



world that the Lawrence leaders had been arrested, charged with the murder of their sister.

Hillquit then explained the vicious significance of the legal doctrine of "accessory before the fact" and showed the threat it holds for the working class of America.

He then introduced William D. Haywood. The ovation which greeted Haywood was almost indescribable.

Haywood retold vividly the story of the victorious textile strike of the Lawrence mill slaves.

That is why the textile slaves decided to revolt, he said, when the mill bosses put their fingers into the pay envelopes and reduced the already miserable salaries by 30 cents a week.

The mill owners called on the Mayor, continued Haywood, and he sent the police. Not contented, the masters clamored for more police, and the "Grey Wolves" came from Boston.

EVERY WOMAN Like to be dressed stylishly. You can have something in by buying your HAINOVITZ Bros. Hainovitz Bros. 57 N. BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

got their petty differences and when I asked them to what country they belonged they answered the Industrial Workers of the World.

He then called upon all present to join in a ceaseless campaign for the liberation of the workers in the Essex County Jail at Lawrence awaiting the possible vengeance of a maddened capitalist class.

For exercising their constitutional rights of free speech and free peaceful assembly, Ettore and Giovannitti are now in jail as "accessories to murder," while other strike leaders are also charged with various crimes.

That is why the textile slaves decided to revolt, he said, when the mill bosses put their fingers into the pay envelopes and reduced the already miserable salaries by 30 cents a week.

Some of the papers of the defense disappeared from the train in which George E. Roever, of Boston, attorney for the indicted leaders, was traveling to the National Socialist convention at Indianapolis.

Roever was taking the papers to the convention to assist him in making an appeal for the men, who, leading the 20,000 textile strikers to victory are the object of the defeated mill owners' wrath.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—A monster demonstration to protest against the protracted imprisonment of Ettore and Giovannitti, the Lawrence leaders, will be held at the City Hall Plaza next Sunday evening at 5 o'clock.

TELLS HOW MORGAN FAVORED MERGER TO TAKE BRIDGE FIRM

J. P. Morgan Simply Absorbed It Without Any Negotiations, Witness Says.

Percival Roberts, Jr., now a director and a member of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, and one of the defendants in the government's dissolution suit, told at yesterday's hearing how the American Bridge Company, of which he was president, quietly entered the trust.

The witness listened carefully to each question from Jacob M. Dickinson, the government's special attorney, pondered it, and then gave a precise answer.

"There were no negotiations," "No, J. P. Morgan & Co. issued a circular to the shareholders of our company, saying that they would exchange stock of the United States Steel Corporation for that of the American Bridge Company."

"Do you mean to say that there were no negotiations preceding this proposal—no discussions about the basis of the exchange?" "Absolutely none. The bridge company took no corporate action whatever in the matter. It was its president at the time and heard of no negotiations."

"Do you mean to say that the first knowledge you had of the desire of the Steel Corporation to exchange its securities for yours was through that circular?" "No, I had had an interview with Robert Bacon, of J. P. Morgan & Co."

"At that interview he told me that the United States Steel Corporation was proposing to exchange its stock for that of the American Bridge Company. Then he asked me if I would become a director of the corporation. I said I would. That was all."

Dickinson then turned to the American Bridge Company. Roberts was formerly vice president of the Penroyd Iron Works, one of the subsidiaries of the bridge company, of which he later became president.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN 627 East Broadway, N. Y. C.

LABORERS' STRIKE SPREADING RAPIDLY

Walkout in Newark Extends to Suburbs—General Tie-up Threatened.

The strike of the laborers who have been out in Newark, N. J., for the past two weeks continued to spread yesterday among the suburban towns near Newark, and unless the contractors hurry up and grant the strikers their demand for 25 cents an hour, a general walkout of laborers in Jersey seems imminent.

The capitalist press rushed to the rescue of the contractors yesterday and played up stories with scare headlines to the effect that the strikers were terrorizing the laborers who scabbed it or as the papers called them, "those who remained loyal to the bosses," which is evidently intended to get the authorities to enforce the ancient Riot Act which is still a law in Jersey.

Robert Conklin, Sheriff of Bergen County, who recently broke into the limelight by sending a bunch of thugs to club down textile strikers in Garfield, was the first one to rush to the aid of the bosses.

The authorities in Hackensack are guarding all the roads leading to the city and the officials stated yesterday that they would drive the strikers out as soon as they attempted to talk to any of the laborers.

A letter from Hooker, of November 22, 1902, to Havemeyer was also entered in the evidence, which Knapp contended indicates that the site was secured merely as a threat to scare the Greeley concern.

By other letters and in answer to Knapp's question, Morey signified that he thought consolidation was advisable for the purpose of regulating the price paid to farmers for sugar beets.

Lord Charles Beresford declared that he had never seen a practical boat drill on a merchant ship.

Five Porto Rican boy stowaways escaped early yesterday from the steamship Coamo at her Brooklyn pier.

BEET SUGAR MAN DESIRED TO PAY FARMERS UNIFORM FIGURES.

Beet Sugar Man Desired to Pay Farmers Uniform Figures.

In an attempt to discover the facts as to the consolidation of a number of Colorado beet sugar companies and the relation of the combination to the Havemeyer sugar interests, United States District Attorney Knapp yesterday continued the examination of the Great Western Sugar Company, in the government's dissolution suit against the so-called Sugar Trust.

The Great Western Sugar Company is a consolidation of six sugar beet refineries in Colorado, dominated, the government alleges by the American Sugar Refining Company, and used as an instrument in establishing a monopoly.

A letter from Hooker, of November 22, 1902, to Havemeyer was also entered in the evidence, which Knapp contended indicates that the site was secured merely as a threat to scare the Greeley concern.

Between the dates of the letter and the telegram, Morey said Monday, that Havemeyer had secured an interest in the independent Greeley plant, Morey having acted as agent in getting the stockholders to sell.

On December 18, 1902, Morey said, a proposal had come to him that he should act as the confidential agent of H. O. Havemeyer. He was asked to keep the confidential relationship a secret.

Writing to Havemeyer a few days later about projected consolidations of beet sugar companies, Morey said: "I think your idea to consolidate Greeley and Eaton, possible to take in Windsor, a good one, and I will talk with Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Grainger and we will commence working to that end. I see no reason why it would not be a benefit all around and it may be the beginning of a still larger consolidation before we get through."

By other letters and in answer to Knapp's question, Morey signified that he thought consolidation was advisable for the purpose of regulating the price paid to farmers for sugar beets.

The Leading UNION MADE Pure Turkish Cigarette of Quality. FIFTH AVENUE

Established 1900 Tel. 5133 Orchard BLUM'S Headquarters for Union Label STRAW HATS The Union Label is in all our Straw and Panama Hats 472 Grand Street, Near Pitt Street

CAREFULLY HID HIS LOOT IN BANK VAULT

Opening of Raffles' Strong-box Discloses Jewels Worth \$20,000.

Jewelry valued at several thousand dollars, the police say about \$20,000, was found yesterday in a safe deposit vault in the Colonial Bank, 116th street and St. Nicholas avenue, which was engaged during the latter part of February by Bert Curtis, who was arrested Saturday night as he emerged from the jewelry store of Gottlieb Glauber, at 84 Lenox avenue.

Those who saw the jewelry say that whoever stole it had as good taste for that kind of ware as did the one who stole the trunk full of plate and silverware that was found in Curtis' room shortly after his arrest.

The report that the police had recovered some more of the loot, which they think they will be able to prove Curtis stole, started a number of Harlem folks toward the West 115th street station. They looked at the trunk full of silverware, and then glimpsed the jewelry admiringly, but no one could pick out anything that had belonged to them.

This leads the men working on the case to think that perhaps Curtis did not confine his efforts to this city, for all his much attendance at the opera and the expensive restaurants, where he is said to have picked out his victims. He had an automobile at one time, and it may be that some of his finest pickings were from the good suburbanites or country folk round about.

Curtis was arraigned before Magistrate Freschi in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and held in \$5,000 bail for the Grand Jury on charges of burglary and having burglar's tools in his possession.

Curtis had previously refused his consent, and said that he would go to the bank himself and open the vault. So no order was needed, and in the company of Captain Tunney and several detectives, he went to the bank.

The articles found by the police consisted of heavily studded jewelry and smokers' articles.

After the list of the recovered property was made up, it was taken to the property clerk at Police Headquarters. Curtis will be taken to the Tombs this morning. When the detectives in the bank remarked that he had made a fine haul, he replied that he had bought the whole lot of it for \$200 from the man who had stolen it.

KILLS HER HUSBAND TO SAVE HER HONOR

Stole Cigarettes for Husband, Who Also Wanted Her to Walk Street.

Morris Moskowitz, a musician in the orchestra of the Empire Theatre, Broadway and 11st street, was killed by his young wife in their home at 352 South 3d street, Williamsburg, early last night because, the wife says, since Moskowitz was thrown out of work recently when the Empire closed for the season, he had insisted upon her stealing cigarettes for him, and still later has been urging her to support him by walking the streets.

The four children of Henry Glueckman, a grocer, who runs the story furnished room house where the murder was committed, were the only ones within earshot preceding the shooting of Moskowitz.

Two of the children, Willie and May, ran screaming to the street as Mrs. Moskowitz ran from her own apartment into the Glueckman dining room after the shooting.

When on Monday night he insisted according to the wife, that he would harm her if she didn't try to earn money on the street at night, she resolved to buy a revolver. Yesterday she said she went over to Jersey City and bought a .38-caliber revolver, tucked it in her dress and went looking for work.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night Moskowitz came home and passed through the Glueckman flat, where the grocer's children were, and went into his own room. The sound of quarreling and of four shots soon followed and Mrs. Moskowitz ran and wildly excited.

"I killed him! I'm going to jail myself," she screamed at the top of her lungs, and ran to the street and gave the alarm.

Policeman William Denkert, of the Bedford avenue station, ran into the hallway and grabbed Mrs. Moskowitz. Denkert led her back to the bedroom, where the young husband lay with a bullet hole through his temple. His wife had thrown the revolver away while running through the Glueckman dining room.

Denkert and Policeman Charles Reese took the hysterical wife to the Bedford avenue station for arraignment. Ambulance Surgeon Schwartz of the Eastern District Hospital, who was summoned, said that Moskowitz must have died instantly.

MONUMENT WORKERS WIN GREAT VICTORY

After carrying on an aggressive strike for two weeks against Daniel Sommer, maker of monuments, 288 East 2d street, the Letter Cutters' and Monumental Workers' Union succeeded yesterday in getting the firm to sign an agreement granting all demands made by the strikers.

The strikers secured an eight-and-one-half-hour workday instead of the nine hours they worked previous to the strike and also secured an increase in wages of 30 cents per day, with full recognition of their union. The United Hebrew Trades asserted in bringing about the settlement. The firm agreed to reinstate all the strikers.

The firm is also running plants at the Baron Hirsch Cemetery in Richmond and one at the Washington Cemetery in Brooklyn, and it agreed to conduct these plants also under union conditions.

He also declared that the union was growing rapidly and that a campaign would now be waged to bring every monumental worker into the organization.

WOULD CUT PAY OF BOARD HEAD

President of British Trade Body Scored in House of Commons for Neglect in Titanic Case.

LONDON, May 21.—There was a heated debate today in the House of Commons concerning the Board of Trade appropriation when Major Chereese moved to reduce by \$500 annually the salary of Sidney Buxton, president of the board, because of his "slumbering and dilatory tactics in not carrying out the recommendations of his own commissioners in the matter of lifeboats for liners."

Buxton was largely responsible for all the trouble following the Titanic disaster, Major Chereese said.

Lord Charles Beresford declared that he had never seen a practical boat drill on a merchant ship.

DECLARES HE GAVE NOTE FOR \$500 TO JUDGE ARCHBALD

Declares He Gave Note for \$500 to Judge Archbald

his relations with the railroad company. He said he and his attorneys had been to see the officials of the Reading in an effort to straighten out his rights under a lease which he had purchased from another party.

"If the judge had been successful, what would you have given him?" asked Webb. "Only my friendship," replied Warnke. Later Warnke said he went to see Judge Archbald about title to a culm property at Pittston.

"Do you know what became of that note?" asked Webb. "No," replied the witness. "I suppose the judge got it, because it was intended for him and I promised it to him."

Fred W. Jones, an employee of the coal department of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, told of a visit he made to Judge Archbald's office in company with John H. Jones, a Scranton mine operator, at which an agreement was reached that he was to receive a 6 per cent commission on the sale of a culm property upon which Judge Archbald held an option.

The modifying order was signed by Judge Hand with the consent of United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise. The action is based on two affidavits made by O. Harry Smith, treasurer of the New York Dock Company, and George W. Crooman, of Crooman & Stecken.

Smith in his affidavit says that the books of the New York Dock Company show that on last Monday, prior to the service of Judge Hand's restraining order, there were in storage with that company 595,765 bags of coffee and 61,542 bags stored with Crooman & Stecken, making a total of 657,307 bags.

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SUFFRAGETTES AID FIRED INSTRUCTOR

Movement, Said Rector of Catholic Church, Would Be Step Toward Socialism.

Local suffrage leaders to whom Miss Aimes Hutchinson, of 255 West 85th avenue went for sympathy on the ground that she had been dismissed as teacher and secretary in the parochial school of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st street, because she marched in the suffrage parade of May 4, said last night that they had not yet had time to investigate the story.

Miss Hutchinson, who is not yet 30, said that Father Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the church, summoned her to his office and told her that she could not conscientiously retain her position as a teacher and secretary.

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HOW THE GREAT CONVENTION WOUND UP

By JOSHUA WANHOPE.

It isn't easy to keep tab on details in the rush and hurry of the last three days of a Socialist national convention...

It isn't a bad habit, or we would certainly have discarded him long ago. Anyhow, he that as it may, we have got the habit, and Debs as usual heads the ticket...

odds of propaganda were in strong evidence, and thousands of the citizens of the Hoosier metropolis near perhaps for the first time that the only difference between themselves and mules was that the latter on occasion would kick if things didn't go right...

And Indianapolis didn't kick at the comparison either, which perhaps demonstrates that the analogy was apt enough. Among the more prominent of the exhorters was an Oklahoma delegate, an elderly, long-bearded, red-shirted veteran...

Photography Races With Socialism. An exceedingly fine photograph of the delegates was taken at the City Hall Building by the same photographer who snapped the pigmy convention of 1901...

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The American League this afternoon voted to fine each player of the Detroit team \$100 for refusing to play the games Saturday and Monday...

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PROSPECT THEATRE... HENRY FRAHM Trussmaker... DR. A. CARR... DR. S. BERLIN...

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS... MRS. FRASER SPEAKS TONIGHT... PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The American League this afternoon voted to fine each player of the Detroit team \$100...

STRIKING TIGERS TO BE FINED \$100 EACH... PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The American League this afternoon voted to fine each player of the Detroit team \$100 for refusing to play the games Saturday and Monday...

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League. At St. Louis—R. H. E. Philadelphia 02120011-7 11 2 St. Louis... 300101010-8 8 3 Batteries—Alexander and Dootz; Willis, Harmon and Wingo.

ROYALE A. C. BOUTS TONIGHT. The Royale A. C. will stage two ten-round bouts tonight which should furnish the real fireworks. Patzy Callahan, the hard hitting Irish featherweight champion, will exchange wallops with Battling Mantell. The bout promises to be a highlight from start to finish and will attract a big crowd to the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, as both men have a big following.

CATERERS OF THE B. A. B. RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS. The responsible amount of the ... charge, is entirely within the government property to be sold. It is estimated that 127,500 will be sold from the 1st of April, 1912, together with many thousands more...

Call Advertisers' Directory. An advertisement which brings a list of names of those who have advertised in this paper...

S P O R T S

GIANTS POUND REDS Hit Cincinnati Boxmen Hard and Win 6 to 3, Despite Numerous Errors by New York. CINCINNATI, May 21.—New York hit the Cincinnati pitchers hard today and won out despite a multitude of errors. Each team had to make use of two boxmen. Tesreau had poor control and McGraw relieved him in the third inning...

BROOKLYNS LOSE TO CUBS IN CLOSE GAME CHICAGO, May 21.—James A. Maroney, with the Eastern League last year, pitched his first game as a Cub and licked the Dodgers today. The score was 5 to 4, and it was nip and tuck all the way. Nap Rucker opposed the recruit, but was decidedly easy for Chance's men and retired in the eighth inning of his own accord...

CROSS, DUNDEE AND SHUGRO WIN BATTLES BY JOHN J. HAAS. Leach Cross stopped Paddy Sullivan last night in the opening of the fifth round of a bout at the St. Nicholas Rink that was 'punch' up to the sudden end. Sullivan was knocked out, though standing on his feet, the ropes holding him from falling to the floor. The bout was uninteresting through Cross' unwillingness to exert himself in the first three rounds...

AL PALZER 'BREAKS' WITH TOM O'ROURKE According to a sporting writer in an evening paper yesterday, Al Palzer, the most prominent of all the 'white hopes,' has shelved Tom O'Rourke as manager of his affairs. Palzer, in an interview, claims that he was robbed of much of his money. He says he possesses at the present time the slim fortune of \$60, in spite of the big purses he was supposed to have received for his various contests, and his theatrical ploys. Palzer is quoted in part as follows:

YANKEES BEAT SOX New Yorks Make Three Runs in Ninth Inning and Win First Game in Many Months. The Highlanders played an uphill game yesterday, bumped four Chicago pitchers, and won by clearing up three runs in the ninth inning. The winning run was made by Chase, who, when on third base, conned Lange into a balk, and was motioned in by Evans. Zinn made a single, triple and home run. Ford pitched well, but received saffron support. The score:

Table with columns: Chicago, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Rath, 2b, 4, 1, 0, 3, 4, 1. Lord, 3b, 4, 2, 1, 1, 0. Callahan, lf, 5, 1, 1, 3, 0. Bodle, cf, 4, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0. Collins, rf, 4, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0. Zeider, lb, 4, 0, 0, 9, 1, 0. Weaver, ss, 4, 2, 2, 2, 3, 0. Kuhn, c, 2, 0, 0, 5, 2, 0. Peters, p, 2, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0. McIntyre, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0. McGridge, p, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Benz, p, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Lange, p, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Totals, 35, 9, 26, 17, 1.

COSTER AND O'KEEFE AGAIN. Featherweights Rematched to Meet at National Sporting Club. Eddie O'Keefe, the clever Philadelphia featherweight, who fights Joe Coster, of Brooklyn, at the National Sporting Club tomorrow night, is anxious to defeat the Brooklynite and once more get into the running for the featherweight championship. Until the Quaker met defeat at the hands of Coster he appeared a likely candidate for championship honors. Coster scored his victory over O'Keefe in the featherweight elimination tournament at the Empire A. C., where they put up one of the fastest bouts seen here between men of their weight in a long time. Until then O'Keefe had never been defeated. Coster is confident that he will repeat over O'Keefe, but will not be satisfied unless he wins by a knockout.

INTERNATIONAL BALL TEAM. Eight Different Nationalities Represented on Michigan Miners' Nine. HOUGHTON, Mich., May 21.—Base ball in the Michigan copper country seems to be the true melting pot of the races. An example of the interest taken by all races in America's national game can be seen in the Houghton A. C. team, just organized among the miners. The nine players on the team represent eight in the different nationalities. The members are: Gaido Bitanucci, Italian, catcher; Ed Hiltunen, Finn, pitcher; Stephen Austin, American (captain), first base; Louis Jacob, Jew, second base; David Verjelle, French-Canadian, third base; Fred Beauchaine, French-Canadian, shortstop; Valmar Anderson, Norwegian, right field; William Feigraug, Cornishman, center field; William Finnegan, Irish, left field.

Table with columns: New York, Won, Lost, P. C., Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston. Totals: 37, 6, 12, 27, 13, 3.

Table with columns: American League, Won, Lost, P. C., Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis.

Table with columns: National League, Won, Lost, P. C., New York, Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, Boston at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

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Table with columns: National League, Won, Lost, P. C., New York, Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, Boston at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.



# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.  
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## JAIL SENTENCES AND STRIKES

Now that the British authorities have reduced the original sentence of six months passed on Tom Mann, the labor leader, to two months, it might be even more prudent to rescind the entire sentence and let the agitator go free. A reasonable excuse for an entire backdown could be easily found in the fact that the statute under which the prisoner was convicted is utterly obsolete, has slumbered for more than a hundred years and was only resurrected for this special case. It is not exactly a propitious time to put an active agitator in jail just now in England, and there are even now many warnings to that effect.

One that may be mentioned concurrent with the reduction of the sentence is that already 5,000 lightermen and transport workers of the London docks have struck, and 100,000 others are standing by to go out and will probably do so, thus bringing London face to face with the famine situation that confronted it last summer. The fact that Mann is in jail at all at this juncture is not exactly calculated to promote a conciliatory attitude among the prospective strikers, as the imprisoned man was and always has been closely connected with the struggles of the transport workers of England. In jail he may be a much more powerful agent in their strife than if he were at liberty and directing the conflict. Nor is the reduction of the sentence likely to have a placating effect upon them.

Face to face with social and industrial revolution, with millions of the working class in a determined and menacing mood, the British bourgeoisie displays its usual small modicum of ability to deal with the situation, the usual half-hearted compromise which always fails of its purpose, and merely irritates where it seeks to soothe. Accustomed to regard the British working classes as obedient slaves for generations, they cannot conceive the enormous change that has taken place or the fact that the workers of the kingdom are in deadly earnest. They have neither the sense to recognize the coming of social and industrial revolution nor the courage to attempt its suppression by physical force. They will neither accept the devil nor the deep sea, and between both are going blindly to destruction.

We have long been accustomed to making comparisons between the British and American working class as to their respective intelligence, determination and militant spirit. We are to have our test shortly in the trial of Eitor and Giovannitti, the Lawrence strike leaders, who are facing a charge of murder, the framed up character of which has no parallel in American history. It is, we think, safe to say that if the British bourgeoisie contemplated taking the lives of labor leaders on similar grounds, the island would be one blaze of revolt from John O'Groat's to Land's End inside twenty-four hours and the strike of last summer would be child's play to what would occur in such case.

The difference seems to be that the British ruling class have at least some conception of the price they would have to pay for such an action, and our ruling class seem to think that having a much less aggressive labor army to deal with they can carry out any design of that nature with impunity. Whether this is true or false remains to be seen in the outcome of the Lawrence trial.

## RELIGION AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Abolition of capital punishment is a demand that is usually carried in most Socialist platforms and not altogether perhaps from the idea that the State has no right to take human life. It may surprise some critics to discover that there may be many Socialists who also object for the reason that public executions have a distinct tendency to debase and degrade religion, using that term in the highest sense of the word.

Take the case of Richeson, for instance. This wretched creature went to the electric chair testifying to his willingness to meet his God, professing his faith in the atoning power of Jesus and chanting the well known hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee!"

All of which was duly reported in the newspapers at great length next morning as a special and apparently edifying feature of the gruesome event—which it isn't by any means, as it is a common occurrence at most public executions. It is the featuring of these doubtful professions that tends to bring, what passes for religion, into contempt and gives occasion for the unregenerate to blaspheme.

Not that we would deny such as Richeson whatever consolation religion may afford human beings in like case, but making a public theme of such a purely individual matter, hardly tends to the inculcation of the religious spirit. There are enough deadly contradictions already in present day society without adding to their number, and there are millions of people who have their religious inclinations shaken by them, for these protestations are rarely taken seriously—it is naturally hard to so regard them—and they lend themselves in no uncertain fashion to an increase of hypocrisy in society—a characteristic of which most of what is recognized as religion is already heavily suspected.

A little over a month ago, according to the same press, several hundred people went to their deaths on the crowded decks of the Titanic singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the same chant that served Richeson in his procession to the death chair. The Titanic victims were apparently also "willing to die," and the newspapers professed to regard their conduct as "heroic" in consequence. But they don't consider Richeson as a hero of any kind, though he found the same hymn serviceable and was as irrevocably doomed to death as the victims of the Titanic. Just why, it is rather difficult to say, perhaps, but it looks as if the hymn suffers somewhat in this connection and its religious potency somewhat impaired by the public advertisement of the base use to which it is put.

With the abolition of capital punishment Richeson would have gone quietly to lifelong imprisonment and the public would have been spared the dubious and somewhat cynical details of the death chair repentance. Religion would have escaped an ambiguous situation and its connection with the punishment unmentioned as a matter of so public interest.

For as Socialist platforms mostly hold, also, religion is a private matter with the individual. The details of all so-called conversions are rather doubtful aids to religion generally, and never more doubtful than when recounted of a criminal on his way to execution, for it must be remembered that the same press also features in like manner the ravings and mental and physical collapses of the doomed man alternately with his religious professions, as was done in the Richeson case also.

In this sense the Socialist demand for the abolition of capital punishment is in full and complete agreement with its declaration of the individual character of religious belief. The fact that Christianity itself centers around a public execution nineteen hundred years ago is no ground for assuming that a public recital of its tenets is a fit and proper accompaniment of the modern executions of the present day, for it is fairly certain that religion loses much more than it gains in being paraded as a special and indispensable feature of such occasions. However, as most religious people are as yet oblivious of the very palpable fact that capitalism is literally destroying every vestige of respect for religion, in its development and methods, it is quite probable that the perception of this fact will be left to the Socialist alone to connect with the idea of capital punishment, as carried out under the present order of things.

## THE JEALOUS LOVER



Desperate Theodore—Ha, Ha! I'll foil them yet! She mu-hust be mine!

## Military Life and Suicide

In an interesting article in Die Neue Zeit, the weekly publication of the German Social Democracy, S. Drucker calls attention to the prevalence of suicide in the armies of Europe and especially in the German army. The figures upon which the conclusions are based are taken from the official reports of the Medical Division of the Prussian Ministry of War.

"It might easily be supposed," says Drucker, "that suicide in the German army would be a rare occurrence. The army is composed of young men whose repeated medical examinations have found to be physically and mentally sound, who are free from anxiety as to daily bread, clothing and shelter; the development of physical strength, the attainment of certain professions, even when accompanied by a certain amount of hardship, can a priori have nothing but a beneficial effect. And yet suicide in the German army is much more frequent than among civilians."

By an analysis of the official figures the writer of the article proves that the annual number of young soldiers committing suicide ranges from 200 to 250. The average per one thousand of suicides in the German army is found to be about double the average for the civilian population of about the same age as the usual soldier, and this is inclusive of both sexes in civilian life.

"In all civilized countries the number of suicides has increased enormously during the last few decades. This phenomenon apparently has a close connection with the increasing brutality of the struggle for existence which advancing capitalism has brought with it. For during panics, suicides increase in number, they are more frequent in the city than in the country, and the various occupations furnish correspondingly higher figures of suicides as existence becomes more uncertain and as the conditions of life become more unfavorable."

The soldier is not affected by the conditions which drive civilians to take their own lives, however, as the bourgeois government will tax civilians to the point of starvation and suicide in order to be sure that its professional fighting men are well fed, warmly clothed and well housed. Skilled medical attention is theirs for the asking. A bourgeois government will callously allow its productive workers to die by thousands of malnutrition, exposure and often actual starvation, but it takes the best of care of its soldiers. Why then, when freed from the usual misfortunes driving men to suicide, should the number of soldiers per thousand, taking their own lives be almost double the number of civilians?

"The sixty-five men, who during the last six years, took their own lives because of disgust with the service, and the twelve who committed suicide because of wounded honor, can hardly have been alone to blame for their fate. Doubtless the ever-lasting tension, the brutal compulsion, unconditional subordination and sharp rebuke might appear unbearable to men of weak nerves and to nervous conditions, and determine them to escape from life, but it is also certain that the service is often made extremely difficult for them."

dividuals by every possible kind of vexation, by inconsiderate severity, and by extremely contemptuous treatment. The demands which are made upon the mentally undeveloped and the slow minded often exceed their physical powers and demand a self-restraint and self-mastery which many might be incapable of in spite of the best intentions. Then the captain, clothed with the power of disciplinary punishment, takes a hand and then there comes punishment and again punishment, each time more severe, until the poor devil hunted hither and yon loses his hold entirely and puts an end to his martyrdom. In the official reports it is stated as 'fear of punishment,' although in reality it can hardly be fear of the usually short arrest or imprisonment, but fear of the ceaseless, inevitable torture of the service. Since October 1902 no less than 308 privates, 28 corporals and 157 non-commissioned officers have chosen death because of 'fear of punishment.' It is easy to explain why the non-commissioned officers should be so strongly represented in this group. Punishment means for them more lasting injury, it may prevent their promotion and may jeopardize their entire career, their position.

"Nor is there any difficulty in explaining the numerous suicides of the first year men. It is well known that a sudden and unfavorable change of environment and conditions of life may easily become a prey to despondency. When, as in the army, unaccustomed strains are added, and mental disturbances due to inconsiderate treatment and the feeling of weakness and helplessness, the young recruit may easily become a prey to despondency, leading directly to a catastrophe.

"As long as the indignities and mistreatment are possible, and until the officers treat the privates with consideration and confidence, so long will the army bear the stain of the self-destruction of hundreds of the sons of the people each year."

### INDIGENT EXPOSURE.

One thing is certain, though the rest lies in the eye of the beholder, that neither is in the light to a faint without fear or favor against special privileged domination in this country. Neither man is democratic. Each is of the ruler's stripe. Each, in fact, that ours is a government of laws and not men. Both are examples of blindness in democracy. Both men by their criminal actions and victimizations make democracy in action mischievous and the country ridiculous. Their debate is a misused disgrace—the worst that has yet befallen this country. A plague of both your houses—and such houses! But glory be for the object lesson their quarrel gives us as to how and by whom we are governed.—St. Louis Mirror.

"This account from your despatches is really too high." "Six hundred and fifty pounds is surely a heavy price for a modern coat?" "But, father, the coat itself really is quite important," replied the young man, "for it is the only one of the kind in the house. It is the only one of the kind in the house. It is the only one of the kind in the house."

## ORIGINAL CO-OPERATION

By Fred J. Hall, in the Machinist's Journal.

Said a primitive man as he sat in a tree, Where a wolf, seeking food, had caused him to flee: "Competition is fierce. I am tired of strife, A snarling tiger has eaten my wife, My children have gone the same way, one by one; The life I am leading is not any fun. In front of this cave over there on the hill Is a man who for weeks I've been trying to kill. If he sees I am helpless up here in a tree, It's a ten-to-one shot he will kill and eat me. It's gotten my nerve, this competitive game—I wish there was some way to alter the same."

Now the man on the hill had not eaten that day. So, armed with a club, he had stolen away. And chance led him straight to the tree where the man sat musing upon the competitive plan. "Ha! ha!" he exclaimed, "Here's some good easy meat. My wife and the children will now have a treat." Over there in those rocks are a couple of cubs of a bear. It would not be safe to attack them alone, But together we'll strip them of hair, Their flesh is quite tender, for both there's a couple of cubs. As for me, I am lanky and stringy and tough."

Now the man from the hill was suspicious because The idea was opposed to competitive laws; But he finally consented, the bear cubs were slain, And together the rivals went hunting again. Thus primitive man with unbounded elation, Discovered the blessings of co-operation. Now, isn't it strange there should still be a man Who favors the oldest competitive plan?

### MEDICAL BRIEFS.

"Is there anything good for a weak stomach?" "Yes; food is highly recommended." "Do doctors really kill their patients?" "They do not. You can't get money out of a dead man." "He was just laughing at the joke of death." "Yes; I smiled his through." "He had such trouble getting his breath." "Well, I got a dog to that!" "What a wonderful discovery!" "The undergarment that the surgeon..."

## Socialists and Their Writers

### Does the Party Support Its Artists?

Floyd Dell, the editor of the Friday Book Review of the Chicago Evening Post, and one of the few really distinguished critics of the country, speaks as follows to the Socialists of the country in an article in the Progressive Woman:

I have been spending my vacation in the home town of a Socialist novelist. No, I do not mean Upton Sinclair nor Jack London; I mean one better than either; I mean George Cram Cook, author of "The Chasm." It happens that Davenport, Iowa, which is the home of Mr. Cook, is also the home of a woman writer of mediocre talent and notorious stupidity in regard to social questions, who writes under the quaint pseudonym of Octave Thanet. This lady made a bon mot about "The Chasm." She said: "It ought to have been called 'The Spaam.'" This bon mot has been repeated extensively among the bourgeoisie of Davenport.

Now, as I had recently occasion to remark, the trouble with this bon mot is that it is not funny. If it were made about a hasty, excited, thoughtless book (such as one of the performances of Octave Thanet, for instance), it would have been funny. But when applied to a work as ordered, as calm, as carefully wrought and having as tremendous a philosophical background as "The Chasm," then such a remark is inane and silly.

"The Chasm" is not merely the finest Socialist novel that has been produced in this country; it is the pioneer of a new kind of fiction. The philosophical novel is well known in Europe, and before long it will be as well known in this country. George Cook's book is the first attempt in this mode of fiction in America, and as a notably successful attempt it ranks with the best achievements of contemporary American novelists—with "Huckleberry Finn," with Frank Norris' "The Octopus" and "McTeague," with Theodore Dreiser's "Sister Carrie" and "Jennie Gerhardt," and with that noble book so marred in its last portions, Robert Herrick's "Together."

The mere familiar one is with the best things that have come out of the world in fiction, the better one knows Dostoevsky, Turgeniev, Flaubert, Stendhal, Fielding, Moore, Wells, Frensen, the more eager, I think, one will be to acclaim achievement such as Mr. Cook's in his peculiar and difficult task. "The Chasm" must, of course, be read with reference to the philosophy which it serves to explicate. By philosophy is not meant a dusty, dusty affair of lecture rooms and text books, something in which no one is really interested. The philosophy I mean is that which is a part of men's lives, which really influences people's conduct, which has a vital relation to the modern world. The two most important philosophical tendencies of the present day are Nietzsche's and the Socialist. Both of them represent a reaction from the philosophy of Christianity. The early Christians really believed in the philosophy of Christianity. They believed in humility, self-suppression, poverty, charity and obedience. Nobody since the early Christians has really believed in

them. The middle ages was a period of compromise, in which those who believed in these things went off to convents and monasteries, while those who did not believe in them stayed to fight the battle, to paint the pictures, to write the poems and to create the splendors of medieval civilization.

But the modern world does not believe in these Christian virtues as the modern world is not founded on the Christian virtues. It is founded on their opposition—on courage, on expression, fullness of life, generosity and power. Sooner or later, they had to come a philosophic expression of our real feelings. As a matter of fact, there came two such philosophic expressions—the Nietzschean and the Socialist, both agreeing in fundamental philosophy and the other a working class philosophy. The Nietzschean philosophy would justify the master class in reducing the working class to slavery. The justification consists in the theory of supermen, which is to be the final result of master class domination. On the other hand, the Socialist philosophy justifies the working class in seeking, through the overthrow of the class system, the achievement of these splendors for all human race.

To make these philosophic ideas vital by weaving them into the lives of his characters was the task of Mr. Cook in this novel. The two main characters, the gardener Bradford and Count De Hohenfels, represent these two poles of thought, and as the modern era wavers between Nietzsche and a half-conscious Nietzsche, so is the soul of the heroine swung between these two men. I do not intend to rehearse the story, but the account of this struggle makes a moving, significant novel.

So far, so good. It is hardly to be expected that the bourgeoisie would appreciate such a novel. It is chiefly to the intellectual proletariat, to the Socialists, that such writings appeal in other countries. And in America I remarked last month that Socialists do not read fiction. And most of them suffer from it. Their minds are afflicted with a drought from the normal of too much (alleged) Socialist literature. They need contact with imaginative literature, good poetry, good plays, good novels—to keep their minds really alive. They ought to read novels like George Cook's masterpiece and praise the Socialists would never utter about it. "The Chasm" was written from one end of the Socialist pole to the other as "The finest Socialist novel." It was praised by Upton Sinclair and a dozen other party notables. But did the Socialists read it? Not they.

I know the excuse, and I know they are not true. All the Socialists know waste enough time and money on inferior Socialist writings, to say nothing of other things, of which would not deprive them to say the least, if they had the good imagination of literature being currently read. No, the real reason is ignorance and conceit. In fact, it all amounts to contempt. The Socialist thinks can get along without Socialist literature—and therefore he is outrageously ignorant of the thought of the day, as it is made vital by novelists, poets and dramatists.

## Taft-Roosevelt Hippodrome

By GEORGE BARNES PENNOCK.

It was the late Phineas T. Barnum who said the American people liked to be humbugged, and time and time again that old showman has been proven a prophet. Just now the people are not only being fooled, but "horn swaggled" too. For example: Here are those "Two Saints of the Foothills"—Taft and Roosevelt—in a make-believe, rough-and-tumble, gouge-as-gouge-can fight and thousands of men and women are "falling for this fake," all over the land; while behind both of these "hired men" is the most sinister, merciless gang of predatory freebooters that ever scuttled a ship or cut a woman's throat. How Roosevelt and Taft must smelter in their sleeves as they feel the suckers bite. The whole disgraceful affair has been planned to again delay the people from coming into their own.

The idea that Roosevelt is a radical is the worst sort of nonsense. He is the acme of conservatism, a word, to my mind, in the political game, ever linked with thievery. The only radicalism Roosevelt has ever exhibited has been against the workingmen and women, he, when President of the United States, declaring that Messrs. Debs, Haywood, Pettibone and Meyer, and other patriotic citizens who are continually fighting to keep the wolf away from the wage-earner's door, should be stood up against a stone wall and pumped full of lead. Roosevelt has no more love for the working man or woman than his side-partner Taft. Thousands upon thousands of poor souls have committed suicide since the advent of Taft, several thousand of these killed themselves on account of starvation since Taft helped the Food Trust to increase the price of the necessities of life, in signing the robber tariff bill. If you are foolish enough, Mister Workman, to vote for Taft or Roosevelt or for any other scoundrel of the predatory parasite class, the "game" is on, and one of these should be executed in your jail, if you have the price, \$1,000,000 for state use and \$1 a pound for chuck steak. In fact, you and family will starve. This is no dream. Let us "do" this man who have robbed us so many years. We do not wish to see the innocent suffer, nor do we desire to have here a repetition of the French Reign of Terror, whose antique clouds are now far above the horizon. Vote the straight Socialist ticket!

## A Cowardly Infamous Measure

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWEN.

The Dillingham investigation bill is shortly to be voted upon by the House of Representatives. If it is enacted into law of the land the United States will have ceased to have been an asylum of political refugees, and will have subscribed itself to the policy of nations whose bloodstained banners are raised against those who dare to lift their voices for and dedicate their lives to human progress. The bill is made especially dangerous by the incorporation into it of the infamous Root amendment, which provides, among other things, for the deportation of any alien who shall be convicted of any crime in the United States to compare with others for a violent overthrow of a foreign government recognized by the United States.

This cowardly conspiracy between the autocratic powers in control of a "free" country, and the murderous thugs who hang—with fangs bared in the throat of Russian liberty—should be denounced by every man and woman who boasts a single drop of red blood. Our Land of the Free??

If this measure passes—and there is every likelihood that it will, as it is backed by every reactionary element in the country—America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, will have ceased to be an asylum for the persecuted refugee, fleeing from the political affliction of political tyranny. It will mean, with bloody consequences, the failure attempt of the hunted to gain shelter from the whining din of servitude—of moral and physical slavery. That for which we have truly suffered, that liberty, for which our lives suffered and laid down their lives, will be a cruel and terrible mockery, if after this we have to leave the refuge for the night to those who seek to oppress and to kill.