

The emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BERKMAN.

No. 162.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1912.

Socialists have no intention of rate and apart from the class as a whole.

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARM.

PRIMER AGENT OF REBELS ARRESTED

Who is Endeavoring to Have Man Taken by Rangers Extradited.

EL PASO, Tex., June 9.—Gonzalez, until recently financial agent of the Mexican revolution, is a prisoner in El Paso. Wounded by bullets from Juarez last night, he was taken to El Paso and today he was taken to El Paso and arrested by Texas Rangers. Under the law, do not have to charge him with anything. He is being held in El Paso. He is being held in El Paso. He is being held in El Paso.

GIVES DETAILS OF ITALIAN VICTORY

ROME, June 9.—General Caneva, the commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Tripoli, has sent to the government a detailed report of the victory by the Italians at Zennar oasis on Saturday. The report shows the battle to have been among the bloodiest of the present war. The Turks lost at least 1,000 killed and the Italian losses were 11 killed and 8 officers and 252 men wounded. The advance began at 3:30 o'clock in the morning.

LEADER OF CONVICT REBELS SHOT DEAD

Prisoner Who Dared to Lead Protest Against Vile Food in San Quentin is Murdered. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Following the riot in San Quentin Prison yesterday of protest against vile food to convicts, there was a demonstration in the messroom today which resulted in the death of one convict and serious wounding of two others. When 1,000 convicts were partaking of their noonday meal, at a preconcerted signal, several ringleaders among yesterday's protestants began to hurl food and dishes about the room and to break up furniture. Finally one big convict named Linwood shouted: "Let's rush the guards!" and started for the doors. He was followed by forty or fifty convicts. When they neared the door the guards opened fire. Linwood dropped dead and two other convicts were severely injured. These are the first disturbances that have occurred in San Quentin for three years.

ARREST MAN WHO IS ABOUT TO BE WEDDED

Edward Tobin, a chauffeur, who lives at 4 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was in Raymond street jail yesterday instead of being on a honeymoon with his bride, Miss Lizzie Agnew, as he had planned. He was arrested Saturday night in front of the Roman Catholic church of the Transfiguration, at Marcy avenue and Hoops street, Williamsburg, where a second wedding ceremony was to have been performed by Father Halloran, the couple having previously gone through a civil marriage. Detective Chris Conroy, of the eleven street police station, took the chauffeur into custody on a warrant issued by Justice Forder, of the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions, at the instance of Annie Collins, an 18-year-old girl, who lives at 86 Walworth street. According to a statement by Miss Collins, she first met Tobin five months ago at a social gathering. The girl alleged that Tobin promised to marry her, but a month ago he discarded her, and she learned he was engaged to another. When she was informed Saturday he was to be married that night she obtained the warrant. Tobin will be arraigned in Special Sessions today.

STRIKE OF STOKERS HOLDS UP NEW LINER

HAVRE, June 9.—The big new French liner France did not get away today, as expected. She was scheduled to sail on Saturday, but it was announced that her departure had been postponed until Sunday afternoon, and no reason was given. The company attributed the delay in her start to the lack of sufficient time for coaling. It appears, however, that the stokers went on strike at the last moment and demanded 110 francs a month instead of the 90 francs which they now receive. Captain Poncelet argued in vain with a committee of the strikers, but he hopes to be able to secure seats and get his boat away on Monday afternoon. The passengers are furious. They offered to pay the difference between the present wages of the stokers and the increase demanded, but the captain declined to accept the offer. John Wasmann, who was the spokesman of the party, was especially angry, as he is anxious to get to the Chicago Republican Convention.

EXPOSE PLAN TO MAKE ARTIFICIAL COTTON

PARIS, June 9.—The French authorities made known today that the project of two Frenchmen named Bourdier and Casier to make artificial cotton was a huge swindling scheme. The two men announced in 1911 that they had discovered a method for making cotton at a low price and declared that the success of that plan would close all the American and Louisiana cotton mills and cause the cotton plantations of the world to be put to other uses. Signor Crisp, the Italian Deputy, was induced to invest in the project, and gave the Frenchmen \$10,000. With Bourdier and Casier he went to Manchester and met the cotton merchants who proposed the forming of a syndicate with a capital of \$2,000,000. A Belgian engineer of the name of Bloch entered the combine, giving the Frenchmen \$5,000. Bloch soon afterward became suspicious, and employed detectives to watch the Frenchmen. Lawyer Bernard was censured by appellate division for trick.

200 STRIKEBREAKERS ARRIVE IN BOSTON

Street Car System in Hub Still Tied Up by Walkout.

BOSTON, June 9.—Two hundred strikebreakers arrived in Boston from New York today to take the places of the striking street car men. The scabs came as far as Fall River on board the steamship Commonwealth, and thence to Boston by train. They said they "cleanse up" everything eatable on the steamer, and they were a hungry lot when they reached Boston. They had breakfast at a restaurant near the South station, and then went to the Bartlett street car barn in Roxbury. The practical suspension of street car service last night was followed today by a partial resumption of operations by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The officials of the company asserted that they had run cars on the regular Sunday schedule. They were run with absolutely no interference. The strikers say that 75 per cent of the motormen and conductors are out and that the system is practically paralyzed. It is also asserted that the Bay State Railway Company, which comprises some systems which run cars into Boston over the Boston company's tracks, may become involved, as the car men are averse to running over the tracks of the Boston elevated during the present trouble, and a strike on the Bay State system may result. One hundred Wellesley College girls, under the leadership of Profs. Viola Scudder and Emily Balch, of the Wellesley faculty, have agreed not to ride on cars until the men have won their strike. The girls will wear buttons reading: "Brothers All," "Hands Across the Tracks," and "We Walk to Help Organize the Car Men." The girls have agreed to contribute to the strike fund all the money they save on fares. Not as many cars as usual were operated during the day and tonight there was a still greater reduction in the number. The company with police protection ran cars from the elevated stations at Sullivan square, Charlestown, Dudley street, Roxbury; the Forest Hills terminal and the Harvard square terminal of the Cambridge subway up to a late hour tonight. It is planned to keep them going on every line until 1 a. m., when they will be entirely discontinued until 4:30 a. m. Stoning of elevated trains was indulged in at Egleston square and Charlestown by the citizens. Large crowds were out in Roxbury and in several places the cars were discontinued as soon as they reached the barns. Four men boarded a car in South Boston at the corner of Lorchester avenue and Broadway, at about 8 o'clock tonight, and after beating up the conductor and motorman made their escape before the police arrived. Miss Hannah Martin was hit by a piece of brick hurled through a window by a boy on Dover street late this afternoon, but was not hurt. Five men were nabbed in Charlestown this afternoon. All of them were former employees and were charged with calling off the car crews "scabs." The striking car men held two meetings today, during which addresses were made by the local labor leaders and by International President Mahon. It is planned to hold a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall tomorrow, and the union says its members will march to the place to show the public that there are 4,000 of the employes out on strike.

SIX HURT AS AUTO TURNS SOMERSAULT

A big automobile containing two women and four men turned a double somersault in Central Park early yesterday morning and then brought up against an iron railing that prevented it from falling forty feet from the marble steps below. The car was owned and operated by Elgin Baine, 22 years old, of 221 Broadway. Baine and his comrades were hurled to the road. Baine was the most seriously injured of the six and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was said he sustained a fractured skull besides bruises and cuts. The others in the machine who were badly injured were Lydia Jackson, 28 years old, of New Rochelle; Evelyn Powell, 22 years old, of 610 West 111th street; Leo Best, of the Hotel Ansonia; Louis Paine, of 12 West 112th street; and R. R. Humphrey, of 34 West 35th street. The automobile was going at a fast rate of speed when it came to a curve opposite the lower end of the Mall. It was headed for the railing that guards the road where the marble steps go down to the underground passage from the Mall to the carousel. Baine gave a quick turn to the steering wheel, but the getting broke, the front wheels veered around to the east and the car tumbled over, making two turns. The occupants went hurtling through the air as if shot from a catapult and the car continued on to the railing, smashing over a granite post in its way.

STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE

GLoucester, Mass., June 9.—The Steamer Alcom, owned by the Cooper Fire Company, was almost completely destroyed by fire at her anchorage in the harbor here late last night. The company bought the steamer two years ago and spent more than \$10,000 for repairs, intending to use it up in Gloucester for a long time. It is believed to have been destroyed by a fire in the engine room.

WOMAN PAROLED BY COURT

Rose Smith, of Summit, N. J., who was arrested Saturday afternoon, charged with stealing a basket containing \$50 from Annie Combs, of 690 West 112th street, in a Broadway department store, was paroled yesterday in the company of her brother, Walter. She had been in the county jail for two weeks. She is believed to have been a member of the "Klan" in New York.

MUST SOLVE LABOR PROBLEM AT HOME

Ida Tarbell Accuses American Women of Exploiting Their Servant Girls.

Miss Ida Tarbell keeps on stirring the women up with the persistence of a small boy pulling at the cat's tail. In the June number of the American Magazine she accuses them of wanting to have a finger in all the economic pies which men control while their own particular pie is half baked. She says that woman's own labor department, that of domestic service, is for the most part "in a poorer state than ever before in the history of the country. That is, tested by modern ideals, it shows less progress. She says that it is not the factory and the shop that are making women offenders of all kinds. It is the household. She says that not one woman in a thousand recognizes an obligation to make a fit citizen of the foreign girl who comes into her home as a servant. "Generally speaking," declares Miss Tarbell, "the foreign servant girl has been exploited almost to the point of paralysis by the foreign factory girl. Domestic service, which ought to be the best school for the newcomer, has become the worst. Why does not the American woman grapple with her own labor problem? She follows lecture courses on 'labor' and comes home to resent the narrowness of her life, unconscious that she personally has the labor problem on her own hands and that her failure to see that fact is complicating daily the problems of the nation." Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives' League of America, had the following to say about Miss Tarbell's article: "I admit that the facts stated by Miss Tarbell help to prove her main contention, that the domestic labor problem is unsolved. That is absolutely undeniable. But neither can any one deny that it is the most complex and baffling of all our industrial situations. And to say that women are not interested in it and sincerely trying to solve it is to misrepresent the majority of them. "While it isn't going to be settled in a day, or even in a decade, we are making some headway. The domestic labor problem is going to be worked out and by the women, too. How? By putting the household on a business basis. Women are learning that they have a great economic responsibility; as spenders of money as their husbands have as earners. It is up to them to conduct their end of the domestic enterprise with the same shrewdness and attention to detail that the husband devotes to his affairs. "But it has got to be accomplished through organization. I believe that there should be organization of the housewives as employers of labor. I believe the servants should be unionized. It is the only way in which the whole thing can be standardized. The whole thing has to loose ends now. That is Miss Tarbell's contention, and it is justified. "If we could have a whole generation of college bred young women right now you would find that the domestic labor problem would be settled quite as fast as any other labor problem of this infested century. In one of the branches of the Housewives' League there are nineteen young housekeepers who are college graduates. People used to say that higher education of girls was going to destroy the home. Well, I have had a chance for a pretty wide observation in the matter of housekeepers and I'm inclined to think that the college bred women, to use an appropriate phrase, are going to save the domestic bacon. "Mrs. Helen Vane Bennett, secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association, considered Miss Tarbell's remarks as reasonably accurate in presenting conditions, but denied that the women could or should have settled the domestic labor problem themselves. "It isn't their problem any more than it is the men's," she declared. "Keeping the house and rearing the children is, at least it ought to be, no men's work, but human work. And until it is so regarded the domestic labor problem will remain unsolved. "People who are equipped by inclination and training, to do it. Just because a human being happens to be a woman does not follow that housekeeping is her 'vocation'; any more than it follows, because a woman is a woman, that she should be a doctor or a lawyer or a scientist. There are hundreds of thousands of women who are not fitted to rear their children. No one can deny that. And there are legions of women housekeepers who are not fitted to keep homes and rear children. At least they could not naturally and successfully be accomplishing them. On the other hand, there are plenty of men who would not do housework, and there are plenty of men who would not do housework, and there are plenty of men who would not do housework. The only solution is to give the women absolute economic independence and make housekeeping a man's work, not merely women's work."

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G. O. P. CONVENTION PROMISES HOT TIME

Plenty of Cops to Attend Gathering of "Law and Order" Bunch.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The "opposing" Republican forces and their leaders have been in conference working like dray horses all day. Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, is the chief captain in charge of the Taft forces and ex-State Senator William Flinn is the master spirit of the Roosevelt camp. Senator Crane has been in conference all day with most of the Republican national committeemen. At tomorrow's session the contests in Indiana are to be heard. They are supposed to furnish the real test of the contests in the Northern States. The seats of the four delegates at large and those of the delegates of the 1st, 3d, 4th and 13th Congressional districts are to come up for consideration. The Taft delegates at large are Harry S. New and former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis; Ex-Congressman James E. Watson, of Rushville, and Joseph D. Oliver, of South Bend. The Roosevelt delegates at large are Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indianapolis; Edwin E. Lee, of Lawrenceburg; Ex-Congressman Frederick D. Landis, of Logansport, and Charles H. Campbell, of Shelbyville. Charles H. Dick, in charge of the Taft contests, was at the conference. The Beveridge organization in the State has been overthrown. The Roosevelt-Beveridge combination propose now if possible to overthrow the Taft-New organization. It is intimated that the delegates at large and the district delegates of California who are accredited to ex-President Roosevelt may be taken before the National Committee. There are twenty-six delegates from California. The Roosevelt captains here heard today of the possibility that the California contests may be taken before the National Committee, and they telegraphed to Governor Johnson to come immediately to this city. The argument against the Californians is to the effect that the Direct Primary Law provides that "The delegates who shall represent each political party at its national convention shall be elected by the voters of the State at large." This bill was passed by the California Legislature over the protests of the Democrats and the Republican minority on December 22, 1911, and was signed by Governor Johnson on December 24. The four delegates at large from Missouri, headed by Governor Hendley, and the ten delegates for South Dakota were also taken up for consideration by the Taft managers today. It was stated that if the fact warrant the National Committee in looking into the election of these Missouri and South Dakota delegates it will do so. Ex-State Senator Flinn sent telegrams to batches of Roosevelt delegates in the many States for them to come immediately here and join this organization of Roosevelt delegates on the ground. All must be here by Wednesday morning. As the days pass and with the convention over a week off, there is growing apprehension here of trouble. The Police Chief of Chicago has been in conference with Governor Hendley, secretary-at-large of the National Committee, and from this time on until the convention ends Chicago's Police Chief is to furnish an additional supply of bluecoats at the Calceus on the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. During the sessions of the convention it is promised that there will be hundreds of bluecoats handy on the inside of the Calceus. Even at this writing it is evident that the scenes in this convention are to be the most tumultuous of any convention of the two capitalist parties known to the present generation. From now until the fight is settled, the President will be in direct connection with Chicago by long distance telephone. Charles F. Hillis, secretary to the President, will receive the orders on this end of the line. Ex-President Roosevelt's wire runs into his headquarters at the Congress Hotel. By means of cipher telegraphic dispatches he is kept constantly informed. One of the political reports of yesterday was that the Roosevelt managers have already engaged a special train to take the Colonel to Chicago and that the train is waiting at the Grand Central Station, ready to start at a moment's notice if word comes from Chicago that the candidate's presence is needed. The station master at the Grand Central and others who ought to know said last night that there was no train in the tunnel, and Colonel Roosevelt, when it was learned to him at Oyster Bay, said "Nonsense." That ought to settle it.

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Taft's Yacht Avoids COLLISION NARROWLY

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., June 9. President and Mrs. Taft and their party of guests on board the naval yacht Mayflower narrowly escaped collision with the steamer Northland, of the Norfolk and Washington Line, in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay off Smith's Point light, early this morning while going to Hampton Roads. As the Northland was attempting to pass on the port side of the Mayflower, the naval vessel crossed over the Northland's bow. If Captain Frederick Poyer, of the Northland, had not stopped his engines and turned the bow of his vessel away from the Mayflower's stern, the two vessels would have collided. President and Mrs. Taft and their party of guests were asleep at the time and were not aware of their narrow escape from accident until this morning.

CHAMBERMAIDS ARE JOINING UNION

More Than 250 Are Already Enrolled. J. G. Phelps Stokes Will Address Strikers Today. The spirit of optimism continues to hover over the headquarters of the striking hotel workers at 77 West 44th street. Union Organizer Joseph Elster declared last night that his organization has a campaign in contemplation which will leave the hotel proprietors even more helpless than they are at present. Elster said that out of town waiters are organizing rapidly and are forwarding assurances of moral and financial aid to their fellow workers in this city. The strikers' meeting at Bryant Hall, 43d street and Eighth avenue, was addressed by several waiters and a cook from the visiting German war vessels. The Germans declared that none of their members would ever consent to take the place of a single striker. The strike of the waiters made itself felt at the Deutsche Verein, 113 Central Park South, last night, according to Organizer Elster. He said that the German people were making frantic efforts last night to induce strikers to serve as waiters at the banquet to the officers of the German vessels and that as much as \$5 had been offered to a man to wait on the martial visitors. The union is meeting with great success in organizing the chambermaids. Already more than 250 have come into the International Hotel Workers' Union. This work is under the personal direction of Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who is constantly upon the scene of battle. J. G. Phelps Stokes will address the strikers at Bryant Hall today. Despite the recent declaration by the hotel men that the strike is broken, they still continue to maintain "guards" about their different hostels. The true character of the men who have taken the places of the strikers had been brought forcibly to public attention by the breaking out of the carmen's strike in Boston. When the news of the strike in Boston reached them, several of the "waiters" who have taken the places of the strikers men threw up their jobs and left for the hub where they hope to find more "employment." Two large downtown clubs are expected to be hit today.

SOCIALISTS TO GET AFTER RECORDER

State Committee of New Jersey Takes Action in Case of St. Vincent of Judge's Writ. Dr. Frank A. Caruso and Antonio Peprone, of Newark, N. J., appeared yesterday afternoon before the State Committee of the Socialist party of New Jersey, which met at 154 Central avenue, Jersey City, on behalf of the Italian population of Kearny, N. J., and asked that body to take some action in the case of the twenty-one striking laborers who were sentenced to one year, on the charge of "disorderly conduct," by Recorder Leonard A. Wimmer, of Kearny. The State Committee, realizing the importance of the case, and the fact that it may establish a precedent in the advisability of instituting habeas corpus proceedings on the grounds of irregularity in their trial. They may also act as a check on the appointment of the Recorder. Attorney Henry Caruso was desired to investigate into the legality of the trial of the strikers. The committee will urge the party organizations of Newark, Passaic, Essex and Hudson counties to use every effort to bring the indictment of the case before the public.

SEVENTEEN RECRUITS FOR DOG POLICE FORCE

ESTHER MALECKA IS PARDONED BY CZAR. ESTHER MALECKA, a Polish girl, who was arrested in New York for stealing a basket containing \$50 from Annie Combs, of 690 West 112th street, in a Broadway department store, was paroled yesterday in the company of her brother, Walter. She had been in the county jail for two weeks. She is believed to have been a member of the "Klan" in New York.

ORDER TWO MORE BATTLESHIPS TO CUBAN CANAL

Action Taken at Request of American Minister.

 WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Cuban situation took a decided turn for the worse tonight when two States battleships were ordered to Key West to Havana upon receipt of information here that the Cuban fleet is on the verge of a rout. Minister Bauppe called the Department tonight that show evening race riots have broken out every quarter of Havana and vicinity. The negroes in all are being goaded into violence by responsible elements among the population. Retaliation on the or the blacks in and about the is expected at any moment. It is expected that the have the most serious consequences. Anti-negro demonstrations and lynchings have been reported in the last twenty-four hours. The American Minister reported. The negroes being hounded about the city in fear for their lives. Dread of the consequences they make an effort to defend themselves has alarmed all American and other foreigners in Havana, and a great many Cubans of the more conservative non-political elements were made today to leave the city by the American Minister. The negroes being hounded about the city in fear for their lives. Dread of the consequences they make an effort to defend themselves has alarmed all American and other foreigners in Havana, and a great many Cubans of the more conservative non-political elements were made today to leave the city by the American Minister. The negroes being hounded about the city in fear for their lives. Dread of the consequences they make an effort to defend themselves has alarmed all American and other foreigners in Havana, and a great many Cubans of the more conservative non-political elements were made today to leave the city by the American Minister.

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MODERATE TEMPERATURE PROMISED THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Following the Weather Bureau's forecast for the week, indications are that the coming week will be one of moderate temperature. The greater part of the country is expected to experience a fall in temperature over the Middle West and the Eastern States being brought about by the first half of the week. The weather will prevail the next week in the Eastern and Southern States, while an area of low barometric pressure will advance slowly eastward and give local rains the first part of the week in the Eastern and Southern States.

ANTI-TREATING LAW IS UPHELD BY COURT

INDIANA, Wash., June 9.—The State Court yesterday upheld the anti-treating ordinance, which Mayor Fawcett submitted to the State Supreme Court for its decision. The ordinance forbids a woman from marrying a man who is not her own citizen. The ordinance was upheld by the State Supreme Court. The ordinance was upheld by the State Supreme Court.

KAISER'S ATTACKS HELP SOCIALISM

Germany's "Rule From Above" Responsible for Party's Power.

That the increase in the Socialist vote in Germany is caused as much by the unjust division of representation and the methods of suppression used by the Kaiser and his satellites is the opinion expressed in an article from Berlin, published in yesterday's Times. The article says, in part:

"The demonstration made in the Reichstag by the Social Democrats on the last day of the session is an indication of what is likely to happen when Germany's Imperial Parliament opens next autumn. Of course, the Kaiser has the power to dissolve the Reichstag at any time and order a new election, and in the past such dissolutions have always been followed by the return of a smaller opposition.

"It is hardly believed, however, that this procedure can be continued indefinitely without seriously changing a revolution. According to the constitution the Reichstag members are not divided pro rata among the population. The great industrial centers, which are dominated by a Socialist population, are not so well represented as some of the smaller communities. At the general elections last January the Social Democratic vote amounted to 4,251,919, or more than a third of the entire number of votes cast, showing an increase of 2,328,910 over the number cast at the general elections in 1891. Yet that is far from being the proportion of Socialist members.

"It is quite evident that the Social Democratic party has grown enormously under the rule of the present Kaiser, quite as much from the attacks made upon it as because the government, from time to time, quite unconsciously has put into practice certain measures of Socialist propaganda which have proved successful.

"The workmen's insurance scheme, co-operative labor, etc.

"It is, of course, ridiculous to describe a party which embraces more than 4,250,000 grown-up men, and considerably more than one-third of the entire population of Germany, as 'not worthy to bear the name of Germans,' and as 'enemies to the Divine order of things, without a fatherland,' as was done in the Reichstag last week.

"The German people have scarcely any influence over the national legislation and administration, because all the higher officials of the empire and of the single States are nominated by the ruler, and they are responsible only to the ruler, who appoints and dismisses them, not to Parliament. If an obnoxious or incapable Secretary of State has been appointed by the Emperor, the people and Parliament can do nothing to get rid of him.

"According to the German Constitution, there ought to be one Reichstag member for every 100,000 of population. Since the federation of the German Empire the German towns have increased enormously in population, while the coun-

SOME STARTLING FACTS IN STRIKE OF BOSTON CAR MEN

By HENRY BERCOVICH.

BOSTON, June 8.—The Boston Elevated Railway Company, that paragon of virtue, almost divine in its character, has trouble galore on its hands. Nearly all the cars on its nine divisions are short-handed. They have dared to disturb that "loyal, cordial and generous relation which has existed in the past, exists in the present and must exist in the future between the company and the workers."

One is not afraid of a hard boss. He generally fights fair: nor of a harsh, grasping corporation that comes out avowed for profit. You have their "label," to use the parlance, and can hit back. But one almost shudders at the contemptible, underhand methods of a magnificent, gift bearing, profit sharing, pension giving public service corporation of the type of the Boston Elevated Railway.

In analyzing the present situation of the trouble in Boston, the elevated company in a front page advertisement in all of the local papers says:

"We have a triple duty to perform:—

"First—Efficient service to the public.

"Second—Payment of as high a wage to employees as conditions will permit.

"Third—A fair return to our fellow citizens furnishing capital to perform the best service that can be rendered."

Of the third item, suffice it to say that all great capitalist enterprises manage to see to it that a fair return on the capital invested is guaranteed. Of course they always assume to determine what is fair.

The first item must be taken with a pound of salt.

People traveling home at night, at Sullivan Square, must, in order to get on cars, develop football propensities. The jam, the rush and the scramble between the hours of 5 and 7 in the evening, when more than 50,000 are homeward bound, is almost indescribable.

And the same scenes are enacted daily at Dudley and Washington streets and on the subway to Cambridge. Strap hanging is with the Boston than in New York. This sums

up the whole situation as far as the dear, dear public is concerned.

As for item two, that of high wages, the company boasts that it voluntarily raised wages at four different times, in 1902, 1903, 1910 and during the last month; also that the men receive 30 per cent more money now than in 1902.

The men are fighting for a minimum wage of \$1.75 a day for conductors and motormen; \$1.65 a day for guards and \$1.60 a day for brakemen. The men now get 23 cents an hour during the first year of service and a chance of a raise to 26 cents an hour after sixteen years. If one is lucky enough to have a steady run of ten hours he can make \$2.60 a day. If one works shifts he can make \$12 or \$13 a week for about eighteen out of twenty-four hours work daily. The last mentioned is not exaggerated. The writer attended the strike meeting of the Street Car Workers' Union, Local 388, Friday at 2 a. m., when the strike vote was taken, and had the opportunity to talk to many of the conductors, motormen and brakemen, and heard these facts from them. They told of how, after working sixteen years at \$2.60 a day, they received an increase of 30 per cent.

The system of espionage, bullying and intimidation is almost beyond comparison.

As far as the giving of pensions is concerned, according to its own statement, since the company was organized 120 men have been pensioned.

The company discharges about 5,000 persons a year, and always has about 8,000 on its list. It has been in existence for twenty years and yet 120 pensioners is its record.

When Organizers Fay and Sheehan came to town to organize the car men the "L" officials immediately formed a counter organization called the Local Protective Association. This bogus conscious lot held a mass meeting in the Mechanic's Building, and to the strains of a company-hired brass band pledged fidelity to the bosses. But the strike is on, more men are joining the union every day, and the working class of Boston is with the strikers.

NAVAL POMP OVER SUBMARINE'S GRAVE

All Hope of Locating Wreck and Its Twenty-six Dead Now Abandoned.

CHERBOURG, June 9.—M. Delcasse, the Minister of Marine, boarded the cruiser Gloire this morning and invited the newspaper men to accompany him on a sad pilgrimage to the scene of yesterday's catastrophe where the submarine Vendemiaire was sunk by the battleship St. Louis and twenty-six men lost their lives.

At the request of the minister the customary honors were omitted, but when the colors were run up the trumpets sounded, the bands played the "Marseillaise," and the crews saluted bareheaded.

A little less than an hour took the ship within sight of the buoy marking the spot where the submarine went down with her two officers and twenty-four men. Minister Delcasse, Admiral Marolles, and Rear Admiral Favereau and other officers took their places on the bridge and the chart room deck.

The crew was mustered on the fore-deck. The Gloire steamed in a circle around the vicinity of the tragedy with her flag at half mast and fired a salvo of three guns while the guard presented arms, the bugles sounded taps and the band played the "Marseillaise."

Afterward the Gloire returned here. M. Delcasse visited the submarine station and spoke a few words to the various crews that were drawn up in line, praising their devotion to the republic and said he knew that the catastrophe which was an inherent risk of the sea would not affect the republic.

All hope of locating the wreck of the Vendemiaire has been abandoned. It is generally believed that the death of the officers and crew was instantaneous. It is pointed out that the engines gave out so much heat when running that the crew may have taken refuge in the watertight compartments fore and aft and as the submarine was crushed in the center, some of these may have survived until the pressure destroyed the compartments where they were sitting.

Laubeuf, the engineer who planned the Vendemiaire type of submergible vessel, says the catastrophe cannot be accounted for in any defect in the boat's construction, and is apparently only attributable to the violent currents driving the vessel out of her course. The submarines, he said, had been made to carry out their exercises in times of peace with exactly the same risk of danger as in times of war.

The Temps, reviewing the history of the use of submarine boats by France for twenty-two years, says that the total number of deaths has been eighty, about four annually, and figures that the risk is one fatal plunge in 8,000 to 10,000.

The commander of one of the French submarine boats is quoted as saying that he fears the Vendemiaire disaster will lead to the fettering of the initiative in submarine navigation, which is useless if not done with audacity.

HITCHCOCK INDORSES PARCELS POST BILL

Postmaster Describes Provisions of Measure Now Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In a statement given out tonight Postmaster General Hitchcock strongly indorses the parcels post bill recently introduced by Senator Bourne, of Oregon, and expresses the wish that it will become law before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Hitchcock says: "There is an insistent popular demand for a general parcels post and the public will be greatly disappointed if it is not established during the present Congress."

The Postmaster General's statement describing the bill, which, he says, represents the joint efforts of the Senate Postoffice Committee and the Postoffice Department, is in part as follows:

It provides for a general parcel post service throughout the United States and its several Territories and possessions, excepting the Philippine Islands. It provides also for a special parcel post on rural routes and in the letter carrier systems of cities and towns. It consolidates the third and fourth classes of mail matter, a reform long advocated by the department, and raises the weight limit to eleven pounds, which is the limit for the international parcel post.

Articles as large as seventy-two inches in combined length and girth will be carried, provided they are not perishable within the period required for delivery and are not calculated to damage in transit.

The rate to be charged for articles carried in the rural route service and city carrier service will be 5 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

This rate applies to matter mailed at a postoffice from which a rural route starts for delivery on such route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery elsewhere on the route, or at the office from which the route starts, or at any other rural route starting from the same office. It applies also to matter mailed at a city carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery in the same city by letter carriers or mailed at any office for local delivery.

For the general parcel post service, which covers all mail transportation other than local delivery in the rural route and city carrier service, graduated rates are provided, based on distance.

Six zones of distance are provided in the bill, the first having a radial distance of 50 miles from the point of mailing. The second includes the area lying between 50 and 100 miles, the third that between 100 and 200 miles, the fourth that between 200 and 300 miles, the fifth that between 300 and 400 miles, and the sixth district anywhere beyond 400 miles.

The rate for delivery within the first zone is 6 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound, and 2 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound. The rates increase for each additional zone until in the sixth zone they reach a maximum of 12 cents a pound, which is the rate now charged in the international parcel post.

WE SELL MORE STRAW HATS FOR \$2.50 THAN WE DO FOR \$1.50

And the \$1.50 Hat is the Best

\$1.50 Hat in This Big City



MCCANN'S MEN'S HATS

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"BLOOD FLOWS UPON THE STREETS OF BUDAPEST"

Editorial in the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung Tells of Ornamental Juggling With Rights of the Hungarian Workers Which Precipitated the Recent Revolutionary Mass Strike.

Revolution is alive today in Budapest. Long, immeasurably long, the people have waited, have borne with superhuman patience the shameful juggling with their sacred rights. During the struggle for full citizenship which has been waged for a generation, the Hungarian workers have displayed a truly wonderful discipline; they have never been lacking in patience and self control. But to be deceived once more, to let themselves be betrayed for yet another time, to play the part of contemplative onlookers while the electoral reform, which is the most pressing need of the people, was kicked about like a football by the contemptible scoundrel yesterday elected President; that is beyond human power, and no one is by duty compelled to that course.

And so the people rose up in Budapest and announced, with enraged determination, their inflexible will to the holders of power; life itself would be risked to win justice for the outlawed masses. From the factories where, day after day, they are forced to create surplus value for the privileged, the workers descended today upon the streets, void of all human fear, no longer humble and meek, but filled with passionate anger awakened in them by the government's insulting betrayal, full of rebellious daring which no fear and no police power were able to shake.

Revolution alive in Budapest.

Revolution is alive today in Budapest. They mobilized all the police, the entire garrison was put on a war footing, reinforcements were brought in from the half of Hungary, and yet they have not conquered the unarmed proletariat. They have slashed with their swords and fired their rifles, in the cowardly fear of a guilty conscience they have even dared a massacre, the victims of which, dead and wounded, cannot be counted, but the terrible rage of the deceived and betrayed people was stronger than all their soldiers, than their armaments, their might and held court.

It had to come thus, for truly the Hungarian people have been sorely sinned against. Seven years have now passed since the realization of their rights was solemnly promised through the mouths of Fejervary and Kristoffy. When Fejervary, provided with a confidential letter which expressly authorized his legislative program, introduced a new era in Hungary, he spoke on October 31, 1905, these solemn words:

The Suffrage Reform.

"At the head of our political program and also as the exponent of the direction of our political endeavors and of our governmental work, stands the reform of the suffrage. A solution, a real solution, such a solution as will not stop at the symptoms of the disease, but will reach to their fundamental causes and will strike the evil at its root; only such a solution of the problem can bring about a parliamentary reform which will make the parliament again responsive to the people's interests and to the people's will. No one can be excluded from the exercise of political rights who fulfills his duty to the state, and therefore the government has placed at the head of its program a demand for universal, secret and equal suffrage to be exercised without delay. No intermediate solution will attain the goal; the cure must be as radical as the evil lies deep." And the coalition government was pledged to regard the suffrage reform as their

DEMOCRATIC HALL READY FOR GAB FEST

Party Dragging Together Its Many Sections for Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—By tomorrow morning Chairman Norman E. Mack and Secretary Urey Woodson, of the Democratic National Committee, are expected to join Sergeant at Arms Martin and preparations for the convention will then be on in earnest.

The members of the subcommittees when they inspect the Armory tomorrow will find the big building all ready to receive them.

After a thorough investigation yesterday, Architect William C. Nolting, of Wyatt & Nolting, declared that the building is ready for the big gathering. All the decorations are in place, the last to go up being the pictures of the former Presidents. The last chairs were nailed down yesterday and the connections for the hundreds of telegraphic instruments made. The acoustic properties, one of the most important parts of the convention, were thoroughly tested today, as was the telegraphic equipment, and both were declared to be thoroughly satisfactory.

The tremendous demand for tickets to the convention hall is worrying those in charge of the distribution and the signs point to a record breaking attendance. Everybody wants to see the circus.

The advance guard of Governor Harmon's delegation will arrive tomorrow and take up quarters at the Emerson. The Governor was the last to enter the Maryland primary fight, but his adherents are losing no time in getting to the scene of the final battle.

The Wilson people also have rooms at the Emerson as well as the entire fifth floor of the Stafford. The office force will have quarters on the mezzanine floor of the Emerson. None will arrive, however, until next Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—United States Senator Reed, of Missouri, has been selected by Champ Clark to place him in nomination at the Baltimore convention. It is understood that Ollie James, Senator-elect from Kentucky, will second the nomination. Speaker Clark, also, it is understood, has decided to put his political fortunes in the hands of United States Senator William Joel Stone, of Missouri, as his manager in Baltimore. Senator Stone has the reputation of being a "pretty slick article" when it comes to trading for political votes, and many of Champ Clark's friends look with favor on the choice.

PREPARATIONS MADE TO CELEBRATE 4TH

May Not Be as "Safe and Sound" as Last Year, but Will Be Better.

NEW YORK will begin to celebrate the Fourth of July at 10 o'clock in the morning of the Fourth and from then until 11 o'clock at night there will be scarcely a moment when there is not something going on. The plans of Mayor Gaynor's Fourth of July Committee make it certain that this Fourth will be a livelier day than that of last year.

In some sections of the city there will be celebrations in both the morning and afternoon as well as the electrical illumination at night. At Grant's Tomb two different civic organizations have arranged for celebrations.

The plans for the two Italian celebrations are practically completed. The celebration in Columbus Park, Mulberry Bend, will be held in the morning, and the one at Thomas Jefferson Park in the afternoon. Both celebrations will be conducted entirely in Italian, even to the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

Other big celebrations will be those of the Hungarian and Bohemian societies. They will be conducted in those languages.

The electrical illumination of Manhattan Island at night promises to be spectacular. The electrical features of the celebration will last for three days. The Edison Company has offered to supply all the current needed to light the various illumination centers for three nights free. With the illumination on the night of the Fourth there will be a band concert at every illumination center.

It could not be ascertained last night how much of the money appropriated for the celebration will not go for the purpose for which it is intended. It is not known how "safe and sound" the celebration will be made by not using the coin for fireworks. Last year's celebration was the "safest and sanest" this town had ever seen.

POSSE MAY CEASE HUNT FOR INSANE OUTLAW

TACOMA, Wash., June 9.—John Tornow, an insane outlaw, will remain in undisputed possession of a large part of the Olympic Mountain range. To avoid expense, Chelan County Commissioners have ordered the posse to abandon the man until tomorrow is captured by June 28. Tornow killed at least six people.

The original large posse, attracted by heavy rewards, has dwindled to seven experienced woodsmen; they never have caught up to Tornow, though they frequently pursued bands of elk, thereby obtaining fresh meat.

HOG HOLDS FASTING RECORD.

WAS BURIED UNDER PILE OF RUINS FOR OVER A HUNDRED DAYS.

MOBILE, Ala., June 9.—Pinned under the ruins of a church near Evergreen, Ala., which had blown down on February 1, a hog was found today alive, and while weakened from the long imprisonment was able to eat and drink.

The animal was over 100 days without food and water, perhaps a record for fasts.

Several people were present when the debris of the church building was removed and the gaunt form of the hog came forth.

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TO THE LABOR UNIONS AND OTHER PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK!

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SOME OF YOU DO!

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Offer the free use of its news columns in ways that you get better conditions and in ways that may result in you thinking in joining the other labor union there to be of service to an extent that they may not be now.

TO THOSE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH WILL ORGANIZE THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CALL FOR AN HOUR FIFTEEN MINUTES BUT THE TWO HOURS OF THE CALL TO YOU.

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THE CALL IS WORTH YOUR MONEY.

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NORWEGIAN ENGINEERS PARALYZE COAST TRADE

COPENHAGEN, June 9.—The strike of marine engineers has paralyzed the whole coast traffic of Norway, which is as important to that country as railway traffic is to some nations, as the communication between various places in this country is confined entirely to the sea.

Naval engineers are inclined to support the strikers, but the government announces that it will compel the maintenance of communication and is already controlling the traffic of Christiania, Bergen, Drøbak and Vadsoe.

The government seems to be determined to back up the ship owners.

CAPTURE FIVE CHINAMEN.

MALONE, N. Y., June 9.—United States Government officials have just captured five Chinamen near Ogdensburg, N. Y., who had been smuggled across the border from Prescott, Ontario, disguised as negroes and carrying shovels and picks to make them look like laborers. It is believed that several such parties have been successfully brought over in this way.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY OF THE AIR.

GEALONG, June 9.—Kimmerling, the noted French aviator, and a passenger, who was with him in a monoplane, were both killed instantly this afternoon when the machine turned turtle while high up in the air. Kimmerling was one of the best known aviators in the country and had won several prizes.

SAILONS STRIKE AT HAVRE.

HAVRE, June 9.—The crews of 300 vessels in this port have declared a general strike and delegates have been sent to all French ports to order the seamen to join the strike.

UP HEARS FROM WRIGHT'S SPIRIT

of a Communication about Bed Shams and Little Pellets.

James H. Hyslop has published in the June issue of the Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research the second installment of the summary of the experiments he has been conducting since the death of William James, the psychologist, on June 26, 1910.

Several alleged communications were received from the Harvard professor through two mediums, a Mrs. Chenoweth and a Mrs. Smead, both of whom Hyslop believes can share in the mediumship.

In the mediumship of Mrs. Chenoweth Hyslop said that his transcriptions were speedy and painless and that he realized that he was not of earth.

The June summary is wholly occupied with talks through the medium of Carroll D. Wright, the educationist and statistician, who died in 1905, and the president of Clark College at the time of his death in 1909.

The record of these experiments is taken up with an attempt on Hyslop's part purely to identify Mrs. Chenowith with the spirit of William James. The introduction of Hyslop's name into the experiment, Hyslop says, was wholly unadvised. He says that he can see a reason for Wright's appearance to her under the circumstances unless her appearance was concocted "on the other side."

A great deal of Professor Hyslop's talk has to do with intimate allusions to Wright's manner of living. Hyslop endeavored as far as possible to obtain from the spirit confirmation of the characteristics of the man mentioned by the medium who, he said, was not in a position to know anything about the life of Wright. To the lay mind Professor Hyslop's records are interesting and sometimes irrelevant. The page after page of matter follows:

"I never heard any spirits say it," he quoted his medium as saying, "but suddenly I see a bed, I see something like all tussled up, sometimes when he had to go away and sleep in other people's bed I think it will be as though I like my own bed, I could be at home in my own bed, no nonsense about shams, my very name is very distinct, but all this is business. He is thoroughly a man, he likes comfortable things and pretty things and all that kind of give me a bed with pillows."

That Mrs. Chenowith and Professor Hyslop says that he discovers from members of the family that Carroll D. Wright was fussy about bed shams. Professor Hyslop says a brick building was described well to be recognized by Mr. Wright's daughter as Clark College.

"MILITARY MUSTACHE" GOING OUT OF VOGUE

BERLIN, June 9.—The Kaiser's fierce looking, sharply upturned mustache is drooping. For years he has set the style in Germany for the hirsute ornament; on the upper lip. The sharply turned perpendicular angle of the "war Lord's" mustache has for a decade been the "military mustache" and the true sign of the son of Mars.

When persons in civil life and the common people began to sport this style, the army officers began to neglect it. When the angle of the Emperor's mustache began to droop somewhat, army officers took the hint and either crumpled their hirsute appendages or went farther and imitated the Americans by clean shaving.

This has spread so rapidly that now virtually only the noncommissioned officers and the police are wearing the upturned mustache. Among the higher army officers there is now a decided preference for the clean shaven face, and that promises to be the style of the German "Mars" for some time to come.

TEXTILE STRIKERS TO DEMONSTRATE

Sheriff Swears in Deputies Against Middletown Workers—L. W. W. Counsels Peaceful Methods.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 9.—The textile workers who are striking against the Russell Manufacturing Company held several very well attended and enthusiastic mass meetings here today. A great demonstration is being arranged for tomorrow at which will be manifested the solidarity and purpose of the strikers.

Using the contemplated demonstration as an excuse, High Sheriff Bert G. Thompson tonight swore in a number of extra deputies. Frank H. Friswell and Assistant Superintendent Schuyler J. Taylor sent their families out of town today, alleging that they had received threatening letters. The strikers declare that the statement is absolutely baseless, and it made with the intention of reflecting discredit on the righteous cause of the strikers.

Organizer Spellman, of the L. W. W., continues to counsel peaceful methods in the strike against the Russell plant in spite of the fact that the bosses have attempted, through the introduction of militia and Deputy Sheriffs to precipitate violence. The condition of Mrs. Angelo DiMauro, whose skull was fractured in last Friday's disturbance, was worse today.

FORESTRY SERVICE TO RAISE "BIG TREES"

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Experiments in raising California "big trees" far north of their natural zone are being made by the Forestry Service. Big tree seedlings are being propagated in the Tahoe National Forest. To prevent utter extinction of the "sequoias," as the mammoth trees are known, is the object of the government. The big trees are found in the forests of the Sierra at various points through a range of about 250 miles, but the northern two-thirds of the Tahoe forest are practically barren of the mammoth species, which botanists declare are survivors of a past age.

PARK SEATS TO MAKE MONEY.

San Jose, Cal., is trying in its park a bench devised by E. W. Allen for use in connection with the tree seats. It is a swinging seat so arranged that the back is tilted forward and the seat downward, so that it cannot be used. A coin releases it, however, and provides a rocking seat for two persons. As soon as they leave the seat swings back to its former position and requires another nickel to unlock it. The inventor believes that on Sundays and other times, when there are unusual crowds in the park, many people will be willing to spend a nickel for a comfortable seat for their exclusive use.—The Survey.

PRECIOUS METALS OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

That part of the Carolinas which lies immediately southeast of the Blue Ridge, in what is known as the Piedmont region, has long been of both scientific and commercial importance, largely on account of the variety and abundance of its minerals. In fact, in the number of its mineral species North Carolina is said to surpass any other State in the union, and a great variety of minerals has been found in South Carolina.

HOW JUDGE HANFORD MAY BE IMPEACHED

Process Slow and Difficult and Is Conducted With Much Dignity.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—It will be a solemn ceremony if it happens that the Senate of the United States is forced to try Robert W. Archbald, Commerce Court Judge, on impeachment charges preferred by the House. The Archbald case is now being considered by the House Judiciary Committee the unusual plan of holding open hearings being in vogue. The proceedings are of the utmost dignity, but should the committee's findings be against Archbald, the most impressive ceremony of the government will be followed out.

The preliminary hearing of the impeachment charges against Federal Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, of Seattle, who canceled the citizenship of Leonard Olson because he was a Socialist, will be given by the same committee to Congressman Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee. If the charges are found to be true, the House will then take the usual course in such matters.

Under the Constitution, the House of Representatives votes and prepares the articles of impeachment against the official under charge. It acts as a sort of grand jury preparing an indictment. The Senate is the trial court. It is a tribunal of extraordinary dignity. Most of its members are lawyers, and all are sticklers for the usages. Two-thirds of its membership is necessary to find guilty.

The procedure in impeachments, after the House has voted for such a case, is in this wise: A committee of Representatives formally calls on the Senate, and officially advises that body that the House impeaches the official, presenting their "indictment." In the formal verbiage of the document, the House demands that the Senate "shall take order of the appearance of" the impeached party and require him to answer. The Senate replies that it will take proper notice.

Then the House appoints a committee of its former lawyers to act as managers for the impeachment proceedings. The Senate appoints a committee to look up precedents and aids. The accused official is represented by counsel. The Chief Justice of the United States is called in to administer the special oath prescribed by law for Senators sitting in such trials. The Senate sits daily on the charges, and, as there are usually several counts, each is voted on separately. If they are not sustained by a two-thirds vote, an acquittal is ordered. The Senate has sat eight times in impeachment cases, and only twice found the official guilty. The last case was that of Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida. He was acquitted after a trial lasting two months.

APPROPRIATE BIG SUM TO GERMANIZE POLES

BERLIN, June 9.—The passage of a bill by the Prussian Diet appropriating \$25,000,000 for "Germanizing" the strong Polish districts of East Prussia is arousing much bitterness among the Poles. Part of the money is also to be used in strengthening the hold of the Germans in upper Schleswig Holstein, formerly a part of Denmark, where the Danes have lately greatly increased in number and in commercial and land holdings. The Prussian Government feels that the nationalism of Prussia is endangered in these sections. Property is to be bought by Germans, the government to loan money for the purpose, and the deeds to provide that in case of change of ownership it can only be sold to a German.

throughout the country. Every one in the town, men, women and children, began to hunt for tin. All over the eastern part of the town they found crystals of cassiterite, which they sold at 5 or 10 cents each. A number of companies were subsequently formed for the mining of tin, but tin mining in the Carolinas has been marked by a succession of failures ever since the discovery of cassiterite in 1851. So far as gold is concerned, history relates that when the early Spanish explorers came to America they were shown by the Indians rich nuggets and ornaments of gold which came from the southern Appalachian region. Some of this gold is supposed to come from the Carolinas.

In the seventeenth century the Spaniards mined for gold in Georgia, and at the close of the eighteenth century gold was discovered in Cabarrus County, N. C. In 1835 vein gold was discovered in Montgomery County, and soon afterward Mecklenburg County, N. C. The oldest records show that \$2,500 worth of gold was produced in South Carolina in 1829. From that time until the Civil War mining was an important industry in the region, but during the war and for several years after little mining was done. From the '70s the condition of the industry improved.

SAVING MOTHERS AND THEIR BABIES

Infant Mortality in England Has Dropped Since Enactment of Midwives Act in 1902.

To many, if not most of us, the mother with her new-born baby, "new to earth and sky," the beaming-faced, white-capped nurse, and the trained physician are a trinity so closely associated with the arrival of the story that it is more than a surprise to learn that about 50 per cent of the births in this country are known to be attended only by midwives.

"Ignorant of hygiene or of asepsia and antiseptics, malpractice by slovenly and careless midwives," says Carolyn van Blarcom, of the New York Committee on Blindness, in the Survey, "is responsible for a large proportion of the instances of unnecessary blindness and for death and mental and physical degeneracy of children as well as much unnecessary death and invalidism of mothers as well."

"So far as we are able to learn, the United States of America is the only civilized country in the world in which the life and health and future well-being of mothers and infants are not safeguarded so far as possible through the training and control of midwives. In England, where, even years ago, the midwifery situation was strongly analogous to ours at the present time, the problem was faced and met through the establishment of the Central Midwives Board by an act of Parliament in 1902.

"While it is not possible to reduce the service England has received from trained midwifery to concrete terms, it is significant that during the last nine years, since the enactment of the midwives act, the percentage of deaths among infants in that country has dropped from 151 per 1,000 during 1901, to 106 per 1,000 in 1910. Although other causes have contributed, it is believed by English workers that the midwives act must be reckoned as one factor in this decline."

MUSCATINE BUTTON WAR NOT OVER YET

Writer in the Survey Tells of Pierce Class Struggle Raging in Iowa Town. Forty years ago a German settler began to cut pearl buttons at Muscatine from the fresh water mussels which abound in the Mississippi River there. The industry grew until 25 per cent of the pearl buttons of the country were manufactured in Muscatine. Fifteen months ago Muscatine, a clean, well built, attractive community of 17,000 people on the Mississippi, was one of Iowa's favorite examples of a busy, happy, growing city.

For over a year it has been a city torn with civil strife, neighbor is arrayed against neighbor, church life is disturbed and class feeling is growing. On one side stand a score of manufacturers, on the other are 2,700 workers in the town's main industry. The button industry has been largely unorganized and unstandardized. No one knows the cost of making a gross of buttons. Defective buttons are sold at reduced prices, but no one seems to know whether at a loss or profit to the manufacturer.

The lack of standardization on the business side was paralleled, until recently, by the workers' lack of organization. A button workers' union was started, but not until the autumn and winter of 1910-1911 did it have many members. About that time the wages were affected: the question of wages was not, however, the primary cause of dissatisfaction. The workers felt that they were not getting a square deal in the weighing and counting of buttons. So long as they felt this way they were dissatisfied and suspicious. It was not a question of wages, but of justice.

It is soon to foreman the final outcome of the struggle. The manufacturers may persist in their opposition to the union.—Samuel Z. Batten in the Survey.

CONCILIATION BOARD OF COLLIERIES MEETS TODAY

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 9.—The conciliation board which was permitted to live by the new agreement of the miners will meet here for reorganization tomorrow. All the members of the board have been reappointed, the operators' side being represented by W. L. Connell, J. Richards and S. D. Warriner. The three district presidents of the anthracite, Thomas Kennedy, of No. 7; John Fahy, of No. 9, and John Dempsey, of No. 1, represent the miners. The work of the board will be greatly decreased by the new agreement. Grievances must first be taken up by the colliery committees for adjustment. If they are not settled between company bosses and the colliery committees, the miners have a right to call on the members of the Conciliation Board in the district, and if this fails to bring about the settlement the matter then goes to the Conciliation Board as a last resort.

FIRST AUTO BUILDER DEAD.

Constructed Steam Propelled Machine Way Back in 1885. BOSTON, June 9.—Captain Alvin C. Norcross, an owner of much Revere Beach property, is dead at his home in that town at the age of 69. He is said to have built the first automobile carriage in 1885. It was operated successfully by steam, and was sold by the inventor when he concluded it was of no commercial value. He was employed for years as a towboat captain, and was commander of the yacht Athlete and later was in the jewelry business.

MAN HELD IN CASE OF CHILD'S MURDER

Police Claim Prisoner "Admits" Responsibility for Sigrid Ekstrom's Death.

Joseph J. McKenna, who, despite his 33 years, could not claim an occupation, was yesterday held without bail by Coroner Jacob Shonout on a charge of homicide to await the inquest Wednesday following the death of 6-year-old Sigrid Ekstrom, found strangled in the cellar of the apartment house at 177 Ogden avenue, the Bronx, Thursday night.

McKenna was arrested early yesterday morning as a material witness and the graver charge followed a long examination of the prisoner by Coroner Shonout, Police Captain Price and Assistant District Attorney Strong, during which, the police claim, McKenna made a statement that amounts to an admission of his part in the little girl's death.

When first arrested and in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning McKenna admitted that he gave Sigrid Ekstrom a penny, but stoutly denied having anything to do with her death. His later statement was that he had been sitting on the steps of an apartment house Thursday night and saw the little girl pass. He gave her a penny and carried the child into the hallway. There, he continued, he took her in his arms. In some way, McKenna says he does not know how, the child slid from his arms and fell to the floor. She did not move when he spoke to her. Then he became frightened and carried the unconscious girl to the cellar, where her body was later found.

To the question as to whether he choked the child or not, McKenna replied that if he did so he had no recollection of it. Asked if he had had drunk three or four glasses of beer, but was entirely sober. This statement was given out last night by Captain Price. From a short time after the discovery of the child's body the suspicions of the detectives have pointed to McKenna. Five-year-old Edwin, the girl's brother, described such a man as the one who had given his sister a penny. McKenna was known in the neighborhood and had often been seen giving small coins to children. When the Ekstrom girl's body was found McKenna was there aiding in the search.

He usually made his home with a brother-in-law, Alexander Carroll, at 1077 Ogden avenue, but was not to be found when Captain Price with Lieutenant Veims and Detective Clark went to the place. Carroll said that McKenna had probably gone to New Rochelle, and that he might return to his father's home, 2149 Southern Boulevard. The police were waiting for him when he returned there early yesterday morning.

After the police court hearing McKenna was confronted by John Sullivan, Cereilia Sullivan, Kitty Grady, Rita Grady, Chester Roxbury, Alfred Francochino, Arthur Wolf, William Buscher and Agnes Buscher, all children of the neighborhood to whom McKenna had at various times given money. None of these children claimed that McKenna had mistreated them.

At the court hearing McKenna had asked for Assistant District Attorney Strong and he was summoned. Then the police grilling began. According to Captain Price, McKenna was charged with having repeatedly made mistatements to the police. He was asked if he had ever been arrested, and when he answered negatively he was told that records showed that he had been arrested since the death of the Ekstrom child in Mt. Vernon, in vagrancy, that he had served a six months' sentence for burglary and had done a year's time for deserting the army. Then, Captain Price said, McKenna made the statement which gave grounds for the homicide charge.

After the statement had been finished McKenna's lawyer, Alfred H. Vitale, was admitted and he forbade his client to do any more talking. While McKenna was under fire by the police, the funeral of the Ekstrom girl was being held from her parents' home.

CHARGED WITH HAVING CONCEALED BLACKJACK

Most of the members of the local union of the stationary engineers, whose headquarters is Brovoort Hall, Third avenue and 54th street, were in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday when Lawrence McGuire, of 794 Third avenue, a member of the union, was arraigned on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. He was accused of carrying a home made blackjack, which consisted of a section of rubber hose filled with lead, at a meeting of the union Saturday night. There was trouble over the election of officers a week ago Saturday night, when it is said, a rough and tumble fight took place and a number of the members were arrested.

Wood reached the East 51st street station that there was likely to be more trouble at the meeting scheduled for Saturday night, and it was thought advisable to look for weapons, but McGuire was the only one arrested. In court the defendant said he was the victim of a "plant."

"I never carried a weapon in my life, I depend upon my fists for protection," the accused said to Magistrate Krotel. The policeman swears he found the blackjack in your pocket, and I can do nothing but hold you for the action of the Grand Jury, answered the Magistrate as he committed McGuire without bail.

R. R. ARBITRATORS ARE ANNOUNCED

Demands Will Ask That Freight Rates Be Increased. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Board of Arbitration which is to settle the differences between the railroads of the East and their locomotive engineers was announced tonight. It will be made up of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; F. H. Morrisey, formerly head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Oscar Straun, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Otto Eidlitz, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association; Charles W. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, and Frederick C. Judson, a lawyer, of St. Louis.

Willard and Morrisey were named under the arbitration agreement reached between the railroads and their locomotive engineers and were empowered to select the five remaining members of the board. These selections were to have been made within fifteen days, but President Willard and Morrisey could not agree, and the task of naming the remainder of the board then devolved under the agreement upon Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor; Judge Knapp, of the United States Commerce Court, and Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court.

The belief was expressed here tonight that the railroads, in the event of an increase being granted to the locomotive engineers, will urge the Board of Arbitrators to make some recommendation favoring an increase in freight rates.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND AT CENTRAL PARK CONCERT

The second Sunday concert on the Mall in Central Park brought out such a big crowd yesterday that restricted lawns were used by the throng near the band stand after the benches had been taken. The crowd numbered fully 15,000 persons, one of the largest that ever attended an open air concert here. Some of the audience went early so as to make sure of a seat within hearing distance of the orchestra. Although the concert began at 4 o'clock, the front benches were occupied before 1 o'clock.

Arnold Volpe and his orchestra furnished the music. Gounod's "Ave Maria" evoked great applause on the east side of the band stand, but those to the west, north and south failed to hear the music. Hundreds found it impossible to hear the music on account of the crowd and went away. Thousands who stayed did not hear the music either, but remained to the end.

TRANSATLANTIC PATH FREE FROM ICEBERGS

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 9.—"Out three weeks on the present path of the transatlantic liners and saw not a single iceberg." This is the report of the United States scout cruiser Birmingham, that came into port today. The Birmingham left Philadelphia to observe the ice movements, kept up a search day and night, and though, with the exception of two foggy days, the weather was clear and fine, Captain Hughes failed to sight one berg. They cruised from latitude 39 north to 45 north and from longitude 44 west to 50 west. Memorial Day, on the spot where the Titanic went down, the Birmingham fired a national salute of twenty-one guns.

CHINESE ISSUE PLEA FOR THE REPUBLIC

Say They Are Disappointed in Attitude of the Powers.

SHANGHAI, June 9.—Chen Wu, son of Dr. Wu Tiao-hang and the most brilliant man of the younger generation of Chinese, has issued what he calls "A Plea for Prompt Recognition of the New Republic."

"It is good sense as well as good law," he says, "that a principal change his agent without affecting his own position. It is not a new State that we want recognized, but the agent of an old State, to the end that normal intercourse may be resumed between ourselves and the foreign powers."

"The excuse most usually given for delay in recognition is that the Chinese have yet to prove themselves capable of self-government. The good people who say this are mainly those who at the commencement of the revolution doubted the capacity of the Chinese to establish a republic at all, and have now fallen back on skepticism of their capacity to establish a republic permanently."

"In such an opinion to offset the fact that an acknowledged government has been established, the Manchus were not driven from the throne, but abdicated, and with their last act launched the republic. When the fallen government has itself recognized the new government, what reason is there for other governments to delay? Trade still needs the full establishment of the status quo. Foreign merchants have certainly suffered as much if not more than the Chinese, and full recovery from the depression due to the revolution is impossible without recognition of the new government."

"There is another danger connected with delay. Suppose a more ambitious than scrupulous power on some pretext for the advancement of its ambitions, if there were a recognized government it would be necessary for the power to surrender the proper channels. With an unrecognized government, there is no proper channel and there is nothing to prevent the power from taking irresponsible action. Should such a thing occur, what dreadful possibilities may follow!"

"In the past, certain powers have encouraged the growth of popular government in this country. Yet when China has at last with one bound reached the goal she has sought, but hesitation and inaction. The friends who urged her on are holding back as much as those who urged her change with suspicion and uncertainty. And those who in a necessary spirit expect some 'quid pro quo' for a more real international comity which comes from within. Frankly, we are disappointed."

WILLIAM KARLIN ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW 110 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

CALLAHAN HENRY FRAHNE

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SOCIALIST NEWS

OF THE DAY

matter intruded for publication in this office by noon today, proceeding that on the 11th to appear. The publication matter telephoned in was assured. All meetings at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

10—Regular business meeting at the headquarters, 100 West 42nd street, at 8 o'clock. Meeting of the branch at 8 o'clock. Meeting of the branch at 8 o'clock.

Brooklyn Singing Society.

The society will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the headquarters, 143 East 103d street.

Special Meeting Branch 7.

Meeting at which the most important resolutions of the national convention will be discussed.

Thursday evening, June 13.

Henry L. Slobodin and Ed. Cassidy will present the resolutions of the convention, which discussion will follow.

Comrades are invited to attend and give their views on the subject.

Their will take place in the garden at the headquarters, 143 East 103d street.

To Help Paterson Strikers.

The Claremont (outdoor) Amusement Palace, Webster avenue, near 14th street, a moving picture show will be given this evening for the benefit of the Paterson textile strikers and their starving families. Admission for adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents.

Y. P. S. F. General Meeting.

The third general meeting of the organization will be held on Sunday, June 10, at the garden, 143 East 103d street, at 2:30 o'clock. The program of the meeting will consist of a short report of officers, musical entertainment, election of officers and literary numbers, followed by dancing. Members are requested to be present. Visitors are cordially invited.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.

1st A. D. Branch 3—143 McKibbin street.

2nd A. D. Branch 2—1701 Pitkin street.

Open Air Meetings.

1st A. D.—State and Smith streets, Gowanus and James Brady.

2nd A. D. Branch 2—Hudson avenue and Waters street, J. Chant Lipschitz and Joseph Naguzewski.

3rd A. D.—Howard avenue and 10th street, A. Cabot and J. A. Furman.

Noonday Meetings.

Patish, Atlantic and Fourth avenues, Bert Kirkman and Gerald M. P. Frisbon.

Robert and Remsen streets, James Hubert and Hubert Harrison.

15th-17th A. D. Notice: Meetings will hereafter be on Tuesday evenings instead of Monday. Meeting tomorrow. Open meetings every Friday.

Brownsville Note.

A mass meeting to protest against outrages committed by the authorities in the San Diego free speech fight and the Paterson strike will be held June 14, at Independence Hall, Osborn street and Pitkin avenue.

At the meeting of the County Committee of Local Bergen County, N. J., held last Sunday, a resolution was unanimously adopted embodying proposed changes in the constitution of the party in New Jersey, and ordered sent to the party press with a request that other locals and branches discuss same and, if endorsed, notify the Secretary of Bergen Local, William G. Lightbowne, Hackensack, N. J., and State Secretary Killingspeck. The proposed changes are as follows:

NEW JERSEY.

Hackensack.

First—To amend section 1 of Article III by striking out the word "branch" and substituting therefor the word "local," making the section read as follows: "Section 1. At least once in each calendar year there shall be held a State convention of delegates elected by each local from its membership."

Second—To strike out the whole of the present section 2 of Article III, and substitute a new section reading as follows: "Section 2. The number of delegates to the State convention shall not be more than 125 nor less than 100. The State Committee shall apportion delegates among the counties as nearly as possible in proportion to membership, each county being entitled to at least one delegate. County committees shall apportion delegates among the branches as nearly as possible in proportion to membership, grouping branches where necessary."

Third—That section 13, Article XVII, be repealed.

The first two proposals deal with the method of electing delegates to the State convention. It is obvious that as the party is growing very rapidly in New Jersey the conventions will soon be too large and unwieldy for effective work, besides being a great financial burden on the party.

The present method of electing a delegate from each branch and one for every so many members makes it impossible to hold the number of delegates down to a reasonable figure, owing to the large number of small, scattered branches. To increase the basis of representation above the present figure of twenty-five would also prove impracticable, as it would throw the balance of power entirely into the hands of the smaller branches.

For instance, supposing the basis of representation to be increased to fifty, then six small branches, having eight members each, would be entitled to six delegates, whereas one large branch with fifty members would be entitled to only one delegate. Also, the National convention has adopted a method of electing delegates similar to that suggested now by Bergen County, namely, by setting an arbitrary limit to the size of the convention, and apportioning the delegates among the States, leaving the latter to arrange their own methods of electing the proper quota.

The third proposal relates to the method of amending the constitution. The 1909 convention adopted a section (Sec. 12, Art. 17) providing that no amendments can be acted upon by the convention unless submitted in writing to the State Committee at least three months prior to the date of the convention. This provision, evidently designed to prevent hasty action by the convention, has proved in practice a great hindrance to the convention in its work. Besides which, as the date of the convention is chosen by referendum during the year, it is impossible to know just how much time is available in which to submit referendums or suggestions. As all changes in the constitution must be submitted to the referendum, anyway, it is felt that it is a sufficient check, and the convention should be left free to debate and pass upon necessary changes.

Local Bergen hopes that these changes will be favorably acted upon by branches in both Bergen County and elsewhere in the State, so that

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

The matters referred to may be submitted to referendum.

WILLIAM G. LIGHTBOWNE, Secretary.

R. F. D. No. 1, Hackensack, N. J., Essex County.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

T. Alex. Cairns, 13th Ward.
G. M. P. Fitzgibbon, Irvington.

DISTRIBUTION OF LEADER.

The Leader is ready for distribution. Branch organizers and district captains will call and get their share at Socialia headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark.

CONNECTICUT.

The State convention was held at Hartford on May 20. Convention called to order by State Secretary S. E. Beardsley.

F. D. Barnes, of Hartford, was elected temporary chairman, and Edward Perkins (Clarke, of Bristol, temporary secretary. The permanent officers were as follows: Chairman, F. D. Barnes, Hartford; vice chairman, George H. Speiss, Bristol; secretary, E. P. Clarke, Bristol; assistant secretary, Charles Courtney, Bridgeport; reading clerk, Leo Weinstein, Hartford; sergeant at arms, Comrade Dooley, Hartford.

Various committees made reports, and at 1 o'clock the convention adjourned. After recess the reports of committees were taken up again. The report of the Committee on Commission Form of Government was unfavorable to the idea. The Platform Committee reported a splendid platform, clear cut and constructive, and one that will be certain to attract the support of all intelligent workers.

Anton Green, of Meriden, and Chatsunk, of New Britain, spoke in favor of an active propaganda among the foreign speaking population of the State.

The party constitution was amended in one or two particulars. William Clancy, of Bridgeport, read a leaflet entitled "An Appeal to Catholic Workingmen." The convention voted to issue it in lots of 10,000 as long as the demand continues.

S. E. Beardsley reported as delegate to the national convention. A. Legere, who presented credentials from the I. W. W., was granted the floor and made a few remarks. The convention voted to take up a collection for the striking textile workers of Jewett City and Mechanicville, besides which the party pledged its sympathy and support.

The State ticket is as follows: For Governor, S. E. Beardsley; Shelton, for Lieutenant Governor, Robert Rives LaMonte, New Canaan; for Secretary of State, Esther Sussman, Hartford; for Treasurer, H. N. Beebe, New Britain; and for Controller, Charles T. Peach, Waterbury.

This was the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held by the Connecticut Socialists.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings.

Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, Harry E. Close.

Germantown avenue and Diamond street, Charles Sehl.

FRIDAY.

Front and Midway streets, Harry E. Close.

SATURDAY.

Broad street and Erie avenue, Joseph Domes and William Nagel.

Warneck street and Girard avenue, Samuel Clark.

None of the above meetings are held under the auspices of the Campaign Committee, as the outdoor summer campaign does not commence until Saturday, June 22.

Residential meetings are being held by a number of the branches which have failed to notify the secretary of Local Philadelphia, and therefore, cannot be advertised.

The reason for deferring the street campaign to a later date this year is because we desire the agitation and enthusiasm to be kept up to the very day of the poll.

SOCIALIST PICNIC IN NEW ROCHELLE JULY 4

There will be a Fourth of July picnic in Dillon Park, New Rochelle, under the auspices of Local New Rochelle of the Socialist party. All New York Comrades can reach the grounds easily by trolley or train. The fare from Harlem River station (Third avenue elevated) is 15 cents. Full directions how to get there will be given later. This picnic entails a heavy expense on the local Comrades, and will cost them \$200. They are depending upon their friends to come and help them out.

There will be a baseball game between two good teams for a cup, and there will be dancing to six pieces of music. It is hoped to obtain as the speaker of the day one of the candidates chosen a few days before at the State convention. Committees will visit New York branches with tickets, 25 cents apiece, and the Comrades are urged to give the same support as the members in Westchester have given to New York. Comrades and friends from all parts of Westchester County will be out in force, but the support of the members in New York is needed. No admission will be charged for small children.

ECLIPSE INJURES EYES.

ESSEN, Germany, June 8.—More than 200 persons, many of them children, in Essen, are under medical treatment for their eyes as a result of looking at the sun during the recent total eclipse, without the protection of smoked glasses. According to local physicians the injury to eyes of some of the patients may be permanent.

U. S. LEADS WORLD IN MAKING TYPEWRITERS

Most of This Class of Exports Are Taken by Europe.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The United States leads the world in the exportation of typewriters. In the single month of April its exports under that head exceeded \$1,000,000 in value, as compared with \$138,232 in April, 1897, while for the complete fiscal year, which ends with June, the total will be about \$12,000,000, or eight times as much as in 1897, the earliest year for which a separate record of this trade was made by the Bureau of Statistics.

The growth in exports of typewriting machines has been steadily maintained during the fifteen years covered by the official record. In 1897 the total exportation was \$145,117; in 1902, \$2,302,191; in 1907, \$6,271,439; and in 1912, as previously stated, will approximate \$12,000,000. From these figures it will be observed that this class of exports doubles in every five years. For the entire period from 1897 to 1912 the aggregate exportation of typewriters of domestic manufacture has been \$82,694,156.

This rapid development in exports of typewriters is typical of many other intricately constructed and delicately adjusted machines of American manufacture. Of cash registers, for example, the exports increased from \$813,098 in 1906, the earliest available year, to approximately \$2,000,000 in the current fiscal year, according to balances from \$381,886 in 1897 to \$1,000,000, electrical appliances, including telegraph and telephone instruments, from \$4,631,759 in 1902, the first year in which a separate record was kept, to \$11,000,000, sewing machines, from \$3,540,241 in 1897 to \$10,000,000, printing presses, from \$449,710 in 1897 to \$3,000,000, and machinery of all kinds, from \$29,442,884 in 1897 to approximately \$118,000,000 in 1912. These figures do not include automobiles and tractors.

Most of the typewriters exported from the United States are sent to Europe, where business and industry have long been in a state of high development. In certain of the newer communities, however, such as Canada, Argentina and Australia, this class of manufactures finds a large and growing market. Basing the figures for twelve months upon the ten months' figures already compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the exports of American typewriters to the United Kingdom will be between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000; to France, about \$1,500,000; to Russia in Europe, about \$750,000, and to all other Europe, a little over \$2,000,000. Nearly \$1,000,000 worth will go to Canada, about \$500,000 worth to Argentina, \$500,000 worth to Mexico and Brazil, \$400,000 worth to Australia and other British Oceania, \$200,000 worth to the British East Indies, \$100,000 worth to Cuba, and about \$500,000 worth to various other countries located in every part of the civilized world.

The extent to which American typewriters are finding favor even in the great manufacturing centers of Europe as well as in less advanced parts of the world may be inferred from the growth in exports by countries in the period 1897-1912 covered by the official figures. Taking the ten months ending with April, 1897, and comparing the exports during that period with those of the corresponding months of the current year, those to the United Kingdom increased from \$619,388 to \$3,137,297; those to France, from \$80,223 to \$1,105,609; and those to Germany, from \$201,369 to \$1,095,121; while those to all other Europe increased from \$142,591 to \$2,301,465. In the same period our exports of typewriters to Canada increased from less than \$27,000 to \$745,714; those to Mexico, from \$20,000 to \$263,222; those to Argentina, from \$10,950 to \$331,849; those to Brazil, from \$3,587 to \$248,470; and those to the British East Indies, from \$6,498 to \$157,240.

The supremacy of the United States in the exportation of typewriters, computing machines and cash registers is illustrated by the following table showing the exports of this class of machinery from the world's leading commercial nations in the calendar year 1911:

United States	\$15,268,557
Germany	2,065,849
France	421,219
United Kingdom (typewriters only)	131,614
Germany's exports under this head consist mostly of computing machines and are chiefly sent to Austria-Hungary and Russia, a very small proportion being sent to the United States. Most of the exports of writing and computing machines from France are sent to Algeria, Germany and the United Kingdom, with smaller amounts to the United States and certain of the French colonies.	

BUFFALO ISSUES NEW WEEKLY.

New Four-Page Socialist Paper Makes Its Appearance Up-State.

Another Socialist journal has made its bow. Another weapon of publicity for the benefit of the working class has just issued its first number from Buffalo. It's the Buffalo Socialist, a clean-cut four-page weekly, neatly got up and crammed full of good news.

Party news, both local and national, is covered by this new friend, and the entire makeup of the paper is pleasing.

It is published by the Buffalo Publishing Company, Inc., at 52 West Erie street, Buffalo. The subscription price is \$1 per year, 50 cents for six months, payable in advance.

The New York Call extends its greetings to its up-State Comrade and wishes it a successful career and increased power for good.

WOMEN'S WEAR SHOES

WOMEN'S WEAR SHOES

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

OWASCO LAKE AND AUBURN.

Editor of The Call: In your editorial on the coming State convention in today's Call appears an error. You state that Owasco Lake is five miles from Auburn. The fact is that the lake is only two miles from the City Hall—the city limits within a quarter of a mile of Lakeside Park. The lake is reached by two trolley lines—one on each side of Owasco River, which runs through Auburn.

It is only a ride of ten minutes from the center of the city to the shore of the lake. Hotels are on the trolley lines; so in Memorial Hall, where the convention will be held.

Owasco Lake is ten miles long. The proposed excursion will be five miles up the lake to Koenig's Point, which has a fine modern hotel, dancing pavilion, etc.

Big steamers and motor boats of all sizes are at hand. Very little time will be lost in getting to and from the places of interest and amusement.

Auburn, N. Y., June 4.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Editor of The Call: Were it not an exasperating show of ignorance, in fact, of apparently purposeful ignorance, it would be a laughing producing affair.

What is it? It is the line of talk used by the anti-sabotage and violence writers. Also, that used by some of those arguing for sabotage. It seems to be the aim of these Comrades to misunderstand what sabotage is, and to misinterpret the meaning of the Indianapolis resolution on it.

For example, Comrade Marie MacDonald talks about "destruction of the product." I challenge her to show even one case where that has been advocated or used as sabotage.

Others insist on identifying sabotage with violence. The fact is that 99 per cent of all sabotage, and that the most effective 99 per cent, is non-violent. Is the complete enforcement of railroad red tape sabotage? Is the removal and hiding of axle nuts or bolts a teamsters' strike violation? These same Comrades tell us that the McNamara's used sabotage.

As for this rubbish about "public opinion," "no winning through defeating," etc., it is beneath notice, for it is obviously mere rhetoric.

The long and short of the matter is as follows:

1. Sabotage is, according to all its exponents, simply making the machinery go on strike along with or instead of the workers.

2. The Socialist party may pass resolutions till hades freezes over, but if the logic of events compels even its most conservative members to use violence, the capitalists try to crush us we dare not let ourselves be crushed, even if in defending ourselves we do break a few capitalist-made laws.

At the same time, I consider that violence is at present poor tactics, because it wastes energy needed in propaganda and organizing work. This, however, is no cause for passing an unenforceable rule, and one that will make us ridiculous when the real fight against us begins.

Finally, let those who oppose sabotage remember that every time we elect a Socialist to office we commit sabotage on capitalist government. We make a portion of that machine go on strike against the capitalist class by virtue of its being made useful to us.

New York, June 7.

CHEERFULLY PUBLISHED.

(Comrade Harrison will reply.)

Editor of The Call:

I have this second read your very crafty and deceptive article, on how Harrison vanquished me in a debate held at 289 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Now Mr. Editor, will you please use the enclosed stamped envelope to inform me where you obtained the information you print under "Harrison's 'Concord Debate' who whispered in your ear that my puny little efforts were emanating from Harrison used were so detonating? who told you the Church of Rome received Harrison's rebuttal? when the pure truth was that Harrison dodged the issue by hanging around the water's in New York, that not only was the rebuttal about Rome, but his whole evening's talk? come now, Mr. Editor, your pal outside your paper, come then and set your office boy busy to give me at least this little information, who stigmatized Harrison's talk as a "stinging indictment of Rome" when the issue was based on altogether different principles? who told you that Harrison confirmed his assertions with clippings, when he named but one paper?

If this article is supposed to be real serious, please let me in on the inside, otherwise, I am such a Sunday School boy, and one tied to the apron strings of my mama, that I might think you and your paper real rude.

There is almost a wager that you neither print nor answer this note, a copy is retained to test your "hand" to feel the grit you boast of about real justice and fair-play, remember it will do me more good than anyone in your party for late year New York Call has attracted me.

W. B. O'CONNOR.

Baylen, L. I., June 7.

Little Girl (reading in her classroom)—Here is a warm doughnut; step on it.

Teacher (in horror)—What are you reading there? Now look sharp at the sentence and read again.

Little Girl (reading)—Here is a worm. Do not step on it.

SOCIALISTS ARE DESIRABLE

Socialists will have an opportunity to spend their vacation this year at Long Branch. The proprietors of the Ben Bruce Cottages, Long Branch, N. J., are Socialists, and make special law to all her place with socialist people. Good bathing, sanitary conditions, clean and airy rooms and excellent board. \$12 a week. Special arrangements for Socialists.

Write now. Address Mrs. Maude Sunday, 251 East 12th Street, New York.

AVOID INSANITARY PICNIC GROUNDS

Out Danger From Polluted Water Supply, Files, Etc.

Picnic and outing time is approaching. Excursions of this sort will take hundreds of thousands of people into the country in the next few months. Inasmuch as the greater number of these outings will be held in parks and groves outside the sanitary control of the city, the Chicago Department of Health has issued several cautions against dangers to health:

1. The water supply: (a) If it is derived from a shallow dug well located near an outhouse or barn or near the banks of a polluted stream or open drain, it is almost sure to be contaminated water, unsafe for drinking purposes; (b) If the well cover is so constructed that the waste water may drip back into the well, the water is unsafe for use; (c) If the water is derived from a nearby stream or lake into which sewage is deposited, you may be sure the supply is nothing more or less than diluted sewage.

2. Toilet arrangements: An open privy vault and swarms of flies render eating in the vicinity a particularly dangerous proposition. The fly is the connecting link between the contents of the privy vault and the food spread for the picnic feast.

3. Sewage disposal: Sewage drained a short distance and then thrown untreated into a stagnant pool or slough renders all surrounding territory unfit for human habitation. A bathing beach or place near a sewer outfall should not be patronized.

4. Garbage treatment: Neglect of proper disposal of garbage may be taken as evidence of lack of cleanliness and a want of proper regard for health and comfort.

5. General condition of cleanliness of grounds and assembly places: Avoid dirty places. Avoid places swarming with flies; the presence of flies indicates the presence of filth. "Patronize only the safe places."

Official Labor Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the various unions. All matter should be addressed to the Labor Editor of the Call.

CIGAR MAKERS' LABEL COMMITTEE.

By David Levy, Secretary.

The Cigar Makers' Label Committee met on June 5. The shop president made their reports. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted of record.

Max Marcus, 1633 Amsterdam avenue, applied for the label. The application was referred to the secretary.

A bill for \$1.75 from Jewish Forward was referred to Union 90.

Per capita tax of \$2.50 was paid to State Blue Label League.

The secretary reported having granted the labels to H. Wessel, 1237 Third avenue, Factory 225, 24 Duane and I. Garcia, 355 Union avenue, Factory 229, 1st District. The labels will be granted to L. Fishel on Avenue A, between 78th and 79th streets when he complies with the Label Committee's request.

The Night Committee made their reports. The Night Committee was elected for the month. A discussion took place at the meeting for the benefit of all cigar makers and packers, and all present seemed to be well pleased.

Income of Label Committee, \$114. Expenditures of Label Committee were as follows: Presidents Berlin, \$1.15; Muller (three months), \$2.50; Benjamin, \$1.15; Glacium, \$2.50; Plunkett, \$1.75; Fellers, \$2.50; Campino, \$2.25; Symons, \$2.50; Deutscher, \$2.50; Huron, \$1.15; Gottschalk, \$2.50; Lunsberg, \$1.75; other expenses, \$32.40; Blanche, \$1; other expenses for secretary and cartage, \$41.25; total, \$122.55.

Expenditures of Agitation Committee were: Per capita tax to Blue Label League, \$500; Tenkers Workmen, \$40; Central Union Label, \$10; Reeve Sign Company, \$10; Agitation Committee, \$20.50; total, \$620.50.

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