

Emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

No. 170.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1912.

Socialists have no interests separate and apart from the Working Class as a whole.

WEATHER: FAIR AND COOL.

Price Two Cents

TO SOCIALISTS AND TRACTION MEN

Hold Mighty Meeting for Workers Tonight in Faneuil Hall.

(Special to The Call.)
BOSTON, June 17.—The Socialist party in Boston is taking a lively part in the local street car and railroad strike and is trying to do what is possible to aid the strikers to the men in their present predicament.
The Socialist party will hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall tomorrow night at which the strike will be discussed. The doors will open at 8 o'clock and the speaking will begin at 8:30.
Assemblyman James F. O'Rourke, R. L. Fred Fay, Jr., Mich., organizer of the Boston Union, and John L. Fitzpatrick, candidate for Mayor of Boston on the Socialist ticket and an employee of the Boston Street Railway, are to make the address.
Socialists of this city have issued the following battle cry in the street car war:
"Manhood still ye claim, worker's pulse can thrill, by wrong or wrong by shame, strongly still; sounds of traffic die, mill gates leave the stall, ax and hammer by; Faneuil Hall."
The Boston "L" Company is making every effort to prevent the formation of an organization by the employees, discharging many of those who are leading part in the formation of the union; and the company is assisting in the so-called "loyalist" employees, who are leading on their fellow workers.
The members of the International Association of Machinists, issued the following resolutions: "In view of the advance in living in the last ten years, 10 per cent, the workers have demanded the absolute necessity of action; and it is their natural right, as free citizens of this country, to form an organization for the protection of their own interests."
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THAW SCORES IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Mattewan Physician Testifies Slayer of Stanford White Is Constitutionally Inferior, but Sane.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 17.—Harry Kendall Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, won his first inning today in his fight for release from the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan, when Dr. Roy L. Leak, second assistant physician at Matteawan, testified that the prisoner is constitutionally inferior, but otherwise he found him to be sane.
Dr. Yeak was called at a witness in behalf of Thaw by his attorney, Clarence J. Shearn, and his testimony was a surprise to Deputy Attorney General William T. Jerome. Dr. Leak said that he had been at the asylum since 1911, when a change in the regime there took place, and he had had a number of talks with Thaw to find out his actual mental condition. His last examination was on June 15, and he made extensive notes of the questions he put to Thaw and his answers, which were typewritten and read by the witness on the stand.
The hearing which took place before Supreme Court Justice Keogh without a jury in the White Plains courthouse attracted a large crowd of spectators, among them being a number of women in their summer finery. Thaw, attired in a dark blue suit, walked into court with a jaunty air and greeted his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, with a kiss. Next to her sat Mr. and Mrs. George Carnegie and four alienists, who will testify in his behalf.
In addition to Shearn, his attorneys are Charles Morschauer, a brother of Supreme Court Justice Morschauer, of Poughkeepsie, and Henry R. Barrett, of White Plains. Jerome has as his assistants Deputy Attorney General Kellough and O'Malley. Near them sat Dr. Austin E. Flint, the alienist, who will be among the experts that will testify that Thaw is a dangerous paranoiac.

REBEL BAND SEIZES TOWN IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Disorder has been renewed in the vicinity of Durango, the State Department was informed today. Rebels have suddenly appeared in many different places near Durango and a force of 500 has seized the town of San Juan Del Rio.
Murrillo, with 400 rebels, is reported fifty miles east of Durango. Local authorities in Durango are greatly alarmed.

SUFFRAGE CRUSADERS ARE HAPPY UP-STATE

PENN YAN, N. Y., June 17.—Well satisfied was the band of woman suffrage crusaders from New York City at the end of the first day's up-State campaign preceding the election of Senators and Assemblymen in November.
Two meetings were held, one at Keuka College this afternoon and one at Brockport tonight. Miss Caroline Lexow, daughter of Senator Lexow, presided at Keuka College. The speakers were Miss Eleanor D. Brannan, a grand-daughter of the late Charles A. Dana and Mrs. Anna Eitz, of Hornell. About 150 persons, mostly college students, composed the audience, but there were a dozen men from the vicinity. The suffragists got a half dozen male enrollees as members of the Political Union of New York, and all the women joined.
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SHE GETS \$2,000 VERDICT

Woman Sees for Jewels Lost in Big Hotel Fire.
Mrs. Florence D. Hyman, who lives in the Belvidere apartments, at 86th street and Broadway, obtained a verdict of \$2,000 before Justice Kelly in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday as damages for the loss of jewelry in the burning of the Long Beach Hotel in July, 1907. The suit was brought against the South Coast Hotel Company.
Mrs. Hyman testified that before the fire she had turned her jewelry over to the clerk of the hotel to be placed in the safe. The clerk admitted this, but declared he had returned the jewelry. Justice Kelly refused to set aside the verdict.

SHIP TRUST PROBE TODAY

At the request of the shipping interests and steamship men, United States District Attorney Wise yesterday consented to a postponement till 10:30 this morning of the opening of the government inquiry in the combine of foreign steamship lines in restraint of trade. The government charges that the members of the North Atlantic Conference of Steamship Lines form an illegal combination in restraint of foreign commerce and interstate trade, and ask for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from entering or clearing their ships at American ports.

AMERICAN KILLED IN LONDON

LONDON, June 17.—The Rev. Elmer Orlando Weld, an American clergyman, was run over and killed by a motor bus this morning in Coombe street. He had just left his home.

TO WITHDRAW SHIPS FROM CUBAN WATERS

Question Will Be Considered by Cabinet Today. "Revolt" About Over.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—At the Cabinet meeting tomorrow it is expected that the question of withdrawing from Cuban waters the six battleships and one armored cruiser will be considered with the probabilities pointing toward a withdrawal of the ships before July 1. This step, it is taken, will not indicate a lessening of the United States Government of its precautions for the protection of American life and "property" in Cuba nor will it be in any way in deference to the wishes of the Cuban Government.
It will be solely at the request of the Navy Department that the ships be withdrawn at this time. The fact is that plans of the Navy Department for summer maneuvers have been jeopardized by the sending of the battleships to Cuba. Seven battleships are in Cuban waters beside the armored cruiser Washington, flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet. The other battleships are at Key West awaiting orders ready for dispatch to Cuba. Naval officers are suggesting that these ships be released for their proper business, intimating that if the situation in Cuba is going to demand an American force there all summer that the time has come for the army to take over the job.
The reasonableness of this suggestion is recognized at the State Department, but there is great reluctance to use the army in Cuba at this time, as it is felt that such a step would be regarded both in Cuba and the United States as an intervention. The State Department regards the placing of marines in threatened districts as police work, while it is feared the use of soldiers in this work would resemble too much a military occupation.
Since, as once more stated emphatically today by Secretary Knox, the United States is not contemplating intervention in Cuba, it is considered likely that some means will be found to solve the situation without using soldiers, thus avoiding the appearance of intervention. It has been suggested that the marines could be left where they are and more landed at Guantanamo as a precautionary measure, while ships of the Atlantic reserve fleet at Philadelphia could be called into service to take the place of the battleships.
Officials of the administration today began to believe real improvement in the Cuban situation is now on the way. The confirmation by Rear Admiral Usher at Guantanamo of the reported death of General Estenos, leader of the revolt, and the capture of La Costa, said to be the brains of the uprising, went far toward creating belief in the bettering of conditions. General Wood announced this evening that if improvement continued the crews would be taken off the army transports at Newport News. These transports were ordered in commission two weeks ago to be ready to carry an expeditionary force to Cuba.

INCENDIARY GETS 15 YEARS

Sam Brand, an incendiary, was sentenced to fifteen years in Sing Sing by County Judge Fawcett in Brooklyn yesterday.
The case was fought by Fire Marshal Brophy, who caught the man. Brand had gone to Leo Barr, who has a store in East New York, and proposed to him to burn the place after the insurance had been placed at a high rate. Barr pretended to acquiesce and promised to pay \$300 for the job. Instead he sent word to Brophy with the result that when the fire was set many members of the department, dressed as laborers, "white wings," and other city employes, were on hand. They caught Brand just after he applied the match, and then put out the flames.
Fire Marshal Brophy feels certain that the man was responsible for many recent fires in Brooklyn.

THREE FISHERMEN DROWN

Workers Meet Death While Going to Take Up Nets.
POINT PLEASANT, N. J., June 17.—Three fishermen, Leroy Larson, Homer Bergen and Peter Olson, were drowned in a fish pond at Sea Side, near here, early today. The men were members of a crew of ten men who had gone out to take up the nets. Their surf boat was capsized and all hands went overboard.
The three men who were drowned were unable to swim.

TWO KILLED BY TRAIN

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 17.—Two young women were killed and their escort seriously injured when they were run down by a Canadian Pacific express train near Transfall, Manitoba, forty miles east of here late last night. The dead are Annie Stenborg, 17 years old, and Annie Whitaker, 18. Arthur Whitaker was fatally hurt. The three were on their way to the city.

MEAT STRIKE ASSUMING PROPORTIONS THAT AFFECT MANY RETAIL DEALERS.

While Mrs. Molly Leibowitz, of 216 East 96th street, carried her husband's lunch to the bakery where he is employed last Saturday night, she passed I. Goldman's butcher shop, which is located on 102d street, near Second avenue, and without any apparent reason Goldman ran out of his shop and beat her in the most brutal manner.
Mrs. Leibowitz had Goldman arrested and engaged William Karlin, of 116 Nassau street, to prosecute the case. Goldman was held yesterday afternoon in the 5th District Municipal Court in \$1,000 bail for examination.
Four women were arrested yesterday in a clash between meat boycotters and butchers in 121st street between Second and Third avenue. The women were fined \$5 each.
Jane Zuckerman, 26 years old, of 1906 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, one of the meat boycotters, was held in \$500 bail for an examination by Magistrate Dodd, in the Gates Avenue Court, yesterday, on a charge of assault. The woman is charged with striking Minnie Klein, of 1841 Fulton street, in the face while the boycotters were urging Mrs. Klein's husband to close his store last Thursday.
The butchers accuse all retailers keeping their shops open of violating agreements to close in protest at the prices charged by the wholesale dealers in kosher meat. Owing to the high price of meat, one of the leaders in yesterday's demonstrations said more than a hundred East Side butchers have gone out of business for good. He said that the price charged by the wholesalers is 13 1/4 cents a pound, that when the fat and bones are stripped off the cost is 18 cents, and that the retail price of 22 cents, leaving a gross profit of 4 cents, is not large enough for the butchers to pay expenses and survive.
A new development in the widespread boycott has arisen out of strife between the members of the United Retail Kosher Butchers' Protective Association. Because those members of the association who are poultry dealers have met within the past week a quadrupled demand for poultry at the expense of the majority of the association members who are butchers, the latter are in the organization has tried to force the poultry dealers to close their shops, too, and share in the loss which has been forced on the dealers in meat. This poultry dealers refused to do after a stormy meeting of the association in which the matter was discussed with vehemence leading to several fist fights.
The kosher poultry dealers insist that their product is not controlled by the Meat Trust, that their prices are fair and that they should not be included in the meat boycott. In this contention the Housewives' League back up the poultry dealers. They said yesterday that they would continue to buy from the chicken stores as long as their pickets were allowed to examine the ice boxes of the dealers to ascertain that they were not secretly selling meat.
Many of the butchers who had closed their places of business last week reopened yesterday with a stock of fish. Some said that they would go into the vegetable business, and for both these substitutes the housewives promised full support.

BUTCHER HELD FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT

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Mrs. J. E. Flannery, president of the Federated Clubs, was advised by Mrs. Heath, leader of the boycott movement in New York, to keep the Pittsburgh women firm in their original purpose and to reject the compromise suggested by the butchers. She decided the issue, and the strike stands.

PRODUCTION CUT IN FEE CRY

Strike at Eggplant Hill Cans Food-ists Cause Shortage.
According to a well known social paper, the Corn Products Refining Company is now only producing 10,000 bushels of corn a day, whereas its normal output is 100,000 bushels. This is due to a strike by a number of the workers, who are demanding a 50 per cent increase in wages.

VICTORY AT HAND IN WAITERS' STRIKE

Workers Will Discuss Offer of Bosses at Mass Meeting Tonight.

All indications tend to show that the hotel workers have not struck in vain. At least 90 per cent of the demands of the men will be conceded.
The hotel owners are willing to concede practically every demand of the men except one, that of recognition of the union. They are not willing to openly admit defeat, but would like to arrange some way by which the men could go back to work without having it appear that the bosses were beaten by the International Hotel Workers' Union.
At a mass meeting which will be held tonight at Bryant Hall, the offer of the bosses will be discussed and considered before any definite action is taken.
Edward Blochinger, the secretary of the union, returned from a trip to Washington yesterday and reported that the mere rumor of a strike of the hotel workers there had brought about a remarkable change in their conditions. They are now being treated like human beings.
The strike is still on at the Hotel Taft at New Haven, Conn. Of the forty-odd Yale students who undertook to break the strike thirty-five had to be fired yesterday. They broke into the wine room and drank all the champagne in sight. The rah rah boys did not come to work, but more for the good time that the "adventure" promised. The hotel management will not be able to run the hotel very long with the aid of the college scabs.
(Special to The Call.)
PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The admirable way in which the hotel workers of New York, are fighting has sent a spark of hope and encouragement to the hotel slaves in this city. They are waking up and begin to realize that the only safeguard for their human rights lies in organization.
Local Philadelphia of the International Hotel Workers' Union was only organized last week and already more than 250 hotel workers have joined the union and there are more coming in every day. Next week, it is expected, a mass meeting will be held which will be addressed by prominent speakers, who have taken an active part in the New York struggle.
Three members of the union stood in front of the Bellevue-Stratford distributing cards to the workers last week, when they were set upon by thugs employed by the house. A policeman stood near by and witnessed the assault, but did not deem it necessary to interfere.
(Special to The Call.)
CHICAGO, June 17.—Chicago Cooks' Union, Local 624, adopted the following resolutions at a regular business meeting:
"Whereas there are over 6,000 hotel and restaurant workers of New York out on strike for better conditions; and
"Whereas their success depends largely on whatever outside assistance they may get; and
"Whereas we recognize that their struggle is ours, we, the Cooks' Union, Local 624, of Chicago, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, International Alliance of America, resolved to assist them in their struggle morally and financially; and furthermore be it
"Resolved, That we forward a copy of this resolution to the International Executive of I. H. E. A. & B. A., with request to take similar action, and one copy each to be sent to the International Hotel Workers' Union of New York, The New York Call and the Daily World."

TITANIC'S BULKHEADS NOT TESTED PROPERLY

LONDON, June 17.—While A. C. Edwards, examining surveyor for the Board of Trade, was testifying today at the Titanic investigation in reference to the official requirements as to standings in ships he was interrupted by Lord Mersey, who asked whether he had suggested that if the Titanic's scantling had been different the damage from the ice would not have been so great.
Mr. Edwards replied that he had not gone so far as that, but thought there was ground for suggesting that if the strength of the bulkheads had been rigidly tested they might not have given way.
Furthermore, he said, the Titanic had not been constructed according to Board of Trade rules, and although the Board of Trade's rules had been extraordinarily lax on the part of the board's officials.

BEEF TRUST SAYS IT'LL WIND UP ITS BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Attorney General announced late this afternoon that he had been notified by District Attorney Wilford, of Chicago, that representatives of the National Packing Company, which is the Beef Trust, had told him that it is the purpose of the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, which jointly own the company, to wind up its business. The beef men say they expect to have a definite plan of dissolution ready by August 1, or, if unable to agree, they will notify the Attorney General of that fact by August 1.
Under these circumstances Wickham will withdraw until August 1, the civil suit which had been pending to bring the trust in court its dissolution.

TIRE EXPLOSION UPSETS AUTO

Three Occupants of One Injured—One in Dying Condition.
B. C. Gerken, 1644 Briggs avenue, the Bronx, suffered a fracture of the collarbone and of two ribs, and another man and two women were slightly hurt yesterday when an automobile in which they were crossing Staten Island was overturned by the bursting of a tire at Woodrow road and Hageman avenue, about a mile from the village of Hightstown. The car was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a damaged condition and the driver, Charles Gerken, was taken to the hospital in a state of shock. The other three were taken to the hospital in a state of shock.

BARBERS VIOLENCE

The Barbers' Union of New York, one of the largest unions in the city, was the scene of a riotous meeting yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the union. The meeting was called to order by the president, who declared that the union was in a state of anarchy and that the members should be organized into a new union. The meeting ended in a riot, with many people injured and property damaged.

PENNSY FEARS COMING STRIKE

Big Railroad Corporation Fears Emotions in Be Careful Before Casting Their Ballots.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 17.—In an appeal sent today to the 20,000 employees of the lines east of Pittsburgh, who are voting this week on whether there will be a strike, the Pennsylvania Railroad urges the men to carefully consider the issues before casting their ballots.
"It would be most unfortunate for the public, for you and for the company," the letter reads, "should you decide to sever your relations with an employer, who has always endeavored and will continue zealously to guard all your interests."
The circular claims that twenty-two of the thirty-three requests made by the men have either been settled satisfactorily by the company or withdrawn by representatives of the employees. The decision to hold a strike vote was made following the failure of the railroad company to adjust the six remaining differences after numerous conferences at Philadelphia.
One of the important points of difference is that the men charge the company with subletting the electric operation of lines in the East to a holding company that hires men other than railroaders. The company denies any breach of contract in this.
A vote was taken among the conductors, firemen, engineers and other trainmen in Altoona today. The result of the first poll was 1,100 in favor of striking and none opposed.

LAWYER SAYS TORTI IS VICTIM OF FRAMEUP

Charles Torti, the alleged gangster who is on trial before Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of attempted murder for shooting Jack Zelig in front of the Criminal Courts Building, was put forward as the victim of a police conspiracy yesterday by Jacob Elliprin, one of Torti's counsel. Elliprin, ably assisted by District Attorney Moss and the District Attorney's office in general, contended that the case was a frameup. He said that the office had been used by the police without its knowledge, or words to that effect.
Torti's contention was that the case was a frameup and that the public demand action by the police, so that when Zelig was shot in front of the court building the police grabbed Torti and put the crime upon him. Elliprin later told Judge Malone in the presence of the jury that he had not talked with any of the witnesses, but was depending on his associate, Frank Green.
Elliprin pointed out the short space of time between the indictment and the beginning of the trial—five days—and the \$25,000 bail required of Torti as evidence of what he was talking about. Judge Malone interrupted him five times to suggest that he confine his opening to what he intended to prove. After the lawyer had talked for thirty-five minutes he told Judge Malone that he would stop fight there if the court would entertain a motion for recess, and added that he had been talking against time, so to speak. It was a little after 4 and the adjournment was granted after Elliprin had stated his belief that the defense's case could be put in in three hours today.

TWO PERTH AMBOY CONCERNS CONCEDE STRIKERS' DEMANDS

But New Plants Are Tied Up, So War Continues.

VICTORY ASSURED

Flooding of Town With Thugs Fails to Awe Revolting Workers.

With the workers of two main plants having joined the strike of several concerns which have been crippled for more than a week by the walkout of their employees and with the failure of the employees of the Barber Asphalt Company to return to work yesterday morning, as was expected by the local authorities and the management of the plant, the situation in Perth Amboy, N. J., looked gloomy for the bosses last night as it had for the past few days, and the strike was far from being over.
The employees of the American Smelting and Refining Company have voted to return to work this morning, accepting an increase in wages ranging from 10 to 20 cents a day, according to the grade of work they are doing.
Yesterday morning it looked as if the strikers were going to turn down the compromise settlement offered by the company, but after being addressed by Mayor Garretson, who has been trying to bring about a settlement of the strike, and after being advised by the members of the American Federation of Labor not to vote hastily, but to consider the situation, the men voted to accept the proposition and will return to work this morning.
The Standard Underground Cable Company after the men were offered an increase in wages of 10 per cent. The settlement was brought about after a lengthy conference between Garretson, Rev. James E. McManus, Vice President of the company, and a committee of the strikers.
\$50 Accept 10 Per Cent Raise.

WOMEN OF SMOKY CITY CAUSE BUTCHERS TO SHUT UP SHOPS

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a number of innocent bystanders, viewing the strikers of the American Smelting and Refining Company picket the plant, and Steve Dudock, a striker, who was murdered Friday afternoon.

The boarding house where Prehudy lived since his parents went back to Hungary was too small to accommodate the hundreds of strikers who gathered to view the body and pay the last tribute to their murdered brother and fellow worker and the casket was taken out to the yard where it was opened. There hundreds of strikers passed by the body and said good-by to their murdered comrade. From there the body was taken to the Greek Catholic Church, where Father Gross officiated.

On the steps of the church there was a little girl standing all by herself with her arms streaming down her face and, on inquiry, it was found that she was mourning the loss of her fiancé to whom she was to have been married in about two months. For a time she could not talk, but when she recovered from the hysteria, she bitterly denounced the murderers of her beloved one and even called on the workers to avenge the murder.

When the body was carried out from the church it was lowered to the church steps and the casket uncovered while a local photographer took a picture of the corpse to be sent to Hungary to Prehudy's father and mother. The hearse was followed to the cemetery by a long line of men and women. The funeral of Steve Dudock and Joseph Allgair, the watchman at the cigar factory who committed suicide, also brought out big crowds of strikers despite the fact that the deputies tried to keep them away.

The officials took precautions not to molest the strikers while the funerals were passing, for fear that the strikers would take revenge for the murder of their brothers. Deputies, however, mingled among the crowds that followed the funerals to the cemeteries, but it passed off without any trouble.

In the early morning hours there was a little skirmish between strikers on picket duty and a launch and in the scabbard they were sailing by when the strikers through a megaphone tried to induce them not to go to work. A hose was turned on them and they were driven away. Another skirmish occurred in the morning near the cigar factory where the girls, enraged over the action of deputies, attempted to pass through the "deal line."

About 100 hussies were immediately rushed to the cigar factory to see the terrible girls, but they failed to get a chance to start something, as the girls walked off when ordered by the uniformed police officers.

Henry Hiers, secretary of Essex Trades Council and organizer of the A. F. of L., denounced the action of the local authorities in giving the deputies a free hand in their dirty work. He ridiculed the sending of 100 deputies to guard the cigar factory to other the girls, and said about a half dozen uniformed men could keep order around the shop.

He said he predicted this strike about five years ago while organizing for the A. F. of L. around Perth Amboy, and said he was surprised that the men stood for the conditions they work under for so long.

Joseph Tytkof and Manny Weiss, organizers of the A. F. of L., and Jesse Davis, business agent of the Middlesex Building Trades Council, were busy all day with the members in the union and they stated that three local unions have been formed since the strike started.

The opinion has been generally expressed that if a company or two of the National Guard had been ordered on duty in the early stages of the trouble the death rate would have been smaller and the reputation of the town would not have received such a severe jolt. It is common talk that Governor Wilson's friends advised him to keep the troops away from Perth Amboy for the sake of his Presidential boom.

POLICE THUGS TRY TO BLUFF STRIKERS
Two Arrested at Hastings and Several Beaten Up by Hirelings of National Cable Company.

Because the striking workmen of the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings-on-the-Hudson did not move along fast enough yesterday to suit the cops, deputy sheriffs and private detectives, they were charged by the latter and two workers were arrested, while scores of others were beaten up.

The clash occurred on the Washington street bridge over the railroad near the north end.

The police ordered the men not to block the narrow roadway and the strikers refused to be intimidated. The police and deputies then charged in a body, and after a struggle succeeded in forcing the people to flee.

Sheriff William J. Doyle, of Westchester County, who is on the scene with John J. Hill, superintendent of the White Plains Jail, has sworn in fifteen extra deputies, and the police department of this town is also augmented by a dozen special policemen. Fifty thugs from the Erie County agency are also patrolling just inside the mill and a half fence of the company, which is illuminated at night by a row of strong arc lights.

Among the local men sworn in to aid in guarding the plant are several known in the neighborhood as gun fighters and rough and tumble experts.

Fifteen hundred men are now locked out of the plant, which manufactures one-third of the total brass in the world, it is asserted by the company. Not a stroke of work is being done. Prospects for peace are not good.

30 YEARS FOR KILLING MAN.
Adam Machina, who, with Stefan Zuowski, was convicted of murder in the second degree for beating John Grobowski so badly that he died of his injuries, was sentenced by Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday, to a term of not less than twenty years, and not more than a life term. Zuowski received the same sentence last week. The two were elected from a dance hall in Manpath, L. I., and attacked Grobowski, who, they thought, had put them out.

SPECIAL SALE
THE BRASS BED \$9.99
BANIT & KAHN
500 BROADWAY

G. O. P. CONVENTION COMMENCES TODAY

Police, Deputy Marshals and Militia in Readiness for Expected Riot.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Taft chiefs are fighting mad tonight. Their anger is at the boiling point. They have stood the bluster and threats of the Roosevelt chiefs long enough, they declare. Nothing has so angered them as the plan outlined by Colonel Roosevelt and his friends to start the convention at noon tomorrow with a riot. The Taft chiefs declare tonight that if there is to be a riot they will take a hand in it and will make it a national convention.

When the Taft men learned that it was Colonel Roosevelt's plan, as engineered by William Bliss, to oppose the seating of the Taft contested delegates at the convention, they had quick consultations with the police authorities here and the convention hall will be jammed with bluecoats tomorrow. The Roosevelt plan was further outlined today when it was made known that when Chairman Rosewater of the National Committee calls the convention to order, all will be quiet until after the prayer. The fighting will begin immediately after, when Chairman Rosewater directs the secretary of the convention to call the temporary roll.

The first State called, of course, will be Alabama. The National Committee learned today that the Roosevelt plan of starting the riot was to begin when the State of California was called. There are twenty-four delegates from that State and the National Committee seated two Taft delegates. Since that act Governor Johnson and his friends of California have refused to recognize the two Taft delegates. Their names are E. H. Tryon and Morris Meyerfield, Jr., both of San Francisco. Governor Johnson has insisted that he would vote the delegates as a unit for Roosevelt.

The Taft chiefs insisted that this initiative step toward a riot tomorrow, as illustrated in the California and Oklahoma cases, was merely an effort on the part of the Roosevelt chiefs to prevent upward of 100 delegates being seated by the National Committee whom the Roosevelt side should have been awarded to them from being in the convention to vote on the adoption of the temporary roll. It will be noticed that if there is to be a riot it is to be one for control of the temporary organization of the convention, the seating of Senator Root as temporary chairman, and the control of the Committee on Credentials.

All last night until very early this morning and all during the day the Taft chiefs have taken steps to preserve the peace in the convention tomorrow if possible. Twenty members of the National Committee, presided by Senator Crane, had a long conference with Governor Deneen, of Illinois, and with the police authorities of Chicago, and at this conference was present Lawrence V. Sherman, the newly elected Republican United States Senator for the State to succeed Shelby M. Cullom. Governor Deneen is a Roosevelt man, but he attended the conference as Governor of the State.

At this conference it may be stated it was decided that the entire police force of Chicago, if necessary, shall be in the Coliseum tomorrow, and furthermore it may be made known that United States Deputy Marshals will be there, and for a clincher it was made absolutely certain that should it become at all necessary the militia of the State will be held in reserve. Governor Deneen and Mayor Harrison, who joined the conference later, reiterated that they would not have Chicago and the State of Illinois disgraced and held up to obloquy.

Governor Deneen after this conference visited Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Flinn, and informed them that he would insist on lawful and orderly procedure in the convention and will not countenance any riotous movement which may have the appearance of an attempt to seize the convention.

A crowd that packed the Auditorium to the very doors tonight turned out to hear Theodore Roosevelt tell why President Taft should not be nominated by the Republican convention to the Presidency of the United States. In a characteristic address, the Colonel assailed his former friend, charging him with being the ally of the most virulent foes of the American people and the tool of the Wall Street interests.

There can be no yielding, no finching on our part," said T. R. "We have the people behind us overwhelmingly. We have justice and honesty on our side. We are warring against bossism, against privilege, social and industrial; we are warring for the elemental virtues of honesty and decency, of fair dealing as between man and man; we are warring to save the Republic; and the only reward for which we ask is to put our party in such shape that it shall be of the highest possible service to the people of the United States."

Shortly before midnight Colonel Roosevelt finished his speech in the Auditorium, jumped into an automobile and raced to the Bethel Methodist Church, where he addressed a tremendous audience of colored folks.

100 HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.
Passenger Runs Into Empty Freight Cars Just Outside Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—More than 100 passengers, including several convention delegations from Georgia, and a number of visitors to the national Republican convention, were bruised and cut in a railroad accident today, when a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train ran into several empty freight cars just outside the Union passenger station.

No one was seriously injured and, after receiving first aid from railroad physicians, the delegates and other passengers went to their hotels.

HEAR OF TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON SALE

Trust Busters Take Up Gobbling by Steel Corporation of Smaller Concern.

That familiar subject for investigators, the purchase of the control of Tennessee Coal and Iron from Moore & Schley, the brokers, during the panic days of 1907, when the Steel Corporation took over the stocks, was up again yesterday at the hearing in the government's suit against the Steel Corporation.

A witness that has so far escaped subpoena of committees, John F. Tierney, cashier of the firm of Moore & Schley, was put on the stand and with him he brought extracts from the books of the brokers that have been subpoenaed. His testimony was largely in regard to the ownership by Moore & Schley of stock in T. C. & I.

The witness said that on November 1, 1907, the brokers had 24,777 shares of stock in their possession subject to use. There were 71,700 shares out on stock loans which Moore & Schley were entitled to get back and there were 10,000 shares in safe keeping owned and paid for.

On cross-examination the witness told Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the Steel Corporation, that all of the 24,777 shares had been deposited by the firm with clients of the brokerage firm as collateral securing general accounts. The company owned the shares in no other way, he said. He said that the 17,700 shares were out on loans through rehypothecation.

"By what right?" asked Lindabury. "The right of understanding with a client," was the answer, "that it might be done to the extent of his indebtedness."

"Were any of the loans to Moore & Schley called?" "Well, a great many loans were called about that time."

"Did the Chase National Bank call any?" asked Lindabury, and he also wanted to know about the First National and the Bankers Trust. The witness said that he could not answer for all, but that he never heard of the Bankers Trust forcing payment then.

"How much T. C. & I. stock had Mr. Schley on his personal accounts?" Lindabury wanted to know. "A considerable amount was put up as collateral," said the witness. "I don't know just how much he had."

"When T. C. & I. stock was put up as collateral exchanged for other stock it was because T. C. & I. wasn't wanted as collateral, wasn't it?" "Yes," said Tierney.

"And by November 4, Moore & Schley had practically used up everything in its strong box except T. C. & I. which was not current, had they not?"

The witness said that they had and that the loans of Moore & Schley amounted to between thirty and forty millions on November 4, 1907.

"And the direct object of the exchange of those 15,000 shares at the First National as you testified was done and 20,000 shares by the Steel Corporation and the 18,000 shares by Col. C. H. Payne was to get for T. C. & I. marketable securities?" "Exactly," said the witness.

Foster Milliken, who was president of Milliken Bros. when they went into a receivership on June 10, 1907, later to get to the feet again told a story that amused the lawyers about what he called a "jolly" that had been handed to independent steel men by Charles M. Schwab.

He was testifying about the formation of the American Bridge Company and was asked if the independents took any action in regard to the organization of this big concern. He said that they complained to the Steel Corporation about the competition of that concern while the price of rolling material remained fixed. The complaint, he said, was referred to a meeting over which Schwab was to preside.

He said that Joshua Hatfield, representing the bridge company, and Marshals of the McClintock-Marshall Company, and that Mr. Hatfield, of the Hays foundry, had been at the meeting. The independents had said the bridge company was securing steel lower than other fabricators. They said it was a tenth of a cent a pound lower than the others. Schwab said Milliken asked each independent if he was paying the combination price, the price agreed upon by the pool, a devery one said yes but Hatfield, who answered in figures.

"The independents smiled at that," said Milliken, "for if he had let the cat out of the bag, and said that he was paying a tenth of a cent lower than the independents. Schwab tried to coach him, but it was too late. So the result of the meeting was numerous 'jollies,' but not much action."

When a minute later the witness was asked if it was Schwab that had handed the independents this jolly, he said yes.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

FIVE JAP SOLDIERS KILLED.
TOKIO, June 17.—Five men were killed today and sixty injured, many of them seriously, when a passenger train carrying an infantry battalion, bound for China, crashed into a freight train near Osaka.

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For the June Bride.
Follow mother's good example use double-strength, economical
White Rose CEYLON TEA
Uniformly Excellent.
White Rose Coffee, Rich and Pure

TWO KILLED AT AN UNGUARDED CROSSING

Railroad Engine Crashes Into Auto With Disastrous Results.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 17.—Rev. Nathaniel H. Foster, of Princeton, and a man whose name cannot yet be learned are both dead, and Eugene Nauheim, of 547 149th street, New York, believed to be a chauffeur, is in a dying condition in Somerset Hospital, Somerville, as the result of an accident at Cedar avenue crossing of the New Jersey Central at Lincoln, about six miles from this city, late this afternoon.

The party of three were crossing the railroad in an auto when observation engine 200, used by the officials of the New Jersey Central, crashed into it. The woman was killed instantly and Foster died within a half hour after reaching the hospital. A bulldog, held on the lap of the woman, was also killed.

The body of the woman was removed to Walter G. Bunyon's undertaking parlors at Dunellen. Whether she is the wife of the dead minister has not been learned. She was lavishly dressed and many jewels that she wore were picked up at the scene of the accident.

It is reported that Grover Apper, of Dunellen, the engineer of 900, blew his whistle before reaching the crossing, but the auto too late to avoid a collision. The machine was a complete wreck. Superintendent Charles English, Mr. Huntington and other officials were riding in the observation car. Physicians were rushed to Somerset in an auto. There are no gates, watchman or warning bell at the railroad crossing.

HARMON AND HOIST, RUNS THE RUMOR

Arthur Brisbane to Run for Congress, Says Same Report—Three Alleged Conferences Held.

Out of the crop of rumors as to the plans of the New York Democratic delegation to Baltimore sprang one yesterday which set forth solemnly that Charles F. Murphy and the other Democratic leaders are to come out for Harmon and Hearst—Judge Harmon, of Ohio, for President and William Randolph Hearst for Vice President.

According to the report there have been three conferences among Charles F. Murphy, Hearst, Arthur Brisbane, ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, two of which were at Senator Smith's summer home at Elberon and one at the home of Arthur Brisbane. The outcome of these meetings was the arrangement that after several ballots Hearst is to throw Champ Clark votes to Harmon. The New York delegation will join and then Hearst himself is to go on the ticket as Vice President.

An incident to the alleged compact is that Brisbane is to run for Congress this fall. But this is all according to rumor as was said before. No Tammany leader seen yesterday would admit having heard it.

SWEAR ROOSEVELT MEN OFFERED THEM BRIBES

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Taft headquarters issued tonight two additional affidavits from instructed Taft delegates swearing that one had been offered \$1,000 and the other \$400 to support Colonel Roosevelt in convention. The two delegates are from Mississippi.

The delegates making the affidavits are the Rev. James W. Shumpert, presiding elder in the Meridian, Miss., M. E. Church Conference, and A. Buckley, delegates from the 5th Congressional District of Mississippi.

F. N. Cook, a colored Baptist clergyman at Vidalia, La., is the delegate who swore last night that he had been offered \$1,000 to vote for Roosevelt.

GREGORY BIELOUSOF NOW IN NEW YORK
Gregory Bielowof, the Russian revolutionist and erstwhile member of the second Russian Duma, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the steamship New York of the American Line.

He was received by committees from Novy Mir, the Russian Socialist weekly published in this city, the Russian Social Democrats and the Executive Committee of the Russian branch of the Socialist Party.

Among those who received Bielowof were D. Rubinow, Maxim Melchansky, John Ellert and Dr. J. J. James.

Bielowof will tour the United States and Canada lecturing. A mass meeting will be addressed by him next Friday at Cooper Union. On Saturday he will speak in Philadelphia.

BRAKEMAN LOST ARM AND LEG.
Edward Nostrand, of Ogdensburg, while making his initial trip yesterday afternoon on the Susquehanna road, fell under the wheels of a car at Pompton Lakes, N. J. He was huried on a special train to Paterson where an arm and a leg were amputated in the General Hospital.

WON'T DEPORT MALATESTA.
LONDON, June 17.—The authorities have decided not to comply with the recommendation for the deportation of Enrico Malatesta, the anarchist. No reason is given for this action, but it is stated that there is no country in the world to which Malatesta could go without being arrested.

SNOWP KILLS FIREMAN.
COLD SPRING, N. Y., June 17.—A boiler explosion on a steamship of the R. K. Everett Company, contractor on the Catskill New York aqueduct at this place today, resulted in the death of Edward Dewey, fireman, and seriously injured Phillip Grady, engineer.

TAFT VETOES BILL OUSTING GEN. WOOD

Is Opposed to Enactment of Legislation as Rider to Appropriation Measure, President Declares.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Declaring that "the army of the United States is far too vital an institution to be made the victim of hasty or imperfect theories by legislation," President Taft today vetoed the army appropriation bill.

He returned the bill to Congress with a message indicating his disapproval of the legislative provision which would oust Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood from the office of chief of staff on March 4 next.

In his message, the President said: "The army of the United States is far too vital an institution to be made the victim of hasty or imperfect theories by legislation. As was shown by the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, it is well known that the War College and the general staff have been for many months engaged upon a comprehensive scheme of army reorganization. At the present time, therefore, it is especially inappropriate, in my opinion, to force upon the statute books legislation enacted without the usual deliberation and care."

"I cannot conscientiously surrender the responsibility in shaping such laws with which I am vested under the Constitution. I therefore return to you this honorable bill without my approval of the said bill."

The President's flat declaration that he was opposed to the enactment of legislation as a rider on the appropriation bill was taken as an indication that he would also veto the legislative, judicial and executive bill which carries an amendment that would abolish the Commerce Court.

STRIKE OF DOCKERS HOLDS UP SIX LINERS

LONDON, June 17.—The strike situation at Southampton, where alone, outside of London, the strike continues, seems to be improving. The leaders say the strikers now number 8,000. The coaling of vessels has stopped, and six liners are tied up because of this. The authorities fear disorder and have imported extra police from Portsmouth and Aldershot.

An important development in London today was the starting of lighting by unlicensed men. It is stated that this is the first time in the history of the port that this has been done. The new men had to be protected by the police and this angered the strikers, who say it is equivalent to protecting the employers.

The ballot of the Sailors and Firemen's Union as announced today is 3,678 against a strike and 2,137 for a strike.

WOMAN AVIATOR FALLS TO SUDDEN DEATH

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—Miss Julia Clark, of Denver, Colo., 23 years old, and one of three flying licensed female aviator pilots, was killed at the Illinois State Fair Grounds at 6:40 o'clock tonight, when the tip of one of the wings of a Curtiss biplane in which she was making a flight struck the limb of a tree and the machine was dashed to the ground, crushing her skull.

POST FEARS WAR OF CLASSES IS COMING

Editor of the Public Predicts Catastrophe Unless Conditions Are Bettered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 17.—At today's session of the Conference of Charities and Corrections, Louis F. Post, of Chicago, editor of the Public, in an address on the distribution of industry in relation to congestion, rent and taxes, forecasted a bloody war of classes in America. He said: "It may be feasible, as some suppose, to organize the working class into political parties out of which, through class warfare at the ballot box, a working class republic will eventuate, and take peaceable possession of the industrial mechanism of the world."

"Better still, as others insist, and certainly more thrilling, may it be to organize the working class for direct action, in contradistinction to political action, and by class warfare, regardless of the ballot box—peaceable when where serviceable for its purpose—to seize the industrial mechanism of the world without either the formalities or the moralities of legal process; but, for one, I see nothing in this criminal policy but bloody vendettas, with carnivals of hangings for climax and a paralyzing reaction for outcome."

"He must be a hopeful observer of the signs of the times, however, or a foolish one, who does not fear that we are rushing headlong into a hideous war of classes."

"There is no escape from it, though, not under prevailing methods of distribution, unless we abandon large and increasing numbers of the working class to a fate from which every person in circumstances at all prosperous would shrink as from a scourge."

"Industrial conditions oblige us to be our brother's keeper. Let us redeem the obligation. But let us not allow its satisfactions to soothe us into tolerating the industrial conditions that necessitate his having a keeper."

"Doubtless, this social catastrophe can be averted. But, if the past is prophetic of the future, it can be averted only by intelligent readjustments of industrial distribution in the direction of social righteousness."

The abolition of land monopoly is Post's remedy. And he would secure this by a single tax upon land and the gradual extension of a policy of exempting all industrial products from taxation.

Miss Beulah E. Kennard spoke strongly on the laxity of parental control of girls, characterizing the dress of the period as less modest than since the days of Louis XVI.

"Young girls were once sheltered and restrained by family life," said Miss Kennard. "They had violent emotions, but no expression for them except in harmless forms of poetry or music or the explosive form of hysteria. The present freedom of girls from parental control and authority makes self-control and inner restraint necessary to their safety."

"They are sophisticated to some extent, but far less than their confident manner would indicate, and are too young to regulate their emotions. The continu-

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hair becomes thin by falling out. Her
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Absolutely Pure.
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ance of the race and its welfare, which
the main business of life, is being left
to the hands of careless children, with
any preparation or guidance whatsoever.
"Safeguarding of our dance halls and
places of amusement against the more
vicious dangers is well, but not enough.
Training must be given in the home,
developing moral earnestness, in
schools, giving safe channels for
through art and music, and social
vigorous games, folk dances and
emotional safety valves."

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Everything in Gent's, Ladies and
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Sunday Call, June 23

The biggest and most significant fact in the newspaper world is the increase of the Socialist press. It is growing at a tremendous rate, and it is giving force and directness to older, experienced newspaper writers, while it is developing newer writers to carry to completeness the work so well begun.

A Socialist Press Club was recently organized, and as a demonstration of what is already accomplished,

The Sunday Call

in its next issue will devote all its space to their work.

Here are some, among the telling things that will be given:

Steering Clear of Marx. By Ernest Poole.
Boston Saving Boston. By Horace Traubel.
The Risen Sun. By Paul Kennaday.
Carlyle and the Present Age. By James Henry Henle.

Ode to Socialism. By Harry Kemp.
The End of the Strike. From the Italian of Ada Negri.
The Governor-elect. By Hyman Strunsky.
The Vision of the Wash tub. By Joseph Gollomb.
The Conqueror. By Allan Updegraff.
Standing Room Only. By Jane Burr.
The Shrewdly Good. By Walter Lippmann.
The Coal Teamsters. By Eliot White.
Justice. By Joshua Wainhope.
Saviors. A play. By Edward Goodman.

And other articles by Vida D. Scudder, Louise Heald, Mrs. Erroll Dunbar.
Cartoons by Arthur Young, Lou Rogers, Mitchell Loeb, Herbert Johnson.

Then there will be a striking symposium on the question on

The Causes of Labor Unrest

in which there will be contributions from W. P. Hamilton, editor of the Wall Street Journal; Eugene V. Debs, John Kirby, Jr., Charles Edward Russell, Ralph M. Easley, Hutchins Haggood, Marcus M. Marks.

It will be a paper well worth circulating, for there is seldom any issue of any paper that will carry such splendid matter.

The price has been placed at \$3 a hundred, and orders should be sent in at once.

Substantial aid has been promised by the Press Club, and here is an opportunity to show possible readers what The Call can furnish. Send in your orders at once.

The SUNDAY CALL is not the hottest of papers. It is a steady, sane, and sane paper. It is an opportunity to show possible readers what The Call can furnish. Send in your orders at once.

WM. REYER, Editor

Desk 441, 100th St., New York

Special Socialist Press Club Edition

ENTHUSIASTIC THOUSANDS WITNESS LAUNCHING OF NATIONAL CAMPAIGN OF SOCIALIST PARTY AT CHICAGO

They Throng Cheer to the Echo Rousing Addresses by Presidential Candidate Eugene V. Debs and Vice Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel at Riverview Park—Giant Gathering a Significant Portent of Victories Which Await Only Political Party of the Working Class.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Enthusiasm supreme in the camp of the Socialist party in the launching of the national campaign of the Socialist party. The first gun was fired here yesterday at Riverview park at the annual Socialist picnic. Enthusiastic thousands listened to the mighty boom in the shape of rousing addresses by Presidential Candidate Eugene V. Debs and his running mate, Emil Seidel, former Mayor of Milwaukee.

Both speakers were in excellent form and their speeches were characteristically spirited and pertinent. The old truth that there are but two classes and one issue was reiterated with new and intensified fervor and was received with prolonged and rapturous applause from the giant throngs.

The appearance upon the platform of Eugene V. Debs was the signal for an outburst which spoke eloquently for the Socialist party in which Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel are held by the working class. It is doubtful if Riverview Park has ever resounded so mightily an ovation. Scarcely less enthusiastic and enthusiastic was the crowd greeting with which Seidel was cheered to the echo again and again. It was a significant portent of the grand victory which awaits the Socialist party in this momentous campaign.

Debs and Seidel are brimful of hope and optimism for the immediate prospects of the only working class party in this country. Both speak with unreserved enthusiasm of the results of the campaign for the Socialist party and their sentiments were emphatically echoed by "Campaign Manager Barnes and those who are co-operating with him in the management of the greatest campaign in the history of American politics.

Two Parties, One Issue.

Debs spoke as follows:

Friends, Comrades and Fellow Workers:

We are today entering upon a national campaign of the profoundest interest to the working class and the country. In this campaign there are but two parties and but one issue. There is no longer even the pretense of difference between the so-called Republican and Democratic parties. They are substantially one in what they stand for. They are opposed to each other on no question of principle but purely in a contest for the spoils of office.

To the workers of the country these two parties in name are "one in fact. They, or rather it, stand for capitalism, for the private ownership of the means of subsistence, for the exploitation of the workers, and for wage-slavery.

Both of these old capitalist class machines are going to pieces. Having outlived their time they have become corrupt and worse than useless and now present a spectacle of political degeneracy never before witnessed in this or any other country. Both are torn by dissension and rife with disintegration. The evolution of the forces underlying them is tearing them from their foundations and sweeping them to inevitable destruction.

We have before us in this city at this hour an exhibition of capitalist machine politics which lays bare the inner workings of the situation in the capitalist camp. Nothing that any politician has ever charged in the way of corruption is to be compared with what Taft and Roosevelt have exhibited and proved upon one another. They are both good Republicans. They are both good Democrats and they are all agreed that Socialism would be the ruin of the country.

Taft and Roosevelt, in the exploitation of their boasted individualism and their mad fight for official spoils, have been forced to expose the whole game of capitalist class politics and reveal themselves and the whole breed of capitalist politicians in their true role before the American people. They are all the mere puppets of the ruling class. They are literally bought, paid for and owned, body and soul, by the powers that are exploiting this nation and enslaving and robbing its toilers.

Wall Street Owns Old Parties.

The difference is there, judged by what they stand for, between Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette, Harmon, Wilson, Clark and Bryan?

Do they not all alike stand for the private ownership of industry and wage slavery of the working class?

What earthly difference can it make to the millions of workers whether the Republican or Democratic political machine of capitalism is in domination?

That these two parties differ in name only are one in fact is demonstrated beyond cavil whenever and wherever the Socialist party constitutes a menace to their monopoly. Milwaukee is a case in point and there are many others. Confronted by the Socialist these long pretended foes are forced to drop their masks and show their true faces.

The baseness, hypocrisy and corruption of these two political machines of Wall Street and the ruling class cannot be expressed in words. Their domination is taxed in contempt by their crimes. There is no depth of dishonor to which they have not descended—no depth of depravity to which they have not descended.

To the extent that they control the franchise is corrupted and the electorate debauched, and they succeed to power it is but to execute the will of the Wall Street machine which finance and control.

The police, the militia, the army, the courts and all the forces lodged in class government are freely at the service of the ruling class, especially in suppressing the Socialist party among the slaves of the mills and mines, and keep-

ing them safely in subjugation to their masters.

How can any intelligent, self-respecting wage worker give his support to either of these corrupt capitalist parties? The emblem of a capitalist party on a workingman is the badge of his ignorance, his servility and shame.

Marched in battle array against these corrupt capitalist parties is the young, virile, revolutionary Socialist party, the party of the awakening working class, whose red banners, inscribed with the inspiring shibboleth of class conscious solidarity, proclaim the coming triumph of international Socialism and the emancipation of the workers of the world.

Workers Against Shirkers.

Contrast these two political forces and the parties through which these forces find concrete expression? On the one side are the truths, the corporations, the banks, the railroads, the plutocrats, the politicians, the bribe givers, the ballot box stuffers, the repeaters, the parasites, retainers and job hunters of all descriptions, the corruption funds, the fifth, sixth and debauchery of ruling class politics; the press and pulpit and college, all wearing capitalist collars, and all in concert applauding its "patriotism" and glorifying its plundering and profligate regime.

On the other side are the workers and producers of the nation coming into consciousness of their interests and their power as a class, filled with the spirit of solidarity and thrilled with the new born power that throbs within them; scorning further affiliation with the parties that so long used them to their own degradation and looking trustfully to themselves and to each other for relief from oppression and emancipation from the power which has so long enslaved them. Honest toil, useful labor, against industrial robbery and political rotteness!

These are the two forces which are arrayed against each other in deadly and uncompromising hostility in the present campaign.

We are not here to play the filthy game of capitalist politics. There is the same relative difference between capitalist class politics and working class politics that there is between capitalism and Socialism.

Capitalism, having its foundation in the slavery and exploitation of the masses, can only rule by corrupt means and its politics are essentially the reflex of its lower and debasing economic character.

The Socialist party as the party of the working class stands squarely upon its principles in making its appeal to the workers of the nation. It is not begging for votes, nor asking votes, nor bargaining for votes. It is not in the vote market. It wants votes, but only of those who want it—those who recognize it as their party and come to it of their own free will.

If as the Socialist candidate for President I were seeking office and the spoils of office, I would be a traitor to the Socialist party and a disgrace to the working class.

To be sure we want all the votes we can get and all that are coming to us, but only as a means of developing the political power of the working class in the struggle for industrial freedom, and not that we may revel in the spoils of office.

Organized in Every State.

The workers have never yet developed or made use of their political power. They have played the game of their masters for the benefit of the master class and the ruin of them, disgraced with their own blind and stupid performance, are encouraging politics and refusing to see any difference between the capitalist parties financed by the ruling class to perpetuate class rule and the Socialist party organized and financed by the workers themselves as a means of wresting the control of government and of industry from the capitalists and making the working class the ruling class of the nation and the world.

The Socialist party enters the campaign under conditions that could scarcely be more favorable to the cause it represents. For the first time every State in the Union is now organized and represented in the national party, and every State will have a full ticket in the field; and for the first time the Socialists of the United States have a party which takes its rightful place in the great revolutionary working class movement of the world.

Four years ago with a membership of 40,000 we succeeded in polling nearly half a million votes; this year when the campaign is fairly opened we shall have 150,000 dues paying members and an organization in all regards incalculably superior to that we had in the last campaign.

We are united, militant, aggressive, enthusiastic as never before. From the Eastern coast to the Pacific shore and from the Canadian line to the Mexican gulf the red banner of the proletarian revolution floats unchallenged and the exultant shouts of labor are borne on all the breezes.

There is but one issue that appeals to this conquering army—the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. To be sure this cannot be achieved in a day, and in the meantime the party enforces to the extent of its power its immediate demands and presses steadily onward toward the goal. It has its constructive program by means of which it develops its power and its capacity, step by step, and advances upon every bit of vantage that offers and strengthens its position, but never for a moment mistaking reform for revolution and never losing sight of the ultimate goal.

Socialist and Capitalist Reform.

Socialist reform must not be confounded with so-called capitalist reform. The latter is shrewdly designed to buttress capitalism; the former to overthrow it. Socialist reform vitalizes and promotes the social revolution.

The national convention of the Socialist party recently held at Indianapolis was in all respects the greatest gathering of representatives of

socialists ever held in the United States. The delegates there assembled demonstrated their capacity to deal efficiently with all the vital problems which confront the party. The convention was permeated in every fiber with the class conscious, revolutionary spirit and was thoroughly representative of the working class. Every question that came before that body was considered and disposed of in accordance with the principles and program of the international movement and on the basis of its relation to and effect upon the working class.

The platform adopted by the convention is a clear and cogent enunciation of the party's principles and a frank and forceful statement of the party's mission. This platform embodies labor's indictment of the capitalist system and demands the abolition of that system. It proclaims the identity of interests of all workers and appeals to them in plain tones to unite for their emancipation. It points out the class struggle and emphasizes the need of the economic and political unity of the workers to wage that struggle to a successful issue. It declares relentless war upon the entire capitalist regime in the name of the rising working class and demands in uncompromising terms the overthrow of wage slavery and the inauguration of industrial democracy.

In this platform of the Socialist party the historic development of society is clearly stated and the facts made manifest that the time has come for the workers of the world to shake off their oppressors and exploiters, put an end to their age-long servitude, and make themselves the masters of the world.

To this end the Socialist party has been organized, to this end it is bending all its energies and taxing all its resources; to this end it makes its appeal to the workers and their sympathizers throughout the nation.

Condemns San Diego.

In the name of the workers the Socialist party condemns the capitalist system. In the name of freedom it condemns wage slavery. In the name of modern industry it condemns idleness and famine. In the name of peace it condemns war. In the name of civilization it condemns the murder of little children. In the name of enlightenment it condemns ignorance and superstition. In the name of the future it arraigns the past at the bar of the present, and in the name of humanity it demands social justice for every man, woman and child.

The Socialist party knows neither color, creed, sex nor race. It knows no alien, among the oppressed and downtrodden. It is first and last the party of the workers, regardless of their nationality, proclaiming their interests, voicing their aspirations and fighting their battles.

It lifts not where the slaves of the earth lift their bowed bodies from the dust and seek to shake off their fetters, or lighten the burden that oppresses them, the Socialist party is pledged to encourage and support them to the full extent of its power. It matters not to what union they belong, or if they belong to any union, the Socialist party which sprang from their struggles, their prison and their aspirations, is with them through good and evil report, in trial and defeat, until at last victory is inscribed upon their banner.

Whether it be in the textile mills of Lawrence and other mills of New England, where men, women and children are ground into dividends to gorge a heartless, mill-owning plutocracy; or whether it be in the lumber and railroad camps of the far Northwest, where men are herded like cattle and insulted, beaten and deported for peacefully asserting the legal right to organize; or in the conflict with the civilized savages of San Diego, where men who dare be known as members of the Industrial Workers of the World are kidnapped, tortured and murdered in cold blood in the name of law and order; or in the City of Chicago, where that organ of capitalism, the Newspaper Trust, is bent upon crushing and exterminating the Pressmen's Union; or along the Harriman lines of railroad, where the slaves of the shops have been driven to the alternative of striking or sacrificing the last vestige of their manhood and self-respect, in all these battles of the workers against their capitalist oppressors, the Socialist party has the most vital concern and is freely pledged to render them all the assistance in its power.

Etter and Giovanni Innocent.

These are the battles of the workers in the war of the classes and the battles of the workers, wherever and however fought, are always and everywhere the battles of the Socialist party.

When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were seized by the brutal mine owners of the Western States and their prostitute press consigned to the gallows, the Socialist party lost not an hour in going to the rescue and but for its prompt and vigorous action and the resolute protest of its press, another monstrous crime against the working class would have blackened the pages of American history.

In the unceasing struggle of the workers with their exploiters the truly loyal leaders are always marked for persecution. Joseph Etter and Arturo Giovanni would not now be in jail awaiting trial for murder had they betrayed the slaves of the Lawrence mills. They were staunch and true; their leadership made for industrial unity and victory, and for this reason alone the enraged and defeated mill owners are now bent upon sending them to the electric chair.

Those fellow workers of ours who are now on trial in the order are not so white as the guilty of the crime with which they are charged nor so innocent. The man who committed the murder was a policeman, an officer of the law; the victim of the crime was, as usual, a striker—a wage slave, a poor working girl. Etter and Giovanni were two miles from the scene at the time, and when the news

came to them they broke into tears, and these two workmen, who would have protected that poor girl's life with their own, are now to be tried for her murder.

Was ever anything in all the annals of heartless persecution more monstrous than this? Have the mill owners gone stark mad? Have they in their brutal rage become stone blind? Whatever the answer may be, it is certain that the Socialist party and organized labor in general will never forget the two innocent workers murdered in cold blood, nor will their agitation and protest cease until they have been given their freedom.

In the great campaign now opening, the people, especially the toilers and producers, will be far more receptive to the truths of Socialism than ever before.

There Must Be a Change.

Since the last national campaign they have had four years more of capitalism, of political corruption, of industrial stagnation, of low wages and high prices, and many, very many of them have come to realize that these conditions are inherent in the capitalist system and that it is vain and futile to hope for relief through the political parties of that system. These people have had their eyes opened in spite of themselves. They have been made to see that the present system means to them and to their children, and they have been forced to turn against it by the sheer instinct of self-preservation.

They look abroad and they see this fair land being rapidly converted into the private preserves of plutocracy as brutal and defiant as any privileged class that ever ruled in a foreign despotism. They see machinery and misery go hand in hand, they see thousands idle and poverty stricken all about them, while a few are glutted with luxury; they see troops of child slaves ground into luxuries for the rich while their fathers have become a drug on the labor market; they see parasites in palaces and automobiles and honest workers in hovels or tramping the ties; they see the politics of the ruling corporations dripping with corruption and putridity; they see vice and crime rampant, prostitution eating like a cancer, and insanity and disease sapping mental and physical powers of the body; and involuntarily they cry out in horror and protest, this is enough. There must be a change, and they turn their loathing and disgust from the Republican and Democratic parties under whose joint and several administrations these appalling conditions have been brought upon the country.

The message of Socialism, which a few years ago was spurned by these people, falls today upon eager ears and receptive minds. Their prejudice has melted away. They are now prepared to cast their fortunes with the only political party that proposes a change of system and the only party that has a right to appeal to the intelligence of the people.

The political beginning of the Socialist party in this country is now distinctly recognized in its most important instances. A single Congressman has been sufficient to arouse the whole nation to the vital issues of Socialism, which confronts it. Victor L. Berger as the first and until now the only representative of labor, has had the power, single handed and alone, to compel the respectful consideration of the American Congress, for the first time in its history, of the rights and interests of the working class.

S. P. Party of the People.

To be sure, the capitalists do not relish this, and they have consolidated Republican and Democratic forces in Berger's district to defeat him, but the rising tide of Socialism will overwhelm them both and not only triumphantly re-elect Berger, but a score of others to make the next Congress resound with the demands of the working class.

Now is the time for the workers of this nation to develop and assert their political as well as their economic power, to demonstrate their unity and solidarity.

Back up the economic victory at Lawrence with an overwhelming victory at the ballot box! Sweep the millions of the mill owners from power and fill every office from the ranks of the workers! Deliver a crushing rebuke to the hiring officials of San Diego by a united vote of the workers that will rescue the city from the rule of the degenerates and place it forever under a working class administration!

The Socialist party is the only party of the people, the only party opposed to the rule of the plutocracy, the only truly democratic party in the world.

It is the only party in which women have equal rights with men, the only party which denies membership to a man who refuses to recognize woman as his political equal, the only party that is pledged to strike the fetters of economic and political slavery from womanhood and pave the way for a race of free women.

The Socialist party is the only party that stands a living protest against the monstrous crime of child labor. It is the only party whose triumph will sound once and forever the knell of child slavery.

There is no hope under the present decaying system. The worker who votes the Republican or Democratic ticket does nothing but throw away his vote. He is a deserter of his class and his own worst enemy, though he may be in blissful ignorance of the fact that he is false to himself and his fellow workers, and that sooner or later he must reap what he has sown.

Plea for Revolutionary Unionism.

The latest census reports, covering the year 1909, show that 4,615,646 workers in manufacturing in the United States were paid an average wage of \$119 for the year, an increase of not quite 9 per cent in five years, and an increase of 21 per cent in ten years, but the average cost of living increased more than 40 per cent during the same time, so that

in point of fact the wages of these workers have been and are being steadily reduced in the progressive development of production under the capitalist system, and this, in spite of all the resistance that has been or can be brought to bear by the federated craft unions. Here we are brought face to face with the imperative need of the revolutionary industrial union, embracing all the workers and fighting every battle for increased wages, fewer hours and better conditions with a solid and united front, while at the same time presenting steadily forward in harmonious co-operation and under the restraints of self-discipline, developing the latent abilities of the workers, increasing their knowledge, and fitting them for the mastery and control of industry when the victorious hosts of labor conquer the public powers and transfer the title deeds of the mines and mills and factories from the idle plutocrats to the industrial workers to be operated for the common good.

If the prying trades were organized on the basis of industrial unionism, the spectacle of local unions of the same crafts pitted against each other to their mutual destruction would not be presented to us in the city of Chicago, and the capitalist newspaper trust would not now have its heel upon the neck of the union pressman. For this lamentable state of affairs the craft union and William Randolph Hearst, its chief patron and promoter, are entirely responsible.

The Socialist party presents the farm workers as well as the industrial workers with a platform and program which must appeal to their intelligence and command their support. It points out to them clearly why their situation is hopeless under capitalism, how they are robbed and exploited, and why they are bound to make common cause with the industrial workers in the mills and factories of the cities, along the railways, and in the mines in the struggle for emancipation.

Socialism is Inevitable.

The education, organization and co-operation of the workers, the entire body of them, is the conscious aim and the self-imposed task of the Socialist party. Persistently, unceasingly and enthusiastically this great work is being accomplished. It is the working class coming into consciousness of itself, and no power on earth can prevail against it in the hour of its complete awakening.

The laws of evolution have decreed the downfall of the capitalist system. The handwriting is upon the wall in letters of fire. The trusts are transforming industry and next will come the transformation of the trusts by the people. Socialism is inevitable. Capitalism is breaking down and the new order evolving from it is clearly the Socialist Commonwealth.

The present evolution can only culminate in industrial and social democracy, and in alliance therewith and preparing the way for the peaceful reception of the new order is the Socialist movement, arousing the workers and educating and fitting them to take possession of their own when at last the struggle of the centuries has been crowned with triumph.

In the coming social order based upon the social ownership of the means of life and the production of wealth for the use of all instead of the private profit of the few, for which the Socialist party stands in this and every other campaign, peace will abound in the land. The brute struggle for existence will have ended, and the millions of exploited poor will be rescued from the skeleton clutches of poverty and famine. Prostitution and the white slave traffic, fostered and protected under the old order, will be a horror of the past.

The social conscience and the social spirit will prevail. Society will have a new birth and the race a new destiny. There will be work for all, leisure for all and the joys of life for all.

Competition there will be, not in the struggle for existence, but to excel in good work and in social service. Every child will then have an equal chance to rise to its full stature and achieve success in life.

Socialism Grandest Shibboleth.

These are the ideals of the Socialist party and to these ideals it has consecrated all its energies and all its powers. The members of the Socialist party are the party and their collective will is the supreme law. The Socialist party is organized and ruled from the bottom up. There is no boss and there never can be unless the party deserts its principles and ceases to be a Socialist party.

The party is supported by a dues-paying membership. It is the only political party that is so supported. Each member has only an equal voice, but is urged to take an active part in all the party councils. Each local meeting place is an educational center. The party relies wholly upon the power of education, knowledge and votes, and it makes no canvasses in the red light districts.

The press of the party is its most vital factor in its educational propaganda, and the workers are everywhere being aroused to the necessity of building up a working class press to champion their cause and to discuss current issues from their point of view for the enlightenment of the masses.

Comrades and friends, the campaign before us gives us our supreme opportunity to reach the American people. They have but to know the true meaning of Socialism to accept its philosophy and the true meaning of the Socialist party to give it their support. Let us all unite as we never have before to place the issue of Socialism squarely before the masses. For years they have been deceived, misled and betrayed, and they are now hungering for the true gospel of relief and the true message of emancipation.

This is our year in the United States! Socialism is in the very air we breathe. It is the grandest shibboleth that ever inspired men and women to action in this world. In the horizon of labor it shines as a new-born sun, and it is the hope of all humanity.

Onward, comrades, onward in the struggle, until triumphant Socialism proclaims an emancipated race and a new world!

Republican Party Nears Its End.

(By United Press.)

CHICAGO, June 17.—The death knell of the Republican party will be sounded tomorrow and Socialism will be swept into control on November 7.

That was the way Eugene V. Debs, Socialist aspirant for Presidential honor, sized up the outlook to a United Press reporter today.

"The present situation," he declared, "is exactly the same as it was in 1860, when the Whig party disappeared and the Democratic party took up. It was then that the Republican party was born, and it swept the country this time in the face of the Whig party."

"The Socialist party," he said, "is a

reactionary, they, too, will split. The Socialists will then march across the country with seven leagues boots.

"Roosevelt and Taft are doing some excellent campaigning for me. They are telling the truth about each other and are verifying what the Socialists have been saying about them and their kind for a long time.

"Roosevelt never had a principle. He will subscribe to anything to get into office. He has the air of a braggart and a loafer.

"He compares himself to Lincoln! Think of Lincoln saying: 'We'll slog them through the ropes.' Roosevelt is a madman.

"If by some turn of fate the people of the United States would become anarchists by a large majority, Roosevelt would become a rampant anarchist. Roosevelt is called Socialistic. I resent the imputation. We would not take him into the Socialist party.

"I admire Bryan personally. He is a clean character and a gentleman. He has never besmeared the office to which he has aspired. But he is wrong politically. He would smash the trusts, and that would be going back to the days of the hand tool and the canal boat."

TO SWAMP NATION WITH LITERATURE

Campaign Manager Barnes Plans to Distribute Millions of Pieces.

(By National Socialist Press.)

CHICAGO, June 17.—Plans for the distribution of 37,000,000 pieces of literature by 800 volunteer distributors over the nation is one of the matters that National Campaign Manager Barnes has put before the National Campaign Committee in session here.

Barnes is enthusiastic in outlining his ideas on this subject and hopes to make it one of the big features of the Socialist Presidential struggle.

"My idea is to send out a call for 800 volunteer literature distributors," says Barnes, "who can afford to take a vacation of from ten weeks to three months. The Campaign Committee will guarantee them only enough to meet their expenses from day to day.

"Two of these distributors would be assigned to each Congressional district to distribute campaign literature and Socialist literature. From the latter orders for literature should arise, the same being credited to the respective districts, from the profits of which our distributors should receive an additional compensation.

"I have figured that at least 37,000,000 pieces of literature can thus be distributed."

The interest that is being taken in the Socialist campaign and in the recent convention at Indianapolis is shown in the number of requests that are already being received by Barnes relative to the past vote of the Socialist party, the party platform and the manner in which it carries on its work.

These requests for information come from colleges and universities throughout the land, from magazines and newspapers. This would indicate that the various avenues of publicity and education are determined to keep in close touch with the activity of the Socialist movement, especially the work of the Socialist party in this year's campaign.

Barnes has also placed before the joint meeting of the Campaign Committee and the National Executive Committee the following suggestions:

(1) One grand meeting day on which every one of the 5,000 Socialist locals in the United States will hold a meeting. This means that at least 200,000 people will hear the message of Socialism on that day.

(2) A one day's wage fund, to which every workingman will be asked to contribute his wages for one day, or to collect an amount equivalent to that. By this means the campaign manager expects to raise the sum of \$200,000.

The placing of one automobile carrying three women speakers in each of the five States in which woman

suffrage comes before the voters, and the distribution of literature on the question was also requested.

One of the big features of the campaign will be the use of stereopticon and moving pictures. Some excellent sets of pictures have been secured by a number of lecturers throughout the nation depicting the struggle of the working class and the luxuries of the capitalist class. It is thought by Campaign Manager Barnes that this will impress the lesson of Socialism strongly upon the minds of the workers.

Gordon Nye, managing editor of the Milwaukee Leader, placed plans for the National Labor Syndicate before the committee. This is looked upon as one of the greatest forward steps in the history of American labor. It is a number of the best Socialist newspaper men and cartoonists in the country, including such men as Arthur Young, John Sloan, Rhoads and Nye, himself.

According to Nye's plan, they will furnish cartoons and plates with articles on the Socialist and labor movement to any Socialist paper in the country at cost. The matter was referred to a subcommittee consisting of John Spargo, William D. Haywood, J. Mahlon Barnes and Gordon Nye to determine the best plan possible to carry on this work.

The committee decided to put out 37,000,000 sixteen-page pamphlets which are to be given to the locals free or below cost. There are to be four different pamphlets put out appealing to the workers in the different walks of life. It is thought that with the 140,000 members of the Socialist party at work distributing these, very few voters will be missed.

Greetings were sent from the Executive and Campaign committees to the State convention of the Wisconsin Socialists which is now in session at Milwaukee. Carl D. Thompson, former City Clerk of Milwaukee, bore the message.

That the foreign sections in the Socialist party may soon be increased in number was brought out in a statement made after the meeting and received by the National Executive Committee.

Ludwig Lore, of the New York Volkszeitung, notified the committee that the German Socialist Agitation Committee of New York State was planning the organization of a German national federation.

Three hundred dollars was appropriated by the committee and placed in the hands of National Secretary John M. Work to aid in the organization of a French national Socialist organization. This action was taken after an explanation by Edward Russell, of California, had shown the rich field for the Socialist propaganda that was to be found among the French and French Canadians of the United States.

The committee decided to issue leaflets as follows: "The Strike and You," by E. P. Clark, "The Digger in the Earth," by Clyde J. Wright. It was ordered that a pamphlet, "Labor, Awake!" be referred back to Robert Hunter, the writer, for revision, and that the editorial subcommittee of the National Executive Committee edit "The Farmer," a booklet by Clyde J. Wright, before it is published.

A charter was granted to the South Carolina Socialist party. This leaves Delaware as the only unorganized State and this will join the other States before many more months.

The plea from Oakland, Cal., for financial aid in the recent election now pending in that part of California was referred to the California State organization.

John Spargo, Caroline A. Love, Otto F. Bruns, Carl D. Thompson and William D. Haywood were selected as a committee to edit 250 proposed stereopticon slides to be used in promoting the propaganda of Socialism.

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The New

OIL TRUST CHOSE HEAD FOR RIVAL CO.

Giant Corporation One Solid Organism in Spite of "Dissolution."

The daily meetings at 26 Broadway at which John D. Rockefeller, John D. Archbold and other big men of Standard Oil used to preside for years before the government dissolved the big New Jersey corporation, are still being held. This was brought out yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Henry Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which the Standard is fighting to control, at the afternoon session of the examination before Abraham L. Jacobs, the commissioner appointed to take testimony for the benefit of the courts of Missouri.

Untermyer's efforts were directed principally toward showing that the management of the Standard Oil and its subsidiaries has not changed since the company was dissolved by decree of the court, and he said after the examination was over yesterday afternoon that he was perfectly satisfied with the testimony of the two witnesses who had been questioned during the day.

"They both did beautifully," Untermyer said. The witnesses who sat before Commissioner Jacobs in Untermyer's office at 37 Wall street, were Robert M. Stewart, formerly counsel for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, whom it was intended to make president of the Waters-Pierce Company in place of Henry Clay Pierce, and James A. Moffett, formerly vice president of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, and president of twelve subsidiary companies.

Stewart's testimony took up nearly the whole day, and he told how he came to be offered the presidency of the Waters-Pierce Company in place of Henry Clay Pierce. Moffett testified that he had become president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in 1890, but came from Chicago to New York in 1901 to assume the presidency of twelve subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil of New Jersey. He still supervised the affairs of the Indiana company, he said, from his office at 26 Broadway.

"When the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company took place you all got together and agreed on the officers and directors of the subsidiary companies, didn't you?" Untermyer asked Moffett.

"I suggested some names as representing the old Standard Oil of New Jersey, and as president of twelve subsidiary companies," answered Moffett, "but whom do you mean by you?"

"I mean the officers and directors of the old Standard Oil Company," said Untermyer.

"Well, there were about nine former officers and directors who met and discussed names for directors and officers of the subsidiary companies," Moffett answered. Some of them were

Alfred C. Bedford, Henry C. Folger, John D. Archbold, Charles E. Pratt, Walter Jennings and myself. Rockefeller never came to the meetings. Robert M. Stewart, who was the only witness in the morning and nearly all the afternoon, caused some commotion among his examiners by frequently asserting what he termed "his right" to explain his reasons for giving certain answers. He objected to questions on the ground that it was "childish" and the commission ruled that he must give his answer in a direct form.

"Where do you live?" Untermyer asked Stewart. "Well, that's a little problematical," said Stewart. "Select any place you please," suggested counsel. Stewart said he had gone to St. Louis in February, expecting to make his home there; he had formerly lived in Chicago. His going to St. Louis appeared to impress counsel as significant in view of the witness' subsequent testimony in regard to his prospective presidency of the Waters-Pierce company.

Stewart said he had first become interested in the Standard Oil Company in December, 1911, when happening to be in New York on private business he was approached by Moffett, who told him that the Standard Oil Company wanted a president for its subsidiary, the Waters-Pierce company. The witness said Moffett had told him the salary of the president of the Waters-Pierce Company was \$25,000, but it was not that amount, he said, that had persuaded him to accept Moffett's offer—he was lured to the company of its overburdening indebtedness.

Untermyer questioned Stewart in regard to his fitness for the position of president of the oil company. The witness admitted that he had not had a great deal of business experience outside his law practice, but said that he had taken a carload of cattle to Chicago every year for five years and had sold them himself. He said he should put in a bill for his services in connection with the election of the president to the committee of stockholders of the Waters-Pierce Company. He had expended \$2,000 of his own money, he said, in conducting the case. He had also bought a share in a fraction of the Waters-Pierce Company stock for \$500 in order to qualify as a director at least thirty days before the election.

The hearing will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock at Untermyer's office.

BUNKER HILL REMEMBERED. BOSTON, June 17.—A thunderous salute of twenty-one guns from the battery at the Charlestown Navy Yard at sunrise today started the 137th anniversary celebration of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. As the last echo died away, thousands of flags and pennants fluttered from the battlements Florida, Utah, North Dakota and Delaware, and from masts of other vessels in Boston Harbor. Parades, dry and night fireworks, and public speaking featured Charlestown's "greatest celebration," not excepting even the Fourth of July.

NAME PROHIBITION DELEGATES. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 17.—More than 1,000 delegates and as many alternates have already been named to represent various States in the Prohibition National Convention here on July 10, 11 and 12.

SUGAR TRUST'S METHODS REVEALED

Havemeyer's Tactics in Buying Out Competitors Laid Bare in Federal Court Inquiry.

Thomas R. Cutler, a former Mormon bishop of Lehigh, Utah, and now vice president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, was again a witness yesterday at the sugar inquiry in the Federal Building. Cutler told how it came about that H. O. Havemeyer bought an interest in the Utah Sugar Company which was one of the original sugar concerns in Utah subsequently consolidated into the present Utah-Idaho Company.

In 1901, he said, he spent some time in New York trying to sell bonds of his company, with the idea of raising additional capital to extend the best sugar industry in Utah. He was not successful in selling, and attributed his failure to the reluctance of capitalists to invest in a business which was so little known at the time. In the fall of that year, however, Wallace P. Willett, of Willett & Gray, of New York, went to Salt Lake City and saw Cutler, telling him that he had a party who might buy some of the Utah company's stock. Negotiations went on until November, 1901, but it was not until the last day in Salt Lake City, said Cutler, that Willett told him he represented H. O. Havemeyer.

This disclosure impelled Cutler to come to New York and see Havemeyer, but the latter instead of wanting to purchase stock offered to employ Cutler as his representative to buy up promising sites in the West for sugar plants. The witness said he declined the offer, whereupon Havemeyer consented to consider a purchase of Utah company stock. This he finally did in the spring of 1902 to the extent of 74,000 shares at \$18 a share, but not until after he had sent out an expert to make a thorough examination of the property.

Cutler will continue his testimony today. More than 1,500 letters produced from the files of the six original Colorado companies which were formed into the Great Western Sugar Company of New Jersey, on the subpoena from the government, were put into evidence at the hearing yesterday in the government's suit in equity to cause the dissolution of the Sugar Trust, before Special Examiner William B. Brice, at the Federal Building in Manhattan. The letters are chiefly from or to H. O. Havemeyer, C. R. Heike, Dr. Samuel C. Hooker and W. B. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company.

SPECULATORS TO WORKHOUSE. Judge Swann Refuses to Free Sidewalk Ticket Hawkers.

Judge Swann in the Court of General Sessions yesterday affirmed the conviction of three men arrested as ticket speculators who had been convicted and who had been sentenced to three days each in the workhouse. "It is common knowledge," Judge Swann wrote in his opinion, "that the ticket speculators who were formerly to be found near almost every ticket office at the theater hour had become very aggressive and sometimes not only a nuisance but a pest. The City Magistrate evidently had knowledge of these conditions and I will not interfere with his determination." The three defendants were Joseph Rosenthal, Morris Blanger and Louis Wilson.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE. LOS ANGELES, June 17.—Three men were killed and more than a dozen injured by the premature explosion of six pounds of dynamite at the Clearwater tunnel of the Los Angeles aqueduct, near Saugus, thirty-three miles north of Los Angeles, yesterday.

SUMMER RESORTS. Mt. Airy House & J. MINKLER, Proprietor. Saugerties, N. Y.

High elevation, overlooking Hudson River Valley for 100 miles. Finest scenery in the world. Comfortable airy rooms. Excellent table. Reference: Karl Heidemann, New York City.

Summer Boarders WANTED—Farm house with all modern improvements, high location, beautiful scenery, bathing, fishing, etc. Sewler, Lake Mohogan, Westchester Co.

UNION LABELS. The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the label. Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

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

SPORTS

TWO KENNEDYS WIN; BEECHER BEATS CROSS

By JOHN J. HAAS.

In one of the fastest fights seen between heavyweights in a long while hereabouts, Tom Kennedy, the State ex-amateur champion, outpointed Jim Stewart, of Brooklyn, in the main bout at Madison Square Garden. As Johnny Coulton, the American bantam champion remarked: "It was a tough battle—one of the best I ever saw between big men, but in my humble opinion, Kennedy is entitled to the honor for his all-around work—on the scientific side, as well as on his better and cleaner hitting ability. I think on the form he showed tonight, that he'd give any of the other heavyweights the fight of their lives."

And the sturdy little fellow's words were just the opinions held by many other unbiased experts, for Kennedy put up a brilliant exhibition in spite of much rough tactics pursued by the Brooklynite, who, upon finding himself outclassed, resorted to foul methods as the bout progressed. This helped him little, for Kennedy jabbed his left into the face so often that at times Stewart was sent floundering around the ring almost blinded by these blows.

Both men suffered cut eyes during the fray. Stewart obtained his bruised optic during the second round, while Kennedy had his right eye opened in the sixth session, during which round both had the blood coming down their faces in streams. Only one knockdown was scored in spite of the hard punching on both sides. That was gained by Kennedy in the second round through a stiff left hook.

The crowd, which numbered over 7,000, witnessed other good scraps previous to the main bout. In a ten-round skirmish Willie Beecher, of the East Side, evened up the score with Phil Cross by beating him by a fair margin in a scorching warfare in which both lads fought like tigers. Beecher was too clever for his aggressive rival and also placed his punches to better advantage. While Cross put on a fine spurt toward the end, Beecher's lead was too big to overcome at this late stage.

Steve Kennedy, of Massachusetts, stopped Joe Daw, of this city, in the sixth stanza of a scheduled ten-round local boy, who took a terrible beating gamely to the finish. Babe Davis shaded Harlem Tommy Hopkins in six rounds, while Fred McKay, a tall elephantine wrestler-fighter, halted Dutch Zimmer in the third round in preliminary contests.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League. At Boston—First Game—R. H. E. Cincinnati..... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 8 1 Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—4 8 0 Batteries—Humphries and McLean; Perdue and Kling.

American League. At Chicago—R. H. E. Boston..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1—4 12 1 Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 6 1 Batteries—Hall and Cady; Walsh and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: National League, Won, Lost, P.C. New York..... 38 10 .792 Pittsburgh..... 27 21 .563 Cincinnati..... 30 24 .556 Chicago..... 26 21 .553 Philadelphia..... 20 24 .455 St. Louis..... 23 32 .418 Brooklyn..... 17 30 .362 Boston..... 17 36 .321

YANKS GET NEW OUTFIELDER.

BOSTON, June 17.—The New York Highlanders have purchased Patrick Maloney, the fast Brockton outfielder, Kauff, of Rochester, coming here in the trade. Maloney is a good hitter and fielder. New York is also after young Malcolm Barry, a local boy who has been playing phenomenal ball this season. It is his first year in the big leagues and he has hit close to .400. He has made but one error, playing first base in the thirty-one games this season and struck out but once.

UNJUSTLY PUNISHED, HE PREYED UPON SOCIETY

Bert Curtis, the burglar, whose loot to the amount of \$20,000 was found in a safe deposit vault in the Colonial Trust Company of this borough, was yesterday sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing by County Judge Dike, in Brooklyn.

"I have been making the world pay me," said Curtis when he was asked why he had become a burglar. "When I was a boy I was unjustly convicted of a crime. I was convicted for something I did not do. Since then I have been making the world work for me."

"After you get out from this term," said Judge Dike, "I shall see that you are watched, and if you do not reform, a charge of being a habitual criminal will be brought against you."

Curtis, against whom there were many charges, knew that it was no use to fight, so he pleaded guilty to one charge of burglary in the second degree as a second offense. This was the robbery of the home of Ferdinand Reuben, a wine merchant, of 572 1st street, from which he took \$4,000 worth of valuables.

AGED WOMAN MEETS DEATH IN FLAMES

Mrs. Theresa Krue, 72 years old, of 496 Eighteenth avenue, Newark, was fatally burned while alone in her home early last night.

She attempted to light a fire in the kitchen range to prepare the evening meal, and her dress became ignited. As the flames enveloped her, the aged woman swooned and was found on the floor by neighbors who were attracted by her outcry as she realized her danger.

GIANTS BEAT PIRATES

Marquard Wins His Fourteenth Straight Victory—McGraw's Men Win by Bunching Hits.

Marquard was hit harder than O'Toole yesterday, but the Giants bunched their hits in the eleventh and pulled the game out of the fire. Murray, Becker and Herzog did the bunching. The Pirates threw three runs away by poor work on the bases. The biggest Monday-crowd of the year was present—30,000. Marquard has won fourteen straight. The score:

Table with columns: AB, R, H, O, A, E. Pittsburgh..... 37 4 11*21 18 1 New York..... 34 5 8 33 18 2

First base on error—Pittsburgh. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 6, New York 5. First base on balls—O'Toole 4, off Marquard 3. Struck out—By O'Toole 1, by Marquard 4. Three-base hits—Wagner, Wilson, O'Toole, Becker. Two-base hits—Byrne, O'Toole, Devore. Sacrifice hits—Cary, Kelly, Wagner and McCarthy; Miller, unassisted; Fletcher, Doyle and Snodgrass; Herzog, Doyle and Flutcher, as pitcher. Riggers and Fineran. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes.

BROOKLYNS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS CARDS, 3 TO 1

A thunderstorm came to the rescue of the Brooklyn yesterday and enabled them to clinch their third straight victory over the St. Louis Cardinals at Washington Park. When the rain began to fall in torrents, seven and one-half innings had been finished with the score 3 to 1 in favor of the Dodgers. When the sun came out thirty minutes later, the field was a sea of mud, and Umpire Brennan called the game.

The Brooklyn played fast ball behind Klinging, their sturdy left hander, who is coming rapidly to the front rank just now. Although he gave half a dozen bases on balls, Klinging was as steady as a rock when men were on bases, ten of them being left. He used a punning drop ball and wasn't afraid to take chances with the Cardinals' best hitters. Harmon, on the other hand, was touched up in the first three innings for as many runs, and was lucky to wriggle out of several predicaments later on. The score by innings:

Table with columns: R, H, E. St. Louis..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1 Brooklyn..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 10 1

ROLAND GARROS WINS AVIATION DERBY

ANGERS, June 17.—Roland Garros, the French aviator, won the grand prize of aviation today. The prize was given by the French Aero Club and was worth \$10,000. It is known as the Aviation Derby.

The distance covered was 692 miles and the aviator had to complete seven times a triangle from Angers to Cholet, from Cholet to Saumur, and Saumur to Angers.

Garros was the only one of the seven aviators who started in the race yesterday to complete the three legs, which he did in 7 hours and 56 minutes.

Twelve passengers were carried by the aviator in today's special race of 292 miles. Allard alone taking four on his machine.

Shortly after the start Allard's aeroplane broke down and fell to the ground from a low altitude. The mechanic sustained a broken leg, but the aviator and the other passengers were unharmed.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League. Pittsburgh at New York. St. Louis at Brooklyn. Cincinnati at Boston. Chicago at Philadelphia. American League. Philadelphia at Washington.

GIANTS CATCHER FINED \$5.

Arthur Wilson, the substitute catcher of the Giants, appeared in the Municipal Court yesterday to answer to a charge of speeding, made by Policeman Deegan. Wilson pleaded guilty and was fined \$5.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The stockholders of the Pythagoras Realty Co. held a special meeting of the stockholders of the company yesterday at 10 o'clock at the New York City Club, 200 West 57th street, New York City, for the purpose of electing a new board of directors.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

City, County and State of New York, ss: I, the undersigned, being a Justice of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the Board of Health, made by the Health Officer, dated June 17, 1912, in relation to the case of the above named person, who was found guilty and was fined \$5.

CALLAHAN

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

FEATHERWEIGHT STARS SHINE UPTOWN TONIGHT

McMahon brothers' bouts carded for tonight at the St. Nicholas Rink should draw favorable comment from local fans, and assure the promoters of a good house, because of the classiness of the performers in the scheduled three ten round contests of the evening.

All of them will be return matches, arranged because of the closeness with which the participants waged battle previously with the same opponents. The most important of all the bouts is the one between Charley White, the phenomenal Chicago featherweight, and Young Shugrue, who came Jersey candidate. White, who came here touted as a world beater after his defeats of Owen Moran and Johnny Dundee in up-State mills, received his initial trout here two weeks ago with Shugrue, who surprised the fans by holding his own with White in a bout that bristled with action. Heading the clamor of the followers of both boys for a return go, the club very wisely has matched them again.

Johnny Dundee, who defeated Young Wagner by a fair margin recently, will have the opportunity of repeating the same with interest in another tenround scrap preceding the above clash, while Paucy Hommey and Tommy Houck, of Philadelphia, will also strive for a clear victory in the opening combat.

AMERICAN PRINTERS BEAT OBSERVER TEAM

The American team proved what veterans could do against youngsters by defeating the Observer boys by the score of 18 to 5 at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. This victory makes the American tied with the World in the Printers' League, with \$600 per cent each. The score:

Table with columns: AB, R, H, O, A, E. American..... 40 18 19*23 10 4 Observer..... 30 5 8 33 18 2

Home runs—Smith, Golden. Three base hits—Farrell, G. Bund. Two base hits—Ward, Smith, Zimmerman (2), Ward. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Stolen bases—Golden (4), McGowan (3), W. Johnson (2), G. Bund, Eber, Farrell, Smith. Left on bases—American 4, Observer 4. First base on errors—American 2, Observer 2. Struck out—By O'Brien 4, by Garrick 2, by Corrigan 2, by Zimmerman 1. Base on balls—O'Brien 3, off Linehard 3, off Garrick 1, off Corrigan 3. Hit by pitcher—By Linehard 1, by Corrigan, 1. Wild pitch—Garrick. Passed ball—Healey. Balk—Garrick. Hits—Off Linehard, 7 in four innings; off Garrick, 5 in two innings; off Corrigan, 2 in one inning. Umpire—Marshall.

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Home for the Brokers' Labor Union. Owned and controlled by the Labor Association. Telephone 5261 Williams Street.

LABOR TEMPLE

Home for Meetings, Entertainment, etc. Telephone 1060 Third Street. Free Library open from 2 to 6 p.m.

LEGAL NOTICE

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. In re: The Estate of Henry Lippert, deceased. EDWARD J. CONSTRUCTION CO., Plaintiff, vs. The Estate of Henry Lippert, deceased, Defendant.

PHARMACEUTICALS

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY. George Oberdorfer, N. W. Cor Eighth Ave. and 120th Street.

PARKS AND HALLS

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DR. J. M. JAMES. SURGEON DENTIST. 628 Willis Ave., Cor. 142nd St., Bronx, N. Y.

Dr. Ph. Lewin. Telephone 6118 Prospect. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 185 SIXTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN. Office Hours 9 to 12 M. 1 to 6 P. M.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

OF THE DAY

Editor intended for publication in this department must be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publisher of matter telephoned in must be assured. All meetings are at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.
Branch 3—Pacific Hall, 209 East 10th St. The voting on the Local Party by-laws and on the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau constitution will be on the order of business. Also nominations for candidates for Congress and candidates for Assembly. Nominations for branch officers will also take place. Those having reservation tickets are requested to bring their tickets not later than 5 p.m. on Tuesday, June 19.
Branch 5 Executive and all standstill—360 West 125th street.
Branch 1—1363 Fulton avenue. Vote on constitutional amendments. Discussion on "Direct Action" vs. Political Action.
Branch 2—German Group—442 14th street.
Branch 3—Russian Branch—264 14th street.
Yorkville S. S. Club.
The Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Society meets this evening at 143 East 87th street. Very important. A motion will make an address.
State Executive Committee.
The State Executive Committee will meet tonight at 239 East 84th street.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.
Branch 1 and 17th A. D.—399 Clason street. Discussion on Article 2, section 6, of new constitution. Open air meeting changed to Thursday night.
Open Air Meetings.
Branch 1—Manhattan and Riverside avenues, August Claessens.
Branch 1—Rogers and 4th avenues, H. Rappaport and M. Rosenberg.
Branch 2—Knickerbocker avenue and Harman street, M. P. Fitzgibbon.
NOON.
Manhattan, Atlantic and Fourth avenues, James Savage and Hubert Harwood.
Manhattan, 17th and 18th streets, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
Manhattan, 3rd and 4th streets, B. J. ...
Manhattan, 1st and 2nd streets, ...
Manhattan, 3rd and 4th streets, ...
Manhattan, 5th and 6th streets, ...
Manhattan, 7th and 8th streets, ...
Manhattan, 9th and 10th streets, ...
Manhattan, 11th and 12th streets, ...
Manhattan, 13th and 14th streets, ...
Manhattan, 15th and 16th streets, ...
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Manhattan, 85th and 86th streets, ...
Manhattan, 87th and 88th streets, ...
Manhattan, 89th and 90th streets, ...
Manhattan, 91st and 92nd streets, ...
Manhattan, 93rd and 94th streets, ...
Manhattan, 95th and 96th streets, ...
Manhattan, 97th and 98th streets, ...
Manhattan, 99th and 100th streets, ...

the offer was carried. It was decided that 25 cent books be sold for 15 cents, 15 cent books for 5 cents, and other books at the same rate as had been previously decided upon.
Letter was received from the Women's National Committee regarding the reorganization of the Progressive Woman, and requesting that we buy a share for \$10, receiving with it forty-one one-half yearly subscriptions. A motion was made to buy a share when we have sufficient funds. An amendment to request that the subscription cards be sent for and the money for bond forwarded when the subscriptions are sold, was carried.
Permission was granted Herman Getz to join Branch 3 of the 21st A. D., although living in the 6th A. D. The matter of bringing in a recommendation to the Central Committee regarding having applicants join branch in district where they reside was made a special order of business for the next meeting.
The recommendation of the organizer that we print 2,000 instruction blanks for naturalization, and 7,000 Brooklyn Socialists for July were concurred in. The request of the Socialist Benefit Society for a list of branches to send them tickets was granted.
The organizer reported that 950 excursion tickets had been sent to the branches and that the 23d A. D. Branch 2 had secured 150 tickets in addition to the tickets he had sent them.
The organizer was instructed to issue an appeal for funds, stating that unless \$500 was raised within two weeks, the campaign would be discontinued.
A motion to request the German Agitation Bureau that a collection be taken at the Legien meeting for the Central Committee was carried. The matter of the Legien meeting was referred to the Central Committee.
Twenty-seven applicants were admitted. Two applicants, one from the 21st A. D. Branch 1, and one from the 14th A. D. were referred to the next meeting, and the organizer instructed to write to the applicants requesting them to appear before the Executive Committee and state their reasons for joining branch not in district where they reside.
The organizer stated that 240 tickets and 140 25 cent subscription cards for the International Socialist Review were still on hand.
It was recommended to the Central Committee that 5,000 copies of the by-laws be printed, and that the organizer furnish the branches with a sufficient number of by-laws for each member and for new members as they are admitted, and charge the branch 5 cents for each extra copy of the by-laws.
LOUIS GOLD,
Secretary Local Kings.

NEW JERSEY.
Essex County Street Meetings.
Alex Scott, corner Broome street and Springfield avenue.
M. J. Durant, Sixteenth and Springfield avenues.
West Orange.
A regular business meeting will be held tonight at Annex Hall, Valley road and Harrison avenue. West Orange wants to hear from Orange, East Orange, Montclair, Bloomfield and Nutley to make arrangements for an outing or old-fashioned picnic.
The Socialists of West Orange opened the campaign of 1912 with two big meetings, the first with Alex Cairns, and last Friday with Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon. Both meetings were largely attended, many new members being added to the party each night. The speeches of both speakers have been highly praised by outsiders.
At the last business meeting of West Orange it was decided to place an organizer in each of the five wards, the chairman of which shall be the party organizer. Much good is expected, as the membership is increasing rapidly.
Union Hill.
The next meeting of Branch 3 will be held at the new headquarters, 420 Gardner street, Friday, June 21. This is also the semi-annual general meeting, and every member of the branch is earnestly urged to attend.
At the last meeting of the Central Committee, delegates of Branch 3 reported that the branch had secured a new headquarters at 420 Gardner

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183-187 EAST BROADWAY.
Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

street, and asked the aid of the Central Committee to get the necessary furniture. On motion it was decided to pay bills for chairs and tables, same to be considered as a loan to the branch. West Hoboken was voted \$250 to help cover the expenses of the Etor and Giovannitti protest meetings.

W. B. Killingbeck's Dates.
Speaking dates for W. B. Killingbeck have been arranged as follows: Today, Rockaway; tomorrow, Wharton; Thursday and Friday, Netcong and Port Morris; Saturday, Boonton; Sunday afternoon, June 23, Marcella.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Open Air Meeting.
Olive and Wooster streets (Italian), speakers, Vignano and Guercia.

WEST VIRGINIA.
The State convention of the Socialist party of West Virginia was held recently at Charleston, and proved to be the most encouraging and successful gathering of Socialists ever held in the State. It was in session two days, and drafted a State platform, nominated candidates for the various offices, and revised the State constitution to meet the needs of the growing party.

Throughout the convention the best spirit was observed, and it is predicted that the party will make tremendous strides in the fall elections. The platform has been commended as one of the best ever offered to the voters in any State.
The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Harold W. Houston, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Secretary of State, W. C. Cartwright, Fairmont, W. Va.; Superintendent of Schools, J. B. West, Mannington, W. Va.; Secretary of Agriculture, Morris Max, Logan, W. Va.; Congressman at Large, William A. Peters, Wheeling, W. Va.; State Treasurer, H. H. Guntz, Morgantown, W. Va.; Auditor, E. H. Kintzer, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Nominations for Attorney General and two judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals were left to be filled by the State Committee.

NATIONAL NOTES
The ballots for Referendum B—the platform, constitution and resolutions adopted by the national convention—are being shipped to the State secretaries. Any State secretary not receiving the same in due time should notify the National Office.
State Secretary Schawe, of Ohio, reports as follows:
This is to notify you that John Adams and Jacob McCoy were expelled from Local St. Marys for being traitors to their class.
Also Thomas W. Rowe was expelled from Local Toledo for advocating the candidacy of a Republican.
The first announcement regarding the Lyceum work for 1912-13 together with a very neat folder has just been sent to local secretaries. Any secretary who may not have received this letter will be sent full information by sending a postcard request to the Lyceum Department giving his name and address plainly written.
State secretaries who have not recently sent the National Office a complete and corrected list of the names and addresses of the local and branch secretaries are requested to do so at once, in order that the mailing list may be kept as nearly correct as possible. When the up to date address is not on the mailing list the Monthly Bulletins go to the wrong person and frequently never reach the members.
The Woman's National Committee desires to call attention to the fact that the Progressive Woman has arranged a complete and interesting program for the year. Articles by the best writers in the Socialist party, Eugene V. Deba, Morris Hillquit, Joseph E. Cohen, May Wood-Simons, Lena Spargo Lewis, Theresa Malkiel, John Spargo and others. Pictures by good artists on timely topics. Book Review Department, by Floyd Dell, one of the leading literary critics of Chicago. He is a Socialist and gives the working class interpretation to his reviews. Woman's Trades Union Department, by Pauline M. Neuman, organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Entertainment Programs, by Caroline A. Lowe, general correspondent. Woman's National Committee. Organization matter of great value to Socialist women.
The Woman's National Committee asks the co-operation of the Socialist locals in making the Progressive Woman the leading magazine in the United States for working class women.
So many orders have been received for the propaganda entertainments like that sent out by the Woman's National Committee on the white slave traffic that the committee has decided to resume the publication of these programs in the Progressive Woman.
They consist of songs, recitations and readings, and are prepared for the use of locals desiring to give a first class entertainment that will be interesting and educational for both Socialists and non-Socialists. The songs are taken from Meyer's Songs of Socialism. This can be obtained from the National Office for 25 cents a copy.
The subject for the July program is child labor. Those desiring this program can receive it by sending 5 cents to the Woman's National Committee, 111 North Market street, Chicago, or by sending for a year's subscription to the Progressive Woman.
There is a growing demand for So-

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE A TOUCHSTONE

Contributions Show Wonderful Spirit of Working Class Solidarity.

(Special to The Call.)
LAWRENCE, Mass., June 17.—Letter files are not, as a rule, inspiring things. As receptacles for classified correspondence, they are more often full of cold business calculations than warm imaginative impulses.
The letter file of the Etor-Giovannitti Defense Fund is an exception to the rule, however. Here we find the substantial material from which the dreams of the race are made. All nationalities, industries, factions and sections are represented in the effort to save the two labor champions; and all, in their solidarity, express sentiments that are worthy of the high cause they represent—the cause of labor as against capital; of the exploited as against the exploiter, of humanity as against profit, interest and rent.

The diverse character of the contributions may be judged from the fact that among them is a \$50 check from the man who is one of the leading electrical engineers and inventors of modern times; while numerous 5 and 10 cent contributions from Poles, Italians, Greeks, Slavs and other unskilled and poorly paid workers are in evidence.
Thirteen contributors send \$1 from the National Military Home in Kansas. Their spokesman writes: "We hope the people all over the country will respond liberally; the cause of Etor and Giovannitti is everybody's cause."
The financial secretary of Local Union 3102, United Mine Workers, Allentown, Pa., sends \$15 and writes: "We are not going to stand by and see another Haymarket affair. We send greetings to our comrades who are lying in a capitalist dungeon, and urge them to be of good cheer, as we are going to rescue them."
The secretary of Local Dover, Socialist party, New Jersey, is of the opinion that "every revolutionary organization should rally to the aid of our comrades and teach our capitalist masters a lesson on working class ethics." Local Springfield, Ill., Socialist party, sends \$10.50 with this message: "Please accept our heartfelt sympathy for the two comrades in prison. We are by no means through yet, we will be with you in sympathy and with a helping hand until the end."

The Russian Labor groups, the Socialist-Anarchist societies, the Sick and Death Benefit societies, in fact, all the factions in the labor movement, independent and otherwise, craft unions and otherwise, send the same message of mutual helpfulness and solidarity in the present situation.
The women, too, are doing their share. The New Bedford, Mass., German Ladies' Society sends \$5 in the hope that it will help along (it sure will). Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the secretary of the New York Pro-natal Conference, is also heard from in a substantial manner. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn brought a welcome addition to the fund from the monster protest meeting in Pittsburg, Pa.
Many organizations are mopeat. They send in \$2 or \$3 or \$5—hoping that this small donation will help along a great cause, or regretting we are not able to send more. Some complain of hard times, like the business agent of the Marine Workers' Union, at Norfolk, Va., where many ships are out of commission, or the box makers of Lowell, Mass., whose conditions are so miserable that they implore some one to come and organize them. Notwithstanding all this, they contribute their mite to the defense of Etor and Giovannitti.

To signal out any contributor to the fund for special attention would be a reflection on all the others. Nevertheless, the attention should be directed to the action of the San Diego free speech fighters. Though sorely beset themselves, though fighting the Vigilantes for their very lives, and begging financial assistance to this end, they send in \$3.25 as a testimony of working class fraternity and as a message of good cheer. Can capitalism beat that spirit into the ground? We'd like to see them prove that it can.
The Etor-Giovannitti Defense Committee is proud of its letter file. It hopes many more additions will be made to it; they are needed. Send them to 3 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass.
The cause is progressing.

DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND.
William Kader, of 272 West 3d street, Coney Island, who was graduated from a college of dentistry last May, was drowned yesterday at the foot of Ocean Parkway. He went into the water about noon, and two hours later Nathan Sakolof, of 130 Suffolk street, and Jack Rosen, of 76 West 105th street, found his body. Kader's mother was on the beach looking for him. He had told her he would return in an hour, and when he failed to come home she went to the beach, fearful he had been drowned.

NATURALIZATION AID SOCIETY.
The office of the Naturalization Aid Society, at room 3 of the Labor Temple, 243 East 64th street, will be open tonight between 7 and 10 o'clock. Those who wish to become naturalized American citizens can obtain information on how to get their papers by calling at the office. Information is given free of charge.

CLASHES SHOW WIFE'S SHOTS KILL HUSBAND.
CHICAGO, June 17.—William A. Miller, who was shot by his divorced wife after he had crawled into her home through a second-story window, died today protesting that he had merely sought to effect a reconciliation. Mrs. Miller is being held by the police. She asserts that she was seized and choked and that she shot in self-defense.

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VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

CALL'S WORK APPRECIATED.

Editor of The Call:
Just a line in appreciation of the publicity given to our fight by The Call.
We certainly need all the aid we can get and publicity is essential. Our fight here is entirely worthy of your support. It was a necessary fight and one that was forced on us. The issues are big—and if the personalities involved are not so big the issues are as big or bigger than those involved in the Meyer-Haywood and McNamara cases. There is no question but that every right to existence as an organization is at stake, and this applies in particular to the Socialist party and Industrial Workers of the World. P. S. FORD, Secretary of the California Free Speech League, San Diego, Cal., June 6, 1912.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE.

Editor of The Call:
The Eight-Hour League of America was organized five years ago to voice the practically unanimous demand of the American people for the universal eight-hour workday. It was incorporated in the State of New Jersey and has been continually in the field ever since, and expects to remain until the whole American nation is placed on the eight-hour basis.
Three years ago it qualified for a place on the official ballot and had a candidate for Mayor in the field. It hopes to be instrumental in making the demand for the eight-hour workday the paramount issue in the coming Presidential campaign, and the league takes the ground if it should elect the next President the same day he is inaugurated, co-operating with the national organization of labor and the railroad organizations of the country, he could put the entire nation on the eight-hour basis, the 4th of March, 1913.
A statement published in The Call emanating from the American Federation of Labor refers to the league as a "phony" league. It was organized when Mr. Gompers and the Executive Council of the Federation notified President Roosevelt that because of the opposition of the Republicans in Congress to the eight-hour bill favored by the Federation, they were going to make a political issue of it, and if possible, defeat every candidate for office, from President down, opposed to it.
The league during its existence has done more to bring about the eight-hour workday than all the political parties, including the Socialist and the American Federation of Labor combined. ALEXANDER LAW, President Eight-Hour League of America, New York City, June 17, 1912.

GREENVILLE LABOR LYCEUM.

New Building of Organization Opened in Jersey City.
The opening of the Greenville Labor Lyceum at 123 Linden avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday evening, was a pronounced success. All three floors of the building were thronged with the members and their guests from early evening until the band played "Home, Sweet Home." Among other enjoyable numbers on the program were several selections by the Mozart Orchestra and singing by the Lyceum Association. Free German School, Cremation Society, Branch 33. After the regular program was completed, the Mozart Orchestra furnished music for the dancing. Supper was served in the dining room of the lyceum.

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THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

For Week Ended June 17, 1912.

Alexander Elden, New York	\$2.00
Dr. Julius Halpern, New York	2.00
P. Harris, New York	2.00
J. E. Torrance, New York	2.00
S. John Block, New York	2.00
Mrs. Mary Madrin, New York	1.00
Messrs. Levitz and Madvin, New York	4.00
Local Gloversville, S. P. Gloversville, N. Y.	2.00
Dr. H. Gifford, Omaha, Neb.	12.00
O. Thedden, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Warren Atkinson, Norfolk, Va.	12.00
Emilie and Richard Hafner, Brooklyn	12.00
Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 39, New Haven, Conn.	8.00
Charles A. Carroll, Revere, Mass.	.50
L. Lawrence, Astoria, L. I.	1.00
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Branch 276, Brooklyn	1.00
A. Lerner, New York	1.00
J. Khazan, New York	1.00
F. T. Lander, New York	2.00
Miss L. M. Dock, New York	2.00
Bernard Silver, New York	2.00
A. D. Chapman, New York	12.00
A. Braunstein, New York	4.00
Harriet Forbes, New York	2.00
Miss Esther E. Shaw, Fourth-Keepsie, N. Y.	2.50
Boston Socialist Club, Boston, Mass.	8.00
Local Onondaga, S. P. Syracuse, N. Y.	8.00
I. A. Eisman, East Springfield, Pa.	2.05
Employes Max Rosner Cigar Factory, Brooklyn	1.00
Mary W. Ovington, Brooklyn	15.00
William A. Whitaker, Naugatuck, Conn.	2.50
R. J. Whitby, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.50
E. Kern, Irvington, N. J.	4.00
Chas. Liebaw, Harrisburg, Pa.	1.00
J. S. Freeman, Kenwood, N. Y.	10.00
Angus McDonald, Brooklyn	1.00
J. B. Cooper, New York	2.50
M. Zeigler, New York	4.00
Jos. Quarataro, Brooklyn	1.00
M. Rosenfeld, New York	4.00
Mark Randles, New York	1.00
Julius Epstein, New York	.75
John Brandow, New York	1.00
Wm. J. Guilfoile, New York	1.00
J. A. Behringer, New York	1.00
Branch 1 Ridgewood, S. P., Brooklyn	2.00
Branch Astoria, S. P., Astoria, L. I.	10.00
August Schultze, New York	5.00
Dr. William Rachlin, Brooklyn	1.00
Mrs. and Miss M. and B. Beriman, Brooklyn	2.25
Total	\$116.75

GOV. DIX SPEAKS AT COLLEGE EXERCISES

CLINTON, N. Y., June 17.—In his address, delivered at the commencement exercises of Hamilton College today, Governor Dix said:
"The wise, and not even yet fully appreciated, fathers of our nation, when they declared in the greatest written document of historic time, that 'all men are created equal,' did not mean that all men were equal in physical or intellectual attributes, but they did mean that all men were born equal in their right to common justice and

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
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WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT

"It is a fight against naked theft and the thieves will not win." So spake Theodore to the multitude on his arrival in Chicago the other day.

It is a consoling assurance, of course, but we should like better security for it than Roosevelt.

Still he may be right so far as the "naked theft" part is concerned, and perhaps, too, the particular naked thieves he refers to won't win. But what about the other thieves who are not naked themselves, but who are clothed in purple and fine linen at the expense of the nakedness of the majority of the people?

Roosevelt isn't saying anything about them. He doesn't mean them. The particular thieves he has in mind are the politicians supporting Taft, who are seeking to rob him (Roosevelt) of the Presidential nomination.

And these alleged naked thieves retort in an exactly similar manner upon Theodore's politicians who are seeking to rob Taft of the nomination.

There are naked thieves evidently on both sides. Both admit it so far as the opposite side is concerned. And they are correct. Both are equally worthy of belief.

The politicians supporting Taft and Roosevelt are mostly naked thieves who hope to be clothed and fed if they can succeed in nominating and electing their particular leader. They are merely fighting with each other to decide which gang shall serve the well clad thieves, the big capitalist robbers, who stand in the shadow of both gangs, and care little or nothing which wins, knowing they will be served equally well by either.

When that traveler in Scripture went down to Jericho from Jerusalem and fell among thieves, probably the thieves had a preliminary scrap among themselves to decide which should get the first chance at him. But they were all agreed that he should be robbed. They had no difference of opinion whatever on that point.

And probably the traveler himself may have witnessed the preliminary struggle between the naked thieves and thought it highly disgraceful, or maybe declared the gang were making a laughing stock of themselves, and that the entire proceedings were shockingly undignified. Or, perhaps, being something of a "sport," he enjoyed the proceedings immensely and hoped that the "best man" would win. But that was because he didn't understand the why and wherefore of the scrap; that he had no idea whatever of the bone of contention, much less that he was the bone, and that whichever won out, he would be stripped to the bone. He was under the impression probably that the fight was being conducted either for his amusement or perhaps in some unexplainable way for his benefit.

He could only see the naked thieves. The well clad ones, who would ultimately collar the bulk of the swag, were hiding away back out of sight in the bushes. He didn't even know of their existence.

That is to say, he didn't understand holdup "politics."

No more does the workingman of the present day, who beholds the Taft-Roosevelt scrap and becomes innocently interested in the preliminary conflict between the naked thieves in both gangs and imagines it has something to do with him. It has, but he doesn't understand what, and so it is all the more difficult for the Socialist to put him wise to what is going to happen to him when the first battle is over.

When rogues fall out nowadays, honest men don't get their own unless they are intelligent enough to understand what the rogues are quarreling about. Otherwise the rogues get it and the honest fool loses out.

"It is a fight against naked theft and the thieves won't win." And the big, well clad capitalist thief in the background laughs. He knows that the honest fool is coming all unsuspectingly down the pike and that the holdup will proceed according to schedule no matter which gang of naked thieves first rushes the victim. They are all equally reliable. And when the job is pulled off and the victim, cleaned out and stripped, despairingly asks what he is to do now, he will duly receive the consoling answer delivered in a solemn tone, that "God knows."

Selah!

A "NEW" REPUBLICAN PARTY

There is a story, from the classics, of course, of the thief who said to another thief concerning a mutual friend steadily working at the same profession: "I 'ear 'ow Bill's reformed."

"E's went and done it," said the other in a tone of admiration, "e's changed his name so even 'is last victim would not know 'im by it."

It was a thorough reform, in designation and name, but Bill was doing business at the old holdup or the old standup, and so the same result ensued. There was, in words, a break with the past. There was a continuity of history in results.

People love words, wild words, weird words, strange words, blessed words. When old facts are trotted out in new phraseology many men are in ecstasies; they are surprised, convinced, horrified or elevated.

It is like the case of the elderly woman, cited in Harris' "Cornish Saints and Sinners," who saw a young and polysyllabic doctor coming from the house of a patient. She asked what was the matter with the patient, or the victim, and he (the doctor) replied impressively: "It is a case of strangulated hernia." "My dear life," said the woman, opening her eyes at the tremendousness of the information, "that's a very different story from what I heard." "What did you hear?" asked the doctor. "Why, I just heard he had a kink in his innards."

Leading all other wordists just now is Theodore Roosevelt. He is not only a man of various words, but of many. He has piled them up and twisted them about and changed their meaning to suit himself. For instance, there is the simple word "liar," the shorter and uglier fellow. Formerly it was applied to any one who deliberately told an untruth. Now it is applicable only to one who opposes Roosevelt. This is actually simplified "hurling of epithets."

After all, however, words do not count. There are still such things as principles and programs, and though Roosevelt has neither, he is being forced to the position where he must come out from behind his words.

He has threatened to bolt the Chicago convention if not nominated. If he is nominated he is good material for us. If he bolts it, he will be better. The Republican party, changing its name—for instance, to the Progressive Republican party—would simply be like the thief who adopts an alias. Roosevelt and his followers, or leaders, have blustered and denounced. Still they have never indicated any change in their attitude toward the working class. They are as opposed to the workers and the real spirit of progress as Crane, Taft, Root and the rest of them. A worker could take his chance with Root the same as with Roosevelt, with the only difference that he would get more words from Roosevelt.

A split in the Republican party, nevertheless, is inevitable. It is not only splitting, it is disintegrating. And those who really split away from it become Socialists. Others, for a while, are delighted by the new words and phrases. All these new words and phrases mean the same old things as formerly. But after words must come deeds—and we know as well what the deeds of Roosevelt are as we know his words.



Big Business—Fight it out boys! Whoever wins gets MY nomination.

The Boy Scouts and the Western Federation of Miners

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

Resolution adopted by the Western Federation:

"Resolved, That we condemn in the strongest terms the so-called Boy Scout Movement as a mere pious fraud by which the youth of the nation are being drilled into principles of slavish obedience to superiors, befitting flunkies but wholly unbecoming American citizens, and into a spirit of militarism which tends to incite and foster the willingness to shoot, maim and murder their fellow men at the behest of the master class under cover of a corrupted and corrupting spirit of so-called patriotism.

"We denounce the principles of the Boy Scout Movement as wholly fallacious, un-social and degenerating in character, and we brand the movement itself as a capitalist infamy, which has as its objective the rearing of boys who in the coming years will be the supple slaves and willing hirelings of the capitalist class to murder the men, widow the women and orphan the children of the working class who shall be struggling for economic freedom. And we warn all members of this organization and organized labor generally against permitting their children to join the Boy Scouts or any other similar organization."

This resolution has the true, manly ring. It should be adopted by every federation of labor in the country—I may say, in the world, for the "movement" is well nigh universal.

The poor, deluded little puppets who are cultivating those soft graces which will later be called into requisition to

make a Roman holiday, who are being insidiously taught that subtle, fawning, lickspittle adulation for their "superiors" which will make effective tools in another Lawrence or Homestead, these workers' children should be warned by the organizations to which their parents belong.

The boys do not realize the duplicity, the hypocrisy, the knavish double-mindedness of their encouragers. They only see, with a boy's keen singleness of purpose, the games, the idealization of the military spirit—which is a part of the inheritance of every human animal—before education and clear thinking regulates this balderdash and flub-dubbery to the corroding influence of oblivion. Their inconsequential minds operate, like dust motes dancing on a sunbeam, without any definite coherent purpose. And no effort is made to educate them out of this routine.

But when this "scout ship" is completed they are physically and mentally "fit" to graduate into the militia or perhaps even into that highest roll of all, the regular army—the white fangs and mailed fist of mill and mine owners and territorial exploiters. It's high time labor federation awoke to the importance of these facts and poured the ebullient spirits of the Boy Scouts back into the bottle.

The earlier this murder mania is eradicated the more likely it is to stay eradicated. Remove this vacuous quality. Spread the propaganda, labor unions of the world. The Western Federation of Miners has set an interesting example.



Will They Give Him a Labor Plank? Sure!

Socialism and Syndicalism

We are glad to see that the Socialist party of America have unequivocally repudiated Syndicalism. That is not to say that our American Comrades, any more than ourselves, are opposed to the industrial organization and action of the working class; but simply that they are not prepared to commit suicide by surrendering to the Syndicalist anarchist attempts to paralyze the political organization and activities of the working class. We have special reason to rejoice at this action of the American Socialist party, because we in this country have suffered so much at the hands of our Syndicalist comrades. Every man of which class comes occasionally upon the Socialist movement

in this country appears to have its origin in the United States—Utopianism, Impossibilism, and now Industrial Unionism, the propensities of Syndicalism—have all been imported from the United States. It is good to know that the party there is not likely to fall a prey to this latest form of the old-anarchist sleeping sickness. It will help us to withstand its attacks.—London Justice.

RATHER WEAIR
Diner—Walter, bring me a glass of water.
Walter—Certainly, sir, but you already have one glass.
Diner—Oh, I want to wash my face.
Walter—You can wash your face with the water in your glass.

Dollar Blocks Way to New Playground

A single dollar is today acting as a stumbling block in the way of the city's plan to give thousands of children in the neighborhood of 35th street and Hermitage avenue a public playground, and temporarily no action is being taken on the \$2,000 which the City Council appropriated for playground apparatus.

The site is selected, all parties to the agreement are united on plans, land has been offered for the playground without cost to the city, but the \$1 bobbed up to halt the plans. Discussion of the situation was taken up at the last meeting of the Special Parks Commission, when it was discovered the plans were balked by the munificent sum of 100 cents, in this way:

The site for the grounds covers about one square block. Individual ownership is vested in several lots in the site, but over half of it adjoins the Catholic church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, and is owned by the Catholic church. The archbishop, Father Dennis Morrissey, said at the meeting, will agree to let the city have the land for a playground for a period not less than ten years.

But here the \$1 bobbed up. Such a contract is not binding unless for some consideration. The nominal consideration advanced in such cases is \$1, but if "valuable consideration" is received on the church property, which otherwise is exempted from taxes, it becomes taxable property.

The meeting of the Special Park Commission ended without reaching a settlement of the problem, which, it is asserted, will be placed before the archbishop.

The Special Park Commission is also preparing to construct the Washington Heights public playground, for which \$10,000 has been appropriated. The originators of the movement urged the construction of a swimming tank in the playground for adults and children, which has been incorporated in the city's plans.—Chicago Evening Post.

A DOLLAR IS THE DEVIL IN DISGUISE

A Dollar keeps the kiddies from a playground of their own;
A Dollar keeps the workers on the bum;
It's the plague of civilization, and the plague of progress too;
A Dollar is more pestilent than rum,
A Dollar keeps Carnegie lying wide awake at night;
A Dollar keeps the market on the rack;
Let's hurl the plagued cart-wheel to a place beyond recall
And tell it not to bother to come back.

CHORUS.

A Dollar is the reason why the gambling dens exist.
A Dollar makes the cost of living rise;
A Dollar turns our mothers into slaves of auction bridge.
A Dollar is the devil in disguise.
A Dollar is temptation and ruin all in one,
It is the blot upon the scutcheon of the world.
We will banish it tomorrow when the workers stand as one,
When the flag of Socialism is unfurled.

A Dollar is the reason why the artists of the world
Are left to starve in poverty and pain;
A Dollar is the reason why no noble books are made;
A Dollar stands for profit and for gain.
A Dollar is the muzzie worn by preachers everywhere,
Afraid to preach the gospel as it's writ.
A Dollar marks the rising and the setting of the sun,
A Dollar robs inventors of their grit.

READ "THE GOLDEN BLIGHT"

If you want to read a story that will thoroughly interest you, get the Cavalier for May 18, George Allan England gives the first installment in that number of one of the best things he has written, and Mr. England has a talent for writing best things. Gold, the imperishable, the basis of modern society, the root of evil; gold, the beautiful, the getter of all good things, turns of a sudden into a gray dust, in Mr. England's story.

The rich man gives a sumptuous banquet, his table piled with priceless golden vessels. His guests bedecked with their golden bangles, and at the height of the feast the blight attacks the precious metal, and in five minutes every piece of gold in the room has crumbled to dust and ashes.

This peculiar phenomenon is brought about by an inventor, whose investigations in the X-ray and kindred subjects has placed this power in his hands. He threatens the master of the gold with the disruption of society unless his demands are granted. He demands the cessation of war, the abolition of armaments, world peace. He shows the master of the gold how his treasures are the result of the lives and blood of countless millions coined into gold.

This modern Midas is credited, in the story, with the power to stop warfare. He holds all the powers of government in his hands; President and legislator are but puppets in his control. He is an international figure and his word is law regardless of political boundaries.

He sees his power slipping from him, in the gray ashes of the gold.

He denounces, unavailingly, at the inventor's proposition and decides to hang on to his gold if he can.

Warfare is declared between the inventor and the master of power, and the incidents of this titanic struggle are most thrillingly told in the story.

By all means read this story—you will be entertained and at the same time gain a knowledge of the intimate relation between gold and war, between gold and political parties.
The story begins in the Cavalier for May 18.



CONCERNING ARTICLE II, SECTION 6.

Editor of The Call:

It should be clearly and strongly emphasized that a vote against Article II, section 6, of the proposed constitution, by no means necessarily implies an endorsement of "crime, sabotage or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation." But unfortunately many non-Socialists will so construe it, and many party members will blindly vote for the section merely as a protest against violence. It therefore seems somewhat stupid for the convention to have forced the party to vote on this section as it stands. If a majority of the delegates felt the need of bringing the matter up for a referendum they should have subdivided the proposition into two parts, first, as to the endorsement of tactics to which any of the terms "crime, sabotage or violence" may be applied; and, second, as to the expulsion of members who advocate such tactics.

Article II, section 6, seems to me not to belong logically in the constitution, to be lacking in dignity, to be ungenerous in spirit, and to be impossible to enforce.

The Socialist party is a political party. Therefore it is suitable that it should ask those who apply for membership to subscribe to a belief in political action on the part of the working class. As a corollary to this question, it might, if it wishes to deal in punishments, discipline any of its members who publicly speak contemptuously of political action, as for example, any who systematically belittle such work as the party is doing in Schenectady and Milwaukee. But what is the connection between the Socialist party and "crime, sabotage and violence?" Simply this—that some of its members advocate tactics that are classified under one or more of these heads, and so the party is accused of standing for lawlessness. The question has become a very live one. Therefore if it seemed desirable to the delegates assembled at Indianapolis to declare their attitude in regard to it, it would seem fitting that they should do so.

But this is not a reason for dragging the question into the constitution. A constitution, ordinarily declares what an organization stands for, not what it does not stand for. This point has been made several times in the Call already. I think that it is well taken; still, if enough members want a declaration against methods of violence in the constitution, it would not seem important to emphasize the objection that it does not logically belong there.

But there are serious objections against the clause providing for the expulsion of members who advocate "crime, sabotage or violence."

To interpret the word "crime" in its legal sense, and to attempt to enforce the section in all cases which might arise under it would lead the party into absurd situations. This alone would make it unwise to add the section. I will not dwell on this point, as it has been set forth pretty thoroughly in the Call already.

It is argued that the advocacy of "crime, sabotage or violence" by members of the party hinders the spread of Socialism among the working classes as well as among the privileged classes. I think that this is true. The average man does not trouble himself to think very far. The position of the party is, therefore, sure to be confused with the position of its members. Not only the party, but also Socialism, for a very long time to come, is likely to be judged by the character and conduct of Socialists. And this it is well enough for us all to keep in mind. I think, however, that the party will have to put up with this. The church has always had to put up with being judged by the conduct of its members. Fear of the danger of being misjudged does not seem sufficient reason to justify the party in expelling members who adhere to its positive position, because they advocate views on other points which the majority of the party believe hurt the cause.

To illustrate: The Socialist party is accused of standing for free love because some of its members advocate free love. Ergo (?) expel members who advocate free love. The party is accused of standing for atheism because some of its members are, or in earlier days were, atheists. Ergo (?) expel atheists and expel them on very many points. Why begin to take it? It is not only an open confession of weakness, it really is a weakness. We can still brace up and cut out the expelling clause.

In closing I venture to suggest that the expelling clause may be an expression of factional partnership rather than of wise leadership.

Boston, Mass.

SCHENECTADY IS AWAKE

Editor of The Call:

The latest comet to flash across the firmament of disguised criticism was the article touching on the Schenectady Socialist, which appeared in the Sunday edition of the Call on June 9. During the battle for election last October in this city, Mr. Lippmann was a non-existent to the average So-

cialist of this vicinity, and his residence in our city as Mayor Lippmann was a scandalous nonentity as far as the average Socialist was concerned.

He being a qualified Harvard man, much was expected of him, but he was a gentlemanly little man, toward the spreading of the and the strengthening of the can be summed up in one word. Personal sacrifice, of part, either financially or otherwise, is entirely out of the question. The average Socialist unit among shopmen has done more for Lippmann, and is still so, with less ado and less credit. It is known to the writer, Mr. Lippmann had a semi-legal life while in Schenectady; looked wise, smoked cigars and was a gentleman of the first magnitude. This task of rendering great service accomplished for a good steady which he received as Mayor Mayor Lippmann. Comrade Lippmann unquestionably a gentleman of found philosophic culture, and versed in the various 'lore' of politico-sociological of modern times. But on the other hand, the intellectual light that was expected to emanate from his light failed to appear. He advanced Socialism one million single Socialistic idea that the age shopman did not already know. To play upon the supposed strings of the present Socialist administration of Schenectady, the No Harvard philosophical cobblestones are strung over the road of progress, and point one's finger at them is an easier task than to gather them up.

The capitalist press, short of ammunition, has not failed to exploit Lippmann's sagacious article in the present administration. In conclusion, suffice it to state that it matters very little to the Socialist of this vicinity whether Lippmann is absent or present, one fact towers out, and that is the hardest battle, were fought with him as an absentee. Mr. Lippmann is too bright a young man too far advanced, or we could call him an ultra-ignorant element.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 11, 1912.

ABOUT SCHENECTADY

Editor of The Call:

What shall we do to keep people voting the Socialist ticket? It is a considerable question raised by Walter Lippmann in his article Sunday Call, "Schenectady is Awake." And for my part, I must confess I don't know.

I have read that article thoroughly to see if any other question raised in it and am unable to answer any other. Consider for a moment Comrade Lippmann begins by pointing out the fact that the Schenectady Socialist went into office without a well-thought-out plan of what they do when they get into office.

And he concludes by saying that all such definite well-thought-out plans be left to the progressive party. Do you follow him? I don't.

Had the Schenectady Socialist gone into office with a mature program of principled government under progressive laws they would have been reformers according to Comrade Lippmann. But he criticizes them for having any such plan.

Yet he closes his article by saying two or three different ways that lists must pay no attention to reform within the capitalist system. In one brief sentence, Comrade Lippmann, are we or are we not to do much better, we are not to do more offices and change these laws that I repeat, or shut up.

The whole trouble seems to be that years Socialists have had such a time cracking capitalist heads that never stopped to think what they would feel like when the coffee was daily washed upon them. The taste of coffee washing being sent back into the ranks of the party.

Comrade Lippmann admits that "infamy" in Schenectady has been Socialism's lesson. Of course, it not also taught the non-Socialist porters of Mayor Lippmann some more in six months than five years' story could. Experience in what not abstract "education." We have been a pretty good good thing could have had an excellent administration during the time during the strike, during the "Lippmann" Legislature, during the time during the "Lippmann" Legislature.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Reason Why Mexico Should Be Invaded

The shares of the Mexican Petroleum Company are a new addition to the roster of the Stock Exchange. The company has outstanding \$21,000,000 common and \$12,000,000 2 per cent noncumulative preferred stock. In 1907 2 per cent was paid on the latter stock and 2 per cent per annum since. The common stock was paid in full in 1907. The company has a production of 1,000,000 barrels of oil daily. The company is a monopoly in the production of oil in Mexico. The company is a monopoly in the production of oil in Mexico. The company is a monopoly in the production of oil in Mexico.