

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

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: SHOWERS AND WINDY.

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BLACK COSSACKS' FIRE INTO CROWD OF 3,000 PERSONS

Mounted Assassins Kill One and Severely Wound Three.

WOMAN IS INJURED

Miners Protest Against Presence of State Thugs Who Precipitate Disorder.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 8.—Trouble broken out in the coal fields during the temper of the miners against the propositions submitted to them through their committee at the convention at Pottsville on May 14 and apprehending the likelihood of a protracted struggle between the coal barons and colliers if the terms of the former were rejected, the operators have acted in characteristic cowardice and dishonor of human life.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 8.—Em-

ployees of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Hickory Ridge colliery refused to ride here to the mines this morning because special police got on the train to act as guards. The workmen said they were afraid the police would precipitate trouble.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 8.—

Miners with which riots have been held in all parts of the anthracite region has led the miners of this section to believe that there are forces at work stirring up the lawless element. The charge is made by the men of this section that the operators have caused purposely to win public sympathy and to bring about such deplorable conditions that it will be necessary to call out the State militia in a punitive order.

WOMEN WANT UNDERTAKER.

As a result of legal action taken by the women of the "model houses" in the street between Seventh and Eighth avenues to prevent an undertaking from carrying on business at West 125th street Supreme Court Judge Bringer granted an injunction yesterday against Henry Cobler, the undertaker, to put a small sign in his window, saying the house was a residence and that he is an undertaker.

STRIKE WILL FORCE BOSSES TO TIME

LOWELL, Mass., May 8.—Five hundred members of the Industrial Workers of the World remained out of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company's mills today, marking the beginning of the second strike in this city in the past few weeks. The strikers voted last night to strike for time and a quarter for work during the noon hour at the mills. This, they claim, was promised when they resumed work after the recent strike.

ERIE RAILROAD WAS GOOD TO ARCHBALL

Saw That Judge's Partner Got the Culp Banks He Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The first day's hearing in the investigation by the House Judiciary Committee, which is to determine whether or not impeachment proceedings shall be begun against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, brought out evidence unfavorable to the jurist, Edward J. Williams, a coal broker of Scranton, Pa., who was an equal partner with Judge Archbald in the purchase from the Erie Railroad of the culm banks on which they were to make a large profit, testified that the New York lighters cases were pending before the Commerce Court for decision when Judge Archbald undertook to negotiate with the Erie Railroad official for the purchase of these piles of waste coal.

The Erie Railroad is interested in these lighter cases which were decided against the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and were carried to the Commerce Court on appeal. A contract drawn between Williams and another Scranton coal broker was introduced in evidence. This contract referred to "a silent party" as holding an interest in the culm piles with Williams. Williams testified that Judge Archbald was the "silent party." Asked why the jurist was so designated, Williams said that it was his opinion at the time that it would be unwise to name the judge in such a transaction.

While this contract covers up the name of Judge Archbald a photographic copy of a letter placed in evidence shows that the judge himself acknowledged over his signature his interest in the culm property. This letter was written to an official of the Laurel branch, a Lackawanna and Wyoming railroad, an electric line, with whom Williams and Archbald were negotiating for the sale of culm banks.

From the testimony of Williams it was shown that he had been unable to buy the culm banks from the Erie railroad until Judge Archbald became his partner; that Judge Archbald conferred with Vice President Brownell of the Erie and that the Erie immediately thereafter granted an option to Williams.

Williams testified that he and Judge Archbald expected to make a net profit of \$12,000 on the transaction. The inquiry by the House Committee was not confined entirely to this culm bank transaction. There were suggestions that there might be other important developments before the investigation was over.

Williams testified that with the knowledge of Judge Archbald he tried to get W. P. Boland, a coal broker of Scranton, to discount Archbald's note for \$500. At that time, according to Williams, Boland had a case pending in court before Judge Archbald and a statement purporting to be a withdrawal of the note was today placed in evidence in which Williams is represented as having told Boland he had made a mistake for he would have saved all the costs in the case if he had discounted the note. Williams denied today that he had ever signed such a statement, but admitted that he may have told Boland that the suit might have been decided differently if he had discounted the note.

CRANK'S ADVICE TO YOUNG VICENT ASTOR.

It is indeed not a crank's suggestion when John Mars, the clothing of 471 Broadway, Brooklyn, says: "Call me, before buying your new suit or topcoat, see my values first."

DILLINGHAM BILL IS HOTLY DENOUNCED IN COMMITTEE HEARING

Infamous Scheme to Bar Out Revolutionists Exposed.

MANY OBJECTIONS

Representatives of Many Societies Plead for Square Deal for Immigrants.

By MEYER LONDON.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The hearing on the Dillingham bill was continued today before the House Committee on Immigration. Large delegations representing the National German Alliance, the Polish National Society and other organizations protested vehemently against the ill-considered provision.

The chairman of the committee announced that the committee had already voted on the literacy clause, and that further argument would be useless. Only a minority is opposed to the literacy test.

Ex-Congressman Herbert M. Parsons, Rabbi Stephen Wise, and Miss Lillian D. Weld spoke on behalf of the Political Refugees' Defense League in opposition to the Root amendment.

Parsons minced no words in denouncing the measure. He disclosed his belief in the rights of every people to overthrow an oppressive government by any and all measures. He argued that the danger which presented itself because of the Mexican Rebellion, and which was used as a pretext for the Root amendment, could easily be met by improving the neutrality laws. He insisted that it was but natural for an alien who escaped the clutches of a tyrannical government, and who resided in the United States, to promote the cause of liberty in the country of his birth.

Effective Addresses Delivered.

Rabbi Wise and Miss Weld also delivered short but effective addresses in the same vein. Comrade John G. O'Neil, who was a member of the second Duma, described the nefarious methods employed by the Russian Government and its agent provocateurs in concocting charges against revolutionists. He incidentally recited the story of the dissolution of the second Duma. Meyer London, Jacob Panken and Simon O. Pollock submitted resolutions and memoranda against the bill.

The hearing was closed at 5 p.m.

LEAVE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION TOMORROW

The delegations from New York, New Jersey and some of the other Eastern States to the national convention of the Socialist party will leave for Indianapolis tomorrow at 12:40 p.m. from the Grand Central station. In addition to the delegates a number of visitors will also leave on the same train, which necessitated the chartering of two special cars instead of one, as originally contemplated.

All the delegates and visitors going on this train are requested to be at the depot not later than 12:30 and ask to be directed to cars Nos. 300 and 301, reserved for them.

This train will make stops at the following places: At Albany to pick up the delegates from Massachusetts, Albany and Schenectady; at Utica to pick up the delegates from Utica; at Syracuse to pick up the delegates from Auburn, Syracuse and Watertown; at Buffalo and Rochester to pick up the delegates from those places. The train is due to arrive in Indianapolis Saturday, at 11:15 a.m.

BLOODY BAPTISM IN FREE SPEECH FIGHT

I. W. W. Member Killed and Two Cops Wounded in San Diego Clash.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 8.—Feeling has become tense in this city at the brutality of the police who are responsible for the serious clash last night with the defenders of the right of free speech, when Joe Mikolash, an I. W. W. member was shot to death and two policemen were wounded.

The clash was the outcome of a raid on members of the I. W. W. and sympathizers, over eighty of whom were thrown into jail.

The police, who have been the ready tools of the band of propped thugs and business men, who, under the name of the "Vigilantes," have been terrorizing the city, claim that one of the officers, Policeman Stevens, was shot in the back from a window, while pacing his beat last night. During the fracas Policeman Heddon was also seriously cut in the head by a thrown hatchet. Neither of the policemen are in a serious condition.

As an excuse for the raiding of the homes of the workers today the police claimed that they were looking for the man whom they can blame for the shooting of Policeman Stevens. The police claim they found five revolvers in the houses and a rifle fitted with a Maxim silencer.

Much surprise is being expressed that more guns have not been found, as all of the defenders of the right of free speech have been daily in danger of deportation and abuse, and were said to be arming themselves for protection.

The proclamation issued some days ago by the "vigilantes," warning all citizens that "nobody has a constitutional right to criticize the police or any officer of the government; and that if anybody dared to do so the "vigilantes" would capture them, put tar in their hair, and drive them out of the city, has increased the bitter feeling.

Most of the editors of the local newspapers, excepting those of the San Diego Herald, the Socialist paper, dare not antagonize the thugs, as they have been warned of tar and feather proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In response from the Mayor of San Diego, Cal., and other California officials, the Department of Justice this afternoon instructed federal officers in California to keep a close watch on disturbances which these officials say are caused by Industrial Workers of the World.

ARREST AN OFFICIAL OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE FOR USING PISTOL

Circulation Manager Charged With Firing at Pressman.

ATTACKS DRIVER

After Beating Delivery Man of Socialist Daily He Is Spirited Away.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, May 8.—The publishers of the newspapers of this city, against which five unions have struck, appear to be losing their heads as the victory they were so confident of wanes into the distance. Not only have their employed slugs been a failure in breaking the strike of the newspaper employes but the bosses seem to be taking a hand in the methods of violence.

Max Annenberg, head of the circulation department of the Chicago Tribune, has been arrested charged with intent to kill. He is accused by Charles Stricker, a pressman, with having fired several shots from a revolver at him.

Annenberg is also charged with having been the leader of the gang of thugs, who, on Monday, beat Alexander Hickey, a news driver, into insensibility, and then kidnapping him under the pretense of taking him to a hospital in an ambulance.

Hickey, who was delivering the Chicago Daily World, the morning edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist, the only newspaper appearing on the streets not affected by the strike, has not been found since his disappearance, despite the efforts of the Daily Socialist to find him dead or alive. The police, who said that Hickey had been taken to a hospital, also claim having no knowledge of his whereabouts.

HAD DEPUTY SHERIFF'S COMMISSION.

Annenberg, carrying a commission as a deputy sheriff in his pocket, had been raging around the elevated station at Wilson avenue, brandishing his revolver like a maniac when the public bought up the copies of the Daily World as fast as the newsboys could hand them out, while the paper that he was circulating manager of, was entirely neglected.

When his language became so violent he was told to leave the property of the company by the station agent, Miss Feld. She was compelled to take this action because Annenberg was pushing the gun in the faces of all the passengers, both men and women, who, waiting for the train, had bought the Socialist newspaper and not the scab sheets.

When Hickey arrived with another wagon load of Worlds Annenberg became so enraged that he attacked him. A by assisted by his thugs, who had arrived at the station with Annenberg in an automobile, Hickey was soon beaten into insensibility, and fearing that his life might be endangered, they spirited him away.

When police arrived on the scene, and Annenberg was pointed out, it was said that everything was all right as he was a deputy sheriff. It is charged that Mayor Harrison, at the request of Andy Lawrence, business representative of the Hearst interests in Chicago, is trying to have the Socialist newspaper driven from the streets as it is felt that not only does the large circulation of the paper hurt the political interests but it is also showing up the scab sheets to such an extent that it is extremely disagreeable to them.

B. R. T. MAN ANXIOUS ABOUT SUBWAY GRAB

Seeking an explanation of the delay in putting the proposed dual subway grab of the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies into effect, Col. T. S. Williams, of the latter company, called upon George McAnany, chairman of the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, yesterday.

He said his company made a binding contract with the city for its part of the system last year, and he wanted to know what the city's intentions are.

George V. S. Williams, of the Public Service Commission, said the delay was to be credited to the Board of Estimate, while McAnany said things would move quickly when Mr. Wilcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission, returns from Colorado.

TO PROTEST AGAINST ROOT AMENDMENT

New York and Brooklyn Socialists Prepare for Big Mass Meetings.

The Allied Committee of the Political Refugee Defense League and the Anti-Root Immigration conference met in Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, last night. Nicholas Aleinikoff, secretary of the Allied Committee, read a batch of letters from different Congressmen pledging their opposition to the Dillingham bill and the infamous amendment to it made by Senator Ellihu Root, the notorious servant of the moneyed interests. The communications from the Congressmen are in response to letters sent to them by the Allied Committee urging them to resist the passage of the bill and the amendment.

One of the letters which was read consisted of part of a letter written to one of the Congressmen, upon which one who signed himself "John Smith" adds to the lines: "Eminent men like Garibaldi, Lafayette, Karl Schurz, O'Donovan, Ressa and Kosuth would not have been permitted to enjoy our hospitality under such amendment." The following names were mentioned: Garibaldi, Kosuth, McGonigle, McGonigle and many millions like them. There should be a law now on the statute books to deport the whole bunch of you to the countries from which you came. Yours very disrespectfully, "John Smith's" style of humor did not exactly appeal to those present.

The Allied Committee voted to hold a monster mass meeting of protest against the Dillingham bill and the Root amendment soon. The arrangements for this meeting were entrusted to the Executive Committee, which will probably avail itself of the assistance offered to the delegates by Local New York of the Socialist party through Dr. L. M. Hahnman.

YOUTH KILLS SELF AFTER SHOOTING GIRL

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 8.—

News just reached here from Henrysburg of a double crime which occurred there. Cleophus Duquette, aged 30, went to Champlain where he purchased a revolver. He then drove to Henrysburg where Miss Rancour, with whom he had been keeping company, was teaching school. Calling her to the door he whipped out his pistol and fired four shots at her, all taking effect, three of the bullets entering her neck and the fourth lodging in the shoulder. Leaving the young woman for dead, Duquette then drove to Lacelle and stopping in the parlor of the Williams house he posed in front of a mirror and sent a bullet crashing into his brain, dying instantly.

The shots fired at the teacher were not an effective and although unconscious when picked up a physician who was summoned said there was a slight chance for her recovery. While it is not positively known that the shooting was due to jealousy this is the only cause which can be assigned for the crime.

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE MERE MURDER PLOT BY BOSSES

Workers of America Will Foil Mill Owners' Scheme.

HISTORY OF STRIKE

Events in Lawrence Leading Up to Impending Trial Fully Reviewed.

(Special to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 8.—It is determined that the legal murder labor leaders now being contemplated by the codfish aristocracy of England, shall not be consummated. The I. W. W. men in charge of the situation here gave a Call correspondent the following resume of the situation today:

Charged with being accessories before the fact of murder in the degrees Joseph J. Ector and Arturo Giovannitti are to be tried for the lives on May 27.

Following the trial of these men will come the trial for "murder" of William H. Haywood, E. Trautmann, William Yates, J. P. Thompson, Guido Masseroli, William Halliday, all of whom are in the great textile strike in Lawrence against starvation wages and inhuman exploitation.

The indicted men are guilty of overt act. Their sole crime is that they were loyal to the working class that they organized 25,000 strikers, that they refused to be intimidated, cajoled or bribed. Ector and Giovannitti were arrested from New York City, where the latter was an organizer of the International Workers of the World and the former editor of the Italian Socialist paper, "Il Proletario."

They arrived in Lawrence on January 14, late at night, when they found a state of tremendous excitement, but little or no organization of the 25,000 striking textile workers who had gone on strike against a reduction of their wages following a law reducing the hours of labor for women in mills from fifty-six to fifty-four weeks.

From the day Ector and Giovannitti arrived in Lawrence, all was disorder and confusion, until, in course of a disturbance on the police, a woman striker, Anna Pima, was shot and killed. The shooting of Anna La Pima occurred on the morning of January 23, just before midnight on January 23, Ector and Giovannitti were arrested in the hotel in which they were staying.

The following day they were returned in court, charged with accessories before the fact of murder. Attorney George Reever, Jr., of Boston, appeared for them, and in course of asking for bail, which was refused, and for an adjournment of the case for ten days, declared that the men were arrested in the interest of the mill owners, who hoped this means to intimidate the strikers and drive them back to the mills.

an owl. Atwell... Mr. Eitor, you have... Mr. Eitor, you have... Mr. Eitor, you have...

As a result of a prolonged hearing... the men were held for the Grand Jury... which met at Newburyport, Mass., and returned indictments.

Following the arrest of Eitor and Giovannitti, charge of the strike in the interests of the I. W. W. was assumed by William D. Haywood, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party.

The Reign of Terror. Throughout the remaining seven weeks of the strike every barbarity that lawless authority dominated by textile kings could perpetrate were witnessed in the city.

Special police, among them ex-convicts, were sworn in and turned loose through the city. The Metropolitan Park police were thrown into Lawrence, and the city was flooded with operatives from the Pinkerton, Callahan and Burns labor spy agencies.

During the negotiations for a settlement the committee of strikers that met the officials of the American Woolen Company and the officials of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration were assured that these officials would do all in their power to secure the release of the jailed men, and it was understood that when the case came before the Grand Jury it would not be pressed and the legal end of the strike would close.

When, therefore, indictments were returned, not only against Eitor and Giovannitti, but also against the men already named, it was evident that the State board officials and the officials of the woolen company had given the strikers the double cross.

The strikers had been deliberately betrayed. They had been lured back to the mills by a promise that was never the intention of those making it to keep. They had been cheated into allowing their organizers to become the victims of the threat for vengeance craved for by the mill owners of New England.

Not only do they fear the I. W. W. They fear the organized labor movement in general and they hate and fear the working class the most. They have so long deluded, exploited and despised and their hatred and fear arise from the fact that the workers of the world are in revolt.

Nothing is easier in a strike than for a Pinkerton or other labor spy to shoot a man in a crowd during a deliberately provoked excitement on the picket line. And if these men are not rescued from the fate that menaces them, a precedent will be established by which all those who are in a strike in future will be arrested as accessories before the fact of murder, deliberately planned and executed, for the express purpose of breaking any strike that may be called.

Massachusetts leads all other States in the nation in the nature of its civil criminal and social laws. An opinion handed down by the Massachusetts courts is used as a leading precedent in all other States. And it is because of these facts that the cases against these men are being rushed to completion.

Only by the workers of America uniting to show the vital importance of these cases and demonstrating their determination not to allow themselves to be handed over, bound hand and foot, to their exploiters, can the authorities and their masters, the capitalists, be defeated in their murderous intention.

Workers unite! Your lives and liberties are menaced! Aid the defense of the indicted men by sending contributions to William Yates, 9 Mass. street, Lawrence, Mass. Pass resolutions and send them to Governor Foss and to District Attorney Atwell at Salem. Organize mass meetings.

COURT STRIKES AT CATHOLIC BISHOP

Keystone Judge Decides That Congregation Owns Church Property and Can Enforce Demands.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 8.—President Judge Fuller today rendered an opinion in the case of the trustees of the St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic Church, of Nanticoke, against the Rev. J. Hoban, bishop of the Scranton Diocese, in which he decrees that whenever a majority of the members of the congregation so will it they can compel the bishop to turn over the title of church property to the board of trustees.

The trouble at St. Stanislaus church occurred when Rev. Pullitt was sent to Nanticoke to succeed Rev. S. Gramlewich. The bishop later refused to accept any other pastor and barred the doors against the three others sent there by Bishop Hoban.

When the bishop refused requests for reinstatement of Rev. Pullitt, the majority of the congregation held a meeting and elected a board of trustees to govern the church. This board was directed to take legal steps to get possession of the title of the church property.

The court in its opinion says: "The situation seems to be one in which the congregation must be allowed to act upon their initiative without interference of their loyalty on that account and that our decision of the matter may be governed by our answer to the question of whether action taken at the meeting of July 30 does not in all fairness in fact establish the desire of the majority as against the minority to a transfer of the title. This action we without hesitation affirm."

FOSS NOT LIKELY TO PARDON REV. RICHESON

BOSTON, May 8.—Governor Foss does not appear to have any intention of asking his counsel to decide whether or not Clarence V. T. Richeson's death sentence shall be commuted. That the Governor intended to allow the law to take its course is deduced from remarks made at the State House yesterday afternoon.

The council met today. The members were interested to know whether they would be called upon to sit on the Richeson case. When the matter was not referred to, several asked the Governor about it. They received something more than a mere intimation from him that the commutation position would not be referred to them.

Lieutenant Governor Luce has planned to leave today for a ten day's stay at his farm in Maine. He asked the Governor whether this absence would cause any inconvenience. His Excellency told him to "Go ahead to Maine."

BRIDGE CO. FIGHTS TWO-CENT FARE ORDER

The Bridge Operating Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which controls it, obtained a writ of certiorari from Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday, requiring the Public Service Commission to certify to the court all the records of the proceedings in which the commission had directed the Bridge Operating Company to carry passengers across the Williamsburg Bridge for 2 cents and sell three tickets for a nickel. The commission directed that the new scale go into effect April 22 last.

The bridge company contends that 2 cent fares will not give an adequate return on the capital invested and provide reimbursement for other operating losses. The Public Service Commission has had the Williamsburg Bridge fare case before it for two years and contends that the bridge company's reports show that the company has made profits of \$112,000 a year for two years, which is at the rate of 112 per cent on the \$100,000 capital invested.

ENGINEERS' CONVENTION IN HARRISBURG OPENS

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 8.—The biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened here this afternoon. Cleveland has started a movement not only to have the next convention go there, but to make it the permanent meeting place of the international body. Other applicants for the next meeting are Atlanta, Memphis, Atlantic City, Chicago and Salt Lake City.

TENANT BEATS THE KAISER

"Invincible War Lord" Loses Suit in the German Supreme Court. LEIPSIK, May 8.—Emperor William, the "Invincible War Lord," as landlord of the Cadineu estate, near Danzig, today lost a suit in the Supreme Court against one of his humble tenants.

BELIEVE THEY HAVE BRONX HOLDUP MAN

Two Men Charged With Shooting Saloonkeeper Now in Tolls of Police.

A swarthy little man, Frank W. Muehlfeild, was brought to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon from Vineland, N. J., and charged with the murder of Patrick Burns in the back room of his saloon on the night of February 11. Frank Neuberger, Burns' bartender, and two other men positively identified Muehlfeild as the man who had shot Burns in the chest.

Muehlfeild was found working as an attendant in the New Jersey Training School for Feeble Minded Boys and Girls in Vineland. He was routed out of bed by Detectives McKenna and Cassese and put up a stiff fight before he gave in. Then he consented to come to New York of his own volition if he were discharged in the Jersey court where he was arraigned. This the detectives were only too glad to do and he was not arrested until he got on the ferryboat.

On the night Burns, who was a former chief of police in Toledo, Ohio, was shot, two men, one of whom the police say is Muehlfeild, and the other his cousin, Henry Miller, now locked up in the Tombs, entered Burns' saloon and sat for some time at a table in the rear room. When the time came to close up, Burns told the men to get out. As he spoke one of the men jumped to his feet and pointing a revolver at Burns told him to give up his money. The other covered Frank Neuberger, the bartender, with a revolver.

Burns made a leap for the man covering him and was shot in the chest. The other man got into a mixup with Neuberger and knocked him down with the butt of his revolver. Then they cleaned out the cash drawer, which contained about \$2, and after shooting Burns in the back as he lay on the floor, went out. They overlooked nearly \$200 in Burns' pocket.

At first the police had nothing to work on and no clue was obtained to the murders until on March 24 Joseph De Luca, a jewelry peddler was held up on the roof of the tenement at 215 East 87th street and robbed of about \$2,000 in jewelry. Four men were concerned in this and three were arrested. One was Henry Miller, whom Neuberger identified him as one of the men who had held up himself and his employer.

Then the police discovered that Miller was Muehlfeild's cousin and that they had been together a good deal. They trailed Muehlfeild's wife and family from place to place, but it was not until they obtained an inkling of his whereabouts from Miller that the police had any definite news.

When he got here he was placed in a line with four other men in Inspector Hughes' office and Neuberger, the bartender, was called in to identify him. Neuberger said Muehlfeild was the man who shot Burns. Then two other men picked him out of the line of five.

Captain Faurst picked Muehlfeild's picture out of the rogues' gallery and found that he had been convicted of burglary in 1902 and had sentence suspended by Judge Crain in General Sessions. Faurst said that Muehlfeild was one of the cleverest night burglars in the city.

GERMANS WHO MARRY NATIVES CAN'T ESCAPE

BERLIN, May 8.—The Reichstag today voted to maintain the legality of marriages between Germans and natives in the German colonies by 303 against 133. The majority consisted of Socialists and Catholics.

The Imperial Government recently prohibited mixed marriages. The Clerical leader in the Reichstag, Adolf Groeber, argued that mixed marriages must be permitted in the interest of the poorer settlers, who were unable to import wives from Germany, whereas native women often bring a big dowry in the shape of cattle.

The Socialists declared that those Germans who had married native women should not be given any opportunity to escape the obligations they had incurred.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SUED FOR \$30,000

MINEOLA, L. I., May 8.—Anees P. Jay, widow of Wilfred C. Jay, editor of Bit and Spur, who was killed June 17 at the Westbury crossing by collision of an automobile with a Long Island train, brought suit today against the Long Island Railroad for \$30,000.

MRS. CRANE TELLS OF LAX INSPECTION

Says Packers Continually Apply Pressure to Have Requirements Lowered.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who was one of the first to give an inkling of the present bad conditions in the meat packing unions, was a witness today before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department.

Mrs. Crane, who has been agitating the meat inspection question for some time, appeared before the committee in response to a subpoena to help the committee determine whether it will recommend to the House a sweeping investigation of relations between packers and the Department of Agriculture and violations of the meat inspection law.

Such an investigation is proposed in the resolution introduced by Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, who declares that the inquiry, if ordered, will disclose a condition whereby packers have influenced the administration of the law, and practically dictated the regulations prescribed for slaughter and the inspection of the meats and meat products.

Following the introduction of the Nelson resolution, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson issued a statement characterizing the charges as "a skillful blending of half truth and falsehood, constituting a wanton and unjustifiable attack on the department." He intimated that Representative Nelson was seeking to make political capital out of his proposed inquiry. The secretary added that all of the Crane charges had been investigated by the Department of Agriculture and the American Public Health Association and found to be groundless.

The morning session of the House Committee was devoted to the hearing of Nelson's preliminary statement and it became apparent from the attitude of the committee that the charges will be closely scrutinized before the inquiry is finally ordered.

Mrs. Crane was called to the stand this afternoon after Nelson had completed his summary.

"I do not believe there is a conspiracy between the officials of the Department of Agriculture and the packers," said Mrs. Crane, "but I do think that the department is under constant pressure from the packers and other interests to lower the requirements relative to the inspection of meats. There has been no corresponding pressure from the consumers, and the rules and regulations adopted by the department have been a letting down of the bars."

"The meat inspection service has deteriorated and the federal law has been nullified in many instances. It is this nullification of the law by the means of lax rules and regulations against which I complain."

Mrs. Crane asserted that the ante-mortem inspection of cattle is inefficient, almost a joke, and she charged that Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has deceived the people into believing that this inspection is thorough and painstaking.

Mrs. Crane told the committee that federal seals on cars of beef that had been inspected by the government had been broken with impunity by employees of the packers in violation of the law. She charged that Dr. Melvin had never been any prosecution. She quoted from a letter written by Dr. Melvin, in which he directed inspectors to be more vigilant in enforcing this section of the law, and then she read from a speech made by Secretary Wilson, in which he said the packers had never violated the law and were co-operating with the department in living up to its letter.

"Were not the shipments of meats under broken seals liable to seizure?" asked Representative Floyd.

"Yes, but none of it was ever seized," replied Mrs. Crane.

HARRY A. WHITNEY TELLS HOW, AT ORDER OF WIRE POOL'S VICE PRESIDENT, HE BURNED PAPERS SOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

Before he left the stand, Whitney reiterated his assertion that the papers were made away with on Baackes' orders.

Harry A. Whitney, formerly corresponding secretary in the wire rope department of the American Steel and Wire Company, told reluctantly yesterday at the hearing before Commissioner Henry P. Brown in the government's suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation, how, acting under instructions from Frank L. Baackes, vice president of the American Steel and Wire Company, he destroyed a trunk full of papers and correspondence which related to the business of that concern.

The papers in question were the basis of the injunction by which the government attempted to restrain the steel corporation from destroying any more evidence in connection with the wire pool indictments. Among them were letters said to reveal the connection of the United States Steel Products Company with the wire pool and its participation in the fixing of prices. They had been returned by the United States District Attorney to the American Steel and Wire Company with the understanding, the government contends, that they were to be preserved.

Under the questioning from Special Assistant Attorney General Dickinson, Whitney related how early in November or late in October, he had, acting under instructions from Vice President Baackes, superintended the destruction of the documents which were burned beneath the boilers of the North Works of the American Steel and Wire Company at Worcester, Mass.

The most sensational part of the witness' testimony came when he was asked about a conversation he had had with Baackes and George A. Craigen, assistant general sales agent, who had approached him in the corridor outside of the witness room during the session of the Federal Grand Jury. From this point up to the time when he was let off, Whitney labored under great agitation.

"I went out," said Whitney, "and Mr. Baackes, who had sent for me, asked if I remembered about the instructions to destroy the papers. I told him that I recalled his orders to burn them. To this he replied, 'I told you no such thing.'"

"Mr. Craigen, my immediate superior, came to me later in the witness room, and asked if I was sure that Mr. Baackes had given me those instructions. When I answered in the affirmative, he grew excited and emphatically declared that he and not Mr. Baackes had issued the orders."

and that it was possible for them to deceive the public by pasting these stickers on products that had never been inspected.

Although the law requiring all cattle showing symptoms of disease shall be segregated from the healthy cattle before the slaughter, Mrs. Crane charged that the department's regulations required that only such cattle as might probably be condemned were segregated and that many diseased cattle had passed.

She contended that the ante-mortem inspections were made by the packers when they believed an animal would be condemned after slaughter.

CLASH IN SENATE OVER LORIMER CASE

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A sharp controversy over the Lorimer case occurred in the Senate today, Senator Bristow, of Kansas, after criticizing the majority of the investigating committee for failure to report earlier, declaring that three months had elapsed since the taking of testimony closed, moved that the committee be directed to report before Monday next.

Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, chairman of the committee, replying to an inquiry from Senator Bristow, had said previously that he expected to be able to report before Monday next.

DILLINGHAM BILL HOTLY DENOUNCED

COMMITTEE HEARING

(Continued from page 1)

States to conspire with others for the violent overthrow of a foreign government recognized by the United States."

It will be noted that the subject to punishments but "others" who may not be allowed to exempt. On the other hand, present neutrality laws treat aliens and Americans alike. Of course they are too drastic and certain in their meaning to be favored by Socialists.

Another bad feature about the amendment that has so far been looked in that it provides for a "trial" of the accused before immigration authorities. As is generally known these officials are ignorant and bigoted men who conduct their "investigations" and "trials" without the slightest regard for practices and customs. Often they refuse to give the defendant the right to employ counsel, administer oaths, etc.

The danger that is threatened by the Root amendment cannot be exaggerated. Should it become law, a refugee would be safe in the "land of the free and the brave." Therefore, it is again urged that every lover of liberty make his or her voice known immediately to the chairman of the House Committee on Immigration.

U. S. INTERFERES IN CUBAN STRIKE

Washington Gets Busy—The U. S. Complete in Havana Harbor. WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Cuban Government has been notified through the American Legation at Havana that the American interests in the city "must be protected," in case of any disorder accompanying the revolution, longshoremen's and business strike.

Instructions to this effect have been sent to Minister Beauregard by the State Department. Thus far no damage to American property has been reported and it is not believed there will be need of bringing the matter more directly to the attention of the Cuban Government.

Representatives of the Ward Line,plying between United States ports and Cuba, have appealed to the State Department for protection.

HAVANA, May 8.—Two men were wounded here today in a clash between fifty American girls and strikers and strikers stevedores when the Americans landed from the Ward Line steamer. Two of the Americans were injured and beaten.

The strikers declared they were interfering on to the nature of their duties and refused to go to work. One hundred and fifty policemen guarding the steamer. Police launches were used in dispersing passengers from some vessels.

Carmen refused to haul goods from the wharves and perquisites foodstuffs have accumulated in great quantities since the strike began on Saturday.

As a result of the strike some vessels have carried their cargoes back to Florida and some have gone on to Mexico. At the Central wharf a street iron building protects the men at work inside, and there a few vessels have succeeded in discharging cargo.

There is talk of a general strike. The street railway employees and the street cleaners threaten to join the men now out. The customs collection of the government have taken off seriously.

CHICAGO FREIGHT TIEUP CONTINUES

Both Sides Stand Pat and Negotiations Are Unable to Get Enough Common Ground. CHICAGO, May 8.—Possibility of an immediate settlement of the freight tieup strike, involving 2,000 men, called today, following a conference between Charles W. Lacey, representative of the Western Railroad, and Cleveland Commissioner J. J. Flynn, secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers.

The conference continued until midnight, but no agreement was reached. The railroad refused to take any steps toward arbitration until the business had formally made a move.

"We will take no initiative in this case," said Lacey. "If there is any truth to be done, the men must come to the railroad, but the men do not get to the men."

Meanwhile every available car is being taken from nearby territory and placed into service by the railroad. Freight agents, waiting agents, and other officials are busy with the strike. The railroad refused to take any steps toward arbitration until the business had formally made a move.

Augustus J. Smith pointed out to the committee that even under the present law, which is not so liberal in this particular as the proposed measure, the superintendents frequently discriminated between building interests, and he promised to specify instances to the committee before the hearing closed.

MANY OBJECTIONS TO NEW BUILDING CODE

Objection was made yesterday at the public hearing on the proposed new building code by the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to the provision which would allow superintendents of buildings to place a "liberal construction" on the various sections of the code having to do with their duties.

"It is an amazing proposition that is made here," said John C. Moore, who assisted in the drawing of several of the proposed code. "Under this liberal construction provision a superintendent would be empowered to override other provisions of the code itself and in his own discretion to bar the use of certain building materials."

Augustus J. Smith pointed out to the committee that even under the present law, which is not so liberal in this particular as the proposed measure, the superintendents frequently discriminated between building interests, and he promised to specify instances to the committee before the hearing closed.

DEATH NEWS IN ALLEN CASE

First Witness for Defense Says Sheriff Webb Knew a Gun. WYTHEVILLE, Va., May 8.—The Commonwealth today closed its case against Floyd Allen, accused of participation in the Hillside court murders.

J. W. Farris, the first witness in Allen's behalf, testified that he immediately after Judge Maule ordered Sheriff Webb to take charge of the case. Allen's counsel advanced the proposition, drawing his own conclusions from the evidence.

"I have devoted more work to the business of the Senate this winter than ever before in my life," said Mr. Dillingham. "I have no apology to offer. I don't wish the criticism of the Senator from Kansas to report before Monday next."

Senator Bristow, after the hearing, withdrew his name.

Not Fancy Packets but contents count. Value double here. It's quite twice as strong. White Rose CEYLON TEA Uniformly Excellent

White Rose CEYLON TEA Uniformly Excellent

Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

TO SUPPORT CORSET WORKERS

...lists and Unions Enter Struggle of Kalamazoo Strikers.

(Special to The Call.)

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 8.—At a mass meeting, the greatest demonstration ever held in this city...

...which all unions were represented by a delegation of workers to stand by the strikers to the limit.

...prospects now are that every day in the city will be out before the week unless this strike ends.

...resolutions were presented by T. Curry, recent candidate for mayor of the Socialist party, which were unanimously adopted.

...meeting was a record event. A foot of standing room was taken and there were big crowds on the sidewalks of the building listening to the proceedings through the open windows.

...corset workers, mostly all girls, fighting for a living wage and decent working conditions. These girls are new recruits to the organized labor and the strike leader, Miss...

...a bright and active little woman, used every effort to get a settlement of the difficulties. In a small city, the leaders are thought that the citizens themselves would take a hand and help establish decent working conditions for the 700 or 800 girls employed in Kalamazoo Corset Company factory.

...maker of American Beauty and Grace corsets. The Ministerial Association was also appealed to, and every effort made to enlist the support of the "eminently respectable" element of the city.

...While the strikers have been using the courts and the newspapers, the offer to arbitrate has been refused by an injunction against picketing, and ten strikers were arrested. With the arrest of the strike leader, a new element enters the fight, the pickets and the unions, and instead of a victory for the boss, the prospects are good now for a victory for the strikers.

CHINA LIKELY TO GET BIG FOREIGN LOAN NOW

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The State Department was advised today by the American Legation in Peking that it now seems likely that the representatives of the foreign bankers and the Provisional Government of China will succeed in reaching an agreement for a large loan to the Chinese Republic.

...friendly meetings between the Ministry of Finance and the bankers, group have been held with the result that the loan is to be submitted to a definite plan of payment at an early gathering. It is expected that whatever arrangement is made, it will first make provision for immediate advances of cash by the foreign bankers to meet the present exigencies of the government.

...The question of the proposed \$100,000,000 loan will probably be taken up after the matter of the preliminary advances has been adjusted. Such a procedure, it is known here, is favored by the American group participating with the bankers and the other five powers.

EVICT ROCKAWAY'S HERMIT.

"Old Charley" Forcibly Ejected From Home Occupied for 31 Years.

After living in his hovel for the past thirty-one years, Karl Entle, known to residents of Rockaway Beach as "Old Charley, the Hermit," was forcibly ejected yesterday as a result of complaints made by persons who own property in that vicinity.

A Sheriff and deputy called at the home of the recluse and asked him to sign a document leasing his hovel. He refused and was ejected. Charley went to a police station to make a complaint, but he would have to go to court.

Miss Helen Taft Takes Long Horseback Ride to Virginia Health Resort



MISS HELEN TAFT

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 8.—Miss Helen Taft is here for a few days' rest. She came from Washington by horseback with a party of friends, a trunk containing her wardrobe being forwarded from the White House by express.

HOPP CONCERT TO BE HELD SUNDAY EVENING

The concert for the benefit of Julius Hopp, who for the past six months has been at a sanitarium in the Adirondacks Mountains to recover from a serious illness, will take place next Sunday evening at the Casino Theater, 39th street and Broadway.

Hopp, who founded the Wage Earners' Theater League, will be unable to be active for an indefinite period and the concert has been arranged to enable him to continue the cure, which it is believed will require another year before he is out of immediate danger.

As a very attractive program has been arranged, all persons wishing to aid in the sale of tickets are requested to apply to Miss Pauline Wilderman between the hours of 5 and 8 in the evening at the downtown office of the Wage Earners' Theater League, 145 E. 6th street, or between 10 and 5 o'clock at the league's general office, 1416 Broadway, corner of 39th street, Room 503.

The program was arranged through the co-operation of theatrical and musical persons and a financial success is assured.

Tickets can be had at the office of the league, 1416 Broadway, Room 503, at the following prices: Boxes, \$1.50; orchestra, 75 cents; first balcony, 50 cents; and second balcony, 25 cents.

As the benefit concert promises to be of exceptional brilliancy, the committee urges that tickets be called for at once, as the sale is progressing quickly.

STOPS R. R. STOCK TRANSFER.

Justice Erlanger in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order to show cause why the New York Central Railroad Company should not be restrained from transferring or assigning any capital stock of the Rutland Railroad Company to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The order also directs that the New Haven should not acquire stock of the Rutland Railroad without showing cause. The order was granted on behalf of stockholders suing on behalf of themselves and others.

35 WRECK SURVIVORS LAND.

SEWARD, Alaska, May 8.—Dora, the mail steamship, bringing thirty-five survivors of the wrecked cod fishing schooner Joseph Rusa, among them Mrs. Charles Foss, wife of the master of the lost vessel, arrived today from Chirikof Island. The Rusa went ashore April 21 during a terrific gale at Chirikof.

HOTEL BELMONT MEN NAB TWO PICKETS

Waiters May Tie Up All Hostelrys to Force Quick Settlement.

Driven to desperation by their inability to secure scabs to take the places of the striking waiters, the management of the Hotel Belmont yesterday caused the arrest of two strikers while they were on picket duty in front of the hotel. The arrest was made by a cop who came out from the hotel, evidently under orders to get even with the strikers.

The pickets were held in \$150 bail each for examination in the Yorkville Court today. The police on duty near the hotel drove the pickets away from the block and would not let them come near the hotel windows.

That the management had failed to secure any scab waiters was evident when the curtains were pulled down in the dining room, so as not to give the strikers a chance to see how completely they had crippled the hotel's business. Attempts by the hotel proprietors to get waiters employed in other hotels to go to the Belmont to take the places of the strikers fell flat, as when the waiters from the Waldorf, Knickerbocker and other places discovered that they were brought to take the places of their fellow workers they quit work.

Several cooks employed in the hotel quit in sympathy with the waiters, and the others are expected to strike at any moment. Should the hotel management attempt to compel their waiters to go to scab at the Belmont, the International Hotel Workers' Union will call a general strike in all hotels in the city, according to a statement by J. Elster, organizer of the union.

The strikers say they are determined to abolish the intolerable system of fines which they can no longer stand, and will not return to work until the management agrees to abolish the fines and reinstate all who struck. They produced slips showing that on one occasion a waiter was fined \$2 for drinking a cup of coffee in the garden party, while two waiters were fined \$1 each for allowing the waiter to drink the coffee.

Another waiter was fined \$5 for giving the cashier the remainder of a portion of wheat cakes that had been served and paid for while one was fined \$5 for being about 25 minutes late. Others were fined \$25 and \$30 cents each for dropping a silver fork, for talking to a fellow worker, for not standing at the stations and for other minor offenses.

"Now do you blame us for revolting against conditions such as I have just told you?" said one of the waiters after showing the reporter slips and totaling up amount docked from his wages. There were many waiters who told their grievances against the hotel and all were determined to stay out until conditions were improved.

A committee yesterday visited Manager Fosse, of the Belmont, to attempt to bring about a settlement of the strike and while the committee was conferring with him they presented him with the demands of the strikers.

The strikers ask that Head Waiter Pearl, who had been the cause of the whole trouble by discharging waiters for picketing on May 1 and for insulting waiters, shall hereafter not engage or discharge any employes.

They also demand the abolition of fines and the reinstatement of all who were discharged for participating in the May 1 demonstration and the re-employment of all who struck on May 7 for at least two months and providing that they shall not be discharged from their employment except for dishonesty. They also ask that the management should not discriminate against members of the union.

Fosse would not grant their demands and the conference ended with no results. The strikers, however, are confident that they will soon win. They received congratulations from employes of several hotels on the stand taken by them in rebelling against conditions prevailing at the Belmont.

DISCOVERS CONSPIRACY.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 8.—The Haitian Government has discovered proofs of a conspiracy organized in Aux Cayes by partisans of former President Antoine Simon, with complicity of some foreigners. A large number of arrests have been made, among them being H. Paulus Sanson, former Haitian Minister at Washington.

ST. PAUL WANTS COMMISSION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 8.—The Republicans here yesterday elected their entire ticket, headed by Mayor H. P. Kelley. The amendment to the city charter providing a commission form of government has carried by a large majority.

THE UNION HATTER

J. H. Rosenblum, 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE, Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Maria.

PARKS AND BAZAARS.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations, 127th Street and Grand Avenue, G. T. BOAG, General Manager.

LABOR LYCEUM

50th Street and Broadway, New York City. Headquarters for the Brooklyn Labor Organization, Grand and other unions, and other Organizations. Telephone 2311 Broadway.

COMMITTEE REJECTS TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today rejected the proposed treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua by which their finances were to be reorganized with money loaned by United States syndicates and their revenues handled by United States officers. A motion that the committee report in favor of ratification was lost by a vote, 1 to 2.

Sheet Metal Workers—An important meeting of Local Union No. 11 will be held at Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Marks Place, on Thursday, May 9th, 1912, at 8 P.M.

"ADVISE" EMPLOYES HOW TO CAST VOTES

Newark Firm Encloses Letters of "Instruction" in Pay Envelopes—To Be Prosecuted.

An instance of the frequently reported to practice of "pay envelope campaigning" to "persuade" employes to cast their votes in the interest of their employers, was brought to light in Newark, N. J., yesterday by City Counsel James R. Nugent. As a result of the disclosure steps will be taken against the firm of A. Krauter & Co., 285 Eighteenth avenue, under the corrupt practices act for having enclosed the following letter in the pay envelopes of their employes last week:

"I spent five days in the rooms of the Finance Committee at Washington, D. C., hearing representatives of American manufacturing concerns protesting against the reduction in tariff, as called for in what is known as the Underwood bill that passed the House of Representatives. As you know, the Democratic House of Representatives refused to grant any hearings, consequently the Democrats are responsible for the bill, and I take this occasion to make known to you that if the Democrats are able to pass this bill through the Senate, six to twelve months after this new tariff schedule goes into effect there will be hundreds of thousands of American workmen idle, and the workmen of European countries will be furnishing us with our necessities, unless the measure is vetoed by President Taft."

"Under the circumstances, for your own protection, I would advise, when again casting your votes, that you only vote for protectionists, as that is the only way by which you are sure of a livelihood. If you see fit, talk this over with your friends and help the good cause along."

Arthur A. Krauter, whose name was signed to the letters, said yesterday:

"Yes, I put the letter in 120 pay envelopes," he said. "I don't know that I violated any law, and I did not intend to. I suppose I acted indiscreetly. It wasn't a question of politics—I just wanted to advise the men as to how to vote to keep their livelihood. Nugent has got the thing pretty straight, I'll have to admit."

NEWARK ROAD MEN TURN DOWN BOSSES' OFFER

The offer of a number of Newark contractors doing city work to grant a wage of \$2.25 for an eight-hour day was flatly refused yesterday by the striking 2,200 laborers, who feel certain that they will still further tie up all street work in Essex County.

They decided unanimously at yesterday's meeting in their headquarters, 43 Garfield street, Newark, to force every employer of laborers in the county to meet their demands of 25 cents an hour before a single member of the Independent Laborers and Diggers' Union of Newark, to which the strikers belong, returns.

At that meeting there were more than 600 of the strikers, and the leaders declared that within a day or two practically all of the 3,000 laborers employed on street work will be out.

This strike is the first in which all the laborers have presented a concerted demand on their employers, as on all former occasions individual agreements were made between the employer and the laborers.

DESPITE WARNINGS, ADMITS HIS GUILT

Ernesto Benincaso, 49 years old, of 125 Washington street, Flushing, said by the police to be the head of the Black Hand in Queens, yesterday insisted on pleading guilty to an indictment charging blackmail before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court, Long Island City, despite warnings that he could be imprisoned for fifteen years.

With his counsel Benincaso entered the court ready to go to trial, but when he saw the array of witnesses he informed the Court he wanted to plead guilty. His plea was then taken and he was remanded for sentence.

Since Benincaso's arrest last year, members of the police say the "Black Hand" letters in Queens have stopped. The indictment charged him with sending threatening letters to Joseph Caramore, living in Prospect street, Jamaica, and other families in Queens. It is said Benincaso never worked, but was always well supplied with money.

WANTS CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

Dying Fur Salesman Confesses to Having Stolen Sable Skins.

Carried into court on a stretcher, Samuel Loewy, a former fur salesman, of 221 West 141st street, who was indicted in December, 1908, for the larceny of ten sable skins valued at \$1,750, pleaded guilty before Judge Crain in the Court of General Sessions yesterday in order that he might die with a clear conscience.

Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel, after Loewy's plea had been entered by Lawyer Abraham Levy, recommended that Loewy be freed on a suspended sentence, in order that he might die outside a prison. Judge Crain gave Loewy his freedom. Hospital attendants removed the dying man in an ambulance to a sanitarium in the Bronx.

KANSAS FOR ROOSEVELT.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 8.—The Republican State convention at Independence today was overwhelming for Roosevelt, the four delegates at large, Henry J. Allen, Ralph Harris, John Landon and Ansel R. Clark were instructed for him.

NATURE TALKS ON ECONOMICS

This new book, by CAROLINE NELSON, consists of eleven lessons especially prepared for teaching children the ethics of Socialism in place of the capitalistic ethics which they learn at school and church. Just what you want for YOUR children. Price 10c; 75c a dozen; \$1.00 a hundred. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 119 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

WHERE TO BUY.

MAX KRAUSZ, 235 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK. (From 9th and 10th Sts.)

MEXICAN FEDERALS SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

Rebels Meeting 1,500 Regulars Hold City Taken a Few Days Ago.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., May 8.—Fighting is in progress today between the rebels and federalists, both in the vicinity of Torreon and Cuatro Ciengas, advices received here declare.

Gen. Tracy Aubert, in command of about 1,500 regulars, attacked the main body of rebels, which captured Cuatro Ciengas a few days ago, and fighting has been in progress since yesterday afternoon.

Conflicting reports of the trend of the engagement are received here. Reliable, but unofficial information says that the federalists are being driven back along the line of the branch railroad toward Monolova, and that they have suffered heavy losses.

News from government sources is that the federalists are forcing the rebels to retreat and expect to retake Cuatro Ciengas today. No definite information has been received as to the fighting about Torreon, the government censors having taken charge of the wires.

EL PASO, Tex., May 8.—Telegrams from the front today stated that there had as yet been no clash between the advancing Mexican rebels and the federal defending Torreon, but that General Orozco had ordered Barmolillo and Zapala, both of which places are now fortified by the federal garrison from Torreon.

The rebels claim victory over the federalists in the fighting at Cuatro Ciengas and vicinity, and claim that their only losses in the fighting were eighteen, but report the loss of seventy from drinking water which the federalists, they charge, had poisoned. The rebels also report that the federalists poisoned all the water in the region between Escalon and Torreon and state that they have lost thousands of horses, so many that they had to send to Chihuahua for several carloads of coal oil with which to destroy the carcasses of the dead animals.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Advices received from Mexico today at the State Department led officials there to the belief that Emilio Vanquez Gomez has been eliminated from the situation, so far as the revolutionists are concerned. The department was informed that General Orozco, commander of the rebels, has ordered Vanquez Gomez to leave Mexico, and that other revolutionist leaders are repudiating him. His proclamation assuming for himself the Provisional Presidency of Mexico never had any considerable support, according to dispatches received here. It is generally believed here that he was attempting to take advantage of the successes of General Orozco.

Consul Cravanti, who is accompanying the Buford on its trip of investigation into the west coast, cabled the State Department today that all was quiet at Los Mochis on the arrival of the army transport there. The Buford was leaving, he said, without taking any refugees, Americans or other foreigners. The next stop will be Mazatlan, where it is understood a number of Americans are ready to accept the opportunity to leave Mexico. Department officials are gratified at the reports sent from the Buford, in view of the numerous alarming reports of the conditions said to exist there before the dispatch of the transport.

MONTREY, Cal., May 8.—Company C, 12th Infantry, left here early today for Tijuana, Cal., on the Mexican border. The men took summer underwear, emergency rations, marching shoes and several hundred rounds of ammunition per man.

MEXICO CITY, May 8.—Suspension of guarantees throughout the republic is asked in a bill presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Jesus Flores Magon, Minister of the Interior.

The measure is similar to that passed by the Mexican Congress last year except that it provides for trial by a court instead of leaving the disposition of an offender in the hands of the army officer whose men capture him.

Under the terms of the former measure it frequently happened that a revolutionist caught destroying federal property or bearing arms against the government was ordered shot.

DULUTH GETS "I. R. R."

DULUTH, Minn., May 8.—The initiative, recall and referendum have been written into Duluth's charter by an overwhelming vote. Only two of forty-three precincts voted in the negative. The vote stood four-fifths for the change. Of 6,660 ballots recorded 5,331 favored the amendment. A three-fifths vote was necessary.

WORKINGMEN, DO YOUR DUTY

This is the Label of the United Brotherhood of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLER, Secy. 11 West 14th St. N. Y. C.

Premier Asquith Comes Out Strong in Defense of Ambassador Bryce



PREMIER ASQUITH

LONDON, May 8.—Premier Asquith has come to the defense of Ambassador Bryce, and in the House of Commons he asserted that Great Britain's representative in Washington had tried to influence Canada concerning the reciprocity negotiations. He said that as the correspondence between Roosevelt and Taft on the subject was confidential there was no reason for supposing that Ambassador Bryce knew anything about it.

SCORE INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICISM

Methodists Say Teachings of Roman Church Foster Superstitions and Bind Burdens Upon the Poor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 8.—By the unanimous adoption today of the resolution introduced Monday by Rev. W. Rice, of Chill, the Methodist general conference is squarely on record in favor of classifying Catholic and Greek church countries as proper missionary fields. The recent world missionary conference at Edinburgh, Scotland, imposed limitations upon mission work by evangelistic churches in such countries. The resolution adopted deprecates this action and says:

"Whereas in all those lands which form a large part of the missionary field of the Methodist Episcopal Church the teachings and practices of Romanism deprive the people of the Bible, pervert many of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and foster superstitions which alienate the thinking classes and bind heavy burdens upon the poor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church recognizes its plain duty to prosecute its missionary enterprises in Greek and Roman Catholic countries with increasing zeal; and be it

"Resolved, That we will most vigorously protest against any future exclusion of missions in Greek or Roman Catholic countries from missionary gatherings; and be it

"Resolved, That it is our duty to oppose the machinations of Romanism and to counteract its attempts to gain an ever-increasing control of our public school to use the public funds for sectarian schools; and finally be it

"Resolved, That we feel the deepest sympathy with love toward the people and people within the Greek and Roman Catholic churches who are working toward a more spiritual interpretation of the Christian faith."

The conference also adopted a resolution presented by the Rev. Robert Stevens, which prohibits the election of any officer of the general conference, which includes secretaries of boards and editors of church papers, who use tobacco in any form. It is said that the adoption of this ruling may play an important part in deciding some positions at the coming election.

BIG SARATOGA HOTEL FIRE.

SARATOGA, May 8.—Arrowhead, the largest summer hotel at Saratoga Lake, with its contents, was burned today, causing a loss of \$50,000.

MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE

Local 516, American Federation of Musicians. Wm. J. Harwood, President, Frank Evans, Secretary, 4,000 Members. Office, 210 W. 14th St. Telephone, 1201 West.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

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WHERE TO BUY.

MAX KRAUSZ, 235 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK. (From 9th and 10th Sts.)

ANOTHER LEVEL IS BROKEN BY FLOOD

Town of 500 People Wiped Out—Mayor of New Orleans Optimistic.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—The Bayou Des Cheneaux levee, near the great Texas crumens, broke today and let loose upon the already flooded sugar country another great volume of water, which swept in with the speed of a mill race. The break was caused by back water from the Tensas and Bogalusa crumens, which had undermined the weakened dykes. The result was the quick submerging of Horeauville, a prosperous town whose five hundred people have had every man at work on the levee for the last three weeks.

Immediately following the break, couriers were sent hurrying and by boats, where the water was deeper, to warn every one within reach, but fears were expressed that a number of people had been trapped. Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes, two of the most fertile counties of the sugar belt, will suffer most severely from this new crumens. There were several other breaks in small protection levees at different points today, but none was of serious character.

Around New Orleans the situation is considered good, although gangs of men were at work all day placing additional sandbags along the levee of Canal street and Esplanade avenues, where river water has been creeping through. Army engineers claim the only bad spot in any levee near here is the 5,000-foot Amesville stretch, just above the city, where a portion of batture caved yesterday, but was replaced quickly. Mayor Flechner today issued a spicy statement attacking a report that many persons are homeless in courts and saying that there never has been danger to the city proper.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 to supply seed and disinfectants work on overflooded lands in the Mississippi Valley. The Secretary of Agriculture will have supervision of the emergency supplies.

LONDON TAILORS FOR SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

LONDON, May 8.—The East End tailors held a meeting tonight and resolved to join their striking brethren of the West End as a matter of sympathy. If they carry out this threat it will probably add 25,000 men to those already out, but the organization is a very loose one and the members are allowed wide discretion.

UNION LABEL

Union Made Beer. The above is a true statement of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the label.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Brotherhood of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLER, Secy. 11 West 14th St. N. Y. C.

MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE. Local 516, American Federation of Musicians. Wm. J. Harwood, President, Frank Evans, Secretary, 4,000 Members. Office, 210 W. 14th St. Telephone, 1201 West.

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INDUSTRIAL UNREST STIRS ALL ENGLAND

Socialist Leaven Moves Entire British Nation to Immediate Action.

LONDON, May 8.—Referring to the industrial unrest in Great Britain, which may shortly be the subject of a government inquiry, Premier Asquith, in a speech before the Bankers' Association today, said that notwithstanding the country's prosperity, the signs in the industrial sky ought to warn them against complacent optimism.

The railway and coal strikes, he said, are especially significant phenomena, which made it the duty of the government and of business men and bankers alike to look beneath the surface and study the economic fabric piecemeal.

"But, as a whole," said Asquith, "the problem of industrial unrest has been for some time the subject of close and careful consideration by the government. I invite the bankers of the United Kingdom to contribute to its solution by suggestion and as far as they are able by wise and fruitful experiments."

Concurrently this same topic was discussed in the House of Commons on a motion by Elliot Crawshaw-Williams, Liberal member for Leicester, calling on the government to institute a thorough investigation of the causes of the present unrest and the possible remedies.

Karl Hardie, the Independent Labor party leader, proposed an amendment in favor of the minimum wage, the right to work and the nationalization of railways, mines and other monopolies. He said the labor members of Parliament would object to a commission of inquiry if one were appointed. No members of labor organizations would testify before any such commission.

"There is no solution of the social unrest," said Hardie, "but Socialism. The workers are becoming increasingly Socialist and consequently increasingly restless."

Lloyd George, the Chancellor, replied that the present problem arose from a quite wholesome cause, namely, the desire of workers to improve their condition. The wealth of the world, he said, has greatly increased in the past century and the workers felt that they were not getting their fair share of the increase.

Lord Robert Cecil had suggested, said George, that the remedy lay in giving the workers a fair share in the profits. That, said George, came pretty near syndicalism and any way it carried that very far, perhaps farther, than Lord Robert Cecil realized.

The immediate unrest, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were, firstly, the wages; secondly, that the conditions of life was unworthy of the dignity of the workers, and, thirdly, that the workers were not treated as if they were possessed of minds and souls of their own.

George admitted that there was a good deal to be said in favor of the nationalization of railroads, but this would not end the strikes of railway men. He was impressed, he said, by the suspicious attitude of the workmen toward the interference of the State. The workmen objected to compulsory arbitration by the State, but such a course was inevitable if the nationalization principle were adopted.

Nationalization, said George, ought to be considered as a business proposition, remembering that in fixing the scale of wages and the interest on capital had to be the community that had to pay in the long run. The Cabinet, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was conducting an inquiry into the whole problem. It had not decided as yet whether a more searching investigation was necessary.

The debate was thereupon adjourned.

NAB TRIO CHARGED WITH \$50,000 THEFT

Two men charged with the theft of \$50,000 worth of jewelry were arrested on Tuesday night by detectives acting for the Jewelers' Protective Union. The third man who is charged with having a hand in the theft was arrested a few days ago.

The jewelry, all but a few thousand dollars' worth of which has been recovered, was stolen on April 17 in Atlanta, Ga. It was in two trunks which belonged to Solomon Gilsey, of the firm of S. H. Gilsey, of Cincinnati. The trunks were being carried from the Piedmont Hotel, where Gilsey had been staying, to the railroad station. Two men induced the negro driver of the cart to carry them to their lodgings to get their bags and while the driver was away the men drove off with the team and the two trunks full of jewelry.

Lamond Wren was arrested for the theft on April 30 in Birmingham, Ala., and the two men taken on Tuesday night are George Kaul, arrested in Mount Vernon, and O. O. Roddy, arrested in New Orleans. Wren is in jail in Atlanta and the other two prisoners will be taken here immediately for trial.

In Kaul's house at Atlanta the police found \$11,000 worth of the jewelry and in Roddy's rooms in New Orleans \$5,000.

LAW CANNOT STOP THIS SLICK SWINDLING GAME

In some of the daily papers appear from time to time advertisements shrewdly worded, which announce in substance: A rare chance for artistically inclined ladies to earn money quietly at home.

The Legal Aid Society has lately had numerous complaints arising out of cases in which money was obtained through the medium of misleading advertisements.

The following case in point serves to illustrate one of these schemes by which people are duped out of money. A lady, in answer to one of these advertisements, called at the address given; she found a concern which operated under the name of a company. She was told she could easily earn \$3 a day by painting photographic medallions, but that she would have to purchase her own working materials and pay for her instruction at the rate of \$1 per lesson.

The applicant gave up to this firm the sum of \$16.75 for working materials. She took the outfit, which she stated in her letter to the Legal Aid Society, was, in reality, worth only a few dollars, home, only to find out that, even with the most diligent care and by working hard all day, it would take more than half a year before she could get back even her cash expenses of \$16.75. While at the office of this firm, three other women besides herself, were paying for outfits similarly worthless, and signing contracts.

It is only through an actual trial of the scheme, which is cleverly conceived, that the applicants find out that they have been imposed upon. The Legal Aid Society took the matter up with the office of the District Attorney. It was found that the contract used by the concern was drawn so cleverly as to afford no ground for prosecution.

KANSAS SUFFRAGISTS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

WICHITA, Kan., May 8.—A thousand women attended the twentieth annual convention of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association in session here today.

Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, and the Rev. Olympia Brown Willis, president of the Wisconsin Equal Suffrage Association, who took part, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and other leaders, in the Kansas campaign of a quarter century ago, in addresses, predicted that Kansas women would carry the election for full suffrage next November.

Greetings were read from Mrs. O. H. Belmont, New York; the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National Equal Suffrage Association, and the Kansas Men's Equal Suffrage League.

NO CENTRAL AMERICAN LOAN.

Plan to Secure Better Financial Hold Blocked in Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Nicaragua and Honduras loan guarantee conventions were shelved today, when the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, by a tie vote of 7 to 7, failed to report them favorably. The conventions have been stubbornly fought. Today's action is conceded by the advocates of the treaties to kill them at this session of Congress. They have been pending since the extra session last summer, and have been urged by President Taft and Secretary Knox.

J. B. Schierenbeck GEORGE'S AND FRUIT'S 19 Brown St. Brooklyn. Telephone: 3254 Lenox.

SPORTS

COULON EASY VICTOR OVER YOUNG SOLSBERG

By JOHN J. HAAS.

Bantam Champion Johnny Coulon, of Chicago, scored an easy win over Young Solsberg, of Brooklyn, in a fast ten-round fight at the Clermont Rink last night.

Solsberg put up a game but futile battle against the champion, and though he fought at a fast clip, the honors in every session went to Coulon, who, besides being too strong for his ambitious opponent, excelled him in every other department of the game. Neither of the lads were up to the recognized bantam poundage of 116, Coulon weighing in at ringside at 113 1/2 pounds with ring costume on, while Solsberg's weight was recorded as 112 1/2 without his fighting togs.

Coulon was always the aggressor. He had a peculiar way of feinting with his hands, and planted what seemed to be his specialty, swift body punches that had plenty of steam behind them and that threatened almost any moment to finish the bout for good. Solsberg did a little jabbing in the first round that looked well for his future prospects, but the little holder, near the end, sent in volleys of body punches that hurt the other, almost bending him in twain.

The second round was very bad for Solsberg and he was lucky in staying it out, for he was felled near the finish, though he got up in a flash. Coulon had feinted with his left, which brought down Solsberg's guard for a second. This was long enough for Coulon to send in a hard right straight to the chin and Solsberg went down on his knees.

Coulon gave his rival another bad landing in the third round, hooking with both hands to the jaws and inflicting tormenting body punishment with savage smashes. Solsberg hardly landed a blow though he attempted many.

Solsberg landed two right swings to the jaw in the last minute of the fourth round, but was outfought and outpunched in the remaining portion. Solsberg performed creditably in the opening of the fifth round, jabbing neatly with his left and managing to get home an occasional wild swing. Coulon seemed to take it easy, for he made a gallant spurt toward the ending, especially connecting with a ripping punch to the stomach, which made Solsberg's knees sag from the effect.

Coulon had things his own way in the next quartet of sessions, and while Solsberg stood his ground a bit more firmly at the start of the last one, Coulon was there, too, and continued his victorious strides in a round that was fought at breakneck speed by the two belligerents.

GIANTS WIN AGAIN

Take Third Straight Game From St. Louis in Battle Marked by Poor Playing on Both Sides.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Every brand of ball that ever was known on any diamond was staged here this afternoon when New York's Giants captured the third battle of the series from the Cardinals, score 11 to 8. The contest proved exciting at times, but for the better part of the nine innings the playing of both teams was bad.

The man who suffered the most as a result of the struggle was "Bric" Owens, the umpire who was calling plays in the field. Owens stopped a thrown ball with his head that Wallace Smith had fired in the direction of first base, and the field judge dropped to the ground like a log. All the players on both teams rushed to where Owens had fallen. Mrs. Owens, who was seated in the grandstand, fainted after her husband had been hit, which fact caused more excitement.

Owens recovered in a few minutes and finished out the full nine innings of play. The score:

Table with columns: AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists statistics for Huggins, Ellis, Mowrey, Konetchy, Oakes, Hauser, Smith, Miller, Bliss, Harmon, Dale, Willis, Woodburn, Magee, Wingo, and Totals.

Table with columns: AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists statistics for Devore, Doyle, Fletcher, Snodgrass, Specker, Merkle, Herzog, Shafer, Hartley, Tetreau, Mathewson, and Totals.

Two base hits—Willis, Magee, Beckey. Three base hits—Devore, Beckey. Sacrifice flies—Wilson, Mowrey. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Miller, Shafer, Devore. Double plays—Tetreau, Wilson and Merkle; Ellis and Bliss. Passed ball—Wilson. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis (Devore). Base on balls—By Harmon 3, off Dale 1, off Tetreau 1, off Willis 1. Struck out—By Tetreau 1, by Willis 1. Pitching record—By Harmon 5 hits 6 runs in 2 1/2 innings, none out in third; off Willis 7 hits 8 runs in six innings; off Tetreau 7 hits 8 runs in 4 1/3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis 8, New York 7. Umpire—Gorman and Owens. Time—1:25.

HARRY GRUMPETT, HIGH JUMPER, WILL ADD GREATLY TO AMERICA'S CHANCES AT SWEDISH OLYMPIC



HARRY GRUMPETT, of the N. Y. A. C. will be one of the American team at Stockholm, where he is certain to be a figure in the running high jump contests. With George Horine, of Stanford, as a friendly competitor, Grumpett should do better than the 6 feet 1 inch that won him the national championship at Pittsburg last year. With two such men as Grumpett and Horine on the team it looks like Uncle Sam has several points clinched.

Table titled 'STANDING OF THE CLUBS' with columns for National League and American League, and sub-columns for Won, Lost, Pct. Lists statistics for Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, and New York.

Table titled 'GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY' with columns for National League and American League. Lists games for New York at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Pittsburg, Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, St. Louis at New York, and Cleveland at Philadelphia.

BASEBALL ONCE MORE UNDER WEATHER BAN

With a persistency which brought no joy to the fans, however agreeable it was for the farmers, the weather man continued the ban on local baseball yesterday. The Highlanders were forced again to postpone the opening game with the St. Louis Browns. It was the third game the Highlanders had been prevented from playing this week.

The continued rain at Pittsburg again caused the postponement of the Brooklyn game, which was to make the opening of the series between the clubs. The general dampness also caused the postponement of the Boston-Detroit game at the Hub and the Athletic-Cleveland clash at Philadelphia.

ROGER BRESNAHAN "ESCAPES."

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Despite orders to the contrary, Roger Bresnahan, manager of the St. Louis Nationals, today left the hospital, where he had been a patient for a week. His physician said his patient had "escaped." Bresnahan will manage the team from the bench, until he recovers from his bronchial trouble.

Table titled 'OTHER BASEBALL GAMES' with columns for National League and American League. Lists games for Cincinnati at Philadelphia, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, and Boston at Chicago.

Batteries—Moore and Killifer, Alcantara, Doorn and Graham; Benton, Keefe and McLean.

At Chicago—300300110—8 110 Chicago—500100102—9 102 Batteries—Tyler, Hogg, Dickinson and Kling; Cole, Reulbach, Toney, Richie and Archer.

RELIEF REQUESTS COME FROM EUROPE

Committee Having Charge of Titanic Fund Still in Receipt of Many Applications.

With a fund nearing \$120,000 back of it, the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee is still working to relieve the financial distress caused by the Titanic disaster.

In round figures \$18,530 has been distributed outright to survivors who lost their all; \$25,000 has been set aside as a fund, temporarily for the support of families who lost the breadwinner; about fifteen bodies brought from Halifax have been buried and in all about 350 applications have been taken under investigation.

Every mail brings more applications while from foreign consulates come still more indicating calls upon the fund, not only from the United States, but from Syria, Sweden, Austria, Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

The office of the committee will continue at the Metropolitan Building for another week when it is thought the emergency work will be fairly well over.

\$12,000,000 NEEDED FOR SCHOOLHOUSES

The Building Committee of the Board of Education submitted a report at the meeting of the board yesterday providing for the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000 in the current year for school houses.

The committee had prepared the report so that the board could submit to the Board of Estimate a detailed plan of the new schools to be erected this year, provided the Board of Estimate gave the Board of Education the money asked for. After Patrick J. McGowan, chairman of the Committee on Buildings, had handed up the report with an earnest exhortation that it be passed as submitted, John Marton, of Staten Island, entered objection to the adoption of the report.

"I move that the report be returned to the Committee on Buildings with instructions to modify and change several of the features of the report," said Marton. "The time has come when we must convince the Board of Estimate that we are not playing a bunco game in our financial methods. We have so often obtained money under false promises that we must show them that we shall make good use of the money this time."

WILL DISCUSS NEW PASSPORT TREATY

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Reports from Europe that Curtis Guild, Jr., Ambassador to Russia, had been detailed were denied at the State Department today.

It became known, however, that Ambassador Guild, who is now on his way to the United States on leave of absence, will come to Washington and discuss with department officials the Russian passport question with a view to conducting negotiations with the Czar's government for a new treaty to take the place of the treaty of 1832, which by virtue of notice, served by President Taft last winter, will be terminated the first of next year.

Guild will probably receive from the State Department definite instructions covering the proposed negotiations. The State Department has been glad to let the questions of the treatment of American Jews in Russia and the negotiation of a new treaty with Russia lie quiet for several months in order that the feelings engendered by the abrogation of the treaty might subside.

In the next few months, however, the matter must be taken up again, and it is admitted that Guild will face a task of great delicacy when he returns to his post.

REPUBLICANS CLASH IN CONGRESSIONAL ROW

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Shaking his fist at Minority Leader Jim Mann, Representative Madden (Rep., Ill.) today denounced him from the "well" of the House floor. He charged Mann with making a "slandering statement."

Madden's fiery denunciation of his colleague was provoked by an interview by Mann in a Chicago newspaper, charging Madden with "treachery" to the Republicans during the recent debate on the postoffice bill. It was charged that Madden prevented Mann from offering a substitute parcels post amendment.

"My colleague thinks that all the wisdom and all the integrity of the country is bottled up in himself," Madden yelled. "This I deny. Mann's face flushed during Madden's bitter arraignment, but he calmly kept his seat and made no reply."

FIRST CASE AGAINST WHITE STAR IN ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—The first case against the White Star Company under the Workmen's Compensation Act was brought to court today.

The case of a stevedore who was injured by a fall from a ship's deck was heard in the Liverpool County Court. The stevedore, James J. Barry, was employed by the White Star Line. He fell from the deck of the ship 'Titanic' while working on the ship's hold. He was injured and his leg was broken. The White Star Line is now liable to pay compensation to Barry under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

FIRE DAMAGED TITANIC'S BUNKERS

Lack of Seamen Responsible for Fire, says Report.

LONDON, May 8.—The report appointed under the provisions of the British Board of Trade Act, which was issued by the British Board of Trade today, continues the investigation of the Titanic disaster. The report states that the fire in the Titanic's bunkers was caused by a lack of seamen responsible for the fire.

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DIG VICTORY IN 1912, SAYS BERGER

Coming Convention Will Be Greatest in History of Socialist Party.

(By United Press.) WASHINGTON, May 8.—The convention of the Socialist party in Indianapolis will be the greatest in the history of the party and will mark a new epoch in the history of the movement, according to Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist congressman, who today made the following statement: "The coming convention will be the greatest in the history of our party for two reasons: It will mark the passing of the old agitational epoch and its being replaced by the greatest political party in the third party still, but destined to become the second party."

"We shall be compelled to make certain changes in our constitution which will protect the Socialist party against cranks, freaks and impostors who fasten themselves upon every great movement, and are doing us much harm. How such precautions can be made effective in a radical organization, I do not know. Socialism is an international movement intent upon changing the laws of every country so as to bring out industrial democracy—to bring harmony into our economic conditions—and to make use of political democracy for that purpose."

"Therefore everybody who knows anything about Socialism knows that as a matter of fact it is the very opposite of anarchism. A syndicalist is only a thinly veiled anarchist and as such has no business in our party. That ought to be made plain at the coming convention to the industrial workers of the world, and all those who sympathize with direct action, sabotage, and some other impossible kinks. Moreover, Socialists have good reasons to elect quite a number of members to the next Congress. Therefore, without in any way forgetting their final aim of abolishing the capitalist system, the convention must adopt a program which will appeal to every man and woman working with brains or brawn. I believe the convention will do its duty in that respect."

"I do not believe that we should indorse any particular kind of labor unions, but might be well to repeat our declaration in favor of the industrial form of organization as such. The Socialist party is the only political organization today that has any chance to be satisfied with its past and look to the future. Both old parties are shot to pieces. The best of their brains are trying to hide their fear of the Socialist platform. The Republican party is morally and intellectually bankrupt; the Democratic party is a stupid impotence and reactionary inability in the House on almost every occasion."

McCann's Hats Are always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY

Excelsior School Corner 2d Avenue and 2d Street Kessler Theatre Building E. F. McElroy, Principal. COURTESY, COLLEGE BUSINESS, COOPER UNION, CIVIL SERVICE.

TURKS CLAIM BIG VICTORY AGAIN

Governor of Rhodes Says He Has Captured 1,000 Italians—Holy War Spirit Rising.

LONDON, May 8.—The Governor of the Turkish Island of Rhodes, where Italian troops landed a few days ago, telegraphs: "We have won a victory and have captured 1,000 Italians," according to a special news dispatch dated May 8 from Pera, Turkey.

The island of Rhodes, one of the largest of the Turkish islands in the Aegean Sea, was seized by the Italian troops on May 4. On that date the Italian admiral, Viala, reported to the Italian Government that troops had been disembarked and that the Turkish garrison had retreated to the interior, retreating before the Italians at the point of the bayonet. In the fighting the Italians were said to have lost five wounded while the Turks were believed to have suffered heavily. The Turkish garrison is said to consist of about 2,000 men.

PARIS, May 8.—The call for all Moslems to participate in a holy war, which was issued at the start of the Turkish Italian War, is, according to the correspondent of the Temps in Tunis, secretly enveloping all Islam and moving steadily from tribe to tribe in every Mohammedan country.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The regular monthly meeting of Branch 290 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund will be held this evening at Neiderauer's Hall, Columbus avenue and 108th street. Pay nights will be Thursday evenings instead of Monday evenings from now on.

Safety and life saving at sea will be the purpose of a public meeting called by the president and trustees of the American Museum of Safety for 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th street. George Ulmer, Inspector General of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will preside, and Axel Welin, an associate of the British Institute of Naval Architects and a member of the American Institute of Naval Architects, will speak.

The Women's Social Committee of the New York Peace Society is to give a reception to Abdul Baha of Persia at the Hotel Astor next Monday from 4 to 7 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the guest, the Rev. Dr. Perry Stickney Grant, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Coming events at the Hebrew Educational Society, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street, are as follows: Saturday evening, May 11, club leader's reception; Sunday afternoon, May 12, junior debate. Subject: "Resolved, That immigration to the United States should be further restricted." The contesting clubs will be the Beaconfield and Loyal Alliance.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

E. K. Irvington, N. J.—Frank Reichler may be addressed care of the Little Theater, 238 West 44th street, New York.

R. G. New York.—Assemblymen Kopp didn't vote on the Merrill seab ad. bill.

Reader, New York.—We would not undertake to recommend any particular automobile school.

M. L. New York.—I. We do not know what particular incident T. R. referred to. 2. The total vote of New York State at the last election was 1,437,010.

I. W. W. CLASH WITH PATERSON POLICE

Recorder Carroll Sends 47 Men to County Jail for 30 Days.

PATERSON, N. J., May 8.—The members of the Detroit faction of the I. W. W. here have clashed with the police and as a result forty-seven men are serving thirty day sentences in the county jail.

When the men were arraigned before Recorder Carroll in the Recorder's Court, they were charged with having "intimidated" the workers in the Bamford Brothers silk works on Cliff street, against which plant a strike has been in progress for some time past.

The Recorder imposed a fine of \$10 on the forty-seven men who had been brought before him. Two of them paid the fine, but the remaining forty-five, who did not have the money, were sent to the county jail. Immediately after they were liberated, the two discharged Industrial Workers went back to picket at the struck mill. They were there but a short while when they were rearrested and again brought before Recorder Carroll.

When confronted with the two men the Recorder was almost violent. He seemed to feel that they had failed to profit by his erstwhile "lenient" treatment and were flying in the face of the merciful judgment and "disinterested" advice of the court. He ordered them gloweringly for a moment and then imposed a fine of \$10 on each. Both joined their forty-five comrades in the county jail.

While the men were being arraigned and fined, Organizer Frank Young, from Detroit, began making an address to the crowd, which gathered on the outside of the courthouse in which he denounced the police for interfering with the I. W. W. men while peacefully picketing the struck silk works.

Word of what was proceeding without was communicated to the Recorder, who sent an officer out to arrest the speaker. When Young was brought before the Recorder the latter was very much aroused. He charged the organizer with trying to break into jail and sentenced him to serve three months with his fellows. Before Young was led away, the Recorder said to him significantly: "Next time, I hope you will know when you are well off."

Amuel Silver, of 102 Governor street, and David Platt, who tried to address the crowd after Young was removed, were arrested in turn and brought before the court where they were both sentenced to serve one month.

The local police authorities are alarmed over the attitude which the Industrial Workers are taking. The strikers declare that they will continue to picket the Bamford mill and speak in spite of arrest. If the police continue to apprehend every one who pickets or speaks and if Recorder Carroll persists in sentencing them, the county jail will soon be very well crowded. Embarrassed by the condition which they have created, the authorities are racking their brains for a way to emerge from the situation without a "loss of honor" as the only alternative, if they continue their arrests and sentences, will be to "hire a jail," as a contemporary expressed it.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and William E. Trautman, who are now in charge of the agitation in various New England towns, will address a meeting of the Paterson Silk Weavers' Union, Local 152, of the Industrial Workers of the World, at the Turn Hall Friday night. Miss Flynn will speak in English, Trautman in German and Dr. Antonio Rubino will deliver an address in Italian.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings.

Women's Committee—239 East 84th street. Special meeting. It is absolutely necessary that every member be present.

Branch 3—264 East 10th street. Important meeting. Delegates to the State convention will be voted on.

Branch 5—360 West 125th street. Meeting of Executive and all standing committees. Library open.

Branch 10 Executive Committee—Jumel Hall, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue.

German Central Committee—243 East 84th street.

Bloomington German Group—448 West 41st street.

Roumanian Socialist League—Room 6, University settlement, 184 Eldridge street. General meeting.

Social Meeting, I. S. S.

There will be a social meeting of the New York Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society tonight at 8:15 at the home of Miss Jessie Ashley, 60 West 89th street, New York City. This meeting is arranged in order that the members may become better acquainted and that they may express their views concerning the future activities of the chapter.

Y. P. E. A. Debate.

"Should Young Women be Admitted to This Association, and if Not, Why Not?" will be the topic of the debate of the Young People's Educational Association to be held this evening at their club rooms, 105 Courtlandt avenue. Jefferson Oberlin will speak in the affirmative and Milton Lehrman will speak in the negative. Every one is welcome.

28th and 30th A. D. Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting for campaign purposes in the 28th and 30th Assembly districts will be held tomorrow night at Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th street. The speakers will be invited to attend, especially those residing in the 28th and 30th Assembly districts.

Branch 2's Last Meeting.

A regular business meeting of Branch 2 was held on Tuesday evening at 206 East Broadway. Comrade Gillis acted as chairman. The attendance was over 100. A communication and 200 picnic tickets was received and accepted from Local New York, also another communication asking us to nominate delegates to the coming State convention. Nine comrades accepted and their names will be printed on a ballot and voted upon at our next meeting. Two delegates were elected to the Naturalization Aid League.

William Edlin and Ab Zucker were elected as delegates to the convention of the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau which will be held May 31 to June 3 at Paterson, N. J. A very encouraging report was submitted by Comrade Eisenstein, the financial secretary. He reports that during the month of April he received \$73 for dues, \$21 profit of the lectures, \$14 for sale of literature and \$2.50 for initiation fees from new members. ABRAHAM ZUCKER, Organizer.

That Branch 6 Dance.

Following is the latest effusion issued by the Ball Committee on Branch 6's ball Saturday night: "All roads will lead to the Labor Temple, East 84th street, next Saturday night where a dance for the benefit for Branch 6 will be given. If you have any friends that enjoy good dancing, good music and good company, you can give them a good time and a pleasant surprise by bringing them with you to the only affair where fun is always guaranteed. The one great feature of this dance will be special lady's catch as catch can two-step. If you can witness it without a laugh you'll give you the booby prize, and you'll deserve it. All for the small amount of 10 cents admission."

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings.

2d A. D. Branch 2—257 High street, 8th A. D. Branch 1—222 Stockton street.

9th A. D. Branch 3—315 47th street.

11th and 17th A. D.—399 Classen street.

Referendum on Local by-laws to be voted on. Also advertising on hand for the lecture of H. H. Harrison. All members should attend.

21st A. D. Branch 1—688 Broadway.

Root Bill Protest Meetings.

Two big mass meetings to protest against the Root immigration bill will be held tomorrow evening in Brooklyn.

The Brownsville Socialists will protest at Independence Hall, Osborne street and Pitkin avenue, where the speakers will be Benjamin Feigenbaum, B. Vladek, B. Wolf and Harry Watson.

Under the auspices of the 21st A. D. a meeting will be held at Liederkreis Hall, Manhattan avenue and Meador street. The speakers will be Nicholas Aleinikoff in English, Dr. S. Inerman in Russian, B. Feigenbaum and B. Vladek in Jewish. J. A. Wolf will be chairman.

QUEENS.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Socialist Educational Club was held on Friday evening at the Queens County Labor Lyceum. Bills amounting to \$62.75 were ordered paid. The secretary was instructed to write Comrade Baer and thank him for the cards sent from Germany. A collection of \$2.00, which was taken up at the House call held by Branches 1

and 2, was donated to the building fund by the Ball Committee. SECRETARY.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City.

A regular meeting of the 3d Ward Branch, Jersey City, will be held at Butler's Hall, 4th and Grove streets, this evening. All the old-time members, former members and active sympathizers are urgently requested to attend. A general discussion will follow the routine business.

West Hoboken. A regular meeting of the 2d Ward Branch will be held tonight at 347 West street.

Newark. The Literature Committee of Essex County will meet next Friday night, 8:15. The first edition of the Leader will be in hand and must be arranged in numbers called for by the wards. This work could not be left until Saturday afternoon or evening, as by that time the comrades from the branches are to come and get their share. So the committee will have to come together tomorrow. All please be on hand. GEORGE H. STROBEL.

Nutley. The Nutley Branch will hold its next regular meeting tonight at its new headquarters at the studio in the rear of 115 Vreeland avenue.

Kearny. Kearny Branch will hold a meeting tonight at the corner of Duke street and Davis avenue. If the weather is favorable the meeting will be on the street. If not, it will be held in Armstrong's store. Wilson E. Killingsbeck will be the speaker.

NEW YORK. Yonkers.

The growth of Socialist sentiment in Yonkers is shown by the size of the crowd which greeted Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger when he spoke Sunday afternoon at the Warburton Theater. There was general surprise at the big attendance, which was shared by the opening paragraph of the News' long account of the meeting. It was as follows: "If the attendance at the recent Socialist mass meeting at which Mayor Lunn of Schenectady spoke was a surprise, the crowd which packed the Warburton Theater yesterday afternoon to hear Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee was a revelation. While there was a preponderance of Social Democrats in the theater there were also a great many men and women not allied with the party."

Berger took occasion to discount the general belief in Congressional graft, bribery and corruption. "Of the 381 members of Congress," he asserted, "I have, during my term, been unable to find a man who is personally dishonest. They are as scrupulously honest as any other body of men you will find and they are doing what they think is right. The trouble is that of the membership 390 represent the capitalist class and I am a sort of Congressman at Large. My district is the largest in the world. It stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and even seems to include some of Canada."

The Yonkers Socialists have stirred up the town with their weekly paper, the Westchester Socialist, and are jubilant over the outlook for Socialism in the Terrace City.

New Rochelle.

Dr. Algernon S. Crispey, of Rochester, will speak tonight at an open air meeting at Church and Main streets. Local New Rochelle has made all preparations for the meeting and a big crowd is expected.

State Executive Meets Tonight.

There will be a special meeting tonight of the New York State Executive Committee at the headquarters, 239 East 84th street, New York, for the purpose of electing an alternate to the national convention for District No. 11, where both the elected delegate and alternate cannot attend the convention. In addition to the election of a delegate, other routine business will be transacted. Every member is urged to attend.

DELAWARE.

The Wilmington Evening Journal of May 7 gives the following account of the Socialist State convention held in Wilmington: "Declaring that the Socialist party had not trampled the American flag recently in New York, and to show that the members of that party were not opposed to the flag, Erwin Higgins, a local Socialist, yesterday afternoon made a motion at the State convention held in Pulaski Hall, 2d and Justice streets, that the national colors be suspended over the chairman's seat on the platform. In keeping with this the members of the party grasped two large flags and marched down the aisle with the 100 delegates present loudly cheering and cheering. The flags were crossed to form a background with photographs of George Washington on one side and General Pulaski, the Polish patriot, on the other."

The meeting, which was attended by representatives of the local branches and other points in the State, was called to order by Frank A. Houck, the temporary State secretary, who read the call and stated the object to organize a State organization. This gives Delaware representation to the National Committee of the party and two delegates to the national convention in Indianapolis on Sunday, May 13.

Following this William Henry was made chairman; Frank A. Houck, reading clerk; and Arthur Andrews, secretary of the convention. It was announced that the State contained eight local organizations, three in this city and one each at Arden, Newport, Bridgetown, Dover, Hatterly and Overton, with a total membership of over 300.

The adoption of a State constitution was then taken up and voting to be one-third of the membership being

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represented. It was decided to adopt it, subject to a referendum vote. The State organization officers are to be elected by the members instead of being appointed by the State Committee. The State Committee will be elected by their various locals, but Wilmington will have five members, while the other towns will be represented by one each. The following officers were elected: National committee, Alford W. Francoise, State secretary; Mrs. Margaret Kent; State organizer, Edward Norton; State treasurer, H. D. Jellison.

CALIFORNIA.

Adjt. Gen. E. A. Forbes, commander of the State troops of California, is waxing very wrath because the Socialists would have an initiative measure, seeking to abolish the national guard, launched in California.

General Forbes essays to believe that the Socialists and labor union men should become members of the militia that is liable to be called on to take the side of corporations and "big business" whenever any labor troubles occur.

"Any man who would seek to abolish the national guard of California in my opinion, a dirty traitor," was the first comment made by Forbes when told of the action of the Socialist convention in San Francisco in indorsing an initiative measure seeking to accomplish that end. Forbes is given to the use of the word "traitor" in describing those who have been trying to obstruct his plans for the development of the guard; but after the first broadside he grows much milder.

"It would be unwise to abolish the guard," he explained, "even if we all disbelieved in war. Until other nations can all be made parties to a general disarmament we must protect our own country and it is the national guard today that must bear the brunt of any attack from Japan or any fight on the Mexican border. To rely upon the militia subject to call, which would be the condition if the national guard were dismissed, would be to rely upon a mob."

"No, this move to abolish the guard is all wrong, and the people will see the danger of it. Instead of opposing the State troops, the labor union men and Socialists ought to join."

LEGAL NOTICES.

JAMES F. LAVERY PRINTING COMPANY, Domestic Corporation, having its office at 200 West 11th street, New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to James F. Lavery and Company. JAMES F. LAVERY PRINTING CO., President.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the Verbovoy Aid Association, a domestic membership corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at the County Court House in said Borough City, County and State of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to Verbovoy Aid Association. Dated, New York, April 29th, 1912. VERBOVOY AID ASSOCIATION, By Julius J. Volzki, Secretary.

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The Call

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VOL. 5. THURSDAY, MAY 9. NO. 120.

A SUGGESTION IN FLOOD-TIME

A thousand people drowned, 500,000 rendered homeless and \$50,000,000 worth of property destroyed, is the record of the Mississippi floods to date, and the end is not yet, for still the waters are rising.

The river, in the destruction of human life, has almost equaled the record of the Titanic, and may probably surpass it before the flood abates, and the value of property destroyed is already some five times that of the Titanic, and still the destruction goes on.

An appropriation of \$30,000,000 has been asked for the protection of life and property against the floods, a modest request, hardly amounting to one-tenth the sum appropriated for the army and navy for one year, both of which institutions exist for the destruction of life and property. The War Department, which receives annually \$300,000,000 for the maintenance of the army and navy, has recommended that \$500,000 be appropriated by the government for the relief of the flood victims, a million and a quarter having been already appropriated for that purpose, both sums to be expended through the War Department.

Now that this branch of the government has taken hold of the matter in a small way, why should not the scope of its work in this direction be indefinitely extended?

There are some 70,000 able-bodied men in the army and some 50,000 in the navy, a total of 120,000 efficient workers. Why not set them to work building up the levees and embankments of the river as a protection against future floods?

These are enlisted men, subject to martial law and outside the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. Their one duty is to obey. "Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to dig or die," to paraphrase Tennyson's description of the whole duty of a soldier.

Putting these men to work would not only be much cheaper, but would also relieve the civil authorities of the necessity of violating the personal liberty of the civilian individual, which they have been doing by impressing laborers for the work, despite the basic principle of "freedom of contract."

It is held by many people that the army and navy, while intended for the destruction of the lives and property of foreign enemies, are at the same time also intended for the protection and maintenance of the lives and property of our own people. Here, then, is the opportunity for them to fulfill their function. The enemy in this case is the flood. The demand that they be so utilized is perfectly logical, and perhaps the fact that the War Department has to a small extent connected itself with the matter is a limited recognition of the appropriate character of this suggestion.

However, it isn't likely that the suggestion will be adopted, logical as it may be. Though the application of this vast and efficient labor force to this task would do much to check the anti-militarist sentiment now so rapidly spreading, capitalism cannot afford the experiment. It is safer, on the whole, to let people drown and their homes be destroyed than to divert the armed forces of the nation to this purpose. There has been altogether too much "Socialistic" legislation of this kind already without adding to it. So let the flood roll on.

That Infamous Root Amendment

By NICHOLAS ALENIKOFF.

The first Fugitive Slave Law was passed in 1793, and with some modification same was re-enacted in 1851. It had taken just a century for our United States Senate to revive this universally condemned act in the infamous compact between the people of the United States and the Government of the Czar; that treaty of 1893, passed in a star chamber proceeding in the Senate, was designed to enact a new fugitive slave law, and Senator Root, while Secretary of State, has done his utmost to enable the Czar's spies to drag Poutren from our shores, but the liberty loving people of the United States proclaimed in unambiguous language its emphatic protest against the attempt to make this government an accomplice in the crime of Russian tyranny and oppression, and the voice of the people prevailed.

Senator Root succeeded in smuggling in an amendment to the Dillingham Immigration bill, which was passed in the Senate without a single vote of protest. The "Progressives" were caught napping, and the "radicals" were conveniently absent. No more infamous attack upon the liberties of our people and the time honored free asylum for the politically oppressed has ever been made in our legislative halls.

The provision for deportation of any alien conspiring with others for the violent overthrow of any foreign government is of much greater importance than it was first thought of.

Should this amendment become a law, a regular department of the Russian secret service will be established on our shores with a view of ferreting out every unnaturalized Russian who participated in the revolutionary uprising of 1905-1906. Surely under this law there will, be no difficulty for the Russian spies to deport all such aliens and throw them into the receptive arms of the Russian police, thirsting for more blood in revengeful trials.

But there is more infamy behind this fugitive slave trap than may appear on the surface; it is an attempt of finding new ways for capitalism to get rid of workmen, who had brought with them not only a class consciousness but also a will to fight in the open field of battle for the rights of labor.

The Lawrence victory worries our capitalists and their statesmen like the "laurels of Milltades," and like the Russian pacifiers and their "revenge trials" our statesmen of the Root type are seeking measures to soothe the wounds of the New England wool mill owners.

The indictment of Etor and Giovanni. Yates and Hayward, is but a repetition of the frame-up for the "Judicial murder" of 1887 in Chicago. And this infamous Root amendment is just in line with the new policy of our sycophantic rulers. Our Senate

has entered into a secret compact with the Czar. (Well, let it be hidden for sphyon's sake).

Unless the people will rise in unmistakable protest throughout the land, there is every good reason for the bill to pass the House. For, we have no more statesmen like Wendell Phillips; few of that bright galaxy of men who adorned the annals of our struggle for human rights and liberty, are now raising their voices in defense of such rights.

Hear what Wendell Phillips said on the occasion of the assassination of Alexander II in 1881: the revolutionists were then known by the name, or rather misnomer "Nihilists." "Nihilism," exclaimed Wendell Phillips in an address before Harvard College, "is the righteous and honorable resistance of a people crushed under an iron rule. Nihilism is evidence of life. When 'order' reigns in Wataw' it is spiritual death. Nihilism is the last weapon of victims choked and manacled beyond all other resistance. It is crushed humanity's only means of mocking the oppressor terrible. God means that unjust power shall be insecure; and every move of the giant, prostrate in chains, whether it be to lift a single dagger or stir on a city's revolt, is a lesson in justice. One might well tremble for the future of the race if such despotism would exist without provoking the bloodiest resistance.

What a different type of statesmanship was that of Wendell Phillips from that of Elihu Root?

As a return for this beautiful offer of Senator Root's amendment, extending a helping hand to the Russian secret service to establish a branch of espionage and persecution on our shores, the Russian Government has just reconsidered its former decision and gracefully condescended to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Truly our present statesmen are ready to sell our birth rights, our historically cherished rights of political asylum, or a mess of pottage.

It was so long ago, in 1849, long before our independence was dreamed of, Cromwell was dead. The Commonwealth tottered and fell. Charles II was restored to the throne of his ancestors. In the same vessel that bore these tidings came to our shores Edward Whalley and William Goffe, two of the Judges who had passed sentence of death on Charles I.

All the courtesies were extended to them by Governor Endicott, and the hot pursuit of the fugitives by the British Government was of no avail; not even the Indians would accept

the reward offered for their apprehension.

How the descendants of our aboriginal forefathers have degenerated!

And it was not so long ago, when, in 1850, the leader of the Hungarian revolution, Louis Kossuth, whose extradition was sought from Turkey by both Russia and Austria, was brought to our shores on the war vessel Mississippi by a joint resolution of Congress, authorizing the President of the United States to save the courageous revolutionist from the vengeance of his foes.

An official banquet was tendered to Kossuth by both the Senate and the House of Representatives, where Daniel Webster and other leading statesmen of that day delivered addresses of welcome.

It is quite opportune to report the ominous words uttered by General Isaac R. Sherwood in the House of Representatives on February 26, 1909, speaking of the attempt of the Russian Government to procure the extradition of Poutren and Rudewitz:

"The lowering of our national ideals is shown in our apathy and indifference when the oppressed and persecuted heroes of the Russian revolution seek an asylum on our shores."

Speaking of the hospitality extended by us to Kossuth, General Sherwood continued:

"When we compare the range of human sympathy and the heroic fortitude of the Congress of a half century ago with the utter want of expressed sympathy and cold indifference for the exiles of liberty today, it should bring a crimson blush of shame to the cheeks of every loyal American."

"Think of our 'Uncle Sam' as a riddled bloodhound hunting for victims under our protecting flag to satisfy the vengeance of the assassins of human liberty across the ocean."

Let us hope General Sherwood will raise his voice in the House and bring the "crimson blush of shame upon the cheeks" of every member of the house; let us hope, too, that our own Congressman will not leave his post at this dangerous moment; there will be nothing so terribly pressing during the first days of our national convention at Indianapolis that would make Comrade Berger's presence absolutely unavoidable there. We have many able and brave comrades to take care of the convention, but we have only one lone Socialist Congressman, and this is an historic moment, yes, a psychological moment, when it may be recognized that "vigilance is the price of liberty." Sentinel, behold!

And ye, working men and women, ye, to whom liberty and the common brotherhood of the world is dear, raise your voice of protest, loud, broad and throughout the country; let it sound the indignation of the people against the treachery of our capitalist statesmen. Down with the restrictionists, down with the reactionaries!



WOMEN AND POLITICS

Editor of The Call:

Among the questions to be discussed at the coming national convention there were but few as important as the discussion of the woman question, which concretely stated is—woman's struggle upward.

This assertion may seem erroneous to the majority present here tonight, but Comrades, it matters very little whether you agree with this view, nevertheless, beyond our power to change it. For the last ten years the number of breadwinning women has almost doubled itself. Women in the labor market today is not only eight million strong, but appears to be the greatest competitor in the standard of wages, an unorganized multitude, an army of cheap wage slaves.

Capitalism has long ago found the secret of utilizing woman's power on the economic field to its benefit. Woman was not to blame for it—she knew no better, for her brother, the workingman, instead of lifting her to his level, instead of teaching her to fight their common battle, neglected her, or at times tried to rid himself of her by knocking her down.

Meanwhile every passing day, every new invention of machinery brought in its wake an ever greater enlistment of woman in industry. When men struck for better conditions the employers supplanted them when possible by the cheaper wage slaves—the women.

Comrades, this performance has been going on for over a century. Woman was used as a whip against man on the economic field so long as man tried to use only that fist for the purpose of bettering his condition. And now that workman is about to change the policy of his struggle against the employing class. That class, too, will change its activity.

It is evident that the increased activity of the workingclass on the political field is bound to be followed by some drastic measure on the part of the capitalist class. There is not a doubt in my mind that in the near future capitalism will make an attempt to use woman as a whip on the political field as it has used her until now on the economic field. The time is not far off when capitalism will enfranchise the women of the nation, only to utilize them for its own purpose.

The enfranchisement of the women will mean twelve million additional voters. Capitalism will use them as a club against the ever growing radical spirit among the workingmen.

Hence my assertion, Comrades, that the discussion concerning the woman question, to be taken up at the national convention, is more vital than the discussion on immigration, or even the so much talked of attitude towards organized labor, which are the political wing of the working class going to do in order to prevent the impending calamity? Are we to repeat the folly of the economic wing, only like it to regret it when it is too late? Are we going to knock woman's struggle for political freedom in the head, or treat it with complete indifference, which may be still worse? Or will we get some common sense into our heads and beat the capitalist class at its own game, and direct our guns of agitation on the working woman even more than on the working man? For the former is still open to conviction, the progress of evolution has brought to a transitional stage, she has passed the old, she has not as yet reached the new, she is seeking an outlet for her accumulated energies and the Socialist party should by all means make use of the brilliant opportunity.

A few months ago at the national convention of the Manufacturers' Association, John Kirby acknowledged woman's present unrest in the following state: "In the next few years we will have our hands full with the working women." Brief as this statement may be it ought to be a cue for us, if the working women commence to bother the other class, the time is surely ripe for us to step into the field. During the last national conference the discussion of co-operation of the Socialist women with the middle class suffrage movement took up two sessions of the conference with the result that it was decided that the party as such was not to commit itself to any affiliation with the bourgeois wing of the movement for woman's enfranchisement, but carry on our propaganda from our own camps, under our own banners and instead of merging the dividing lines among the classes to impress upon the awakening working woman the ever greater class struggle and the necessity of her absolute loyalty to her class.

The same question will undoubtedly be brought up once more, for in our ranks we have a number of well meaning comrades who are, unconsciously, busy on the vital principles of the class struggle and class consciousness.

Loud and persistent is the cry from the enemy's camp calling across the dividing line: "We are all degraded and deprived of our rights and therefore must join hands, must make common cause."

Beware, Comrades—the working woman is seeking means of defense, she may harken to that plea. What then—by the time woman will get the vote the rich women will gain the influence over the working woman and like the rich man, will use that influence to the detriment of the oppressed class.

Comrades, in this bitterest of all wars the plea for co-operation is the only monkey bar over our heads in the intelligence of our party membership. The louder the plea grows the more vigorous must be our resistance.

"Every woman who is not a member of the party is a traitor to the cause," said Comrade. "I know I was an odd-fan, to take, but there, I'm like that. And now that I've made the money I've come to you to help me and her."

"My dear fellow," said Fred kindly, "don't take it to heart, but—"

"She's married!"

"It's not that, but that is a piece of young Tom Mason. He's a member of our amateur dramatic club, and when that was taken he was being a sap by taking a girl's part."

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8,000,000 bread winning women from the East. The bulk of the conservative by tradition and ignorance by their own foolishness to all political questions. The vote be granted to them, and within the next four or five years the Socialist party will find its vote completely swamped unless it is ready stated, we will beat the politicians at their own game.

In carrying on the next year we can no longer afford to have women as we have done heretofore, they are a tremendous force, for in almost every phase of activity. The mere statement of address ourselves to all women and women alike, is not enough. Public speakers should be selected by the national and State committees at least a few minutes of speech to the women of the class. Woman's enfranchisement should be treated by them as a political question.

It is our duty to understand the relation to their class. To the extent we move that our demands are structured. The National Convention should be held in a hall, not an arena, among women, have the referendum on the matter of the National Woman's Party with the result that there is a single woman on that committee, a side of Chicago. We therefore, that the N. W. C. be elected.

Woman's labor organization springing up daily, the last few have presented an address to the working women's strikes in which the Socialist party took no consideration, hence we move that the convention elect a Strike Committee which should hold itself ready to take part in every important struggle for existence.

The Socialist party number present 115,000 members, of which only about 15,000 are women, two-thirds of these women are party on their own initiative. Comrades have not grasped the necessity of the Socialist in the home, the folk are still outside of the party, therefore move that the National Executive request each State Committee place a woman organizer in the for the purpose of educating agitation among the party.

Since it has become an accepted fact that the distribution of literature is the most means of converting people to Socialism, we move that the National Office send all local in reference to the matter of distributing literature among women even as it is distributed systematically among the men. As this purpose suitable literature to be issued by the National Office, the present psychology of woman's mind is different from that of man and she cannot be interested in general propaganda literature, must present to her our own different garb from the one we present them to the men.

Since there is scarcely a pamphlet written on the woman's evolution from the viewpoint, we move that the National Committee be authorized to have some written, printed and sale urged upon every Socialist.

New York, N. Y. THERESA MALONE

"THE PROLETARIAT DO NOT LOOK A-NICE THIS SPRING"

By Louisa Mallon.

"The proletariat do not look a-nice this spring, and sometimes they look so well."—Fashion writer in the Queen.

What can the matter be? Is it the aloft, dreariness, lack of taste, or what has come over the British working class this spring that they should find the eyes of their superiors?

Worse than usual? This is the such a state of affairs elsewhere and philanthropies of all kinds, the Salvation Army to the Queen's Circle!

Let us analyze the situation possible, locate the blame. A good condition cannot be blamed on the weather.

Here is the situation. A writer in the Queen's Circle of refinement, in her own quite sensibility, in her own of the second dress, she says the fact that "the proletariat do not look a-nice this spring." From we infer that she class and the matter (her own words) is a class question.

For the workers who are not in the class of the first class, they will not wear such a dress. Working class will be less than the matter of the second dress, she says the fact that "the proletariat do not look a-nice this spring." From we infer that she class and the matter (her own words) is a class question.

Comrades, in this bitterest of all wars the plea for co-operation is the only monkey bar over our heads in the intelligence of our party membership. The louder the plea grows the more vigorous must be our resistance.

"Every woman who is not a member of the party is a traitor to the cause," said Comrade. "I know I was an odd-fan, to take, but there, I'm like that. And now that I've made the money I've come to you to help me and her."

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The Labor Movement

By HENRY L. SLOBODIN

You may look at the economic labor movement in two ways. You may say—So it is, so it has always been; so it will ever be. The most simple and beautiful formula. Shut your eyes and refuse to open them to anything that does not accord with it. Keep reiterating the ancient resolutions to exorcise the spirit of doubt. Say—Yes is yes; no is no; what is outside is of the evil one.

Or you may look at the criss-cross currents of the labor movement and say—This movement has all sorts of things, it is getting different all the time; it is hard to say what it will be.

The first position carries with it the force of reiteration, it wears and hypnotizes the mind. You do not utter a syllable that is new. You do not add one iota of information to what all know. And yet, likely as not you will have the masses cheering for you.

The second position has for it one thing only—the truth. This ought to give you an idea how lonesome you will find yourself in the second position. Not that you will be always right. On the contrary. Nine times out of ten you will make a blunder. But each time you will add some mite to the fund of human knowledge.

Finding myself in this lonely position, number two, I will proceed, for my own education, to cogitate on what the labor movement of the United States was, is and will come to be.

Pure and Simple Unions. By these are meant unions that presumably would have nothing to do with politics; unions a la Gompers. We know them. And we must concede at the outset that they are all that, except that they are neither pure nor simple. On the eve of every election these unions are filled to the brim with politics of the rottenest kind. Every labor skate considers it his privilege to void his rotten politics in his union. They become the veriest latrines of ward politics. Consider our own precious C. F. U. Arm yourself with a bottle of smelling salts and peruse its "pure and simple" history for the last ten years. Then take a Turkish bath. You will find the history crowded with indorsements of "friends of labor," usually some Tammany or Republican wolf in a labor sheepskin; with begging deputations to politicians and their homes; occasional "labor" conferences of the Quigg variety for the "accelerating" of public opinion; and even some "labor parties," all sold very cheap to the highest bidder.

While the C. F. U. was accumulating this stench and vomit the Socialists were holding their noses and fretting and fuming. The Socialists urged the unions to—do what? Introduce politics into the unions? Not on your life. The Socialists clamored that politics should be banished from the unions. The Socialists insist that the place for labor politics is in the Socialist party, and in the Socialist party only. That the unions were here for one purpose only—to fight the economic battles of labor. They were quite right, although as a matter of fact you cannot divide economic from politics as sharply as all that. As you see, the unions and the leaders which dominated them were anything but pure and simple. All this I have pointed out in my report to the

inter convention of 1899, where I stated that the only true, pure and simple unions were those in control of the Socialist. Politics were never discussed there, the members going for their politics to the Socialist party. All that notwithstanding, the labor politicians continued quite hypocritically, quite crookedly, to shout, "No politics in the union!" And many Socialists were misled to respond, "We want politics in the union!" The simplicity was surely on the side of the Socialists. Henceforth the Socialist slogan should be, "Take labor politics out of the unions, and bring them into the Socialist party."

Trade Unions. Not the most militant industrialist will contend that craft unions were never any good. I never heard anyone say this. What they contend is that industrial development has made craft unions of no use to labor. Nay, a hindrance to labor's progress. Well, then, once upon a time the craft unions were all right. Query: In the course of their development, when did they stop being good; when did they start being evil? Has it all happened in a day? Are all craft unions now things of evil? Is it not possible that some craft unions have not yet emerged out of the golden age and are still abiding in a state of goodness? But your militant industrialist would destroy all craft unions, the good with the bad.

Craft unions may have been an awkward form of organization, but this did not prevent the application of the principles of industrialism. What is industrialism? An intelligent application of the idea of solidarity of the working class. Their divisions into craft unions did not prevent the workingmen to manifest a great deal of solidarity. What were the sympathetic strike, the boycott, the closed shop and many other ways in which the workmen reached out their hands to one another across the craft lines but demonstrations of solidarity? Class feeling is stronger than craft lines.

The destruction of craft unions cannot be deemed an affair. They won't destroy that way worth a cent. Also is the craft union in many cases the only weapon which the workingmen have at hand. On the other hand, there can be no question that craft organization will in time be superseded by industrial organization. The mysteries of the trade which first were the appanage of the family and then of the guild have now been transferred to the machine. Not that less skill is required now than formerly. On the contrary. Every workman must now possess some knowledge of the machine. Even a ditch digger must have some idea of the drill, steam shovel, etc. But technical knowledge and skill are now acquired with the greatest facility. A workman skilled in the use of tools may learn a new trade in as many weeks as it took formerly years. In fact, the division of workmen into craft lines is fast growing to be arbitrary and artificial. Introduction of new inventions and methods of production brings into competition workmen of trades that not the liveliest imagination could conceive had anything in common. There was exhibited recently a music stand, highly polished and ornamented, which experts estimated at \$100. It was made by a

man who had been in the business for 20 years. He had learned his trade from his father and his grandfather. He had spent his life in the business. He had learned his trade from his father and his grandfather. He had spent his life in the business.

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cost \$50. It was made of cement at the cost of \$10. Here is the cement worker brought into direct competition with the cabinet maker. There is sure to arise a jurisdiction fight with the slaughter of labor that it implies.

Here is a beautiful specimen of jurisdiction fight. Sheet metal doors are being hung now in all office buildings. The sheet metal workers claimed the right to hang metal doors for they always handled sheet metal. The carpenters claimed to hang the doors, for they always hung doors. A bitter jurisdiction fight ensued. The bosses, for reasons of their own, took sides with the carpenters. Several thousand sheet metal workers were locked out. Their organization was disrupted. A long struggle ensued, both the carpenters and the sheet metal workers fighting each other more bitterly than they ever fought their employers. I know of a father and a son, both members of the Socialist party. The father is a carpenter. The son is a sheet metal worker. The father contributed heavily to put and keep his son out of work. The son did his best to serve his father likewise. These are some of the blossoms of craft unionism.

It is difficult to see how the carpenters' union and the sheet metal workers' union can amalgamate. But it is easy to conceive how all workers engaged in the building trade may belong to one union, having its own subdivisions.

Not much have our industrial comrades done in the way of spreading that obvious truth among the trade unionists. Their method of propaganda, setting up with a leaflet in one hand and a hammer in the other, was not conducive to best results. It was to take the leaflet or the hammer on the head. And yet whatever work was done by way of education and propaganda of industrialism was done by these hot-heads only.

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN. The two brothers had been apart for years, but Jack had contrived to return home from the Colonies in time for the family reunion. After the dinner, which was of such a kind as to make the wanderer realize that there is indeed "no place like home," Jack drew his brother aside, and over a big cigar produced a photograph and said, somewhat sheepishly: "You see that group? You see that little girl in the front row? Well, it's on her account that I've come home. She's the perfect. Her face has been before me in all my wanderings, and I determined that I would make a fortune and then come home and lay it at her feet. Yes, I know I was an odd-fan, to take, but there, I'm like that. And now that I've made the money I've come to you to help me and her."

"My dear fellow," said Fred kindly, "don't take it to heart, but—"

"She's married!"

"It's not that, but that is a piece of young Tom Mason. He's a member of our amateur dramatic club, and when that was taken he was being a sap by taking a girl's part."

"Every woman who is not a member of the party is a traitor to the cause," said Comrade. "I know I was an odd-fan, to take, but there, I'm like that. And now that I've made the money I've come to you to help me and her."

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PUZZLE—WHAT WILL BECOME OF "CIVILIZATION"?

"Surplus" hath a joyful sound, harmonious to the Socialist ear, so whenever we see the blessed word in the editorial columns of a capitalist contemporary, we light upon it with the celerity of a Brahminy kite on a dead Malay. We are after "surplus" all the time. In fact, we "clamor" for it as Standard Oil Archbold "clamors for dividends." Hence we descend with avidity upon this editorial jewel from the columns of the New York World:

CIVILIZATION OR BARBARISM? Civilization is surplus wealth, and surplus wealth is the product of surplus labor. The savage produces no more than he consumes. The civilized man produces far more than he consumes. That is why civilization exists.

When our Socialist friends and our Industrial Workers of the World have created a state of society in which the worker produces only what he consumes and spends the rest of the time in leisurely loafing, what will become of civilization? Or is barbarism preferable?

What will become of "civilization"? This is surely a new presentation of the term, which we haven't noticed before, though it may perhaps turn out to be an old friend in somewhat changed raiment.

Let us find out what is civilization, according to the above definition. It is surplus wealth, says the World, and as those who produce it do not consume it, civilization is therefore synonymous with those who don't produce it and do consume it—or appropriate it to their own uses. "Civilization" exists on surplus extracted from those who produce it.

In other words, "civilization" is the fellow who doesn't produce but does consume, and who, to quote the editorial, "spends the rest of the time leisurely loafing."

Now we have placed him. "Civilization" is the loafer, the drone, the shirk, the non-producer.

What will become of him when his "Socialist friends and the Industrial Workers of the World create a state of society in which the worker produces only what he consumes," which, by the bye, is the nifty little capitalistic twist for "consuming all he produces"? What, then, will become of "civilization"? That's easy.

He'll have to go to work. That's all. And it won't kill him, either, but if it does, "he never will be missed."

Ask us another one, Messrs. World. Solving cute little puzzles like the above is merely fun for us. It is, in fact, our particular specialty, and we are always de-lighted, as your other friend, Roosevelt, might say, to oblige an earnest inquirer.