



law several times and that the one now passed by the Democrats may come again to the House for correction.

Berger scored both old parties, criticized their platforms and ridiculed the claims of their Presidential candidates.

Both Old Parties the Same. "The Republican party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists."

"The Democratic party in its great majority stood for the economic and political interests of the slave owners before the Civil War."

"The capitalist class, therefore, is just as willing to deal with the Democratic party as with the Republican party."

"That is the reason why we have passed a few labor laws in this House. Of course, these laws have not passed the Senate, nor the scrutiny of the Supreme Court."

"The only trouble just now is to make the workingmen believe that the Democrats are different from the Republicans."

"The two old parties are so much alike that they are hard up for an issue."

"Of course, there is still that old standby—tariff—God be thanked. And Mr. Woodrow Wilson, being a pro-fundamentalist, Grover Cleveland—has declared that the tariff is to be the issue."

"If it means anything at all it means that the Democrats do not want to harm any owners of factories, because the South is waking up industrially."

"In other words, while Carnegie and Gary and other Northern trust magnates are willing to give up the protective tariff because their Pittsburgh and Chicago infants have grown up to some size—thank you—and they are well able to take care of themselves even in England or Germany—the Southern manufacturers are beginning to demand a protective tariff on cotton products first of all."

questionably the place to enunciate the national principles of a party.

"And, queerly enough, even the recall of the judiciary is forgotten—a question that has been agitated very much of late and for which the Democrats in Congress have stood like heroes when they wanted to put Taft into a hole on the question of admitting Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood."

"Mr. Bryan evidently expected to be a candidate himself and he wanted all the votes in sight, including the dissatisfied conservatives."

"One might say, however, the platform of the old parties are seldom read and even more seldom carried out. The main thing then is the personnel of the candidates."

"Mr. Roosevelt, who wants to start a party on the issue 'Thou shalt not steal' and on business principles should know that political graft is the very application of business principles to politics."

"The present majority of the people have no interest in keeping up the present system. And especially the working class is bound to become revolutionary as a class."

"The workers and the shirkers. Our workmen today build a few palaces and many hovels. The workmen live in the hovels and the few capitalists in the palaces."

"Our workmen in the woolen mills make a small amount of fine clothes and millions of yards of shoddy. The workmen wear the shoddy and the rich idlers wear the fine clothes."

"The majority now degenerates through poverty so that the small minority shall be able to degenerate through luxury."

of the Supreme Court, in order to make it do—yet, anybody who dares to suggest a new suit is considered a traitor by the interests."

"But we must have a new Constitution or we shall have a bloody revolution. Yet though political reforms are necessary, they are of little account when compared with the necessity of changes in order to keep step with the development of economic conditions."

"The economic changes are upon us. We see the trusts, not only doing away with competition, but also asking for government interference and government regulation of prices."

"In other words, we have the spectacle of the trusts surrendering part of their ownership and practically offering that part of the ownership to the people."

"Thus the trusts—or at least some of the trusts—are willing to part with their ownership because they feel that their business has ceased to be a private concern. Because the trusts feel that their business has become a public utility—the most public and utilitarian sort."

"But the change is also coming from the other side. The present majority of the people have no interest in keeping up the present system. And especially the working class is bound to become revolutionary as a class."

"The workers and the shirkers. Our workmen today build a few palaces and many hovels. The workmen live in the hovels and the few capitalists in the palaces."

"Our workmen in the woolen mills make a small amount of fine clothes and millions of yards of shoddy. The workmen wear the shoddy and the rich idlers wear the fine clothes."

"The majority now degenerates through poverty so that the small minority shall be able to degenerate through luxury."

"Again I say, the great majority have no interest in keeping up the present system."

### RAID ALLEGED LOAN SHARKS; 4 ARRESTS

#### Two of the Prisoners Are Girls—Central Office Men Make Coup.

The offices of four alleged loan sharks were raided yesterday by four squads of Central Office men armed with "John Doe" and "Jane Doe" warrants issued by Magistrate McQuade.

The prisoners described themselves as May Quinn, of Elmhurst; Nan Bauman, of 130 Broad street, Newark; Jacob Brodie, 116 Nassau street, and Louis Totans, 12 East 42d street. They were all taken to the District Attorney's office, where they were questioned by Assistant District Attorney Brooks, who has charge of the prosecution of the loan sharks.

The raids were made at 203 Broadway, 100 Fifth avenue, 116 Nassau street and 12 East 42d street. In the raid at 203 Broadway, which is the office of Archibalds Chestertick, Captain McKinney and a squad of detectives entered the place and found Miss Quinn alone.

According to the detectives, as soon as she saw them the girl went behind a partition and slammed a door. Detective Markey climbed the partition and says he saw the girl at the telephone. She dropped the receiver and attempted to put some papers in the safe. The detectives got the papers and made the girl a prisoner.

Nan Bauman was arrested at 100 Fifth avenue in the office of Burr Bros. She was alone when the detectives entered and was talking at the telephone. According to Detective Trojan, the girl dropped the receiver, and he picked it up in time to hear the words: "The cops are here. Get busy."

The words were spoken in a feminine voice, and Trojan said that after he had spoken with Miss Quinn he recognized her as the voice which sounded the warning over the telephone.

According to the detectives, Miss Bauman tried to hide some papers when the raid was made, but they got the papers. Brodie was arrested in the office of Brodie & Co., at 116 Nassau street. He was arrested in a similar raid several weeks ago and was also at the time charged with interfering with an officer when he tried to prevent the arrest of his daughter. He was fined \$100 for this offense and is now out on \$1,000 bail on a charge of violating the banking law.

This is the third time he has been arrested in three weeks. At the time these raids were being made detectives entered the office of Stewart & Cort, at 12 East 42d street, and there found the prisoner Totans.

According to the detectives, Totans tried to get some papers into the safe, but on the threat that the police would take the safe Totans produced the papers wanted.

# Big Cut in Prices On Men's Union-Made-Suits And On Everything a Man Wears Except Shoes.

## Low Rent and Low Store Expense Make Our Reduced Prices the Lowest in the City.

We've got to raise money in a hurry. So we've taken 25 to 40 per cent off the original low prices on all our Suits, Trousers, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats and Hose. A 25 to 40 per cent reduction here is as good as a 50 to 60 per cent reduction at other stores—because our prices were much lower to begin with—due to our low rent and low store expenses and to our wholesale connections, which enable us to buy cheaper than most stores, including the "big" ones.

## You Can't Beat These Prices

- Men's Summer Suits**
  - Blue and Gray Serges—Plain and Fancy Worsteds—All Kinds.
  - Were \$10 and \$12.50, Now only **\$7.75**
  - Were \$16 and \$18, Now only **\$11.75**
  - Were \$20 and \$22, Now only **\$14.75**
- Trousers—Great Bargains**
  - Now Only
  - Were \$2 and \$2.50 **\$1.69** | Were \$4 and \$4.50 **\$3.69**
  - Were \$3 and \$3.50 **\$2.69** | Were \$5 and \$6 **\$4.69**
- Dandy Shirts for Little Money**
  - Well Known Brands, some with soft cuffs, some with stiff cuffs, all patterns.
  - \$1.00 Kind, Cut to **69c** | \$1.16 Kind, Cut to **87c**
  - \$1.50 Kind, Cut to **\$1.15**

- Neckwear Bargains**
  - 35c Ties, Cut to **25c**
  - 55c Ties, Cut to **35c**
  - Wash Ties, Cut to **25c** and **35c**
  - Straw Hats**
    - \$1.50 Hats, Cut to **90c**
    - \$2.00 Hats, Cut to **\$1.50**
    - \$3.50 Panama Hats, Cut to **\$2.50**
  - Mohair Suits**
    - You won't feel the heat in one of these; light, cool; only **\$11.75**
  - Thin Alpaca Coats**
    - At **50c to \$5.00**

Established 1895. "The Daylight Store"

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430 Sixth Avenue, N. E. Cor. 26th Street, New York City

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10:30 O'CLOCK. MAIL ORDERS FILL

### MEXICAN REBEL TROOPS MUTINY

#### Six Killed in Fight at Madera Camps. Insurgents Short of Food and Supplies.

MADERA, Mexico, July 18.—Six rebels are dead, one is dying in the General Hospital, and many others are seriously wounded as a result of a mutiny in the rebel camps last night. Two men fought over a woman, and one shot and killed the other.

General Rojas ordered the murderer executed, but friends of the condemned man refused to permit the order to be carried out. Rojas and his staff rushed to the scene with an escort of fifty men, and the mutiny was suppressed.

The temper of the men is on edge, owing to the prevailing heavy rains and shortness of rations, and because of a realization of the hardships they must endure on the march to Sonora, of bad trails with no tents or other protection from the rain and little food for themselves and none for their horses.

While the exodus of rebels toward Sonora continues, Madera is still overcrowded, and is threatened with an invasion by "Cheche" Campos' force, said to number 1,500 men, coming overland from Mexican Central territory. This force will make a still further drain upon the food supplies of the district.

JUAREZ, Mexico, July 18.—The rebels destroying the Mexican Central tracks on their retreat to Juarez from Chihuahua, are now within 114 miles of Juarez, while the federals, following and repairing the road, are only at Sauc, the first station north of Chihuahua. As soon as the rebel dynamite crew reaches Juarez, General Orozco and his officials and Generals will leave for Casas Grandes and Sonora.

### LONDON SOCIETY AGHAST AT SPAT

#### Duke and Duchess May Soon Quit Snubbing Each Other.

LONDON, July 18.—The seriousness with which society takes the spat between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt), is convulsing the country with laughter. The little talked about spat with ominous shakings of royal heads and in whispered tones, and awaited with bated breath the culmination of this, as it believes, world-astounding strife.

The fact that the Duke and Duchess have met, shaken hands and agreed to recognize each other whenever they meet has set society speculating as to whether now that the ice has been broken, a permanent reconciliation is not imminent.

The guests at the dance given by the Duchess at Sunderland House last night were thrilled by the report that a reconciliation had actually occurred, that the Duke would make a dramatic appearance at the party, and that the Duke and Duchess would let bygones be bygones. Such anticipations, however, were doomed to disappointment. The Duchess received alone and the Duke still moped.

It is a fact, however, that both met at the house of a mutual friend and agreed to relieve the awkwardness of their hosts and hostesses and friends by acting in an agreeable manner toward each other, at least in public.

Since their separation the situation has been full of difficulties for the dual pair, as on several occasions they found themselves at the same parties, giving each other the cold and haughty eye as they passed.

### PRIEST IS HELD ON GIRL'S CHARGE

#### Man Found Guilty of Following 12-Year-Old Child on Street Severely Scored by Magistrate.

Father John Bergen, the priest who was arrested on complaint of Katherine Kavanaugh, 13 years old, of 645 Tenth avenue, who charged that he had followed her and made improper suggestions, was arraigned before Magistrate Butts, in the West Side Court, yesterday, and after a hearing was found guilty and held for sentence until today. His bail was withdrawn.

Father Bergen came from the West some time last week and stopped at the Hotel Belmont. On Thursday he left the hotel at about 8 o'clock, in the evening and strolled west on 42d street. When he reached Seventh avenue the evidence showed that he saw the Kavanaugh girl and followed her to 43d street, where he spoke to her. The girl paid no attention and continued on her way homeward from the dressmaker, as she says, but the priest continued to follow her. When she reached 43d street and Tenth avenue she met her brother and told him that she was being followed.

The girl's brother notified Policeman Brown and Brown arrested him. The man gave his name as Father John Bergen, of 51 Indiana avenue, Chicago. When he was arraigned in court yesterday he gave the name of Father John Devaney, of Jackson, Neb. The prisoner admitted having followed the girl, but denied that his intentions were evil.

Magistrate Butts, after hearing all the evidence, commented severely on the conduct of the accused. He said, in part: "This man admits that he saw the girl at 42d street and Seventh avenue and that he followed her to Tenth avenue. That is admitting that he was present at the time and place mentioned in the complaint. Then, soon as Katherine told her brother, he ran. He wore no priestly garb and no one would have suspected his holy calling. When Katherine told her brother he knew it was the purpose of the fellow to strip her of all innocence and ruin her in body and soul. Considering all these things, I can come to but one conclusion, which is that the defendant is guilty."

The court remanded the prisoner to his cell without bail until today, when sentence will be pronounced.

### TIEUP OF BEDFORD MILLS CONTINUES

#### Strikers Avoid All Discussions—Police Chief Says Militia Is Unnecessary

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 18.—This is the fourth day of the strike of more than 1,200 cotton operatives in twelve local cotton cloth mills, absolutely free from any disturbance upon the part of the strikers. A meeting of the Executive Committee of strikers gathered about the 10 o'clock affected seven mills. They considered themselves in a perfectly peaceful manner, affording no excuse for the strike duty to engage them in any way.

The strikers made no efforts to interfere with operatives going to their employment in the unaffected mills. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Weavers' Union took place. Plans to continue the battle with interests were formulated and the predict favorable results soon to be strikers. Headquarters for the men of weavers as they join the ranks were established in both the north and south ends.

Walter Langhew, the agent of Dartmouth Mill, is reported to be for Europe. The mill bosses declare the move to be an indication of the mill interests intend to do their plans for an indefinite strike. Strike leaders discredited this report.

In a statement made today, Police Henry W. Mason, said that for militia has thus far been the circumstances do not warrant presence here. The chief declared the strike has been free from any disturbances.

A split is alleged to have occurred between the I. W. W. and A. F. of C. over the reported inability of both organizations to do their part in an operation. The head of the army is confident the strike will soon recover. He feels as ever.

### BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT

123 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### PIANO CO-OPERATIVE REPAIRING SHOP

Reasonable Charges, Guaranteed Good Work

WORKED ENGINEERS SIXTEEN HOURS A DAY

Chairman Tells Arbitration Board He Was on Duty for 77 Hours.

The men who pilot the heavy tonnage freight trains down steep grades and through all kinds of weather told the Arbitration Board at Manhattan that the ins and outs of their business yesterday.

The commissioners heard why it sometimes takes as long as sixteen hours to get a mile of cars over a short division, and how, when the roads were getting ready for the threatened coal strike a few months ago, the men were worked sixteen hours a day until they had reached the limit of endurance.

The witnesses seemed to make the best impression of a day that the engineers have put on the stand yet for they were the men who work in the most unfavorable conditions of the service. Arthur Ferry, of the New York Central, who drives one of the biggest mallet engines, which are a combination of two locomotives with one boiler, told one of the most interesting stories. He was 41 years old, he said, and had been in the service for twenty years.

"I belong to what they call a chain gang," said the engineer. "That is to say, a certain group of us take turns, first out and first in on the trips, so that I have regular hours. They call me two hours before I'm wanted and give me a half hour to get the engine ready, but it really takes an hour."

Getting Ready for a Run. "To prepare a mallet for the run you have to inspect the crown sheath, the sheath and grates and oil up. On this type of locomotive there are 114 places that have to be lubricated. In addition to this twenty-four grease cups have to be looked after and properly plugged down, the signal appliances must be found in good order, the tools aboard, all the oil supplies complete, and then the engine has to be cooled and watered. Ours is a superheater and has to be fired up fresh on every trip. It's very important to see that the sand box is filled, for the heavy engines slip easily."

From Corning to Newbury Junction we take empties, sometimes as many as 100 to 120 cars. It's a down grade and the air must be pumped up all the time to hold the train. Sometimes you have to stop for that purpose. In the busy season you may have to go on a siding as many as twenty times to let opposing trains go by, and that's why it takes from nine to sixteen hours to do the 110 miles."

Last winter I was tied up once under the thirteen-hour law which prohibits a train crew from working more than sixteen hours on a stretch. If was one of the coldest nights we had and the air was from when there was any slack, so that it was impossible to keep it coupled up, and the brakeman had to go the whole length of the train each time and straighten it out on each car."

There is more liability to leaking steam on these engines, and when that happens your vision is obscured so that you can't see ahead.

"Does it take more skill to handle a train of that kind than an ordinary one?" asked Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers.

"Yes, sir," replied Ferry emphatically. "They have to be handled very gently so that they won't break in two."

Ferry said that his average compensation in a month was \$125.

Working Under Disadvantages. One of the youngest of the engineers before the board was R. F. Jackson, who takes slow freights over the mountain divide of the Pennsylvania, including the Horseshoe Curve. He was 33 years old, he said, and had been on the road thirty-four years. He explained how some of the big trains had four engines, two at the head and two behind as pushers. At one place on the division there is a 3,000-foot tunnel with two caution signals, and a steep grade at the other end of it. The signals were only about thirty car lengths apart, Jackson said, and one of them was obscured by an overhead bridge, so that it was very difficult to see in foggy weather. In order not to push the train past a stop signal the engineers on the four locomotives had to keep a close watch on the air gauges because that was the only indication they had that the train ahead were slowing down.

It was so difficult to take a big train down the steep grade beyond Ferry's command, that the company kept experts who were thoroughly acquainted with the road at the top of the mountain to relieve the engineer who wasn't sure of himself.

"What would happen if you should exceed the speed limit of forty miles an hour?" Stone asked the witness.

"Why, I'd be on the carpet," was the reply.

"You'll have to explain," interposed Stone.

"Well, you see," said Jackson, with a smile in his eye, "the company fits out the resting rooms very comfortably for us, but as a rule they don't put carpets on the floors. They do in the offices, and when you are called in before a superior officer you're on the carpet."

"What harm would that do?" asked Stone.

"It's a matter of pride in performance of duty more than anything else," said Jackson. "There's nothing that calls a man more than to report another man, make out a statement or be called in on the carpet." Jackson told how he once had been in the cab for seventy-seven hours.

"Did you sleep any of that time?" he was asked.

"I did," he replied, "and I'd like to see a man alive who wouldn't have. Of course, we were on sidings part of the time."

Rambler \$2.50 Shoes

EQUALS ANY \$3.50 SHOE MADE For Men and Women Union Made

60 Models in Men's Shoes and Oxfords; all leathers; all sizes. Women's Shoes and Oxfords in 80 Models; all leathers; all widths and sizes.

Nearby Rambler Stores World Building Basement 419 6th Ave., nr. 26th St. NEW YORK 162 E. 125th St., nr. 84 Ave. 129-131 Delancy St., cor. Norfolk St. BROOKLYN—435 Fulton St. JERSEY CITY—2 Newark Ave. 160 Newark Ave. NEWARK 236 Market St., cor. Mulberry 161 Springfield Ave., cor. Broome St.

Rear Admiral Fiske Is in Charge of Inquiry About New Hampshire



Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske is in charge of the inquiry into the accident to the battleship New Hampshire in Narragansett Bay, when the Fall River liner Commonwealth crashed into the battleship in a fog. The New Hampshire was so badly damaged that she is in drydock, and the repairs will cost \$400,000.

JUDGE ARCHBALD TO REPLY TO HOUSE TODAY

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate will lay aside the regular routine business tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock and take up the impeachment proceedings presented by the House of Representatives against Judge R. W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court.

Judge Archbald is required to make answer tomorrow in the Senate to the charges and articles of impeachment presented by the House managers. It is expected that the judge will appear with his attorney, A. S. Worthington, of Washington, and will answer by denying the charges and asking for a postponement to enable him to prepare his defense.

A chairman Clayton, of the House Judiciary Committee, who is chairman of the managers on the part of the House, will oppose the request for postponement and demand an immediate trial. This issue will lead to some debate.

In the end it is believed the Senate will vote to give to Judge Archbald time in which to make reply to the charges. This will mean that the case will go over to a special session of the Senate to be called in November.

HOMELESS; JUMPS FROM BRIDGE

Young Man Is Picked Up and Taken to Bellevue a Prisoner. Joseph Smith, 29, homeless, jumped from the middle of the span of the Queensboro Bridge yesterday morning and a few minutes later was picked out of the water by the charity steamer Thomas M. Muir.

The young man was removed a prisoner to Bellevue Hospital on a charge of attempted suicide. He is suffering with internal injuries and probably will die.

STRIKE BIG GAS WELL

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 18.—On the Andrew Orvis farm, at the west end of the valley of Orchard Park, where the company organized by Harry Yates, of Buffalo, has been drilling for gas, a 5,000-foot gas well was struck this afternoon. This is the biggest well that has been struck in the Western New York gas fields in several years.

CLAIMS ATROCITIES ARE DECREASING

Peruvian Minister Blames Britons for Vicious Barbarity in Rubber District.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Casement report on the atrocities committed in Peru by vicious agents of capitalists against the India rubber gatherers in Putumayo district was discussed at the State Department today by Secretary Knox and Minister Pezet, of Peru. Minister Pezet came to Washington from the summer headquarters of the Peruvian Legation on the north shore for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary of State.

Following his conference with Secretary Knox the Peruvian Minister declared that the situation was becoming better in the Putumayo district and that his government was proceeding rapidly with measures looking to a suppression of the practices against the Indians revealed in the report made to the British Government by Sir Roger Casement.

Reiterating the statements made in behalf of Peru by the Peruvian Minister in London, Minister Pezet said that the atrocities which Sir Roger Casement speaks of were committed years ago. They all occurred not later than 1907.

"These are very different now and the Peruvian Government is in entire control of the Putumayo district. Of course, it must be remembered that Sir Roger Casement made his report the rubber districts of the Amazon headwaters were far removed from communication with the government at Lima. It was then very difficult to know exactly what was going on in there."

"Now, however, we have a system of wireless communication over the mountains which permits of free and constant communication with these regions. We have our river boats now patrolling the Amazon districts, and these craft penetrate the most remote regions where the authority of the government has but little been felt previously."

"Peru has sent two investigating commissions into the Putumayo district to report on conditions. Their reports disclose the fact that things are not nearly so bad as they were and improvement is continuing."

"Another commission has been appointed for the purpose of recommending to the government measures which will absolutely prevent a recurrence of the practices of both butchering and torturing the Indian rubber gatherers. This commission must present its report before July 31, and I am expecting to be able to announce soon what further steps this body has to suggest."

"The commission is made up of men of the highest reputation and ability in Peru. It includes Dr. Salvador Caverio, former Vice President; Dr. Javier Prado Umanohua, a Senator and former Cabinet officer; Senor Egoaguirre, formerly of the Cabinet; Senor Julio Eayda, member of the Congress from one of the Amazon districts."

"The atrocities were committed by the agents of the British company which engaged in the rubber business. These men were apparently the scum, such as is found in every new and undeveloped region. To them the life of an Indian was no more than that of a mosquito. But I believe it is about over now."

The Minister stated that the United States and Peru were in the most friendly accord in the matter, and that his government appreciated the helpful attitude of the United States. He called attention to the fact that the services of Dr. Converse of the Public Health Marine Hospital Service, had been loaned to Peru for sanitating lagoons, which is the principal port of the Upper Amazon region.

SEVEN WORKERS HURT WHEN FLOOR GIVES WAY

WABASH, Ind., July 18.—Seven persons were injured, four critically, late last night when a section of the first floor of the Wheatland Lumber Company's plant fell, dropping seven women employees into the basement. The injured are: Ethel Petring, chest crushed; Mrs. Elmer Bowman, ribs and foot broken; Mrs. James Downer, internally injured; Mrs. Thomas Siverts, unconscious for two hours and possibly internally injured; Mrs. Sarah Stebbins, body bruised and cut; Mrs. Elizabeth Allmond, bruised about body; Edith Petring, suffering from shock.

One woman, Ethel Petring, had not been missed and was found beneath the wreckage only after the searchers returned early this morning. It is thought the cement floor gave way because wooden girders beneath had been affected by dry rot.

EIGHT MINE WORKERS BURNED

Have Narrow Escape From Death in Gas Explosion. SCRANTON, Pa., July 18.—Seven mine workers and Assistant Mine Foreman Thomas Rowland were burned and had narrow escapes from death today, the result of a naked lamp causing an explosion of gas in the Langcliffe shaft of the Delaware and Hudson Company at Avoca, near here. All were given treatment by the First Aid Corps. Four of the men were so badly burned that they were brought to hospitals in this city. The explosion caused considerable excitement in the vicinity of the mine and a large crowd collected, first rumors stating that a number had been killed.

TRUNK TO HEAD THE ARION.

MUNICH, July 18.—Richard Trunk, director of the Munich Burgers Saengerzunft and the Gemischter Volkschor Union, elected word today that he had been elected director of the Arion Singing Society of New York.

ROSE SURRENDERS AT HEADQUARTERS

Company Refused to Sell Because of Agreement With Reclamation Service.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—Continued testimony of Federal Judge Cornelius H. Hanford's relations to the Hanford Irrigation Company, and the attempt to sell the Judge's patent on toppling machine to Letson and Burpee, manufacturers of salmon cannery machinery, during the progress of the trial during which Burpee was litigant, and an alleged attempt by James Goldsmith to prevent the Seattle business men's co-operation with the Congressional Committee, occupied the day in the Hanford investigation today.

George H. Plummer, a Western land agent of the Northern Pacific, testified yesterday afternoon and evening occupied the witness stand before the Congressional Judiciary Committee to testify as to his relation with Judge Hanford, when the Hanford Irrigation and Power Company purchased from that railroad many thousand acres of land on the Columbia River which it planned to irrigate.

Plummer read letter after letter of the correspondence which had taken place between Judge Hanford and himself and with the land commissioners of the Northern Pacific.

The letters showed step by step the efforts made by Judge Hanford to acquire this land. The first request was refused by the company as the railroad was under agreement with the government's reclamation service not to sell any of its land. After this agreement had expired negotiations were again open.

During the afternoon Frank Burpee, of Bellingham, was recalled and asked whether he wanted to correct any of his testimony given Tuesday, when he told of how Judge Hanford had attempted to sell him a patent on a van topper.

He changed his testimony in some respects, and told the committee that he, after leaving the Federal Building, discovered that it was not the building in which, he had testified, he had called upon the Judge.

He admitted to Attorney Dorr that the Judge had never personally offered the patent to him for sale, but that he had been given to understand by his attorney, E. S. McCord, that the Judge wanted to see him. He finally called upon Judge Hanford with Attorney McCord, he says, when the attorney told the Judge that his client did not want to buy the invention.

A letter was introduced in evidence in which Attorney McCord wrote his client and urged him to see the invention which the Judge had perfected.

H. L. Klock, a wholesale produce man, testified that J. S. Goldsmith made a statement to the Merchants' Committee "that if the association dropped the proceedings and would not take action, he felt confident he could go to Judge Hanford himself and see that grievances of merchants were righted; that he thought he could induce Judge Hanford to appoint such receivers as would be most satisfactory than those in the past."

Goldsmith denied that Klock repeated his words as he had used them. His explanation was that he had merely said that Judge Hanford compared favorably with other federal judges, that some people claimed that Judge Hanford had outlived his usefulness, and that he was confident that if the association appointed a committee to take up the receivership grievances with Judge Hanford, the latter would gladly co-operate with them.

George H. Stone, of the Stone-Flaher Company, was then called. Stone, according to the testimony, made a \$65,000 bid for the McCarthy Dry Goods Company bankrupt stock, which was turned down by Judge Hanford, and which later, under receivership of Baxter, brought only \$11,000 approximately to creditors.

DARROW SHEDS TEARS AS STEFFENS TESTIFIES

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—Dramatic intensity tempered with pathos characterized this afternoon's session of the trial of Clarence S. Darrow, when Lincoln Steffens, who has been termed the peacemaker in the McNamara case, related negotiations between representatives of the McNamara defense and prosecution relative to the dynamiting cases in December, 1911.

As Steffens related his conversations with Darrow concerning the proposed labor the defendant wept. The witness said Darrow considered it his duty to save his clients regardless of the attitude of the bar on the question. It was Darrow who suggested the surrender, according to the witness, although Steffens had devoted much thought to the prospect of a "compromise" in the struggle between capital and labor, and came here for the purpose, among other things, of carrying this plan into effect, if possible.

As these negotiations occurred prior to the bribery charges against Darrow, the defense hopes to convince the jurors that Darrow had no motive for attempting bribery.

Several other witnesses testified today in the effort of the defense to impeach Bert Franklin and John B. Harrington. GIRL SUES STOKES FOR \$75,000. Demanding \$75,000 damages from W. E. D. Stokes for injuries alleged to have been suffered when she was run down by the Stokes' automobile at Broadway and West 63th street, on June 30, a suit was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in behalf of Miss Alma J. Benson. Miss Benson asserts that she was a member of the Benson family to avoid being knocked down by the Stokes automobile when she was struck by the car. Miss Benson was badly injured.

HANFORD ANXIOUS FOR N. P. R. LANDS

Company Refused to Sell Because of Agreement With Reclamation Service.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—Continued testimony of Federal Judge Cornelius H. Hanford's relations to the Hanford Irrigation Company, and the attempt to sell the Judge's patent on toppling machine to Letson and Burpee, manufacturers of salmon cannery machinery, during the progress of the trial during which Burpee was litigant, and an alleged attempt by James Goldsmith to prevent the Seattle business men's co-operation with the Congressional Committee, occupied the day in the Hanford investigation today.

George H. Plummer, a Western land agent of the Northern Pacific, testified yesterday afternoon and evening occupied the witness stand before the Congressional Judiciary Committee to testify as to his relation with Judge Hanford, when the Hanford Irrigation and Power Company purchased from that railroad many thousand acres of land on the Columbia River which it planned to irrigate.

Plummer read letter after letter of the correspondence which had taken place between Judge Hanford and himself and with the land commissioners of the Northern Pacific.

The letters showed step by step the efforts made by Judge Hanford to acquire this land. The first request was refused by the company as the railroad was under agreement with the government's reclamation service not to sell any of its land. After this agreement had expired negotiations were again open.

During the afternoon Frank Burpee, of Bellingham, was recalled and asked whether he wanted to correct any of his testimony given Tuesday, when he told of how Judge Hanford had attempted to sell him a patent on a van topper.

He changed his testimony in some respects, and told the committee that he, after leaving the Federal Building, discovered that it was not the building in which, he had testified, he had called upon the Judge.

He admitted to Attorney Dorr that the Judge had never personally offered the patent to him for sale, but that he had been given to understand by his attorney, E. S. McCord, that the Judge wanted to see him. He finally called upon Judge Hanford with Attorney McCord, he says, when the attorney told the Judge that his client did not want to buy the invention.

A letter was introduced in evidence in which Attorney McCord wrote his client and urged him to see the invention which the Judge had perfected.

H. L. Klock, a wholesale produce man, testified that J. S. Goldsmith made a statement to the Merchants' Committee "that if the association dropped the proceedings and would not take action, he felt confident he could go to Judge Hanford himself and see that grievances of merchants were righted; that he thought he could induce Judge Hanford to appoint such receivers as would be most satisfactory than those in the past."

Goldsmith denied that Klock repeated his words as he had used them. His explanation was that he had merely said that Judge Hanford compared favorably with other federal judges, that some people claimed that Judge Hanford had outlived his usefulness, and that he was confident that if the association appointed a committee to take up the receivership grievances with Judge Hanford, the latter would gladly co-operate with them.

George H. Stone, of the Stone-Flaher Company, was then called. Stone, according to the testimony, made a \$65,000 bid for the McCarthy Dry Goods Company bankrupt stock, which was turned down by Judge Hanford, and which later, under receivership of Baxter, brought only \$11,000 approximately to creditors.

STRIKING ENGINEERS WIN.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 18.—When the striking engine drivers of the South Georgia Railway learned today that their wages had been raised without their knowledge they called off the strike which had been in progress thirty-six hours and went back to work. The demand for overtime pay, too, was met. Schedules had been seriously disarranged.

\$500,000 BOY THIEF HELD.

Joseph Killen, 15 years old, who made away with \$500,000 in checks and \$220 in cash belonging to the United Cigar Stores Company, last Saturday, and who was brought back to New York from Buffalo by Detective Scanlon, pleaded guilty before Justice Hoyt, at the Children's Court, yesterday, and was remanded to the Gerry Society until July 22, when he will come up for trial.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE RULING.

ALBANY, July 18.—An incorporated village cannot insure against accidents to employees and pay the premiums out of the public funds, is a ruling made by Attorney General Carmody today. He holds this to be no part of the business for which the village is incorporated.

AVIATION PUPIL CAPTIVATED.

PARIS, July 19.—An aviation pupil named Renard, while starting a 70-horsepower monoplane at St. Etienne today, got caught somehow in the blades of the propeller and had his head cut off.

JOSEPH LEVY 2196 Third Ave., near 120th St. THE HOUSE OF UNION MADE CLOTHES A REAL SALE An Event of Real Bargains The offerings will include the entire Summer Stock, a choice selection of designs, patterns and styles, which formerly sold at \$16, \$18 and \$20, at a special price of \$9.50 JOSEPH LEVY Clothier, Gents' Furnisher, Hatter 2196 Third Ave., nr. 120th St.

TRANSPORT WORKERS HOLD BIG PARADE DESPITE HEAVY RAIN

pected to throw a novel light upon what is going on an scab-manned ships. The cases of Felix McBride and Louis Arnozo, two striking seamen, who were arrested last week charged with assaulting scabs, came up for trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Both men were sentenced to thirty days each despite the fact that the evidence which Attorney Joseph F. Darling produced established the good character of the defendants, and also brought out the fact that McBride was badly wounded while his accuser, a giant when compared with McBride, could show no injuries.

McBride has a wife and three children and lives at 244 West 10th street. He has lived here for the last eighteen years, while his accuser is said to have no particular home and is a member of the traveling fraternity.

Darling practically packed the Jefferson Market Courtroom last night with witnesses to the alleged police assaults upon strikers and also to testify to the police invasions of boarding houses where striking seamen put up.

The hearing took place before Magistrate Daniel S. Murphy. Darling demanded that warrants be issued for the arrest of policemen responsible for the alleged outrages. Murphy reluctantly went into the case and hinted that it would be advisable to drop the whole affair. But Darling was unrelenting and finally succeeded in procuring summons for police officers 6847 and 4481. Officer 6847 is charged with assaulting Francisco Motero while taking him to the station house, and Officer 4481 is charged with assaulting Juan Barral, who keeps a boarding house at 364 West 11th street.

Murphy refused to take any action in the case of alleged police brutality cited by Darling because the names of numbers of policemen were not given. Darling offered to identify cops from the records of the Police Department, producing the policemen according to their beats on the dates when the alleged assault took place. The magistrate denied the request.

DRINKS CARBOLIC ACID.

James Kelly drank carbolic acid at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday and died soon after. Kelly came to the hospital recently suffering from alcoholism. He was conscious but craving for drink; persistent. He remained as an attendant and the acid was his last drink.

DR. BENJ. GORTIKOFF DENTIST

Telephone 2267-J Station. 22 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

A Sumptuous Sunday Call

Filled, as usual, with the best of the new sidelights on Socialism. The number for JULY 21 will have among other good things the following: A Socialist Among the Orangemen. Joshua Wanhope ventured far and made some startling discoveries. The whole history of the memorable battle that has been going on since July 12, 1690, to the present, vividly set forth, with a veracious account of some of the present combatants among the defenders of the Bible. Libertarian Education. By William J. Durant, of the Ferrer School. The Houses We Might Live In. A stimulating, suggestive, sound essay. By Herman Kohbe. The New England Situation. Everybody is interested in what is happening in Lawrence. The Etto-Giovannitti trial is soon on. Here you will get a bird's-eye view of conditions that prevail. Master or Man. By Charles Reece Fenimore. Chicago and Baltimore. By Murray Schloss. Peace and Its Disturbers. By George W. Franklin. Woman's Sphere will contain articles of characteristic interest by Clara G. Stillman and Anna Rapport. Also some strong verse by Mrs. Errol Dunbar. Militarism vs. Socialism. By Edwin T. Harris. They Object. By Bert Ullad. The Master. A striking story. By Thomas Kobar. Evolution of Property. By E. del Valle Iberlucca. First and Second Generations. A picture of New York Italian life. By Antonio Venosa. Freeman or Serf, Which? By Chester M. Wright. The Practice of Socialism. By Winfield R. Gaylord. Wealth and Labor. By Ralph Korngold. Then there will be some stunning cartoons. Gordon Nye, whom all Sunday Call readers remember with enthusiasm, is represented by two—A Surprise Coming and Phantom. Art Young, one of America's most powerful artists, sums up the "labor vote" in Thanks. You get more and you get better matter in The Sunday Call than you can get anywhere else. Why not persuade a friend to make its acquaintance? Every new reader you get means a recruit for Socialism. It is the biggest Socialist paper published in the English language, and there is nothing that happens in the progress of Socialism that it does not set forth in full. Buy from your news dealer or send for it.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Furriers' Union of New York AT LIBERTY PARK, EVERGREEN, L. I. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STRIKE FUND Saturday Afternoon and Evening, July 20 MUSIC BY UNION ORCHESTRA Directions—From bridges, take car or "L" to Ridgewood; transfer to park. Fare 5 cents. TICKETS, ADMIT ONE, 20 CENTS

# SPORTS

## BOMBARDIER WELLS STOPS KENNEDY

English Heavyweight Champion, Giving Local Man Grueling Beating. Knocks Him Out in 8th Round.

By JOHN J. HAAS.

A few seconds after having taken a short count Tom Kennedy, the English heavyweight champion, was knocked out stiff toward the ending of the eighth round by Bombardier Wells, the English champion, at Madison Square Garden last night.

The bout was a warm one, though Wells made a mistake of his man from the start. It was, in the cleverest of one-sidedness, one of the cleverest boxing exhibitions ever seen in this country.

The heat between Rusik, of Russia, and Heinrich, of Austria, which yesterday resulted in favor of the former, was rowed over again today, as the Austrian had protested Rusik was successful again, defeating the Austrian in 7 minutes 56 seconds.

Denmark won its heat in the same round from Finland in a good finish by a length. The time for this heat was 7 minutes 9 seconds.

Kenney was a well beaten up man long before the finish. His mouth and nose was bleeding freely, while the claret also flowed often from a cut eye.

Wells started the next session with three bangs to the jaw. Both mixed it up lively for some rounds. Kenney landed to body. Wells let out a hard hook. Three straight jabs to the face shook up Kennedy at the end.

There was another mixup at the opening of the third round. Wells jabbed and hooked often, and Kennedy got "fresh," thrusting out his head unprotected and allowed Wells to smash it a half dozen times without a guard.

Wells again played a tattoo on his rival's face in the next session, and added body blows to this torment in the following round, having Kennedy very dizzy at the finish.

Kenney suffered as usual in the sixth round, though he landed a few jabs and swung in return, but nowhere up to Wells' number. Wells pummeled Kennedy again in the seventh session and appeared very tired at the end through his own hard exertions.

A left and right sent Kennedy to the floor in the final round. He got up soon. Wells feinted him with his left, bringing down Kennedy's guard, and then shot in a swift right that finished matters for good.

Both men weighed in exactly at 101½ pounds. Wells did not seem to possess as hard a punch as he displayed against Al Palmer recently, and lacked the stamina necessary to shine against fighters of the type of Johnson, Palmer, Lightford, Jeannette or Luther McCarty.

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## CANADIAN WINS IN THE SINGLE SCULLS EVENT

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—E. B. Butler, of the Toronto Rowing Club, and the amateur champion of America, received a present of his heat in the second round of the single scull event.

The heat between Rusik, of Russia, and Heinrich, of Austria, which yesterday resulted in favor of the former, was rowed over again today, as the Austrian had protested Rusik was successful again, defeating the Austrian in 7 minutes 56 seconds.

Denmark won its heat in the same round from Finland in a good finish by a length. The time for this heat was 7 minutes 9 seconds.

## GIANTS HEAR TALK OF THE NEIGHBORS

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The Giants and Pirates tried hard to outwit the rain this afternoon, but it had come to stay and the game was declared off at the last minute.

The movements of the Cubs are a matter of more immediate concern to the Giants than they were before the New Yorkers came West, and the results of yesterday were doubly satisfactory.

There was another mixup at the opening of the third round. Wells jabbed and hooked often, and Kennedy got "fresh," thrusting out his head unprotected and allowed Wells to smash it a half dozen times without a guard.

## DODGERS GO TO SMASH AND LOSE TO ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Brooklyn went all to smash in the second inning today, and from then on they continued the poor work.

Perhaps it was the cause of the weather that the victors failed to show their true speed, but he is something wrong. Moran allowed a pair of skycrapers to bounce off his chest and roll to the ground.

Both men weighed in exactly at 101½ pounds. Wells did not seem to possess as hard a punch as he displayed against Al Palmer recently, and lacked the stamina necessary to shine against fighters of the type of Johnson, Palmer, Lightford, Jeannette or Luther McCarty.

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## SAYS THAT SLEUTH MADE HIM DRUNK

Witness in Gov. Blease Inquiry Declares Dictagraph Record Is Inaccurate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18.—Claiming that he was drunk when Detective E. S. Reed, posing as H. N. Porter, a Chicago attorney, secured dictagraph records from him, Attorney S. J. Nichols, of Spartanburg, alleged to be the go-between for Governor Blease and 'convicts in the sale of pardons, appeared before the Legislative Investigation Committee here today.

Nichols admitted that he had dealt with Detective Reed, alias Porter, and that pardons were discussed, but he said the charge that he was a "pardon broker" for Governor Blease was a pure invention.

It is true," said Nichols, "that I dealt with Reed, or Porter as I knew him, but the statements credited to me reflecting on Governor Blease are false. I never offered to bribe Governor Blease at Porter's instigation.

Whisky affects me peculiarly. It makes me think I'm the biggest man in the world and can whip anybody. The dictagraph says I was drunk when I left for Baltimore. It told me that whisky was drugged, but I never had any whisky on me.

After Nichols' statement, the committee took up "Blind Tiger" conditions in Charleston. It being alleged that "Tigers" have been forced to pay \$10 a month each to Governor Blease's agent for protection.

## LOS ANGELES PLANS TO REGULATE SALOONS

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—If plans submitted to the City Council by the Police Commission are enacted into law, local saloons hereafter will close at 6 p.m.

"Whereas the outrage perpetrated upon us all and upon civilization, and constitutes a menace to the land, and whereas it is not the least of the missions of the labor movement to safeguard the existing conquests of civilization, now threatened by the elements that would reintroduce feudalism in the land, and whose ignominious hand is seen at work in Paterson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon the Chief Magistrate of the State of New Jersey, Governor Woodrow Wilson, to institute speedy proceedings whereby anarchy shall be put a stop to in Paterson, the malefactors be brought to order and unjustly imprisoned fellow workers be set at liberty."

The proposed changes were submitted to the council to be considered in connection with the ordinance abolishing free lunches.

Public hearings will be held, and many club women have announced that they will be present.

Head of Fifth Avenue Concern Held for Undervaluing Importations.

Edward Friedman, head of Edward Friedman & Co., fashions, at 140 Fifth avenue, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Henkie, charged with undervaluing the contents of a trunk of silk and woolen models of dresses and suits brought from France on July 2.

The complainant stated that the goods were worth over 4,000 francs, but Friedman entered them at 3,565 francs. He was held in \$2,500 bail for examination, and furnished a bond.

Both men weighed in exactly at 101½ pounds. Wells did not seem to possess as hard a punch as he displayed against Al Palmer recently, and lacked the stamina necessary to shine against fighters of the type of Johnson, Palmer, Lightford, Jeannette or Luther McCarty.

## AN URGENT APPEAL FROM SAN DIEGO

Money Necessary Now to Save Thirty-nine From Corporate Wrath.

(Special to The Call.) SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 18.—The free speech fight still rages with unabated intensity in this city. Police and vigilantes continue to prevent and disrupt street meetings.

Thirty-nine free speech fighters are at present in jail awaiting trial on unwarranted and trumped-up charges. Some of these victims of police tyranny and vigilante brutality are charged with "criminal conspiracy" in that they are alleged to have sought to violate the street speaking ordinance.

The District Attorney who will prosecute these men, among whom are members of the Socialist party, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the American Federation of Labor, is generally recognized to be the agent of John D. Spreckles, the one-man owner of the local public service corporations and the political dictator of San Diego County.

All contributions should be promptly forwarded to Kasper Bauer, treasurer California Free Speech League, 716 D street, San Diego, Cal.

## WORKERS PROTEST TO GOV. WILSON

Paterson Legal Defense Conference Appeals to Governor to Liberate Rudolph Katz.

The Paterson Legal Defense Conference, organized in the city of Paterson, N. J., during the recent strike of silk weavers, to protect pickets from police aggression and arbitrary and unwarranted sentences by Police Recorder Carroll, has forwarded the following resolution to Governor Wilson, directing his attention to the imprisonment of Rudolph Katz, one of the strike leaders, following his arrest on a ludicrous charge.

"Whereas this outrage betrays a conspiracy of the employers in Paterson with the municipal authorities to trample upon the civic rights of the workers, and amounts to a proclamation of anarchy by the sworn officials of the city; and

"Whereas the outrage perpetrated upon us all and upon civilization, and constitutes a menace to the land, and whereas it is not the least of the missions of the labor movement to safeguard the existing conquests of civilization, now threatened by the elements that would reintroduce feudalism in the land, and whose ignominious hand is seen at work in Paterson; therefore be it

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## VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

MORE ABOUT NEWARK. Editor of The Call: Permit me to reply to the letter of A. Van Wagner, which appeared in The Call of July 15 under "Varied Opinions on Varied Subjects."

While it is true that no such conference has been organized by the Newark Socialist party, Comrade Van Wagner is wrong in supposing that the local has failed to do anything in the matter at all.

It will please the Comrade to know that the Essex County Committee, at its last meeting, held July 6, passed with one unfortunate dissenting vote the following motion:

Our Comrades in Jail must be freed. Publicity is needed, as much as possible, to help. ALEX. SCOTT. Newark, N. J., July 17, 1912.

WRONG ADDRESS GIVEN. Editor of The Call: I wish to make a correction, if I may, in this morning's paper. Bouck White, in his article on Fellowship Farming, gave the wrong address of Ernest Liebel. If a correction could be made, any possible miscarriage of mail may be avoided.

The secretary is Edwin W. Wheat, 355 West 21st street, New York City. Mr. Liebel is vice president, 219 West 56th street, New York City.

## UP TO HEALTH BOARD.

Editor of The Call: I live at 9 Minetta street. Just across the way there is a dirty old rag picking joint that reeks terribly. I can hardly get a breath of fresh air these hot days and nights. I would gladly move, but cannot do so under present conditions.

I would feel much obliged to you if you would direct the attention of the Board of Health to this complaint, and have them remove this deadly poison, disease breeding dive, as it will save the lives of many poor little babies and grown-ups in the neighborhood. C. B. GODBEE. New York City, July 16, 1912.

## MAYOR NEAR FIGHT WITH STRIKE LEADER

Altercation Arose in City Council Over Walkout of Boston Car Men. Scabs Cause More Accidents.

BOSTON, July 17.—The striking car men held several large meetings last night.

At a meeting at Home Hill, in the 29th Ward, James J. Toulig addressed the throng and declared that the South Boston courts are discriminating against the strikers and that there is no excuse for the arbitrary attitude of the local police.

The meeting in the Roxbury wardroom on Vine street was attended by over 1,000 persons. Ex-Representative Theodore Glynn urged his hearers to vote for officials who are in favor of municipal ownership.

At this meeting Superintendent Wilkins, of the "L" road, who refused to testify at the hearing before the Arbitration Board, seemed to be in charge of a large force of police. Both of these meetings, however, were free from disturbance.

At Malden, however, where an audience of about 500 attended in Foresters' Hall, the belligerent attitude of the police, who waded into the crowd as it left the hall, goaded some to acts of violence. Three cars were stoned and wrecked.

There is much intense feeling in Malden over the strike. At a hearing before the Board of Aldermen, Mayor Farrell almost came to blows with Theodore Shine, leader of the strikers, when he resented the insinuation of the Mayor that he (Shine) lied.

Shine says he will match his character against the Mayor's any day. When the Mayor quieted down he said he did not mean to threaten to "change" Shine.

### The 1389th Edition of The Call and Our Associates

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### IRISH SUFFRAGISTS CAN'T REACH ASQUITH

KINGSTON, Ireland, July 18.—Prime Minister Asquith, who is on a visit to Dublin, arrived here tonight. He was met by John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party; John Dillon, Patrick Joseph Brady and other M. P.'s. There was an enthusiastic crowd at the wharf.

Asquith and party immediately started for Dublin on a special train. The suffragists had chartered boats with a view of making a demonstration as the steamer neared the harbor, but the police frustrated their designs and prevented their boats from approaching that on which the Premier was traveling.

DUBLIN, July 18.—Premier Asquith was enthusiastically received on his arrival here. He was greeted by a procession of 1,000 men with torches, led by a large band.

A hatchet, alleged to have been thrown by a suffragist, was aimed at the Premier's carriage.

### EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS TO BE A BIG AFFAIR

VIENNA, July 18.—Although the Eucharistic Congress will not begin until September 10, already 17,000 notices have been received from societies that intend to participate in the event. The indications are that the procession of the host will be participated in by 170,000 persons. Of this number there will be 2,000 Americans. The principal in the procession will be the Right Rev. Camillus Mates, bishop of Covington, Ky.

The joint assembly for the Anglo-Americans will be the Dominican Brotherhood Building. The venerable St. Stephen's Cathedral will, of course, be the center of all the religious celebrations, from which point also the grand procession will start on September 15 to go through the streets of the city with the host.

### ATTACKS PATENT MONOPOLY.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Assaults upon the so-called "patent monopoly" said to have been established by the Supreme Court in the Dick mimmograph decision, were incorporated in a bill reported today to the House. The three principal provisions are those prohibiting purchase of patents by corporations; designing to secure monopoly upon patents in a general industrial line; permitting use of patented machines with materials irrespective of restriction, and the amending of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to punish patent monopoly.

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### George Oberdorfer

N. W. Cor Eighth Ave. and 129th Street  
Pharmacist

SEE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

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This is the Label of the United States of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workers under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell inferior hats.

### SPECIAL SALE

UNION LABEL HATS \$3.50

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The New York Call

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VOL. 5. FRIDAY, JULY 19. No. 201.

OPENING OF THE SUCKER FISHERY SEASON

About this time, when the fish are biting and visions of piscatorial delights rise before the heated imagination of Mr. Common People, according to long established custom and with due regard to the approaching season, the political fishers of men are also beginning to prepare their nets, hooks, baits and traps for the purpose of ensnaring the bulk of the working class sucker crop when the anticipated great haul of such fishes comes off next November.

As a consequence we see the Democratic anglers busily engaged in repairing and refurbishing up their fishing gear for the enticing of the unwary—or to slightly paraphrase the familiar saying—the skinny denizens of the deeps of political ignorance.

Realizing that Wilson's working class bait may be old, stale and unattractive, not to say stenchily repellent, the Democratic party, with Congressman Sulzer as chief fisherman, is attempting to deodorize it somewhat by what the press calls "securing labor legislation through the creation of a department of labor," and the addition of another attraction in the form of "a commission to investigate the causes of social unrest."

This Democratic activity on behalf of Wilson, to some extent at least, shows a growing lack of confidence in the ability of Mr. Gompers to deliver his quota of the "labor vote," estimated at a modest 80 per cent (by Mr. Gompers), to Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party. It may also, however, indicate increased caution and more thorough preparation, dictated by a resolve this time to let no guilty—or innocent—sucker escape that can be possibly netted or induced to bite.

On the other hand, the Republican fishers of men are equally busy, and while preparing their bait are accusing the Democrats of stealing the same. Taft, it is claimed, must have the credit of "first advocating legislation to create an industrial commission to study the relations between employers and employees."

The moral of all which is, that workingmen who are tired of being played for suckers should study Socialism, join the Socialist party, work for it, establish it, and finally put the devourers of their kind out of the fishing business permanently. A word to the wise is usually sufficient, but it requireth many words and constant repetition of the same to pound wisdom into the sucker.

THE TRUSTS VINDICATED

Contrary to the popular impression, recent investigation of the campaign funds of Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt in 1904 and 1908 shows conclusively that the trusts contributed not a penny to either. All the money came from individuals and banks instead.

July 26, Red Letter Day in National Socialist Campaign

At the headquarters of the National Socialist Campaign Committee, 111 North Market street, Chicago, they have marked July 26 red on all their calendars. To the Campaign Committee this will be the biggest day of the campaign, as all their plans depend upon the fulfillment of their operations for that day.

On that day they expect a flood of letters, thousands and thousands of them. Letters from cities, towns and hamlets. Letters from industrial centers, from mining camps and quarries, from fishing fleets and from isolated farms, and ranches.

Letters from Maine and Florida, from Oregon and California; letters from Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, letters from every nook and cranny in the whole United States and its possessions. They expect letters from trade unions and suffrage clubs and from all their own local organizations. They expect letters from carpenters and college professors; from policemen and firemen; from painters, plumbers and preachers; from soldiers and sailors in the service of the government; from miners, bakers and brewery workers; from factory operatives; from farmers and fishermen; from scrubwomen and stenographers; and school teachers; letters from children; from housewives; letters from the men who handle mail, railway mail clerks, mail carriers and the postal employees of Uncle Sam.

They expect printed letters, letters written with pen and pencil, typewritten letters and letters written in longhand; letters written on dainty paper, on business letter heads, on wrapping paper; letters couched in purest English; letters in the language of the working class, some of them illustrated and showing the lack of education; some of them in German and Italian and Yiddish, which will have to be translated for the office force; letters which are beautiful specimens of penmanship; and letters which were slowly and painfully scrawled by the untrained hands of little children, the palsied fingers of the aged, or the toll-stiffened fingers of the working class.

Letters, letters and still more letters. Letters of every kind and description: letters from working men and women in every industry, trade and occupation; from every State and Territory; a veritable avalanche of letters which will tax the facilities of the Chicago postoffice and necessitate the employment of a hundred extra clerks at campaign headquarters to handle them.

And each and every one of these letters will contain a postoffice money order. Money orders large and small; orders for 50 cents and orders for \$1,000, as contributions to the national campaign fund of the Socialist party.

Contributions of 25 or 50 cents from workmen who have denied themselves some necessity in order to make this contribution; and of contributions of \$25 or \$50 from those who are more fortunately situated. Orders for \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, collected by locals in the larger cities, and orders for \$1 or \$2 collected by a small and isolated local from destitute wage slaves or tenant farmers in some poverty stricken section of the country.

But contributions in every one of them for some amount; a flood of contributions that combined will reach \$500,000 and provide the Campaign Committee with \$500,000 to fight the political battles of the working class in the present campaign.

A half million dollars in a single day! These are large expectations, one might almost say they are visionary. But not so the National Campaign Committee.

The members of that committee say that "visionary" plans and expectations are those which are impractical or impossible of fulfillment and insist that their half million dollar campaign fund is not only possible, but very probable. A probability which with some of them amounts to a positive certainty.

They are not inexperienced, fired with the enthusiasm of the new recruit, but are seasoned campaigners in the service of their party. They know the industrial and political situation as it exists; they know the working class and its psychology, and they know the Socialist party and its membership from the grass roots to the National Headquarters.

They know the power of united effort and concerted action to accomplish big results, and above all, they know the spirit and enthusiasm which is characteristic of the party membership, and they are confident. The plans for this great day have been carefully worked out. The members of the party and all friends and sympathizers have been asked to contribute an amount equal to their wages for one day. Contributions of any amount from 10 cents up will be accepted, but the committee has made a day's wages the special feature of what they call the "One Day Wage Fund."

A collection card has been prepared which authorizes the bearer to collect funds for the party organization and over 100,000 of these cards have been sent out to all sections of the country. Each member is expected to contribute what he can and then to solicit contributions from friends and sympathizers until he has raised \$10, which is the amount his collection card calls for. Saturday, July 20, has been set as the date upon which these collections are to be made, and on that day 100,000 working men and women will be simultaneously soliciting the funds in shops and mines and factories in 10,000 towns and cities from coast to coast.

LAWRENCE'S PROGRESSIVE WOMEN

There exists in Lawrence, Mass., a small but energetic organization known as the Progressive Women's Club of Lawrence. This club is composed of the wives of merchants and manufacturers, who have banded themselves together for the purpose of discussing and seeking to better local conditions.

During the recent textile strike each member considered herself "a committee of one" to gather funds for the needy strikers. They were successful in obtaining about \$200, most of which was given by friends and sympathizers outside of the city.

The incident of the arrest of Mrs. Annie Welzenbach and her two sisters at midnight, when the police took them from bed to the police station on the simple charge of intimidation, created a strong following of indignation in these club women. They circulated a protest, obtaining the signatures of many prominent women. It read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, residents of the City of Lawrence, protest against the arrest of the police in the case of Mrs. Annie Welzenbach and her two sisters, Emma and Lillian Steindl, who were arrested at midnight on the charge of intimidation. The only comparison we can find for such actions is in Russia, where we hear about the police entering homes any hour they choose, to arrest people regardless of what their offense may be. As for such actions in America, there has never been a precedent. Even in the case of Richeison, when he was suspected of murder, the police made no attempt to enter the house at midnight, but rather waited until morning. In this case of intimidation, which is no grave offense, why could not the police have waited until daylight to make their arrests instead of entering the house at the unseemly hour of midnight.

This city has been degraded long enough through the meanness of certain authorities, and we think it is time an end be put to such injustices, and some consideration shown its citizens." Later this club again protested against quartering a company of soldiers in the high school building, which was used daily by the students. This protest was never published because of the timely withdrawal of the soldiers.

It was under the auspices of this club that Professor Scudder and Professor Hayes, of Wellesley College, gave their memorable addresses in the Colonial Theater on February 25, for which they were so greatly censured by the capitalist press. The meeting was arranged as a protest against the brutal treatment of women and children at the North Station by the city authorities on February 24. The meeting was a big success; the crowds were unable to gain admittance. They were so great that the militia began to disperse them before the hour set for beginning the meeting. The press tried to make it appear that the meeting had been arranged by outsiders and that the Wellesley professors had been lured to Lawrence by them. This called for a vigorous letter signed by the Mrs. A. Quinn, A. Kellot, R. Abel and M. Quinn, committee, in which the progressive women set things straight and shouldered the responsibility for the meeting.

Nor have the activities of the club ceased since the beginning of the strike. Plans are now being laid for work, along the new line laid out, including a Socialist Sunday school and the formation of a committee representing all the various nationalities and tendencies of the city. Naturally, the club's members are interested in the Ettor-Giovannitti trial; many of them are taking part in some of the movements for their liberation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LABOR FRANKENSTEINS.

The statement that scientists in the University of Pennsylvania have succeeded in producing guinea pigs by injecting a certain chemical solution into the females of that species, if true, opens up the possibility of producing human life in the same manner, and in this form, if realized, would certainly have a tremendous bearing on many of the great social questions of the day and might perhaps affect them in many unexpected ways. This chemical solution, if discovered, might indeed prove in itself a solution for many of the problems which are now troubling our better classes and filling them with alarm for the established order of things.

It would at once silence the calamity howl which grieves with alarm the decline of the birth rate and render superfluous Roosevelt's preachments on race suicide. With the power of artificial reproduction in their hands, our capitalist class could regulate the supply of labor much more efficiently than at present, and at the same time economize to an enormous extent on their outlay on waste human material.

There need be no tramps, criminals or idlers of any kind under the new method of production and no police, soldiers, judges, magistrates, jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums and other institutions and organized bodies to look after them any more than horses now require any such expenditures. Strikes and their excessive cost could also be made a thing of the past, and a peaceable, willing, industrious working class brought into being that would never give their masters the slightest apprehension, as they do now.

The male workers called into existence by this chemical solution could be neutralized and thus prevented from reproducing their kind, and sufficient females only kept for purposes of artificial reproduction. Such male workers would give no more trouble than horses do now. In due time the entire working class could be made over, so to speak. It could not require more than a generation or so to produce a host of willing, docile, tractable workers who would never be numerically too great or too small, but always sufficient for the purposes and object for which they were given life. The saving in surplus value would be simply incalculable.

How Socialist Altoona Looks to a Visitor

I came to Altoona once, five or six years, or perhaps seven years ago, when there seemed to be no socialism here at all. There was nothing here then but a railroad. There didn't seem to be any people. I was not made conscious of the people. Except, of course, for a few. I was only made conscious of a railroad. The railroad owned everything in sight. It owned the people along with the things. The modern corporations like to reduce people to the status of things. They can handle people better as things than as people. So when I came for that initial visit I felt that Altoona's population were still lingering in the machine age. I have come back again and again to Altoona since that first journey. And every time I have returned I have seen gratifying and astonishing changes. I have found Altoona groping its way out of the machine age. Once the town was all railroad. It will yet live to be all people. There were no Socialists here in that old period. Or such Socialists as there were here had to hide away in holes. Something has happened. Do you know what has happened? The Socialists have happened. More and more of them. The omnipotent railroad has been challenged. A force has been let loose here in a life and death contest with the corporation. The corporation has had things all its own way. Its own way was the money way. The dividend way. The property way. The corporation has had its way. Now something else is going to have its way. Everything here used to be a corporation. Where were our Socialists then? As you get more Socialists you seem to get less corporation. This will keep on until Socialism will be all in all when the corporation will be gone. Which doesn't mean that the railroad will cease to be. Which means only that the people will come to be. There is no harm in railroads when the people own them. There is only harm in railroads when they own the people. The Pennsylvania Railroad is an enemy when it owns Altoona. It becomes a friend when Altoona owns it. The railroad looks omnipotent monster when here first. Today it is cut down. It is lame in a way. It can no longer quite as it used to. It is finding its feet. It is finding its balance. It is finding its way. It is finding its way to a normal life in a free world. But I see the dawn. The competitive system is just about dead. A new system is just about born. Altoona has exemplified the transition in the most amazing style. Its enslavement was over. And the signs of its deliverance were starting. Every time you see a Socialist you remove an under the throne. Every workman withdraws himself from the foundations an extra added to the load on top. The Pennsylvania Railroad once pleased. It is getting to be a little less pleased. It is getting to be a little more as the people please. I don't first came here. "Where are the Socialists?" When the work and don't get ready to say good-by to the does get the pay and the work. I don't think we'll be a fight on our hands. There will get off when they throw them off. Not before hardy think we'll have to get off, either. Some of us should pay something to get off. Did they ever pay us to get on? Did the Pennsylvania Railroad ever pay Altoona to let it when the time comes Altoona pay the Pennsylvania Railroad to get off. The Altoona Railroad just got on. Altoona just threw it off. Did the gentleman pay you for break into your house? Should you pay for inviting The Pennsylvania Railroad questions. Altoona's turn. Why should Altoona ask them?

The Democratic Ideals of Victor Hugo

Among the writers of the nineteenth century Victor Hugo stands pre-eminent as a champion of democratic ideals. He stood for peace and fraternity, for even-handed justice at home and international concord abroad. He battled for freedom of thought and intellectual hospitality. His mind swept the horizon of civilization from its dawn, and fraternized with the luminous spirits of all ages. He was chief among the apostles of free institutions and popular government, who believed in making justice, freedom and fraternity the divine triad which since the dawn of the epoch of the people has been the ever present, haunting, luminous ideal of all friends of liberty, the throbbing, life-giving heart of democracy. Because of his breadth of vision, because of his intellectual hospitality, because of his affinity for the greatest and best of all ages, because of his love for the people, his broad and fearless humanism, his passion for justice, his fidelity to democracy—a fidelity that chose exile rather than be false to the cause of the working people—Victor Hugo is one of the greatest intellectual powers of his age, and his writings are one of the mightiest springs of democratic inspiration. At a time when the dilettante and easel-painting poets and artists were courting the favor of the throne, aristocracy and wealth by prating about art for art's sake, and sneering at those who contended that the supreme mission of art was to further justice and the happiness of the people, Victor Hugo became the august voice of civilization, the prophet of progress, denouncing the prophets of Babel, and insisting that the true mission of art was utility—the forwarding of the interests of all the units that maintain the social organism of their labor. "Art for art's sake," he exclaims, "may be very fine, but art for progress is finer still. To dream of captives in Spain is well; to dream of Utopia is better. Ah, you must think! Then think man better." Victor Hugo, though strong in a Socialism that might seem a despotic bureaucracy, even of the word Socialism, even of his time the word was used to discredit all who favored democratic measures. He believed in the happiness and well-being of the people, the supreme end, and that we find him saying: "The transformation of the people—profound task!—is the year that the men called to saved themselves during the years. A certain hatred of very blind, but very general, for a considerable time, and most bitterly among the nations. But let it not be forgotten! Socialism has for its end the masses to elive dignity, therefore, its principal care is intellectual cultivation." "True thinkers fifty years ago so truly as did Victor Hugo. Democracy must be progressive; that it must make the happiness and prosperity of all the people its aim or its end, leaving to only a dead body, upon by plutocratic interests selfish ends. He knew that the opportunity and of rights" was a reality instead of merely a ideal, or democracy would be her pledge to humanity, and that moral idealism and not the aim of the market must be the spring of government that the requirements of advancing time.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES NATIONAL
FOR PRESIDENT: EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana; FOR VICE PRESIDENT: EMIL SEIDEL, of Wisconsin. STATE: NEW YORK: CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL; FOR GOVERNOR: GUSTAVE STREBEL. MAINE: GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND. NEW HAMPSHIRE: WILLIAM H. WILKINS. VERMONT: FRED W. SUITOR. MASSACHUSETTS: JAMES F. CAREY. RHODE ISLAND: SAMUEL H. FASSEL. CONNECTICUT: [Name obscured]

Overheard

By A. KAY.

You couldn't help but hear them, or, rather, one of them, as his hard, metallic voice cut right by your ear. And when you looked off your magazine, and listened but a moment, your attention was riveted. Socialism was their theme. And here in the suffocating express, as in thousands of places these days, was the new gospel pitted against the old, the world hope against the worldly cynicism.

Apparently the owner of the hard voice had been losing ground, and was playing for time. "Your proposals are reasonable, but not practical. How could the nation become the owner of all our industries?" "By purchase or by expropriation," came the patient answer: "take your choice of methods."

"Aha! Just the hot-headed, impractical answer I expected. What legal rights?" "Human rights are above legal rights. And we should be acting on good precedent. Remember Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to the blacks? Were not millions of dollars' worth of property expropriated? And without due process of law! It was legalized afterward. Legal obstacles are like spiders' webs across the cannon's mouth when they stand in the way of human rights."

The devotee of Bilkien, God-of-things-as-they-are, swallowed hard, then, shifted the attack. "But here are some steel cable webs you can't brush aside so lightly. How would the person of superior ability be rewarded? By offering one uniform wage shall you not be luring his talents into stagnation? Who will fix the wages? Who apportions the different kinds of work? What assurance can you give that corruption and nepotism will not?" "Hold on. I know the lies—could rattle it off faster than you. But shall decline to follow into your snare. You are asking us to build bridges in their case and has endowed them with immortality. Intangible, abstract creations, not individuals, but only partially manifested in individuals, they stand as the air invulnerable, and to strike at them is like cutting at a ghost. Their business is not to give but to take. Giving is an individual, taking a collective matter. For them it is not 'more blessed to give than to receive.' Upon this rock are they founded and neither the gates of hell nor the contribution box placed thereat shall prevail against them.