

about to fall into new hands. Enthusiastic delegates started a cheer, hand clap or two was heard.

Newspeople scoured the floor for news accumulated in a bag of rumors and reports, all illustrating the uncertainty of the situation—an uncertainty which, in the opinion of folks like George Ade, Oliver E. Carroll and Peter Dooley, Dunne, has made the Democratic convention much more interesting than the Republican.

Chairman James requested the chairman of the delegations from Ohio, Alabama, Missouri, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut to be on the platform while the voting was proceeding. These are the States from which the candidates hail.

The first ballot of the afternoon session, but the second ballot of the convention was started at 4.25 p. m. and was run off smoothly and swiftly.

The First Ballot.

The first ballot of the convention, taken about 4.30 o'clock in the morning after an all night session, resulted as follows: Wilson, 324; Underwood, 117 1/2; Harmon, 148; Marshall, 18; Baldwin, 22; Sulzer, 2; Bryan, 2.

When the secretaries and tally clerk announced the vote on the second ballot it was found that there were several errors. In fact the secretaries have not succeeded in getting any of the ballots since the convention began tallied properly. The Ohio delegation asked to have the vote checked. There were complaints from the delegation and finally the vote was announced as follows:

Clark, 446 1/2; Wilson, 325 1/2; Harmon, 141; Underwood, 111 1/2; Baldwin, 14; Marshall, 31; Sulzer, 2; Bryan, 2.

This was a gain of 6 1/2 for Clark and 15 1/2 for Wilson. Harmon lost 7 votes, Underwood 6 1/2, and he Bryan and Sulzer votes were unchanged.

The puzzled condition in which the secretaries found themselves was strikingly manifested by the numerous whispered conferences which were being held in the "Bosses avenue" center aisle, along with sit Murphy, of New York; Sullivan, of Illinois; LaFayette, of Indiana; Tom Brown, of Vermont, and Gum Shoe Bill Stone, of Missouri. Tom Brown's lips were within a quarter of an inch of the left ear of Senator Stone, and the veteran master of craft promptly puffed out of his mouth the words of the Missouri Statesman's speech. It looked as if everybody who had any say in this game were eavesdropping. That chiefest, safely chaperoned by Charles Reliable White and hulked by perhaps the most notable set of big lawyers in the country, William F. Sheehan, John B. Stanchfield, Morgan J. O'Brien and Alton B. Parker, listened, nodded one way or the other, and never indicated by the flicker of an eyelid what he was thinking about. The fascinating problem of the game was which way the associated bosses would eventually jump.

The Third Ballot.

The first change on the third ballot was a switch of a pair of Maine men to Wilson. The advantage of a vote or two was not to be sniffed at in this neck and neck race.

When New Jersey was called there was something for the crowd to laugh over. Ex-Senator Jim Smith, of that State, who had complimented Congressman William Sulzer with a pair of votes, took them away from the Manhattan Statesman and gave them to Oscar Underwood. When the clerk got around to New York, the voice of Charles F. Murphy rang out like the crack of a rifle: "New York, ninety for Harmon." Murphy was making them yell every time he plumped that big bunch of votes for the Ohio Governor.

The muddled tally clerk was moved to announce Ohio's corrected vote, and again got it wrong. Governor Campbell, the Harmon leader, shouted: "You have given Harmon one more than we claim."

The secretary held up a batch of telegrams and read their addresses. This interfered with the voting, and the President makers grumbled.

"Oh, hell," he shouted.

The result of the ballot was announced as follows: Underwood, 114 1/2; Clark, 441; Wilson, 345; Harmon, 140 1/2; Baldwin, 14; Marshall, 31; Kern, 1, and Bryan, 1.

On the fourth ballot Underwood captured two votes. Champ Clark lost two votes in Massachusetts, which instructed for Clark. Senator

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Reed, who made the nominating speech for Clark, went to the New York delegation and pleaded with Murphy to shift from Harmon to Clark. There were indications that the New York delegation had taken a vote without leaving their seats, and on the next ballot the ninety votes of New York would be thrown to Clark.

The Fourth Ballot.

In New Hampshire Clark lost 1 vote and Wilson gained 1. One of Bryan's votes in Ohio deserted him and went to Kern. Wilson gained 1 vote in Wisconsin and Clark lost 1 in Porto Rico a vote went from Harmon to Clark. The result of the fourth ballot was as follows:

Clark, 441; Wilson, 345 1/2; Harmon, 135 1/2; Underwood, 112; Marshall, 31; Baldwin, 14; Kern, 2.

This was the first ballot that no vote was cast for Bryan. Clark gained 2 votes, Wilson, 4 1/2, Harmon lost 1 vote, Underwood lost 2 votes, Marshall and Baldwin held their own.

On the fifth ballot there was a rattling surprise. Connecticut dropped the hopeless Baldwin candidates and split up. Underwood got 3, the lion's share, Clark, 4, and Wilson 1.

In a minute there were harsh words in Kansas gentlemen rose up and called each other out of their names. The vote had been announced as 4 for Clark and 11 for Wilson, but the chairman, A. H. Jackson, threw that out of the window and cast the whole block for 20 for Champ Clark, under the instructions.

But an insurrecto insisted that they now had a right to split up and vote for their personal choices.

Chairman James ordered that the resolution instructing the delegation be read. It showed that the delegation must vote as a unit for Champ Clark until two-thirds of the delegates voted that Clark had no chance. The delegation was ordered polled. It showed that eleven of the delegation had come to the conclusion that Clark did not have a chance. But eleven was not two-thirds, and so James ruled that the delegation must continue to cast its vote for Clark.

The center aisle by Murphy's chair was now jammed with Champ's managers, all pleading with Charles F. Murphy to go to Clark for heaven's own sake. Gumshoe Bill Stone bent over one of Murphy's shoulders and Senator Reed leaned over the other, and more Clark men yolk-hauled the bigger man in the New York crowd, beseeching them to persuade Murphy to drop Harmon and give New York's ninety to Clark.

But Murphy was as impassible as a clam. When the time came he was up stiff as a poker with the now familiar announcement in his level, metallic voice:

"New York 90 votes for Harmon," and for the first time Murphy really grinned.

After the ballot had been taken, Chairman James read a telegram from the Governor of Louisiana saying that Louisiana had ratified the income tax amendment.

The vote on the fifth ballot was: Clark, 443 1/2; Wilson, 351 1/2; Harmon, 143; Underwood, 119 1/2; Marshall, 31; Kern, 2. This was a gain of 6 1/2 for Harmon, 2 1/2 for Wilson and a loss of 7 1/2 for Underwood. Clark's vote didn't change.

For three hours of voting, which was monotonous save for an occasional shout when a candidate made a slight gain, the crowd sat in the galleries, very few leaving the hall. The crowd was pleased when Chairman James announced an adjournment until 9.30 o'clock, but the delegates, who want to get home, growled.

The interest in the balloting was so keen that 10,000 people stuck to their seats in the two hour recess. Chairmen had anticipated a long, drawn out

LA FOLLETTE TURNS LOOSE ON ROOSEVELT

Badger Senator Excoriates T. R. For Splitting Up the "Progressives."

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—An editorial signed by Senator La Follette dealing with his views on Theodore Roosevelt and the progressive cause is the feature of the Senator's weekly, published today. La Follette says:

"Until Roosevelt came into the open as a candidate for the Presidency five months ago there was a strong and rapidly growing progressive movement within the Republican party. It was based upon clearly defined principles. It stood forth as the representative of modern political thought on fundamental democracy. It had assumed national proportions. It was united.

"Into this movement, when it gave promise of national success, Roosevelt projected his ambition to be President a third time. He spent weeks carefully planning a 'spontaneous call' for himself. He responded by announcing he was a receptive candidate. His candidacy began to draw. He and his friends were in despair.

"Then came his defeat in North Dakota. He became desperate. An enormous campaign fund was raised. Headquarters were opened in New York, Washington, Chicago and States East and West. Newspaper writers were engaged at large prices to boom his candidacy. Special trains were hired and the receptive candidate started in frantic pursuit of the nomination. In the history of American politics there has never been in a primary campaign for Presidential nomination an approach to the extravagant expenditures made in his campaign. Men notoriously identified with the Steel Trust and the Harvester Trust became his most active supporters. Leading reactionaries, stand-patters and political bosses of the Hanna and Quay sort became his closest political friends and representatives in many States.

"A number of the new recruits to the Republican progressive cause, men who before 1909, with three or four exceptions, had either been indifferent or opposed to the progressive movement became the noisiest supporters of Roosevelt the winner.

"It mattered not to them that Roosevelt had co-operated with Aldrich on legislation during the entire seven years he was President. They forgot that it was only when Roosevelt was out of office and in Africa, through the united efforts of men who for years had been fighting special interests that the progressive cause became a national movement; that Roosevelt was for Taft in 1910, when Taft was denouncing all pro-

gressives as pirates and traitors; that he waited until little more than a year ago, balancing the chances before deciding whether to cast his lot with the progressives who wanted to win—not a real progressive victory—just a victory.

"And they did win precisely that kind of a victory. They carried overwhelmingly the great standpat States of Illinois and Pennsylvania.

"They stamped the Roosevelt candidate with its true character. No real progressive could have secured anything like such a vote in either of those two States. It had, however, the outward seeming of success, the sort of success that intoxicates, that catches the crowd. It enabled Roosevelt to win in two or three progressive States. Fortunately, it did not enable him to secure the nomination, which would have compromised the progressive movement and defeated each achievement for years.

"Upon Theodore Roosevelt and his followers rests the responsibility of having divided the progressives in their first national contest. Stimulated by an overmastering desire to win, they denounced loyalty to conviction and principle as stubborn selfishness. In the convention they put forward no platform, no issues. They made no fight against the reactionary platform adopted. They submitted vulgar personalities and the coarse epithets of the prize, sag for the serious consideration of a great economic problems and for the time being brought ridicule and contempt upon a great cause.

"But the progressive movement does not consist of a few self-anointed leaders. It consists of millions of thoughtful citizens drawn together by a common belief in certain principles. They will permit no combination of special interests and political expediency to secure control of the progressive cause which is ultimately to redeem democracy and restore government to the people."

THIRD PARTY IN COLORADO.

Judge Lindsey, Ex-Democrat, One of Incorporators.

DENVER, Colo., June 28.—The progressive party of Colorado was incorporated yesterday "to promote the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, or some other progressive for the Presidency of the United States. The incorporators are Judge B. Lindsey, E. P. Costigan and Phillip S. Van Cise. Lindsey has been a Democrat up to the present campaign. The word "Republican" does not appear in the incorporation papers.

Progressive leaders will issue a call tomorrow night for mass meetings throughout the State to name delegates to a progressive convention. By incorporating a third party Colorado progressives abandon any attempt to control the regular Republican convention, July 25.

LA FOLLETTE TURNS LOOSE ON ROOSEVELT

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SUFFRAGETTES PLEAD FOR FRANCHISE PLANK

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Mrs. Nellie R. Van Slingerland, of New York, who is attending the convention and hopes to get a suffrage plank in the platform and who also took an active part in the suffrage parade here tonight, has applied to the Committee on Resolutions for permission to submit her suffrage plank. Mrs. Van Slingerland's voluminous hoop of suffrage literature were politely received at the committee room but the committee sent out word that it was not receiving any delegations.

The suffrage parade was to have been held last night, but when rain threatened there was a postponement, and tonight Baltimore saw it in all its glory. The procession got under way at 7 o'clock at Mt. Vernon Square with Miss Ida Neepier leading the way, dressed as Joan of Arc. Miss Neepier was mounted on a white horse and carried a white banner. In her wake were Miss Kate Ernst, dressed in a costume of Maryland's pioneer suffragist, Margaret Brandt, accompanied Miss Ernest and Frank E. Ramey, dressed as Lord Baltimore. Miss Grace Bechtel was the Goddess of Liberty.

Despite the Resolution Committee's refusal to see Mrs. Van Slingerland today, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, of New York, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, got into the committee's meeting. With Dr. Shaw were Mrs. William J. Brown, of Baltimore; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia and Mrs. Hutchinson, of the League of Philadelphia. They presented a resolution to the committeemen favoring the suffrage plank.

BANK NOTE PRINTER IS HELD IN \$1,000 BAIL

Louis Mues, a printer employed by the American Bank Note Company of 70 Broad street, who was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of stealing Brazilian bank notes which the company was getting out, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Breen and charged with grand larceny.

The missing notes were only finely engraved pictures, since they lacked the serial numbers and signatures. With signatures and serial numbers they would have been worth in our money more than \$300,000. As it was they were worth only their intrinsic value, and Mues was held for the theft of seven cans of printer's ink and a number of unfinished bonds, valued in all at \$1,000.

He refused to talk about his case, waived examination and was held in \$1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS GREATEST IN DECADE

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor today reported a decline in the receipts of live stock at the seven principal interior markets in May, 1912, compared with May, 1911, but an increase for the five months ended with May, when compared with the same period last year. Receipts for the last five months were the greatest in a decade.

A similar comparison of the receipts at the four principal Eastern markets shows a decrease in May, 1912, and an increase during the five months period of 1912. There was a falling off in exports in May, 1912, compared with May, 1911, of fully 72 per cent.

TURKS URGE PRESS TO DESIST.

ATHENS, June 28.—It is learned here that the Turkish Government has been urging the Turkish press to cease in their antagonism toward the Greeks in the Aegean Islands, especially their threats of reprisals. The Turkish Government believes that such action is calculated to influence European public opinion in favor of the Greeks.

HUDSON COUNTY FOR T. R.

With feeble cries about a steamroller heard during intervals of lusty cheering for the third party candidate, the Hudson County, N. J., Republican Committee, in session last night at Teuton's Hall at Jersey City, passed a resolution endorsing Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidency. The vote stood 398 1/2 for Roosevelt and 21 against. A resolution condemning the Taft nomination was also passed.

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FREIGHT HANDLERS BACK.

Strike on Railroads 'Out of Control' Is Called Off.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The freight handlers strike has been settled on arrangements for the return of men to their former places at work were made today by President Rick J. Flannery, of the Brotherhood of the Railway Freight Handlers. It is expected by Monday all of the men who struck will be at their former positions. The settlement in increase in wages will be deferred for some time until after men return, according to President Flannery, but practically all of the men will be given their former positions.

PROTEST AGAINST OUTRAGE.

At a special meeting of the Lodge No. 2, Brotherhood of Masons of Hoboken, N. J., resolutions protesting against the suppression of free speech in San Diego and informing the Mayor that city of his responsibility for the rash action of the vigilantes for using his power in stopping the violations of all the constitutional human rights.

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OUR SEMI-ANNUAL 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT SALE, which our numerous patrons are anxiously awaiting, is going on now and will continue for a period of one month.

OUR STOCK comprises the season's newest designs and patterns in all prevailing models. The quality is of the highest standard as we handle the best the market affords, both Foreign and Domestic.

We are further pleased to announce that our eight-story modern building, now in course of construction at 50-52 Eldridge Street, will be ready for your inspection on or about **AUGUST 15TH**. The ENTIRE BUILDING will be equipped with modern and improved facilities for the manufacture of our **ALREADY FAMOUS HIGH GRADE CLOTHING**.

In addition to our regular Spring and Summer Stock we will **INCLUDE** as a "Special Offering" a choice selection of 650 Suits and 200 Spring Coats, ODD SIZES, which formerly sold at \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00, at a special **PRICE** of \$12.75.

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ATTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE DUE IN JULY

Lawrence Strike Leaders' Lawyers Ready for Impending Battle.

(Special to The Call.) LAWRENCE, Mass., June 23.—The Giovannitti case will probably be called up for trial at the July session of the Superior Criminal Court...

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AMUSEMENTS GREAT Picnic and Summer-night's Festival L. O. B. A.

BOUSSEAU IN PANTHEON. PARIS, June 28.—In honor of the memory of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the famous writer and philosopher...

ONE BIG UNION By WILLIAM E. TRAUTMAN There is much discussion these days of the new factor in the labor movement... THE NEW SOCIETY Charles H. Kerr & Company 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

AUBURN WELCOMES SOCIALIST HOSTS

(Continued from page 1) Callahan, Mrs. Nettie Martindale, George Weber, Edwin A. Rumball, Mrs. Hammen and Katherine Richmond, Rochester.

New York County (41 Delegates)—Julius Gerber, William Malloy, Miss C. M. Dexter, Mrs. Anna M. Sloan, William Edlin, Samuel P. Kramer, Meyer London, Adolph Held, William Adler, Bert Kirkman, Henry Miller, R. H. Asquith, John Mullen, Karl Heidemann, Morris Hillquit, Nicholas Aleinikoff, J. C. Frost, Hubert H. Harrison, Algernon Lee, William Sackheim, Charles Brown, John Wall, Benjamin Gitlow, Simon Berlin, William Karlin, Hyman King, Mariou Laing, U. Solomon, Martin Sigel, Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Mrs. B. Scheff, Max Shonberg, Henry L. Stobodin, E. John Block, Anita C. Block, Julius Halperin, J. Wallace, F. Basky, Olga Fast, John Wilson, Henry Lepisto, Oscar Fast, Dr. L. Lichtschtein, Richard Forsell, Fred White, R. Silberstein, Paul Karlick, E. Ramo, E. Bischer, H. Orland, John Muller, H. Eilers, C. Blausa, M. Oppenheimer, Bruno Wagner, R. Menzel, L. Schmidt, J. Huber, W. Kupanov, J. Salutzky and S. Workoff, New York City.

Niagara County (4 Delegates)—E. B. Cresswell, Lockport, John E. Parsons, James Ryan and William Andrews, Niagara Falls, Charles T. Hicks, North Tonawanda. Oneida County (5 Delegates)—Clarence Shoecraft, Herman Kiel and Meyer Brunstein, Utica, T. W. Metcalf, Rome, S. E. Mitchell, Vernon. Onondaga County (12 Delegates)—Gustave A. Serebel, Mrs. Charlie W. Allen, Mrs. Ina C. Duffy, Philip Ott, E. G. Orcutt, Fred Sander, William E. Duffy and H. Guth, Syracuse, Steven A. Smith and A. Silverstein, Onondaga Valley, Charles Holtz, Kirkville, Clarence Phipper, Jordan. Ontario County (3 Delegates)—Mrs. Esther S. Wright, Geneva, E. S. Heald, Manchester, John H. McArthur, Shortsville.

Orange County (3 Delegates)—D. M. S. Fero, Newburgh; Howard Quackenbush, Sparrowsburg. Orleans County (1 Delegate)—Charles A. Van Auker, Medina. Oswego County (2 Delegates)—Max J. Feldman and Edward Rogers, Fulton. Otsego County (1 Delegate)—J. W. Shumway, Oneonta. Queens County (12 Delegates)—John Herrmann, Herrmann Breidenstein and Louis Roper, Long Island City; John Flannagan, Henry Frohlich, M. Bendel, W. Schardt, George Arzi, R. Becker, C. Halbmeier, Mrs. Grunbach and Timothy Walsh, Queens. Rensselaer County (3 Delegates)—William Nugent, W. R. Ross and W. B. Corbin, Troy. Richmond County (3 Delegates)—Joshua Wanhope, Otto Eichele, Jr., Stapleton; Bertha W. Howe, Northfield.

St. Lawrence County (3 Delegates)—A. L. Miller, Ogdensburg, O. A. Babcock, Madrid, Leslie White, Gouverneur. Saratoga County (3 Delegates)—Byron E. Paddock, Ballston Spa, William Gill, Saratoga Springs, G. Elmer Robinson, South Glens Falls. The Bunch From Schenectady. Schenectady County (25 Delegates)—Mrs. Walter Krusel, George R. Lunn, Charles W. Wood, John Bellingham, William W. Shurtliff, Charles W. Noonan, Robert Bakeman, Timothy Burns, James F. Bell, Mrs. McDowell, O. H. Smith, Walter Kropky, William Walker, Harry Williams, Victor Lavogachins, Robert K. Wilson, Lewis Morgenstern, Frank Stein, John Foley and J. G. Grabowski, Schenectady; George E. Bellar and William D. Dates, Scotia, H. C. Wood, Rotterdam Junction, George E. Myers and Junius F. Bell Schenectady. Schuyler County (1 Delegate)—Montour Falls. Seneca County (1 Delegate)—Seneca Falls. Steuben County (4 Delegates)—William W. Afland, Corning, G. C. Myers and C. H. Holbrook, Hornell. Sullivan County (2 Delegates)—Dr. Dwight O. Wheldon, Centerville Station, V. A. Meyer, Long Eddy. Suffolk County (2 Delegates)—William Busch, Lindenhurst; Lucien Sanial, Northport. Tioga County (1 Delegate)—D. N. Ellis, Owego. Tompkins County (2 Delegates)—William J. C. Wismar and W. S. Clapp, Ithaca. Ulster County (1 Delegate)—Kings-ton. Warren County (2 Delegates)—Gilbert Weaver and Daniel J. Mannix, Glens Falls. Washington County (1 Delegate)—Charles F. Scott, Hudson Falls. Wayne County (2 Delegates)—Lyons and Palmyra. Westchester County (9 Delegates)—H. Kobbe, New Rochelle; A. Benson, Yonkers; A. Holmes Peckskill, G. Carruth, Tarrytown; D. H. York, White Plains; Thomas Maguire, New Rochelle; E. Neppel, Yonkers; W. G. Chambers and Christ Schneider, Mt. Vernon. Yates County (2 Delegates)—C. B. Walker and W. H. Moore, Penn Yan.

How They Left New York. It seemed that wherever one looked in the waiting room of the Grand Central Terminal... TEA. Strong Friendships are the growth of confidence and time. I have staunch friends. White Rose CEYLON TEA Not Sold in Bulk. White Rose Coffee, Pound Tea, 35c.

IT FITS WELL AROUND THE NECK. House of Morrison 106 & 108 Fulton St., N. Y. Tailors

Central Depot yesterday he or she saw red. This is not surprising when one stops to consider that over 200 delegates and visitors were waiting for the long special train which was to pull out of the depot at 1 o'clock in the afternoon for Auburn, the scene of the convention of the Socialist party of the State of New York.

Besides the delegates, there were many who had come either to accompany them to the convention city or to see them off, and from almost every part of the country was a string of women delegates and their enthusiastic co-workers of the same sex.

There were many old timers among the convention bound men and women who could well remember the days when the working class political party in this country was a struggling, shunned, derided and almost generally misunderstood and misinterpreted movement. And their faces were aglow with the consciousness of victory well won, as they observed the remarkable difference between what was and what is.

HAVEMEYER DEALT WITH THE MORMONS

Successor to "Prophet" Smith Wanted To Be Let in on the Ground Floor Without Paying. Government counsel finished yesterday the examination of David Eccles, president of the Amalgamated Sugar Company of Utah, at the sugar inquiry in the Federal Building. Eccles is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men of Utah and has large sugar, lumber, coal and railroad interests.

His testimony has been mainly a recital of the development of the beet sugar industry in Utah and the interests acquired there by the late H. O. Havemeyer. Eccles would not concede, however, that Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, ever exercised undue control over his company.

RAPS DISCRIMINATION SHOWN SUFFRAGETTES

LONDON, June 28.—Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons this afternoon moved a resolution of the House of Commons in order to introduce a debate on the forcible feeding of the women in the prisons. He said he had sympathized with the conduct of the women, but he protested strongly against the three leaders, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Ethel Lawrence being placed in the first division as political offenders, while the rank and file were placed in the second, or hard labor, division.

GETS ROUGH DEAL

LONDON, June 28.—A suffragette who is alleged to have assaulted Premier Asquith at a swell reception last night, was grabbed by several men and hurled down stairs. The struggle was so violent that a sleeve was torn out of the suffragette's dress; her comb fell out of her hair, her hold watch was broken and she lost her diamond brooch.

PROCEED AGAIN IN TRIAL OF THAW

Judge Explains Delay—Defendant Again Taunts Prosecutor Jerome.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 28.—The hearing of the writ of habeas corpus proceedings brought by Harry Kendall Thaw to secure his release from the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan, which were interrupted on Wednesday afternoon and which proceedings again came to a halt yesterday, owing to the belief that Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh was ineligible to serve, went on as usual today.

Justice Keogh first believed that he should not continue the hearings because he had given a little advice to the late A. Russell Peabody, one of Thaw's counsel, when Peabody was having a squabble with his partner, Clifford W. Hartridge, and also because Mr. Peabody is a cousin of Mrs. Keogh.

This morning Judge Keogh called Special Deputy Attorney General William T. Jerome and Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the relator, in his chambers, where another conference was held for two hours and finally Judge Keogh decided that duty compelled him to go ahead with the trial until the finish.

The day was taken up by Jerome examining Thaw and in reading the case book of Matteawan. Jerome put Thaw through another cross fire of questions, which caused him to grow angry at times and when he became badly rattled he would retort with taunts.

The first question Thaw was asked was whether he had not criticized the manner in which Delafield had conducted his defense at his trial for the murder of Stanford White, and he answered that he had confidence in Delafield personally, "but," he added, "I did not like the way he wished to win the case."

FREE to every SOCIALIST

Every socialist in the world should get FREE this thrilling story of the "Ball and Tyler Rebellion"—an uprising of the people against the nobles and church in mediaeval England. Not one in a million has ever seen this rare document which is merely one of thousands of wonderful "original documents" in the Library of Original Sources which ALL socialists can get on an easy, co-operative plan. This marvelous library is an eye-opener—it gives the TRUTH that for ages capitalist influence has kept from the people to keep them under subjection. Here you see the gradual rise of the people thru 7,000 years, from slavery, serfdom, feudalism on to capitalism, all of which shows you as plainly as a cross-roads guide board how the Socialist Republic is developing out of the present system. Shows HOW the Socialist Republic is Coming Gives—for the first time—the real facts behind the ordinary surface events which you read of in histories—the rock-bottom facts red-hot from those daring men in all ages who had the courage to tell the TRUTH even though they lost their lives for it—and you know how many of them did. This daring work is Published Expressly for Socialists and other progressive people who do their own thinking. All socialist writers, editors and organizers use it and urge every Comrade to get it at once. Socialists in the United States and Canada are using more of this work than all others combined. No other work gives more than 5% of this red-hot stuff. The Socialist Victories in Milwaukee, Schenectady, Berkeley, Pasadena and other cities were won because the comrades there have been studying all sides of economics and government—or to put it in plain words—Socialism. Then when the election fights were on they were able to show the rest of the people just what Socialism is and the reason for it. Men will vote right, you know, when they know what right is. They have not been satisfied with the government of greed, privilege and plunder—they have been merely kept in the dark, but now when the comrades open their eyes, they VOTE RIGHT. Are You Prepared To Do YOUR Part? The old capitalist papers and politicians are beginning to take notice—they are getting scared. The hardest blow must be struck NOW. Are you prepared to help? Berger, Spargo, Warren, Simons, London, Wayland, Gaylord, Untermyer, Irvine, Lewis—ALL leaders say the best preparation you can make is to read the Library of Original Sources—"greatest work extant for socialists." If you want to help—and we know you do—send today for the wonderful "Ball and Tyler" story and find out how you can get a whole library of the same kind on the same co-operative plan in the world. BUT—only by order from the publisher will be distributed on this plan, as it will be mostly kept in the late, as the large edition is going like hot cakes.

The 1909th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits Men's and Ladies' Furnishings Union Label Clean Made Goods SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 THIRD AVENUE Near 10th Street, New York Litholin Collars 23c. Cleaning Soap Free.

SPECIAL FOR THE 4TH OF JULY STRAW HATS REDUCED TO \$1.25 AT MOUND'S The Only Hatter in the Bronx Handling Union Label Straw Hats. 766 Westchester Avenue Near Tilton Avenue.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO. BOTTLED MILK Perfectly Pasteurized and Guaranteed Absolutely Pure. 447 MADISON STREET.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK 56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST. 10TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. The trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3 1/2) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 15th on all sums of \$5 and up to \$5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1912, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 15th will draw interest from July 1st, 1912. HENRY HASKELL, President. HENRY SARKIS, Secretary. EMIL A. HURR, Assistant Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank 128 AND 130 BOWERY, NEW YORK, June 10, 1912. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of \$5.00 and upward and not exceeding \$5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15th, 1912. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1912. HENRY A. SCHENCK, President. WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller. JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

EMIL SEIDEL Vice President Candidate of the Socialist Party Mr. J. P. Katz, Greater New York: Dear Comrade—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your "The International" and say many thanks. "THE INTERNATIONAL" Words and Music, Price 25 Cents. Special Account to Socialist Schools and Organizations. La Marseillaise 15c., both together 40c. in stamps. JOS. P. KATZ 181 EAST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE WILDER SHOE SHOP RELIABLE FAMILY FOOTWEAR. 678 Knickerbocker Ave., near Cornelia St., Brooklyn.

Martin Derrx MEN'S FURNISHINGS 605-606 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. Dr. Manhattan Ave. and Develoria St.

BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT 2825 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Victor L. Berger Says: "A few socialist phrases are not sufficient to make a scientific socialist. In order to know WHY SOCIALISM IS COMING, a socialist should have an idea of evolution, he must know history, he must know something of economic development. We, as socialists, are vitally interested in the theory for us of civilization. History for us is not a collection of shallow village tales, the story of coronations, weddings and births of kings. For us the true lesson of history is the story of progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal slavery to enlightenment, culture and humanity. The manner in which our system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery and capitalism out of feudalism is the main interest of the man by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system. To show how the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system, the Library of Original Sources has been published. It is a treasure mine."

Official Labor News Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION. Cigar Makers' Union 149, of Brooklyn, will hold its quarterly meeting tonight at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

LABOR COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK.

By August J. Joos, Secretary. The last meeting was held June 24, 10 a. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street, New York.

A committee from the Metal Spinners' Union of New York and vicinity was granted the privilege of remaining with the council during the transaction of business.

Butchers' Unions 211 and 342 complained of the unfair conditions existing in Louis Meyer's packing house, 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

The Picnic Committee reported that all signs the affair on Sunday, June 30, will be a big success.

The Brooklyn Carriage, Wagon and Auto Workers reported that the boss painter had signed the agreement who does the painting in their line for the Obermeyer & Lieberman Brewing Company.

PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INTERNATIONAL UNION.

By Charles Dold, President. In yesterday's morning World there appeared a want advertisement for piano workers of all departments to apply for work at the Bond Piano Company.

This is a falsehood. The members of our organization have been locked out for the past four weeks at both the Packard Piano Company and the Bond Piano Company.

These men are still, but as determined today as the first day of the lockout to win the right to protect themselves and their interests through the medium of organization.

THE UNION HATTER

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

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

THE ONLY "PROGRESSIVES."

Editor of The Call: I desire to thank you for announcing the birth of the new national political party, the American Progressive party, through the columns of your good paper, June 22, 1912.

The principle of the new party is the golden rule—ethics and economics go hand in hand. Under the present industrial economic system, it is admitted this basic principle of ethics cannot be practically applied, but the new party will make it workable.

Our national emblem is the key-stone, which signifies unity, and unity of capital and labor in a mighty political union is our real object.

I learn from the papers that the Progressive Republicans will organize under a Progressive party, and their battle flag will be the red bandanna.

The word progressive, as applied to a political party belongs to me and my associates, and should they use it and adopt that rag as their battle flag I shall stop them from using that name.

The battle flag of the American Progressive party is the Stars and Stripes, and the battle song is the "Star Spangled Banner," and we will march to the White House in 1913 with the band playing that famous Masonic march, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

We want labor to go back to work and strike through the ballot box, and we will get capital to join us. Leave that to a genuine union leader.

We will compel capital to play square with labor. On the other hand we will compel labor to play square with capital, and compel government to establish a scientific, automatic and elastic system of asset currency based on health and wealth—government acting as trustee or holding company and making the Federal Government the central clearing house of health and wealth.

This is what I propose to do, and the people are going to help me do it. It is my hobby and I have been riding and driving a hobby horse for years. A hobby represents the ideal side of one's nature, stamped by mother.

If I secrete this hobby I am afraid I will go to the bushouse, but I am making it public so I can go to the White House, which is preferable. Any person who has not been gifted with a hobby is unnatural and the police will put him where he won't harm people who have hobbies.

THOMAS HENRY COCHRAN.

Allenhurst, N. J., June 24, 1912.

AS TO PATERSON STRIKE.

Editor of The Call: The following is an extract from the minutes of the Central Committee of Local Kings County, New York, published in The Call on June 26.

"Decided by unanimous vote to get information regarding the strike of the I. W. W. silk workers of Paterson, N. J."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Kings County, Socialist party, the action of the Central Committee of Local Kings County was taken up for consideration and after a lengthy discussion of the labor situation in this city I was instructed to write to The Call, the Forward and the New York York, and to get the names of all the local officials of the party and radical organizations that desire information concerning the late strike of the silk workers in this city to communicate with the organizer of Local Kings County, Socialist party.

Under no consideration should money be sent to the officials of Local 25, I. W. W., without giving due consideration to the complex labor and political situations that prevail in this city today.

DECKHAND FALLS TO DEATH.

While battling a tugboat at the foot of 9th street, East River, yesterday, Gustav Mallingren, a deckhand, slipped and struck his head against the side of the tug, sustaining a fractured skull. His body was removed to the Morgue.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. Yorkville Airlight Committee—442 East 88th street. Language branches in the territory of Branch 6 are requested to send three delegates each.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 5—125th street and Seventh avenue. August Claessens. 125th street, near Third avenue. Good speakers.

Branch 9—Bathgate and Tremont avenues. Speakers expected are the great orator, Candidate Fred Paulitsch, Robert Lanoware, L. Dobeavage and others. Chairman L. R. Gaul.

Branch 5, Attention! The 7,000 appeals ordered for last Sunday's distribution arrived on Tuesday. A large number of leaflets, especially Kate O'Hare's "Women Ain't Got No Kick," and Hillquit's "The Labor Movement, Here and Abroad," were distributed instead.

Branch 5, Attention! The 7,000 appeals ordered for last Sunday's distribution arrived on Tuesday. A large number of leaflets, especially Kate O'Hare's "Women Ain't Got No Kick," and Hillquit's "The Labor Movement, Here and Abroad," were distributed instead.

The distribution of literature in the systematic way carried on for the last five Sundays shows marked results, according to the records kept by the chairman of the committee.

The comrades should remember that it is the duty of all members to assist in this work and the committee looks forward to a large assemblage tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at headquarters, 1363 Fulton avenue.

East Side June Walk. The children of the East Side Socialist Sunday School will have their annual outing and June walk tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Branch 9, Literature Distribution. The distribution of literature in the systematic way carried on for the last five Sundays shows marked results, according to the records kept by the chairman of the committee.

The comrades should remember that it is the duty of all members to assist in this work and the committee looks forward to a large assemblage tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at headquarters, 1363 Fulton avenue.

Yorkville Children's Entertainment. The closing exercises of the Yorkville Socialist School will be held in the school room at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA-READING PICNIC. There will be a grand joint picnic between Locals Philadelphia and Reading Socialist party, today, at 4th and Lancaster avenue. John P. Clark and Oliver B. Moss.

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This is the first time in Pennsylvania that two important Socialist locals have co-operated for this or a similar purpose, and, altogether, it is expected to be a "red letter" day in the history of social democracy in this neighborhood.

Norristown. An open air meeting will be held tonight at Main and Swede streets. Speaker, Samuel Clark.

A meeting will be held tomorrow at the headquarters of the Norristown local, Arch and Main streets.

HARTFORD, CONN. The Rev. Warren Cook, of St. Paul's Methodist Church, will speak at the Church and Socialism tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at the Socialist Party Hall, 235 Asylum street.

Elton F. Chubbuck, aged 42, of 105 West Genesee street, Hornell, was fatally stricken at Avoca while standing near the D. L. & W. station with a number of friends, discussing socialism and the State convention at Auburn, to which he had been elected as alternate.

A blood vessel was ruptured, causing almost instant death. Coroner Henson diagnosed the cause of death as the formation of a blood clot. An Avoca physician gave the cause as aneurism, a swelling of a blood vessel leading from the heart.

Chubbuck was born in Fremont, where he lived until he was about 12 years of age. He went to Nebraska, where he remained until he was 20 years of age, when he came to this city. He was the inventor of a patented potato digger and the "Chubbuck" wheel swing, which became famous at street fairs and carnivals all over the country.

Chubbuck became quite noted all over the State for his political views. He ran for Mayor on the Socialist ticket last fall, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the County Committee. He was the organizer of the Socialist organization in Hornell and was one of the most influential men of that section, and was considered one of its ablest orators.

He is survived by a wife and one stepdaughter, Harriet Failing.

Brooklyn. Business Meetings. Executive Committee—957 Willoughby avenue.

Open Air Meetings. 4th A. D.—Havemeyer and South.

MONDAY, JULY 1, AT 8 P. M. AT STAR CASINO, 107th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.

MASS MEETING

ADDRESS BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE GERMAN REICHTAG FROM KIEL.

CARL LEGIEN

TRANSLATION BY CONRADE BAUMEIER. Workmen and Workingwomen: Comrade Legien who not only represents the German working people in Parliament, as President of the General Committee of the German Trades Union, is the most representative spokesman of the class-conscious proletariat.

Therefore no one is more capable than he to teach the workingmen of this country the necessity of a united stand on the economic and political field. At the same time he can advise them that only through an industrial organization which is adapted to modern conditions and a political movement, independent from all capitalistic parties, it is possible to better the condition of the working people.

Come to the meeting and bring your co-workers and friends. Legien is one of the best and interesting speakers of the German Reichstag.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.



You may throw your fans to the winds if you have a Gas Range or a Gas Cooker. Fans simply stir up the old overheated air. There's no such air where gas is used for cooking.

A Hot Water Heater is another comforting appliance. Gives you all the hot water you require and at the moment you want it. We sell these on installments. Gas Cooker rents for \$1.00 a year; Gas Range for \$3.00 and up.

We rent Overhead Broilers—as shown in the picture—for \$1.50 a year, and attach them to gas ranges Free of Charge to the consumer. Full Particulars Given at Any Gas Office.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RAILROAD STRIKER FOR SIX MONTHS. Picket Who Applied for Pay is Assaulted and Then Handed Over to Policeman.

The magistrates in the 121st Street Police Court yesterday literally railroaded a striker to jail for six months. According to the victim, who is a foreigner and unfamiliar with the English language, he was not even permitted an opportunity in which to obtain counsel.

The victim of this piece of justice is Jacob Corn, one of the strikers against the Richard sandal making establishment, 402 East 104th street, where a strike of sandal makers has been in progress for about three weeks.

Corn, who had been picketing the shop, applied yesterday for his pay. While there, says Corn, he was assaulted by the superintendent and others, and mercifully beaten. Then, to cap the climax, Corn's assailants summoned a policeman and the striker was dragged off to court, where he was promptly disposed of, after being charged with disorderly conduct.

Not only was Corn not allowed counsel, but he was not even heard, he later explained, because he could not make himself understood. The United Hebrew Trades have taken the matter in the hands of Jancken & Rothenberg, attorneys, and the case will be thoroughly investigated with a view to taking an appeal.

Grand Excursion OF THE GERMAN MACHINISTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY To Bellewood Park, N. J. On Sunday, June 30, '12

Train leaves Pennsylvania Depot, J. C. & P. O. at 9 a. m. The Central and Hudson River Lines of Hudson Terminal Tunnel in Jersey City Station at 9 a. m. and West Elizabeth at 9:30 a. m.

Of Interest to Socialist Locals

At the convention at Indianapolis the VICTOR PORTABLE stereopticon lantern was demonstrated. That lantern is the real thing that each Socialist local shall have. We have succeeded to that effect with the manufacturer for a special price for the locals of the Socialist party and lecturers. Let us send you a description of same; it will not bind you in any way. We will also send you any information you want in reference to Socialist slides.

LIBERTY LECTURE SERVICE, 8, Liberty, Manager 1425 CROTONA PARK E., NEW YORK CITY.

Grand Annual Picnic and Festival OF THE LABOR COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK

FORMERLY BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF LABOR At the BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM (Hall and Park) Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues

On Sunday Afternoon and Evening, June 30, 1912. Ticket, 10 CENTS. Free Drawing for a Handsome Large Parker Clock.

Call Advertisers' Directory

PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants MANHATTAN CLOTHING, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS. MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston. ALL AMERICA AND EDUCATOR SHOES, UNION MADE—Boston.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Brotherhood of Machinists Headquarters, 24 Park Row, N. Y. City. JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION. LOCAL NO. 800.

GERMAN MACHINISTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY To Bellewood Park, N. J. On Sunday, June 30, '12

ENGEL, DETECTIVE. 171 W. 11th St. N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Westchester County.

REAR TO THE LARD. New York company and country.

LIBRARY FOR SALE. 97th St. N. Y. City.

FELLOWSHIP FARM. "BACK TO THE LAND."

LIBRARY FOR SALE. 97th St. N. Y. City.

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The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Mally, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

Subscription Rates	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$3.50
For Six Months	1.00	.75	1.75
For Three Months	.50	.35	.85
For One Month	.15	.10	.25

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage. Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. SATURDAY, JUNE 29. No. 181.

A GIFT FROM GOMPERS

If he gets nothing else Samuel Gompers derives a lot of personal satisfaction out of convention chasing. He has been to Baltimore begging for some "recognition of labor." He is "labor," and about all the "recognition" he seems to require is permission to appear before some committee and announce that he holds the labor vote in the hollow of his hand. The suspicion grows that he holds it in the hollow of his head. And that is ample space.

This time he wishes the Denver plank on labor reaffirmed. According to the New York Times' account, Gompers said that though originally a Republican, he "had turned" Democrat in recent years because the Republicans "didn't play fair with the masses, and I could not play with them."

"You got what you wanted at Denver, didn't you?" asked Mr. Bryan.

"We did," replied Mr. Gompers, "and we gave you from 80 to 85 per cent of the labor vote."

There is a combination of modesty and generosity for you. "We" gave that percentage of the labor vote to the Democratic party in return for a plank.

It has been binding on Democrats everywhere, and in return for his whole-heartedness Gompers should surely have another equally binding, obligatory plank. In fact, he should have two planks.

But let us see. Massachusetts has a Democratic Governor. He sent the troops to Lawrence to break the strike.

Boston has a Democratic Mayor, Little Johnny Fitzgerald. He is doing all in his power to break the strike of the Boston elevated workers.

Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, is a Democrat, and before he was Governor he was a judge. His labor decisions are infamous. Presumably, through the power of the votes "we" gave him, he is so tame now he would eat out of Gompers' hand.

Governor Dix, of New York, is a Democrat, and his labor record is stained from beginning to end.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, is very much of a Democrat. The striking expressmen and the garbage collectors gratefully recall it, and are glad "we" turned the labor vote over to the Democratic party.

Then there is Woodrow Wilson, of the neighboring State of New Jersey. He is likewise a Democrat, one of the dyed-in-the-wool, unperfected brands. All the workers in industrial cities have cause to remember it with the greatest pleasure.

Gompers doubtlessly knew what "we" were doing when "we" turned over that minimum of at least 80 per cent. It was a piece of work well done and thoroughly worthy of the noble intellect that conceived it. But the information of its having been done will come as a sort of shock to many of those who were turned over to the Democrats. But when they are told that it was done they will readily see from the above little list and from a thousand other things that come within the sphere of their own personal knowledge and experience, that it was a thing worth doing and that it should be done again.

However, there may be some of them, perhaps a trifle of 80 or 85 per cent, who will look upon Gompers either as a boasting, egotistical blatherskite, or as a traitor to his class. They do not like the brand of Democracy to which he gave them, and they are firmly of the opinion that it would be just as well for all concerned if he went back and played with the Republicans of his childhood, instead of continuing to play with the Democrats of his second childhood.

Perhaps, though, Gompers got this expression somewhat mixed. What he probably meant to say is that the Republicans used to play with him, play him for a sucker, and now the Democrats are playing with him in the same way.

But all workers, all who actually have the interests of their class at heart, will strive in all charity to have Gompers withdraw from public view. Any vote that can be "given" to any party is a disgrace to those who do either the giving or who do the voting.

Fortunately the workers are not thus disgraced. Many of them are uninformed. But they are waking up. Everything Gompers has said of late shows that he is going asleep. He is lagging far behind the labor vote that he thinks, or says he thinks, he is able to give away in blocks of 80 per cent.

BRYAN'S ROAR

Not a capitalist blanched or trembled when William Jennings Bryan read them out of the party. Stocks did not tumble in Wall Street. On the contrary, prices were generally up after the early irregularity that characterizes the market at this season of the year. So while the Democratic party may be "hopelessly split," the same as the Republican party is "hopelessly split," Wall Street still is willing gracefully to do business with the preponderating fragments.

Bryan fervently declared that the Morgan-Ryan-Belmont interests must no longer mold and fashion the Democratic party to their own sweet will. It was the same Bryan who declared that labor should and must cease being crucified on a cross of gold, and the Baltimore effort was a better speech. That may be the reason why it did not have nearly the same effect as the cross of gold speech. Most of the delegates present probably in their hearts secretly hoped that the money power would be even more kindly disposed to them in the future than it has in the past. That is what made them cheer so feebly when Bryan broke loose and gave predatory wealth a verbal thrashing.

Charles F. Murphy and his faithful Tammanyites were among those who also did not cheer. Though both Ryan and Belmont are delegates to this Baltimore convention of the party of the "common people," and though they are working in harmony with that other great champion of the Oppressed "common people," William Randolph Hearst, they did not bother to reply. Money speaks louder than words, and in this year, when the Democrats believe they have a chance for office, they are willing to let the money do the talking. It would have been folly to antagonize so much good cash as is represented by the interests Bryan denounced, and they are not going to do any antagonizing.

He, himself, must have seen that he made a blunder, for he practically withdrew what was the only important part of his speech. He hedged when he saw the effect of it. Though he may bolt to the Bullmoosers or even to the Republicans, the Democrats and the Republicans will still have money enough to fight it out on the old cash lines, even if it takes the whole barrel.

In the Bull Moose party Bryan would still be confronted with the gilded specter of great wealth. Perkins, Medill McCormick and Munsey size up pretty well with men in the other parties. The Harvester Trust is rather a healthy octopus and one that is growing larger all the time. Besides, two colons of the Roosevelt-Bryan breed are much more than any party, no matter how healthy, can stand. If he starts a party of his own he will still be forced to turn to wealth for backing, as, like Roosevelt, he does not back himself.

Despite all, Bryan's outburst was valuable. It shows how completely the Democracy is run by the interests. It showed how Tammany, the benevolent order, is a strong-arm gang for Wall Street. It showed that capitalism has no principles and is willing in all circumstances to use any tools. It showed what are the financial powers which own the Democracy. As we already have seen in Chicago the powers that own the Republican organization and the Bullmoosers, the evidence is complete.

There is nothing to choose among them. One is as bad as the other. Their splitting and their wrangling, their radicalism and their insurgency, are born of a burning desire to get into the money. So far there has not been a single man in any one of the

Letters to the Editor.

SABOTAGE, DIRECT ACTION AND SYNDICALISM.

Editor of The Call:

I had no intention to take part in the debate now going on in the Socialist press over the adoption of Section 6, but as the International Socialist Review has seen fit to publish so many untruths about the convention and reports some of us voting in favor of things we opposed I have decided to express my views on the above subjects.

The Merrick motion was to strike out the whole section. As the word sabotage had been accepted by the committee as part of the original report, a motion to strike it out would have been in order after the defeat of the Merrick motion. While voting against striking out the whole section, I expected to move to strike out the word sabotage, but tried in vain to obtain the floor. I was opposed to that word for the simple reason that we have plenty of English words to express our meaning, words that could be understood by all, words that could not be misconstrued.

In the same time, I hold that the Socialist party has a perfect right to say what it may and what may not be advocated from its platform, in its name. And this is no curtailment of the freedom of speech. This does not prevent any member at membership meetings from expressing his views and trying to convert others to his views.

The question is asked: "Why did not the convention also decide to expel those who stand for free love and atheism?" Probably because none of the advocates of free love and atheism made an issue of them at Indianapolis.

If a member of the Socialist party wants to follow in the path of the bourgeoisie, practicing free love and practising atheism, that is his undoubted privilege, just as much as it is his privilege to preach and practice violence if he so desires.

But if that same member, on a Socialist platform, in the name of the Socialist party, should preach "free love, atheism, sabotage or violence are part of the Socialist propaganda and means to be adopted to hasten the dawn of Socialism," then I say that he should be given the chance to preach his pet doctrines from some other platform, and the sooner the better for the Socialist party.

It is not the business of the Socialist party to dictate to labor organizations the tactics they may employ when fighting the employers. These tactics are generally determined by conditions as they exist when the fight is on, but it is the business of the Socialist party to declare that it does not stand for any of the running cores of the capitalist system. It is time to turn the tables on our opponents, to take the offensive instead of the defensive, and prove to the world that free love, atheism, sabotage, violence and crime are the pet theories of the bourgeoisie, preached and practiced by it, and that we have not the least desire to adopt them as our own.

As sabotage, direct action and syndicalism seem to be the general subject of discussion, I will add a few words.

Some twenty or twenty-five years ago the French anarchists preached and practiced the coming of counterfeits money as a weapon against capitalist society. As a rule working people were the victims. Later they preached individual expropriation and practiced it to the sorrow of many sincere comrades. Capitalism never suffered. Then there was a period of dynamite bomb craze, and with very few exceptions innocent people were the victims. During all this time they assailed the labor organizations (syndicates) and the co-operatives just as bitterly as they assailed the Socialist movement.

Later, under the leadership of Prouet and Delesalle, they decided to capture the syndicalist movement that was undergoing a period of reconstruction, due to a feeling of revulsion against the Socialist politicians that had time and again sacrificed the economic movement to their own political ambition. The syndicalist movement of France under this new leadership went from one extreme to another—from all politics to anti-politics. It went the limit, and now it is beginning to retreat, and it will soon come to a halt. It will remain independent from the political party of the working class, but it will work hand in hand with it to bring about the emancipation of labor. Hence has seen and admitted his mistake in flirting with the anarchists and is now parting company with them.

Up to the time of entering the syndicalist movement the anarchist had always used the word direct action as meaning individual action. "Settle your own business if you want it settled right," was the motto used to fight syndicalist officials and committees as well as to fight political action. But to a syndicalist or trade unionist who knows that individual dealing (direct action) is exactly what all employers of labor want, this direct action talk was silly twaddle, and then the anarchist syndicalist had to look for new definitions to explain that it meant strikes, sabotage, violence, any old thing but political action. The simple pure anarchist that refused to sacrifice (?) his individual liberty in a syndicate (trade union) anathematized Prouet and his followers and continued to preach that direct action meant individual action. The whole

gatherings who dared stand up and speak the truth about conditions in this country.

It may well be that there is not one who knows the truth. Bryan does not, and surely during the past sixteen years he has had ample opportunity and leisure to learn it. But he is either blind or stupid, or both—if he is not deliberately playing the radical game so as to accomplish through seeming opposition the same results that Clark and Taft and Roosevelt and Parker accomplish through their special methods, and Murphy, Hinky Dink Kenna and other manipulators of the plural votes of the uncommon people accomplish through their methods. While Bryan was at it, he should have sailed into Kenna and Murphy, for they are the political brothers of Ryan, Morgan and Belmont.

thing as an importation to this country cannot but appear ridiculous to any one who has participated in the struggles of labor.

Individual direct action obtained here as elsewhere before the era of labor organizations and obtains yet where none exist. On the other hand, mass direct action, or strikes, sabotage, violence, have taken place in this long before most of the present day direct actionists knew what it meant to fight an industrial battle.

Ask some of the old coal miners, of Pennsylvania who have stood out on many occasions from three to six months when there was no Socialist party, no Socialist press to take up their fight and collect thousands of dollars for them. They could give pointers on direct action to many who have come in the limelight lately. Thirty-two years ago, in the Clearfield region, the miners went on strike and an army of Swedes were imported to take their places. The strikers practiced this so-called modern weapon—sabotage and violence—to their hearts' content. Many railroad cars full of coal left the main sidings during the nights and traveled miles away to be wrecked and destroyed. Turpines and railroad bridges were destroyed but the strike was lost all the same as many more of the same nature have been lost since.

Direct action, sabotage, violence, are nothing new in the labor wars of this country, and those who seem to go daffy over these old things under new names are to be pitied. I have heard some of our new lights point to Lawrence as something that had never been seen before. The same revolt against reductions, the same solidarity among workers of many nationalities have been seen many times before in this country.

We see now and hope to see more in the future the influence of a Socialist party and a Socialist press that did not exist when the miners of this country were struggling against unbearable conditions and were beginning to organize. What was not seen then was a Socialist Congressman getting an audience for striking children in Washington. The strike, the solidarity of the strikers, the violence, the police and military to Lawrence were nothing new. But the increased class consciousness all over the country is something new, and that is what gains victories. Just imagine that same Lawrence strike taking place thirty-two years ago and guess the result.

Direct action in so far as it means individual action or strikes, sabotage and violence are the weapons of the past and not those of the future. They have failed to destroy the capitalist system, and they could not possibly give us a system based on justice and liberty.

We are often told that French syndicalism is something so superior that it may be well to tell the American worker that the labor movement in France, whether you call it trade unionism or syndicalism, is not industrial unionism, and furthermore that far from being superior it's a back number. Of course it makes up often in noise and violence what it lacks in cohesion and numbers. France is a country of small industries, a country of individualists, and the American worker has very little to learn from it as to tactics in the economic warfare.

Why, this great (?) syndicalist movement, so much ahead of other countries we are told, issued a manifesto before May Day in favor of a movement to obtain the English week or the half day holiday on Saturday enjoyed by backward England. This great confederation of labor also decided to have a big demonstration on the first of May. The French Government said, "No demonstration will be permitted, and there was none. And I am not trying to belittle the French workers. As a rule they are enthusiastic, they are good fighters, they have splendid ideals, but they have too often left the substance to run after the shadow; they have followed false leaders and are suffering the consequences. But they are about to repudiate the nonsense that is being introduced in this country as the highest expression of revolutionary tactics.

And then we will see there as we hope to see here the workers organizing themselves on industrial lines, on the job, as it pleases some to say, and these organized workers in the economic field joining hands with all those who are tired of capitalism and wage slavery in a political organization also controlled by the working class. And when we learn to fight together the results will be satisfactory.

And by fight I do not mean such horseplay as placing castor oil in soup, destroying of wall paper and still less destruction of machinery. Those methods, far from hastening, retard the downfall of the capitalist system. Let us not destroy the wealth we have created, as this would mean a backward step. Let us take possession of it and use it for the benefit of all.

Charleroi, Pa.

"BIG SIX" ONCE AGAIN.

Editor of The Call:

In discussing our new constitution at our branch meeting (Branch 10), one good Comrade whom we all love and respect stated in connection with that much heralded section 6 that if we don't adopt that section the party will suffer a great deal, and it will

take years to overcome it. He had also stated that since a majority of the delegates to the convention voted for it, we must vote for it, too.

Now, Comrades, I contend that as Socialists we are at least to some extent a little more intelligent in regard to the economic and political movement than the ordinary citizen, and that is why we join the Socialist party, and the great majority of us are ever ready to help shape and strengthen the party, for what? For the enlightenment of our fellow men to the principles of Socialism in all its ramifications. Surely we ought to feel some of the responsibilities which rest upon us, and therefore at all times take enough interest to scrutinize every act of our representatives, and because of that I insist that any time we are convinced that our leaders are deleterious or otherwise try to foist upon us new laws which we think are detrimental to the development of our cause—the cause of labor—we ought to stand up and be counted and annul their acts. And I for one hold down because it is mischievous and contemptible for Socialists to be bound by such capitalist laws. It is not for the good of the movement. And the so-called saviors of the party will not dare again to fasten upon us any such abominable laws.

Comrade, do not follow anybody; think for yourselves, and the sooner we make up our minds to do it the better for us and the human race.

SIMON BASS,
515 West 184th Street, New York.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

Editor of The Call:

What a noise and din is set up on that class in Section 6! Even ardent and fairly well tempered and sensible Comrades commit themselves to most foolish and erratic statements. Alarm is felt and very loudly expressed that we all shall have to expel ourselves from the party for, according to the capitalist society laws and the laws of any other society, what is moral today is immoral tomorrow, what is right today is crime tomorrow, and what is peace today is violence tomorrow. Hence how can we make laws today dictating our conduct of tomorrow?

Who says this section, if it becomes our law, or any other law, for that matter, must dictate our conduct of tomorrow? Can we not make laws tomorrow as we do today, and did yesterday, all fitting to the rising sun?

True, "crime," "violence," "sabotage" are very elastic terms, but Comrades, be fair and reasonable. If under Section 6 a Comrade or Comrades be judged whether they are guilty of any one of these offenses, who shall be the judges? The courts of the United States, or the members of the Socialist party? And is it not proper for any member of the Socialist party would find a Comrade guilty of crime, violence or sabotage, because he advocated or even did strike or picket or advise men against joining the militia or cause the flooding of a mine due to the refusal of the miners to work, or send Florida mail to Maine and Maine mail to Florida, or to remember them all just now—a thousand and one other such acts that some great legal mind hatched by the judicial crime may see fit and profitable to so designate.

Comrades, bear in mind that we, the rank and file of the Socialist party, shall be the judges, and that we are Socialists primarily, necessarily and completely; and we shall find such acts, "crime," "violence," or "sabotage" as will be injurious to the Socialist party.

Hasty and explosive temperaments are incapable of wise and meditative action. The display on May 1 at Union Square by tearing down the American flag for which we have had to make all sorts of explanations and apologies was, to say the least, contemptibly foolish.

And now we are regaled by some more of the direct actionist methods as enacted in Perth Amboy, where a handful of underpaid, overworked, undisciplined workmen, armed with a few pebbles and oceans full of blind temper, ram themselves against a phalanx of intensely organized, consolidated, and as yet immovable iron force with quite natural results. How criminally foolish! And in my humble opinion is to prevent such ridiculous and injurious Union Square episodes and destructive eruptions of the direct actionists which leads to self-annihilation, that this section has been proposed. Not to appeal, to the "respectable," but to save ourselves.

ESTHER FRIEDMAN.

DENIES ALLEGATION AND SCORNS ALLIGATOR.

Editor of The Call:

I read "Letters in the Call" today signed by "Playboy," attacking a certain Branch 5 orator.

The writer of the letter, whoever he may be, did not have the courage to mention my name or to sign his own.

I may be a fanatic and not a Socialist, but one thing is certain, that any Comrade who attacks another, hiding behind a nom de plume, is neither a Socialist or a fanatic, but a scallawag and a coward.

When your nom de plume correspondent answers this, and provided he signs his real name, I shall then state what I did actually say at that particular open air meeting.

Those people who cannot understand the necessities of up-to-date Socialism should get busy and do some reading in their spare time instead of lying gratuitously about others.

JEAN JACQUES CORONEL.

THE CAUTIOUS TAILOR.

"Now look here, Sniperton," pleaded Hackler, "can't you be patient with this old bill of yours? I'm going to be married in the fall to a girl who's worth her weight in gold."

"That's all right, Mr. Hackler," returned Sniperton, "but is she going to be worth my weight in gold?"

"How much does she weigh?" Judge's Library.

Class Instinct and the Class Struggle

By KARL HAUTSKY in Die Neue Zeit—Translated by Herbert E....

The assertion that every class itself knows best what is to its own advantage appears very much like the materialistic conception of history, and yet this assertion is widely incorrect. It would be correct only in case we could say that every man himself knows best what is to his own advantage. No one will assent to this notion. But the idea does not become any more nearly correct by assuming that the wisdom which is wanting in individuals becomes a reality when the individuals are combined in a mass. True, every class has its special interests and the individuals of the class become conscious of the community of their interests when they are combined as a mass. But the instinct of class solidarity and class antagonism which arises from the conditions of life of the masses tells them nothing at all of the best way to protect their interests. It is a popular thing nowadays to laud the instinct of the proletarian masses and to characterize it as the trustworthy guiding star of proletarian politics. If that were really the case, of what use are the labors of science? And how would it be in case different masses of proletarians develop different instincts? Is the instinct of the masses infallible when it is Christian or when it is liberal? When it leads to the massacre of Jews and the lynching of negroes? When it demands the subjugation of the Boers or the expedition to Tripoli?

The class instinct naturally growing out of conditions is the moral force which inspires a class in its struggle and drives it onward. The final outcome of this struggle, however, depends on the material conditions. But the roads which the struggling classes propose to accomplish depend on the degree of knowledge and understanding, the insight into these conditions. The lower the degree of this insight, so much the less appropriate will be the consciously fought for aims, so much the greater the sacrifices and deprivations, so much the more bitter the apprentice money which the struggling class has to pay.

In saying this I do not mean that the unenlightened masses are always wrong, and the theoreticians always right. Theory easily gives to the struggle broader aims that are given by instinct, which always feels the thing nearest, most obvious, but precisely for this reason the aim which is the result of an incorrect theory always leads the mass much farther away than does the class instinct even in case where it errs. And yet it by no means follows that instinct is of a higher order than theory. The true conclusion is that the inquiry for the correct application of the theory is one of the most important practical tasks of the class struggle.

This is true for all classes, for the bourgeois not less than for the proletarian. And especially, short-sighted greed, the most powerful instinct of the capitalist class, impels the bourgeois very often to actions, which, for the sake of a momentary advantage, injure the permanent interests of their own class. Resistance in the capitalist desire for exploitation may very often be in the permanent interest of bourgeois society itself. It may very reasonably be said that the capitalist class in the ancient lands of capitalism, above all in England, would already have laid in ruins the entire social mechanism if they had not encountered the energetic resistance of the proletariat. Without chartism, without union movement the working class of England would long ago have suffered complete physical and intellectual decay. With the strength of her workers the industries of England would have fallen in ruins and the foundation of her capitalism would have vanished. If the capitalist method of production proves far more successful in life than was anticipated by the Socialists in the last century, this fact is due in no small degree to the very activity of these Socialists themselves.

This seems paradoxical and one might be tempted to infer that we in our advocacy of social reforms were promoting not the measure of Socialism, but those of bourgeois society by prolonging its life. This charge has, in fact, been made often enough by the anarchists. The charge would be justified were it our task to ruin bourgeois society as speedily as possible. We, however, regard our task in quite a different light. We find that task to be an effort to enable the proletarians as speedily as possible to obtain control of the State and society and adapt their own energy to the requirements of the new order. We must apply the utmost energy to the enhancement of the fighting capacity of the proletariat, but can accomplish

our purpose only by the use of means which increase its capacity for action, that is, its capacity to create new value for the capitalist class. We do this by prolonging the existence of bourgeois society.

And as with the normal world, so it is for example with the trade question. In fighting for the interests in the interest of the proletariat we also struggle at the same time the momentary interests of great sections of the ruling classes as well as the obvious interest of bourgeois present stage of development, capitalist industry.

The illustration of the working day shows us also how erroneous it is to interpret historic materialism as if a tendency which flows from the essential character of capitalism were under all circumstances an inevitable fate, so long as the capitalist mode of production continues in the paragraph concerning surplus value in "Capital," Marx has shown that the tendency to lengthen the working day is of necessity grounded in the greed for surplus value and its greed for surplus value. He shows, however, in the same paragraph, at still greater length, how, with the like natural necessity, the opposite tendency to the shortening of the working time originates and is successful up to a certain point.

Of course, against the elements of the life of capitalism, its essential character, we cannot prevail so long as capitalism holds the reins of power. In the sense of these essentials all the bourgeois factions and parties form against the proletariat a closed phalanx which can be broken only by gaining control of the power of the State.

Where, on the other hand, it is a question of capitalist tendencies which serve only certain temporary or special interests, then the proletarian struggle against these tendencies is, under some circumstances, and as ally among the bourgeois groups which have a class vision, or which have antagonistic special interests, an ally which leads the way to victory even when the proletariat is not yet strong enough alone to gain State control.

And so to study and properly use the antagonisms existing with bourgeois society was considered by Marx and Engels an important part of the theoretical and of the practically taught practical men of the struggling proletariat. The notion of the reactionary mass of the bourgeois classes was to them very different and was assailed by them with earnestness. It was not easy to remove this idea from the proletarian consciousness, for since the beginning of the labor movement it has found its place in the instinct of the mass. The first practical experience of the mass is that they are exploited by the bourgeois, whether these be religious or free thinkers, liberals, conservatives, agrarians or manufacturers. The next obvious thing, therefore, is to regard all distinctions among the bourgeois as meaningless. Then comes the idea that it is simpler and easier to conceive an indiscriminating hostility founded thereon than a policy which distinguishes only the common, but also the antagonistic, interests of our opponent, a study of the most intricate character, a study having no end, since the historic situations, the questions which are in the foreground of the political struggle are constantly changing together with the composition and activity of the bourgeois parties in the course of the economic and political development.

MARY ANN (From the Book of Life by THERESA MALONEY)

I was convinced this morning that I am not the only one dissatisfied with present conditions. The many women I found strapping on the street in bunches—all excitement and rage—they are not only dissatisfied, but actually ready to act in order to change them.

They boycott the butcher, refuse to eat meat until the price will come down. I do not blame them. One must do something. It is impossible to get on by signing up on a list. The amount of money which our husbands receive for their work is getting smaller and smaller in comparison with the cost of living, and we women are simply bending under the weight of our worries, under the burden of making ends meet.

Like myself, these women I met in the street feel that this ever growing hardship must be stopped. But unlike them, I do not approve of the remedy they have chosen. It looks to me as if they were trying to cut their noses to spite their faces.

Why should we stop eating meat? At least the precious little bit that we can afford to buy? John could not keep up his hard work unless he got a bit of meat daily. The children, too, need it, and by withholding it from them we only injure ourselves and perhaps the small butcher we do the buying from.

But why make a reputation of the poor devil? I don't see that he would willingly lose trade and probably no under if he could lower the price. Evidently he is compelled to keep up the price because he is charged more, because of this mysterious price from above which acts like a curse upon all of us.

I do not see how we can beat or even lower that price. Our only recourse is to get busy and do some reading in their spare time instead of lying gratuitously about others.

JEAN JACQUES CORONEL.

our purpose only by the use of means which increase its capacity for action, that is, its capacity to create new value for the capitalist class. We do this by prolonging the existence of bourgeois society.

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The early labor movement cherished the idea that all bourgeois groups formed a compact, indivisible mass. The task of overthrowing this idea was the more difficult for the Marxists, because the Marxists had been taught by the Socialists before the time of Marx wished to overcome class antagonisms and to abolish classes, not by means of the proletarian class struggle, but by appealing to the moral consciousness of the well-intentioned of all classes, task which, in the view of the Marxists, was most unpleasantly hindered by the proletarian class struggle. The worshippers of the class instinct pure and simple were not accustomed to making fine distinctions. To them the Marxian reliance upon the antagonism of interests between the individual groups of the bourgeoisie elements seemed to be equivalent to the expectations which utopian Socialism built upon the growth of friendship for the workers within the opposing classes. That reliance appeared to them just as utopian and chimerical as these expectations.

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