a long article in defense of the Catholic Church.

The poor old Catholic Church had been attacked.

And in reply to this attack three columns of the paper were used.

I expected when I saw the reply to see it signed by one of the many Irish members of the miners' union, but curiously enough, not a single Irishman in all the United Mine Workers of America took his pen in hand.

The church had no defender and the tragedy of that moved the soul of a poor cigar maker in Boston.

He couldn't stand it. What, the church under attack? The Catholics layed alive? What a terrible thought!

And this poor cigar maker, hot with rage, furiously penned a defense of Catholicism.

It was a fine defense. He quoted the words of bishops and archbishops and prelates.

He even cast in the teeth of his opponent the words of the pope.

It showed a familiarity with the doctrines of Catholicism of which the most learned of the great priests of the great church might have been proud.

And I can see this cigar maker at work, and feel even now the heat of his passion, and I can realize how indignant he must have been that the Irish Catholic miners of America should have allowed the mother church to be traduced and maligned.

And what is more strange. The cigar maker's name was not O'Flanagan or O'Hoolahan, or O'Toole, not at all. It was just simple David Goldstein.

David Goldstein! The sole defender of the true faith!

"The Catholic Church understands the lot of the workman and the way to better their condition," says Goldstein.

The Catholic Church stands the sole guardian of the worker, and the vicious and foul doctrine of the Socialists must be destroyed.

But the tragic thing of it all is that after Goldstein had written and after he had sat down and chuckled with delight over the deadly blow he had dealt Socialism and how superbly he had defended the mother church, a fellow named Gildea took a fall out of David.

"Surely, the church," said Pat, "is not in such desperate straits that a Goldstein had to be engaged to preserve the faith of the fathers."

Now, David, let me give you a little advice.

If your love lost your influence among the Jews so that they won't listen to you any more, it may pay you for a while to become a propagandist among the Catholics.

But if you want to do that, change your name. The Civic Federation won't mind and the Irish, if they can't see you, laugh for a time believe you.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCISCO FERRER

By LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

More than any other single person in carrying Ferrer's name and work to the American people. At her recent lectures in Western cities considerable money was collected toward the initial expenses of the biography.

It is proposed to buy a complete set of the text books of the modern schools, now confiscated by the Spanish Government. It is also proposed to hold a banquet or public meeting in this country every year on October 13, the death-day of Francisco Ferrer.

A Francisco Ferrer Association was organized in New York a few days ago. Its purpose is expressed in the words: "To perpetuate the works and memory of Francisco Ferrer." The advisory board of the new society includes Jack London, Upton Sinclair, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, Hutchins Hapgood, Charles Edward Russell and many more. Its treasurer is Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., its secretary, W. M. van der Weide, 241 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Ferrer was primarily a Free-Thinker and an Anarchist. He was not a narrow or sectarian Anarchist, nor

was he a violent Anarchist, but he accepted the ideals of such thinkers as Kropotkin and Elisee Reclus and used their books in his schools. The issue involved in his death is much larger than any one school of thought. Many who do not agree with him in toto honor him. By his martyrdom he has become a symbol. He is the pioneer slain by his enemies, the radical throttled by conservatism. He takes his place with Socrates, Christ, Savonarola, Huss, Giordano Bruno.

ROOSEVELT'S ROMANES LECTURE.

By Frank Bohn.

The picture on the cover of this week's Saturday Evening Post is a masterpiece. The mighty hunter has his foot on a lion. The lion appears to be dead. Close observation reveals the fact that it is only sleeping. To be sure, it is very thin, not much more than hide, hair and bones. Its eyelids seem to be dropping tears. Its feet show no claws. Its mouth displays no teeth. Some say it is meant for a sheep. The mighty hunter seems to think so as he jams his foot down upon it. But don't worry, it's a lion.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Oscar Lawler, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.
Girard, Kan., June 2, 1910.

Dear Sir: The Washington Post of May 30 states that you have ordered the Post-office Department to suppress the Appeal to Reason. The Appeal has been "suppressed" before, Mr. Lawler—several times! After each "suppression" the Appeal has grown in circulation, prestige and influence. This is not said boastfully. It is merely the statement of a fact which can be verified by a reference to the postoffice records showing amount of second-class postage paid by this paper. You and your friends have failed thus far in suppressing the Appeal, not because you do not possess the power, but because you dare not use that power. You and your kind have not the courage to come out in the open and fight a square fight. You have turned the job over to your underlings—and when they failed they were kicked out of the service, as was the case with a former third assistant postmaster general.

These efforts to suppress the Appeal were so bunglesome that they were quickly recognized by the public as attempts to throttle a free press. There is one thing that the American people believe in—believe in with all their heart and power and mind—a free press! Thinking men know that an untrammelled press is the strongest safeguard of a nation's liberties. The average man believes in fair play and a square deal, and so when he sees the arrogant representatives of a powerful government harassing a paper that dares print the truth his sympathy is with that paper, and he becomes its ardent supporter, though he may not believe in its principles. The various attempts to suppress the Appeal have made this paper friends by the hundreds of thousands! From these ranks of new-found friends will come many Socialist voters, and so, after all, Mr. Lawler, you and your masters are doing our cause a good turn.

Suppose you succeed in putting the editor of this paper in prison, you will not stop the growth of Socialism! Suppose you bar the Appeal from the United States mails—you will not stop its circulation! It will be sent under first-class postage, if need be, or by express or by freight. The Appeal has today 400,000 subscribers and one million readers. Bar it from the mails and tomorrow it will have 500,000 subscribers and five million readers! Each and every copy will be read and re-read and passed from door to door so long as there is a shred of it left.

When it has been written in the Book of Fate that those in temporary authority are to be dethroned, the gods make them angry, and in their anger they do those foolish things which hasten their downfall. This is the lesson of history. It is the story of this country. If you were familiar with the history of the United States you would have learned this lesson from its pages. The first move of tyranny has always been to throttle the press. Your budding Oligarchy of Wealth is pursuing the same tactics. The early Republican editors, struggling against fearful odds and fighting for a principle which has now long since been forgotten by the party of Taft and Roosevelt, were harassed by the Lawyers of that day. The names of those Lawyers have been for-

gotten, but the names of the persecuted editors are enshrined in the heart of the nation, and magnificent monuments have been erected to their memory. Lovejoy and Garrison and Greeley are names that will live as long as human tongues can utter the words freedom and justice! I know who is behind you, Mr. Lawler. You have Taft, the political failure, handed over to a country groaning under burdens almost unbearable by his predecessor of Alton Steel fame. You have Diaz, the cunning, at whose orders you imprisoned men guilty of no crime, unless love of one's fellow sufferers has become a crime in the land of Jefferson and Lincoln. You treated them as political prisoners, you treated in Russia—you treated them as the English king treated your colonist forefathers—you made a queen of a United States prison, and you were promoted to your present position of petty power because of your heartlessness and your lawlessness. You have also back of you the gang of commercial freebooters who control the Southern Pacific Ocean with its brood of vampires, east and west. It is a goodly bunch in point of numbers, and its financial holdings are counted by the millions. But with all your power, this paper does not fear you, because there is one thing you do not possess. You do not possess the confidence of the American public. Since the damaging investigations brought out in the Ballinger investigation even your own followers spurn you. You have played your little part so coarsely that your masters will doubtless find it convenient to replace you with a man of more finesse.

And so you hope to regain your lost prestige by "suppressing the Appeal!" It will not work, Mr. Lawler, because the good men and women who support the Appeal to Reason believe in fair play. If this paper has injured anyone it should be punished, and no one will give you more willing assistance and applaud you more sincerely than the men and women who vote the Socialist ticket and who make up the Appeal army. These men and women are not supporting the Appeal because of your attack and the attacks which have been made upon it by your friends—but because you have been unable to disprove its charges. Show these people that the Appeal is wrong and it will die quickly. But you cannot do this. You haven't the courage to make the attempt. You can only face to face conflict. You call on your gum shoe force and pin them on the trail of the Appeal, just as Mr. Roosevelt did three years ago, when this paper published a page from his political history. We disclosed shameful facts which he himself was forced to admit through the columns of his personal organ, the New York Outlook. Roosevelt never forgave the Appeal for this exposure, and so this paper and its editor have been hounded through the federal courts for three years, and we are now waiting the summons to prison! Perhaps you may add a few months or a few years to the sentence; perhaps you will continue to use the resources of the nation to pile up court costs against the Appeal in an attempt to cripple it, but in the end, Mr. Lawler, we will win! And so I say to you today, across the continent, we do not fear your power and your threats. We are concerned only with printing the truth! FRED D. WARREN.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DON'T CALL HARD NAMES.

Editor of The Call:

Permit an outsider, but an outsider who takes a palpatingly deep interest in the progress and welfare of Socialism throughout the world, to commend you cordially for your editorial in today's (June 8) issue of The Call, entitled "It Can Be Done."

I refer particularly to the paragraph dealing with the spirit of factionalism. If there is one besetting sin which the Socialists more than any other class of people are guilty of, it is the sin of questioning the sincerity and impugning the motives of all human beings, non-Socialists as well as Socialists, who happen to hold different opinions. It is painful to see Socialists whose intelligence, sincerity and high devotion to principle cannot be questioned for a moment, hurling epithets like "renegade," "traitor," "bourgeois," "hireling," "trap-coat," etc., at other Socialists who may be just as intelligent, just as sincere and just as devoted to the principles of Socialism, but who differ in their tactics, who, let us say, believe that a mild and conciliatory attitude will bring about the co-operative commonwealth more quickly than the pugacious, harsh, name-calling, uncompromising attitude.

I do not advocate the cessation of all debate and argument. We cannot even avoid quarrels, but I do advocate a higher plane of discussion, a higher plane of looking at our opponents.

It is platitudinous to say that we should discuss principles without dragging in the personality of the advocate of those principles, but that is just the sin which so many of the best and sincerest comrades are guilty of. Perhaps it is their very honesty and sincerity that makes them so impatient and makes them incapable of understanding how other people can look at things from a different point of view than we do.

As to the Milwaukee elections, I believe that not since the introduction of Socialism into this country has the cause received such a tremendous impetus, and its benefits for the cause of Socialism in every direction are altogether incalculable.

We are told that the Milwaukee Socialists are opportunists, but I predict that there will be a time when the name opportunists will not have the same stigma of reproach attached to it that it has now. Many words which in former times were used as epithets of scorn and derision have become terms of honor and respect.

I believe a good deal of the bitterness that the uncompromising revolutionary Socialists experience as a result of the Milwaukee elections would disappear if they only could be made to see that the mild opportunistic Socialist is just as necessary in the evolution of Socialism as is the uncompromising Socialist. Let the latter unyieldingly and unflinchingly hold aloft the banner of what he considers true Socialism; let the former act as an entering wedge, as a popularizer, as a "puller-in," if you wish, of the other classes into the ranks of Socialism. There are millions of men who would never be brought even to investigate what Socialism is but for the mild, moderate, conciliatory "opportunistic" Socialists.

One more word: Let us guard against one other sin, the sin of looking with contempt—genuine or feigned—at the intellectual and professional man. They are as necessary to the movement as is the proletarian. "Perhaps more so," I hear a whisper in my brain, but of course I do not dare to express it as paper.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.,
Editor of the Critic and Guide,
New York, June 8, 1910.

THE FAT AND THIN OF IT.

By C. W. Erwin.

Billie Taft was as good as gold. He always did as his masters told. He piled injunctions against Labor's door.

That the horses might skin em with the aid of law. He never spoke but he sugared the pill.

That the people swallowed of their own will. The result was that when he grew fatter.

He was given a job as the chief stand-patter. Josey Cannon was as slick as grease. He fooled the people while he sheared their fleeces.

He sat in Congress and served the plutes. While he posed as a farmer in new hide boots. He ran the house by the rules of Craft.

And shared the loot with the friends of Taft. The result was that when he grew thinner.

He was hailed by the gang as the ideal skinner.