

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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

WEATHER: SHOWERS; FAIR TOMORROW.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1912.

Price Two Cents

S. C. ON WRECK OF TWENTIETH CENTURY

Accident at Hyde Park on March 13 Not Caused by Defective Rail.

A proposal to lengthen the schedule of the high speed trains on the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads during the winter and early spring is the outcome of the investigation which the Public Service Commission has made of the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Hyde Park on March 13 last.

It is stated in the report of the investigation that this proposal has been favorably received by the officers of both companies, and that a wish to reach an agreement on the subject has been indicated.

The investigation of the wreck has confirmed the commission that the responsibility for the derailment is to be laid to a defective or broken rail, but to an irregularity in the elevation of the outer rail on the curve at which the accident happened.

The broken rail was rather the result than the cause of the accident, in the opinion of the commission, but it is made entirely clear in the report of its findings that the commission believes the high speed at which the train is known to have been moving, aggravated against the chances of a locomotive remaining on the tracks in spite of the irregularity in all elevation which it encountered.

At the point where the accident occurred the curve was within the limit adopted by high speed railroads. The outer rail was supposed to be elevated about four inches to permit the safe passage of high speed trains. At a distance of about fifty feet, however, there appeared a drop in elevation from 4 1/2 inches to 2 1/2. This drop is about equal to the height of the flange on engine trucks and driving wheels and would be sufficient to cause a serious lurch in the locomotive with a sudden increase in pressure against the outer rail.

While in this, as in other accidents, destruction of the rail made possible the derailment, the commission believes that the outer rail turned over near the low spot. While it is possible that the passage of passenger trains may have loosened the spikes holding the rails, it is the commission's idea that the high speed at which the Twentieth Century Limited was moving when it reached the depression caused this turning over.

Considerable attention is given in the report to a study of the speed records of the Southwestern Limited, New York Central Limited, Twentieth Century Limited and Empire State Express. As to the speed of the Twentieth Century on the day of the accident, it is stated that the train sheet, speeds of at least seventy miles an hour were reached at two points on this run. The train was one hour and twelve minutes late, and the desire of engineers to show a good running record leads them to make up as much time as practicable on these important trains.

W. U. PREPARING FOR STRIKE, IS RUMOR

According to an informal report made last evening on behalf of the committee appointed by the New York local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union to demand that the dismissal and blacklisting of telegraphers by the Western Union Telegraph Company be stopped, the company is preparing for possible trouble. The committee, seven in number, met at 30 Broadway, where it was reported that the telegraph company has had detectives at its main office, 135 Broadway, for the last day or two, watching every employe who goes into the building.

GIRL'S BODY FOUND FLOATING IN RIVER

Police Investigating Murder of Brooklyn Child, Which May Prove to Be Another Connors Case.

Detectives from the Amity street police station and Brooklyn Police Headquarters—fifteen in all, under Acting Captains Duane and Coughlin—put in a strenuous day yesterday searching the docks and wharfs and tenement near Degraw street, Brooklyn, at the foot of which the body of 8-year-old Mary Baruto was found floating on Saturday night.

In the child's throat her murderer had jammed a piece of white linen and a bandanna handkerchief. The Baruto girl is the third child to have been murdered in Greater New York within the past two months, and in this as in that of the killing of 6-year-old Sigrid Ekstrom, of the Bronx, and the more recent murder of Julia Connors, the police find that there is very little to aid them in their hunt for the murderer.

The appearance of the body and the autopsy performed by Coroner's Physician Dr. Otto West yesterday indicate that in all probability the child was assaulted and killed but a very short time before she was thrown into the black waters that lap the Degraw dock's spiles. There was water in her lungs, and it is possible that she may have still been breathing when she was thrown in.

REDUCE POWERS OF PURE FOOD BOARD

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The wings of the so-called Pure Food and Drug Board of Appeals have been greatly clipped by a recent decision of the Attorney General, which holds that it has no power to revoke or modify any findings of fact of the Department of Agriculture in these matters.

This means that hereafter when the department promulgates an order relating to foods or drugs the three secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor, and the Agriculture constituting the board, it becomes final and the triple-headed commission's power is confined to enacting rules and regulations to carry out the order—if that be necessary.

When the saccharine case came up before this board on a complaint from food manufacturers, that the Bureau of Chemistry had been unfair to them, the board had what amounted to a rehearing of the whole case. As a result, the saccharine ruling did not go into effect for a long time. When Dr. Wiley's ruling in the misbranded grain case excited controversy the board also stepped in and gave the grain dealers a hearing.

DOG TWO NIGHTS IN DRAIN PIPE

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The magnificent lawn of the Hinkley-Smiths, which has been the pride of Bryn Mawr and the main line, is a wreck because a stray dog decided to go rabbit hunting. The dog followed the cotton tail into a hole and succeeded in getting stuck in the drain pipe which empties water from the Hinkley-Smiths' swimming pool. The howls of the imprisoned animal kept up for two nights until Mrs. Hinkley-Smith demanded that the lawn be dug up in order that the dog

ELABORATE SOLUTION FOR TRUST PROBLEM

Stanley Committee Members Mingle Advice With Scolding for J. P. and Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Gary-Perkins plan for the creation of a Federal commission to fix the prices of the products of industrial corporations is endorsed in a report made public today by Representatives Gardner, of Massachusetts, and Danforth, of New York, Republican members of the Stanley Steel Committee. Representatives Gardner and Danforth recommend the enactment of a law under which all interstate corporations would be required to obtain a charter from the Federal Government before commencing business.

Representative Young, of Michigan, another Republican member of the Steel Committee, makes a report of his own, in which he opposes the price fixing doctrine of Judge E. H. Gary and George W. Perkins, Gardner, Danforth and Young believe in effective governmental regulation of the activities of interstate corporations.

Representatives Gardner and Danforth condemn those concerned in the payment of a fee of \$25,000,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co. for organizing the United States Steel Corporation. They read the corporation a lecture, urging it to improve labor conditions in its various shops and factories.

That J. P. Morgan & Co. and the underwriting syndicate received \$25,000,000 for organizing the United States Steel Corporation. "That the corporation was capitalized at \$1,400,000,000, of which nearly one-half was water."

"That the average annual earnings of the corporation have been from 11 to 12 per cent on the actual value of its assets."

"That the corporation controls a little over one-half the crude and finished steel business of the United States."

"That the average wholesale price of steel products has fallen off since the corporation was organized."

"That the corporation and all the 'independents' have an understanding as to prices."

"That the system of interlocking directors has insidious consequences and facilitates 'inside management' and the stifling of competition."

"That the situation as to iron ore supply is grave and may become menacing."

"That labor conditions in certain departments of the steel industry are bad."

BURNS REPORTS IN ROSENTHAL MURDER

Bring "Kitty Second," New Character, Into Case. Killers Fled to Rockaway.

The first results of the investigation by Burns detectives of the murder of Herman Rosenthal have been flashed to the District Attorney in the form of a report that the five men who shot down the gambler walked straight from the Metropole to a red automobile waiting near Eighth avenue and 43d street, drove to Far Rockaway and lost the price of the murder, \$5,000, in a few days' gambling in a house kept by Jack Rose himself.

There is positive ground for the statement that District Attorney Whitman bases upon the preliminary reports received from W. J. Burns' agents his belief that the police have only a muddled and confused knowledge of the circumstances of the killing and of the retreat of the assassins.

Before Whitman left for New England on Saturday he said that he had just heard from Manager Dixon of Burns' office. He added that there was no reason to believe that some of the murderers did not escape in the gray car driven by Shapiro.

The quiet work of the Burns detectives has indicated that the five gamblers who pistolled Rosenthal were at Far Rockaway until a few days ago, that they received daily news of the hue and cry while they rally stung upon the roulette table the proceeds of their crime, and that when luckless play and hard drinking had emptied their pockets they sneaked one by one back to town and went into hiding.

How much of this, if any, is known to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty has not escaped from that close-mouthed official. But Dougherty spent all of yesterday and much of last night in driving his fast red car along the beaches and questioning men who are, from old Pinkerton knowledge, confidants and go-betweens for the criminals who drift between Manhattan and the shore.

The story that proceeds from the Burns inquiry places a new name on the list of the assassins—Kitty Second, a future rascal of East Side haunts, one down in the police books as a pickpocket and devoted also to satchel thievery, hotel prowling and whatever criminality would fill his pockets.

The names of the others are the names of the four whom Dougherty has advertised as the actual murderers—Gip the Blood, Whitey Lewis, Dago Frank and Lefty Louis. The information of the District Attorney is that Lefty Louis, Whitey Lewis and Gip the Blood were the three that kept close to Rosenthal, a future rascal of East Side haunts, one down in the police books as a pickpocket and devoted also to satchel thievery, hotel prowling and whatever criminality would fill his pockets.

As the Burns men have it, there were at least twenty in the conspiracy to silence the too talkative gambler. Mutterings and rumblings of the coming explosion were heard along Sixth avenue and Broadway and 43d street—wherever the lights shone brightest that night. Not merely 43d street in the neighborhood of the Metropole was sentinelled by gangsters. Pickets from the East Side were posted in Broadway and Sixth avenue, and the news of the approach of men not wanted near the Metropole was wirelessly in the code of the gangs from block to block.

And that accounts for the vicious looks that were cast at chance passersby and for the low threats that were uttered in their ears by men who came and went like shadows. The stage was being set for the crime. Money appeared from strange pockets. The riffraff of Chinatown and the Zelig territory that centers in Allen street were paying their way with the change of large bills. Financially the plot was as well cared for as in any other necessary detail. The drifting gossip of gamblers, of taxicab starters, of actors and of policemen that taxicabs were carrying queer freight has been shown to be true, for the "lookouts," the pickets, were, as the Burns investigation shows, hiring every taxi that came to the Metropole hiring and getting it out of the street.

Half an hour before the gray car shot into 43d street for the gray car lay where Shapiro said he halted it when he leaped from Broadway to the south curb by John's Theater—there were a dozen men by the road count stretching their legs and winking their eyes in that street.

It was to these men, District Attorney Whitman now says, to whom Harry Vallon talked when he hurried from Bridge Street's police room to the Metropole to draw Rosenthal's attention. Whether they were away from the Metropole and what Burns' Webber himself, who was surrounded out of the Commission Hotel after sending to the

GAYNOR COMMENDS COMPENSATION ACT

Thinks Ohio Measure Is O. K.—Wonders if Courts Will Kill It.

Mayor Gaynor in a letter he has sent to William C. Archer, the secretary of the State Liability Awards of Ohio, warmly commends the Workmen's Compensation Act which has been passed by the Legislature of that State. In his letter the Mayor says: "The provisions of the bill requiring the creation of a State insurance fund by means of a tax on employers and employes, based on the aggregate wages paid by each manufactory or establishment, to pay for injuries and deaths by employees by accidents in their work, create an admirable system."

Nearly all the governments of the world outside of this country have some similar law for the benefit of employes. It is an old thing in Europe. Every European nation has such a law except Turkey and some States of Switzerland, and throughout the world we find similar laws as a rule. Prussia had one as early as 1847, I think.

In this country we lag behind the world in this just and humane matter. I doubt if any government has a better law on the subject than this newest one of all, which you have passed in Ohio. But will the courts knock it over, as the highest court in this State did with the very moderate one we passed in this State as a beginning three years ago. People are beginning to see that social and economic justice requires that we have these laws.

The industrial workers should be paid for the injuries which they receive in their work, and the dependents of those killed should be likewise paid. It is an accurate estimate of the cost of the law on employers and employes. In England the employers are taxed for a part, the employes for a part and general taxation makes up the remainder of the fund.

Russia has a model law on the subject. I think the recent English one is modeled on the Russian one. But you are more competent on that head than I am.

I suppose you know that here in this city we are empowered in our discretion to retire on all old age pensioners all old persons who have been in the city employment for thirty years. We also have old age pension laws for several of our departments. For example, our street cleaners have a pension fund, out of which they are paid a permanent yearly sum after they are retired from the employment of the city on account of old age or physical or mental disability. And we are soon to have such a law for all of our city employes.

Why should not the same rule apply to all industrial workers as well as to those who work for the city of New York or other cities? I hope the time is fast approaching when that will be done. It has been voluntarily established by some railroads and large industrial establishments. Those of us who ventured to say a word in favor of such things a few years ago were denounced as Socialists and anarchists, used as words of opprobrium, especially by newspapers and people who do not know what Socialism is.

Let them call it anything they like. Distributive justice requires that it shall come to pass. The old workers should not be turned out to die or live in distress or go to the poorhouse, nor should the maimed or hurt. It is very gratifying to learn from you that the Manufacturers' Association of the United States has passed a resolution favoring the passage of such laws. Such a system cannot hurt them. It would relieve them of all lawsuits for accidents and of the large payments they are now making to casualty companies to insure them against such accidents. Would the tax on them for such a system be larger than the premiums they are now paying the casualty companies?

More than that, the tax would not really fall on them. It would go into the cost of production, the same as the insurance premiums they are now paying, and be paid in the end by the whole community in the price they would pay for the articles produced. And the tax would increase that price by so small a decimal that it would be scarcely, if at all, noticeable.

I notice that both political parties kept aloof from this matter in their platforms this year. But all the same, it is an uppermost in the minds of the people of this country today, and they will attend to it. They do not propose to lag behind the whole world in distributive justice. General prosperity does not depend alone on the amount of the total product of industry but more yet on a just division of such product among all who helped to produce it, whether by physical work or mental, or both, or by furnishing capital.

POLICE INVESTIGATE DEATH

Detectives of the Queens House, where very recent an investigation had been made into the death of a young man, Michael E. Kelly, 23 years old, from a blood clot on the brain. Kelly was found early on Friday morning on the sidewalk at Borden and Varon avenues, near Kater's Hotel, in which he had resided.

HAVE GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kelly, of Borden and Varon avenues, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary today at the Queens House.

TO PROBE SANITY OF A BLEASE ADMIRER

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—Because he declared Governor Cole Blaise, of South Carolina, the most honorable man in the world, Eugene Gordon Young was held for an investigation of his sanity by Recorder Braxton. Young came here as delegate to the convention of the Gideons. He is from Columbia, S. C., and at the Gideon convention he created disorder by exalting Governor Blaise and was forcibly removed and taken before the recorder. The South Carolinian buried defiance at Thomas B. Felder, offering to meet him anywhere at any time and fight it out, promising to whip Felder with one hand tied behind him.

DEMOCRATS FIRM FOR BATTLESHIPS

Underwood Takes Leadership of Jingo Faction—Confident of One Warship—Sulzer Wants Two.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Democratic leaders of the House who are fighting to enlarge the navy feel certain they will beat the opposition. The issue will not be joined this week, as was expected.

Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, chairman of the House Naval Committee, planned to call up the naval bill on Thursday. Consideration of the measure in the House will be postponed, probably, for another week. Meantime the battleship advocates will continue their missionary work among doubtful brethren.

It is already practically assured that a sufficient number of Democrats will pair with Republicans to incorporate an amendment in the naval bill providing for at least one battleship. Underwood has taken charge of the fight for naval extension, and he is said to be confident that the majority will reverse the decision against battleships reached at the recent party caucus.

Representatives Sulzer, of New York, and Curley, of Massachusetts, who are circulating petitions calling for another caucus on battleships will not push the matter. No date for the proposed caucus is fixed in either the Sulzer or Curley petition. A Democratic caucus will be held before the naval bill is again considered in the House. By that time the battleship advocates expect to have the situation well in hand. They express absolute confidence that they will force the adoption of an authorization for one battleship.

Representative Sulzer is fighting to have the House concur in the Senate amendment which provides for two dreadnaughts.

PROPOSE MEASURE TO SUPPRESS STRIKES

BRISBANE, Australia, July 28.—The increase in the number of strikes all through Australia and the unrest of the workers everywhere has set all the "justice" making machines in motion to devise ways of suppressing the labor movement. The first country to propose legislation which would practically suppress strikes is Queensland.

A new measure providing that labor organizations must take a secret ballot of their entire membership on any strike proposition, and must give the employes two weeks' notice previous to the stoppage of work has been introduced by the government of Queensland. This measure, it was asserted here, is backed by the employers.

Should it be passed it will give the employers a chance to procure strikebreakers during the two weeks' notice given by the employes and will make it impossible for the workers to win strikes. There is great opposition to the measure, not only on the part of the unions, but from those who claim the enactment of the law would take away the right of the workmen to strike when they want to, and a fight is expected when the question is brought up in Parliament.

NEW YORKER IS KILLED IN BUFFALO BY AUTO

BUFFALO, July 28.—George H. Smith, 32 years old, who was killed by a stationary bus at 250 Broadway, New York City, was killed at Niagara Falls this afternoon by being run down by a sightseeing car. Smith was crossing the Goat Island bridge, the chauffeur, Thomas Murphy, mounted his horse, and Smith, becoming confused, stepped across the road and was struck by the car. His skull was fractured and he died in minutes later.

He was alone at the time and his identity was established by letters in his pockets. The chauffeur was not charged in the case.

STARVING LONDON DOCKERS WILL NOT DISCONTINUE STRIKE

Angryly Repudiate Peace Decision of Their Leaders.

LONDON, July 28.—The dock strikers have angrily repudiated the decision of the Strike Committee of the Transport Workers' Federation declaring the strike at an end, and have declared for no surrender to the employers.

SURRENDER, NEVER!

Men Determined on War to Bitter End and Fight Will Go On.

At a huge meeting of the strikers at Southwark Park this afternoon the men called their leaders over the top in rough language and it was not till something in the nature of an explanation was given that comparative calm was established.

The strike leaders, the members of the committee who had ordered the men back to work, knew how before the meeting that the action which they took yesterday would be disapproved and went to the park to meet a storm. They knew that the men earlier in the day had torn down copies of the manifesto of the committee ordering back to work and had furiously declared that their leaders had sold them out.

The opening address of Harry Dooling, the strike leader, was hardly finished to, but when presently he explained that the manifesto was issued to give the men an opportunity of saying as they wished, the audience began to listen to him.

"It has been said," said Dooling, "that the leaders have been ordered the men to continue the strike against their wishes. They now have the opportunity of declaring whether they will remain or not."

"When order had been restored, Dooling recounted the efforts that had been made by the Strike Committee last week to reach a settlement with the employers. He said he had been asked to sign a letter to Lord Devonport, the Chairman of the Port Authority, which was so humiliating to the men that he absolutely refused to do so. The Strike Committee eventually decided to tell the men to return to work if they wanted to. Every man connected with the dock and transport trade would meet tomorrow to decide whether to accept or reject the settlement."

At this point Ben Tillett, who is now called upon God to strike Lord Devonport dead, arose and said that now the men have been given the mandate the strike will go on more vigorously than ever, and that it would lead to a national labor strike.

Around another platform where leaders were addressing the mass, the anger of the strikers was more vented and several of the speakers were unable to obtain a hearing. At one place the men mounted the platform and accused the point of view of violent action, but ultimately O. R. Bell, another leader of the dock workers, managed to make himself heard and shouted: "We have signed nothing and agreed to nothing."

This pacified the men somewhat and they allowed him to continue and went on to say: "If we signed anything we would have deserved what we got." At this there were shouts of "we would have killed you."

This summed up the temper of the crowd, which was estimated to number 20,000. It is clear that the strike will continue.

O. R. Bell told the reporter afterwards that the committee was being urged to issue yesterday's manifesto through consideration of the situation of the men's families. The writer said that the men would not accept their word when they would have been able to see which side was right before the purpose of ending the suffering.

A CHALLENGE AT THE PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S WORLD CONFERENCE.

REPORT INCREASE IN LIFE INSURANCE

State Department in Latest Report Gives Highly Interesting Statistics.

ALBANY, July 28.—Part 2 of the annual report of the New York Insurance Department, covering the business of life insurance for 1911, has been issued.

The volume, in addition to the detailed financial statements carried, includes the various schedules and general information which, under the amended Insurance Law, all life companies are required to furnish the department annually.

The statistics, as compiled, show that the assets of the New York and other States' companies were \$3,942,144,356, an increase over the previous year of \$248,806,028, of this increase \$115,933,292 being in New York State companies. The liabilities of the various companies, excluding gross surplus and special funds, were \$3,727,340,150, of which \$2,181,200,690 was in New York companies.

The gross surplus and special funds amounted to \$214,804,206, of which \$78,046,053 was in New York companies.

The total income was \$754,533,218, of which \$395,730,673 was in New York companies, an increase over 1910 of \$7,028,108, the total gross increase for all companies being \$37,880,482. The disbursements for the year are shown to have been \$526,742,030, of which \$390,089,215 was paid to policy holders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was \$136,644,484.

New York companies issued 380,629 "ordinary" policies in 1911, insuring \$686,577,019, as against 382,041 policies issued in 1910, insuring \$678,006,384. Companies of other States in 1911 issued 421,834 policies, insuring \$891,160,230, while in 1910 they issued 364,987 policies, insuring \$757,854,872. Compared with 1910, it appears that there were 64,454 more policies issued last year and the amount of insurance written increased \$142,004,003. There were 40,080 more policies terminated in 1911 than in 1910, and \$82,815,168 more insurance.

The total number of "ordinary" policies in force on December 31, 1911, was 6,621,856, insuring \$12,902,989,204, an increase in policies over 1910 of 345,195 and in insurance \$682,141,142. The amount of "industrial" insurance in force was \$3,190,008,000, an increase over the previous year of \$201,282,613, making a total increase in insurance in force for both classes of business of \$883,433,755.

The business in force in the State of New York and transacted therein during the past year by all life insurance companies of this or other States including "industrial" business was as follows: Policies in force, 6,111,581, insuring \$2,729,293,360; policies issued, 938,486, insuring \$992,342,650; an increase in insurance in force of \$190,240,980 over 1910, and an increase in insurance written and paid for of \$29,078,860.

The total receipts of the department for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1911, were \$604,585,22; the total expenditures were \$301,673,40; and excess of receipts over expenditures of \$302,911,73.

The par value of the securities held on deposit by the department on December 31, 1911, belonging to the various insurance companies, required by law to make such deposits, was \$33,730,710.

A summary of the figures carried in the report shows an increased amount of lapses and surrendered insurance, which no doubt may be attributed in a great degree to the general increase to the cost of living and to somewhat unsatisfactory business conditions.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM OF P. O. CONDEMNED

Senator Bourne in Report Points Out How Department Is Deceiving Itself.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Condemnation of the accounting methods of the Postoffice Department is the feature of the formal report filed in the Senate by Senator Bourne, of Oregon, in support of the postoffice appropriation bill he reported to the Senate a few days ago as chairman of the Committee on Postoffice and Postroads.

The Senate committee insists that the Postoffice Department is not self-sustaining, the assertion of the Postmaster General to the contrary notwithstanding. Asserting that for many years the Postoffice Department has annually reported deficits and that recently it has claimed as a mark of credit to Postmaster General Hitchcock's administration that he has overcome the deficit and now has a surplus, Senator Bourne's report says:

"We deem it apt to call attention to the fact that all computations which indicate a surplus overlook several important items which should be included in the financial statement and would be if it were made by any private enterprise."

Senator Bourne cites the fact that the statement omits the rental value of the land and the interest on the investment in federal buildings used wholly or in part for postoffice purposes. The report asserts that these buildings are under the control of the Treasury Department, which is charged with the expenditures of their maintenance.

Antiquated Bookkeeping.

"These items are properly chargeable to the postal service," says Senator Bourne, "and should be taken into consideration in presenting a financial statement showing the revenue and expenditures of the Postoffice Department. This is no reflection on the present administration, but is a commentary on the antiquated and unbusinesslike methods in vogue for decades, making it impossible to give a correct balance."

Senator Bourne also emphasizes the fact that the government receives specially low rates for transportation of postal matter over railroads that receives land grants. He admits that it would be impracticable to try to indicate in an annual report the actual value in figures of this commutation in transportation rates in return for the benefits of the land grants, but he urges that it should not be overlooked in reaching a conclusion as to whether the department is self-sustaining or not.

The Senator also calls attention to the transportation of many government documents free of charge for which some allowance should be made. Finally, he concludes that "under present methods of accounting employed by the government a satisfactory statement of revenue and expenditure cannot be made."

Parcel Post Rates Discussed.

The committee admits that his scheme for a parcel post by a zone system does not promise rates as low as express rates proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but insists that the proposed parcel post rates are lower than express rates now charged, and suggests the possibility that the rates proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission will not be imposed. Senator Bourne says "all the rates proposed in the Senate committee substitute are on some weight and zones somewhat higher than the express rates proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It should be remembered that the service rendered by the postal system is much more extensive than the service rendered by the express companies. For instance, the charge made by an express company for a 200-mile haul covers the transportation of a package only from one town to another, or rural service with a limited city delivery service.

On the other hand, the government under this proposed parcel post system will take a parcel from a farmer's home on a rural route, carry it to town, transport it 200 miles over railroads, and then, if desired, deliver it to another farmer out on another route. In other words, when parcel post rates are compared with express rates there should also be a comparison of the character of service rendered. We believe that with all elements duly considered the parcel post charges will compare favorably with express charges, present or proposed.

People Demand Parcel Service.

"For forty years the American people have been demanding a parcel post, having in mind an extension of the postal service to cover the handling of small parcels at rates which will enable the purchaser and consumer to deal directly where so desired. Under a flat rate system the rate must be so high as to be prohibitive of much of the short distance traffic that should be accommodated. Such a rate has not been contemplated by the public in its discussion of this subject. Neither has the public in mind government ownership of express companies at the present time. We have endeavored to provide the service for which there has been a general demand.

N. J. LIABILITY LAW SATISFIES BOSSES

One Year's Operation of Scheme Pleases Employers. Many Additions Needed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—More than 90 per cent of the employers of industrial labor in New Jersey have virtually subscribed to the provisions of the Employers' Liability Law, now in operation for one year. The approval of manufacturers, intense when the law was proposed, has been practically eliminated after studying for the last twelve months its operation.

So nearly complete is the surrender of the employers that, according to Gen. Lewis T. Bryant, commissioner of Labor, there are only two large manufacturing concerns in the State not operating under the provisions of the compensation schedule of the act, and of these one has a compensation plan of its own in excess, in most classes of accidents, of the commonwealth schedule.

Just as the employers capitulated so have the stock liability insurance companies, many of which immediately upon the passage of the Employers' Liability Law boosted their insurance rates to an excessive scale. The New Jersey Legislature came back at these companies by passing a law at the last session permitting the organization of mutual companies by ten or more persons, allowing the issuing of insurance in all its branches, including industrial, accident and casualty.

Private Companies' Rates.

The rates of the stock companies immediately began to tumble, for the law, as intended, inspired the formation of mutuals among big employers in any community, and with the requirements of the Employers' Liability Law makes this a desirable move, the act was a death thrust at high rates. If the stock companies hoped to continue to write policies of this class a rate low enough to tempt the employer who was considering the mutual idea was necessary.

Down came the rates as a consequence and in the fierce competition among the stock companies for business in this new field that the law has opened up new reductions are being made by one company or another every month. When the Employers' Liability Law went into effect, for example, the companies were charging \$7 and \$8 for annual insurance under the law's schedule of compensation, for a domestic servant. That rate is down now to \$3, and that it is going lower the insurance men themselves admit. Factory employers are even on a smaller percentage, according to the hazard of their employment.

So material has been the reduction in the industrial casualty rates that the big manufacturers have been slow in banding together under the provisions of the act of last year. Deputy Commissioner Thomas K. Johnson, of the Department of Insurance and Banking, says that not a single charter for a mutual company has yet, although several groups of manufacturers have been talking over plans for such organizations. One large New England mutual company has, however, entered the New Jersey field with its low rates and is writing much business.

The majority of the manufacturers are insuring their employes for the scheduled compensation of rates of the State law according to the reports received by the Employers' Liability Commission. The whole situation in New Jersey tends further to lower the rates.

Ambulance Chasers Are Bitter.

The most bitter opponents of the new law are the ambulance chasing and hyster lawyers. By practically eliminating lawsuits over injuries to employes the Employers' Liability Law has obliterated the richest field of their business.

What this actually means to the employe, injured and seeking damages, or to the dependents of an employe killed in an industrial accident is illustrated in a statement by William F. Stubbs, secretary of the Employers' Liability Commission, appointed by Governor Wilson to study the workings of the new law and suggest necessary amendments.

"Under the old system of suing in the courts for compensation," says Secretary Stubbs, "it appears from the best figures obtainable that the injured were receiving on the average only about one-third of what they were awarded by the courts—that is, when the employe paid \$3, \$1 went to the employe or his dependents and \$2 to his legal adviser and for court costs. The Employers' Liability Law entirely eliminates that useless waste, except in a very small percentage of cases which are brought before the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for adjustment."

There have been practically no disputes submitted to the courts over the amount of damages to be assessed under the new law, says Stubbs, principally where the employe seems to have all his compensation, which the law stipulates shall be paid weekly, turned over to him in a lump sum.

For the protection of the workman himself the act especially provides that compensation shall be paid him weekly until ordered by the court after an investigation of the circumstances.

The principal criticism of the law has been that it does not exclude domestic servants and agricultural servants from its provisions. State's attorneys have declared that an amendment excluding these classes would be construed by the courts as class legislation, arbitrary and unreasonable, and therefore unconstitutional.

The New Jersey system is complete for studying the operations of the law. Every industrial accident must be reported by the employe if the injured man is incapacitated for a period of two weeks or more, under penalty of \$50 for failure to report. These reports go to the State's Bureau of the Employers' Liability Commission, carrying in detail information regarding the accident.

The schedule of the law provides in case of temporary disability for a compensation equal to 60 per cent of

the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of \$10 a week and a minimum of \$5 a week; provided, however, that if an employe received less than \$5 a week he shall receive the full amount of such wages per week. This compensation shall be paid during the period of such disability, not, however, beyond three weeks. In cases of permanent disability compensation is paid at the above rates for a maximum period of 400 weeks.

For disability partial in character but permanent in quality the compensation is based upon the extent of such disability. For the loss of a thumb 50 per cent of the daily wages during sixty weeks is prescribed, and the scale for loss of other fingers gradually decreases to an allowance of half of the wages of fifteen weeks for the loss of the little finger. A great toe lost is counted as worth 50 per cent of thirty weeks' wages; other toes 50 per cent of ten weeks. A workman losing a hand is to get half of his wages for 150 weeks; an arm, half for 200 weeks; a foot, half for 125 weeks; a leg, half for 175 weeks; an eye, half for 100 weeks. Loss of both hands or arms, both feet or legs, is equal to total disability and is compensated accordingly.

In case of death of an employe through injury while at work compensation is computed on the following basis: If an orphan or orphans, a minimum of 25 per cent of the wages of deceased, with 10 per cent additional for each orphan in excess of two, with a maximum of 60 per cent; if widow alone, 25 per cent; widow and one child, 40 per cent; widow and two children, 45 per cent; widow and three children, 50 per cent; widow and four children, 55 per cent; widow and five children or more, 60 per cent; widow and father or mother, 50 per cent; if grandparents, grandchildren or minor or incapacitated brothers or sisters, 25 per cent of wages. Children are beneficiaries as orphans until attaining the age of 10 years. The maximum death compensation that can be paid is \$10 a week; minimum, \$5 a week. This compensation must be paid during a period of 300 weeks. Also, the employe must pay expenses of last sickness and burial not exceeding \$200. In case of a dispute the matter is submitted to the judge of the County Court for a decision as to compensation.

BURNS REPORTS IN ROSENTHAL MURDER

(Continued from page 1)

casting over his shoulder an amiable "Hello, Herman."

If the latest information of the District Attorney runs straight, the touring car owned by partners Libby and Shapiro was not part of the use of the pistol men. It was a car for the board of strategy, for the group of managers, the scouts and spies that Shapiro, for the price of a broken head, whirled out of 43d street after the murder.

They went one way with as much deliberation as seemed shrewd, and the actual killers took another path, unmarked and unobserved in the furious do to that was made over the flight of the gray car.

And here is emphasized the astuteness of the managers of the murder in leaving in plain sight on a tall box of a gray car the number "11513 N. Y." They didn't falsify it or smear it with oil and grime or attempt in any way to prevent its being observed and noted. They wanted it to be seen. They would have been disappointed, Mr. Whitman believes, if nobody had caught it correctly.

It was a grand night for alibis. Strategists and affidavit hunters had been careful to be seen here and there at certain well fixed times and in the presence of many. Webber had an alibi. Vallon's was carefully arranged, including even the eccentricities of a drunken man, and the others had built up a litter of blocks that was neat and symmetrical. Some of these alibis have been broken or bent, but the importance of John Heisler and Louis Kress as witnesses has yet to be demonstrated fully.

Hearings Today.

The session of the Grand Jury beginning today are expected to be of more interest even than the sessions last week if the District Attorney adheres to the plan he had formed, Lieut. Daniel E. Coogan, who gave testimony last Thursday as to the method of operation of the three squads specially detailed to collect gambling evidence, and who was reported by several newspapers as making such comments concerning Police Commissioner Waldo as induced Waldo to use these papers for \$250,000 a piece for libel, and who made an affidavit to the effect that he had never given any testimony reflecting on the Commissioner, will be a witness today. Lieutenant Reilly, head of one of the three squads, has been invited to appear today.

Among other witnesses that have been subpoenaed or invited are Inspectors Hayes and Lacey, Capt. William F. Day, of the West 47th street station; Abe Hahle, a gambler; Louis Kress, who identified Webber and Sullivan; John Heisler, who first said that Webber ran away from the Metropole immediately after the shooting, and several gamblers whose names District Attorney Whitman obtained from Rosenthal and Mrs. Rosenthal and which he will not reveal.

The hearings to determine whether Rose, Vallon, Sam Paul, Frank Cirofici (Dago Frank), Jack Sullivan, Louis Libby and William Shapiro shall be held without bail on a charge of murder in the first degree until the inquest on August 15, will be held today before Coroner Feinberg. In the cases of Vallon, Rose, Libby and Shapiro, the hearings are set for 10 a. m. The cases of Paul, Cirofici and Sullivan will be taken up at 2 p. m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—Two men suspected of being implicated in the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, were picked up by Milwaukee detectives at the Union Station this morning and are being held at central station. The police refused to give any information concerning the men arrested.

Five Extra Good Propaganda Articles IN THE AUGUST INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

Socialism, the Hope of the Workers. By Con Foley.
You and Your Vote. By Robert Rives LaMonte.
How Capitalist Parties Are Financed. By Gustavus Myers.
You Are Up Against It. By J. O. Bentall.
Why the Socialist Party is Different. By Mary E. Nancy.

Any one of these is enough to make your non-Socialist neighbor stop and think. Their writers are among the best known workers in the Socialist movement and their style and presentation will be welcomed by even the Socialist of long standing.

SPECIAL NEWS ARTICLES

Timber Workers and Timber Wolves. By William B. Hayward.
Until recently the South has been a backward section industrially. A few weeks ago, however, the long-suffering slaves of the pine forests revolted and an attack by the hire-gun-men of the Lumber Trust resulted in the killing of two union men and the jailing of officials of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. Hayward was near the scene of action at the time and has written a rousing story.

What Threatens Ettor and Giovannitti. By Roland D. Sawyer.
A statement that the working class of this country may read with profit.

Butte. By Frank Bohn.
One of the strongholds of Socialism and unionism in this famous Montana mining town. Recently the masters there have become alarmed at the growing sentiment of solidarity and have opened fire on the Socialists. This article makes mighty good reading.

Behind the Prison Bars. By Grace V. Silver.
You've heard of San Quentin, where the McNamara Brothers are confined. You will be interested, then, in this graphic story.

OTHER SPECIALS

The Slave Driver. By Rose Pastor Stokes.
The Wops of Kenosha. By Carl Sandburg.
Attendant Transport Workers' Strike. By F. S. Boyd.
Buzards of the Railroad Track. By John Murphy.
Wage Minimumism. By Phillips Russell.
Gobble-Ups. By Georgia Kotsch.
In Self Defense. By Morris Hillquit.
Statement. By Eugene V. Debs.

AND DON'T MISS

Farmer John on Party Problems. By Bert Willard.
Read it and enjoy it.

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WETS LEAD STRONGLY IN TEXAS PRIMARIES

AUSTIN, Tex., July 28.—Governor Colquitt's nomination for second term over his opponent, Judge W. F. Ramsey, by not to exceed 6,000 majority. Is the estimate based on the count of about 350,000 votes out of a total of 425,000 cast at yesterday's Democratic primaries.

Complete returns may change the situation to a Ramsey victory by a small majority, although this is considered unlikely. It is practically the same vote for the two candidates as was cast on the proposition of State-wide prohibition last year, the wets voting solidly for Colquitt and the dries for Ramsey.

Congressman Morris Sheppard, Prohibitionist, has received the endorsement of United States Senator. He received a clear majority over both his opponents, Jake Wolters, anti-Prohibitionist, of Houston, and Congressman Choice B. Randall, of Sherman. As the Legislature will have a dry majority on Joint ballot, Sheppard's election is assured.

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TYPHOID IN PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 28.—There has been an outbreak of typhoid fever in the town of Ponce. Seventy cases have been treated in thirty days and there have been five deaths. The disease is spreading rapidly. The water supply of the town, which comes from the river, has been found to be infected. The health authorities are bringing water from other sources and vaccinating people.

PLAN NOVEL CHARTER FOR LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—The Charter Revision Committee of this city is considering innovations for the proposed new charter that will make it unique among city charters of this country. The innovations probably will be adopted.

Among other things, it is proposed to incorporate provisions for ownership and operation by the city of banks, railroads, dairies, cheese factories, undertaking establishments, pawn shops, theaters, with sufficient additional latitude to permit almost all other pursuits and transactions for the promotion of public health, morals, education and welfare, or for the amusement, recreation, entertainment or benefit of the people.

The plan is to adopt the commission form of government. Seven commissioners are to be elected, not to any specific positions, but to be assigned after their election to the heads of the various departments by the Mayor, who is to be selected by the seven, from among themselves after they are elected.

'RAILROAD MAN' HAWLEY LEFT ONLY \$9,000,000

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser has filed a report in the transfer office of the Surrogate's Court that the gross estate of late Edwin Hawley, a railroad man, aggregated only \$9,292,917.88. From this amount there was deducted \$4,000,629.98 for debts, administration expenses, taxes in other States and commissions. It was estimated at the time of Hawley's death, on February 1 last, that his estate would reach \$60,000,000.

Of the net estate of \$5,292,287.90, really represented \$438,100. The amount due the State as an inheritance tax is \$175,464.04. The really is composed of the residence at 19 East 60th street, where the land is worth \$28,000 and the house \$20,000, and of four pieces of property located in Babylon, L. I. This Babylon property is valued at \$125,000, and cows, calves, a donkey and a cider press there, total \$250 in value.

Railroad stocks and bonds comprise the major part of Hawley's personal property.

Hawley was a bachelor and died without signing the will which had been drawn for him. His estate was therefore divided among his brothers, sisters, nephews and a niece.

BOY LOST IN COUNTRY.

Lad Disappeared From Pinebrook. Wide Search Instituted.

PINEBROOK, N. J., July 28.—The usual outdoor sports in this little village bordering on the upper Passaic River were abandoned yesterday afternoon by the summer visitors at the hotels and private boarding houses to engage in a search for 7-year-old Levi Mendelsohn, son of Dr. L. Mendelsohn, of 152 Mercer street, Jersey City.

When the boy failed to appear for dinner a search was started, but no trace of him was found. Then Dr. Mendelsohn was summoned by telephone and made a rush trip in his automobile to Pinebrook. He notified the police of nearby towns and cities.

WILSON IS BACK IN ATLANTA PENITENTIARY

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—Col. Christopher Columbus Wilson, former president of the United Wireless, is back in the United States Penitentiary, here. After his long outing in New York City, which he enjoyed with Keeper Shea, Colonel Wilson and Keeper Shea reached Atlanta this morning about 1 o'clock, their train being many hours late. They were met at a guard as they were at once whisked to the penitentiary, where Wilson today resumed life as a convict.

Warden Meyer is greatly annoyed at the stories that Wilson has been receiving most favored treatment at the prison. It is understood that the warden sharply rebuked Keeper Shea for the favors shown Wilson in New York.

It is generally believed that the Department of Justice will order an investigation of the Atlanta penitentiary where Wilson today resumed life as a convict.

GENATOR USES HORSE REMEDY.

Stephenson, of Wisconsin, Confides Health Secrets to Reporters.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, the oldest member of the Senate, confided to the newspaper men at the White House the other afternoon a few of the secrets of his hearty old age.

"One pill of alone a day keeps a man fit," said the sage of the Wisconsin lumber camps. "Alone keeps a horse in condition, and what's good for horses is good for man."

"Uncle Ike" said he had successfully prescribed snuff for the sea-sickness of former Senators McLaurin, McEnery and Daniels.

"What's a good cure of obesity?" asked a corpulent reporter.

"Six months with an ax in a Wisconsin lumber camp," the Senator replied.

NO BISMUTH MINED IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—No bismuth is known to the United States Geological Survey the only bismuth-bearing product in this country during the year in La Plata County, Colo., carried 6 to 8 per cent of bismuth. This ore, however, was sold as gold and silver content. Analysis of still richer ore was missed because claimant thirty-five miles west to Tularosa, N. Mex. The mine in 1911 amounted to 112,000 tons valued at \$411,771.

PLAYED PIANO FOR 74 HOURS.

OAPTOWN, July 28.—Kendall, a 28-year-old South Carolina musician, now holds the world's record for playing the piano continuously for 74 hours without stopping. He played the instrument from 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. of the 29th. A crowd of about 100 persons witnessed the performance, which was recorded. "God Save the King" was the last piece played.

WELL-KNOWN EDITOR DEAD.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—Charles W. Clark, for thirty years editor of the Watertown Dispatch, and later the Watertown Reformer, died this morning. Clark was born in Utica in 1836, and the greater part of his life had been spent in the newspaper business. He served four years as postmaster under President Cleveland.

GUILTY PLANS TO SPEAK.

Under the auspices of the Ettor and Giovannitti Conference of New York an open air protest meeting will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the Metropolitan Opera House.

BRITISH LABOR IN ENERGETIC CAMPAIGN FOR TRIUMPH AT THE COMING ELECTIONS

Independent Labor Party Holding Hundreds of Meetings at Which the Proletariat Is Exhorted to Throw Tories and Liberals in the Dump and Send Its Own Men to Parliament.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

LONDON, July 23.—Now that there is every prospect of the coming election to the House of Commons being most hotly contested, the Independent Labor Party has launched into the campaign with extraordinary energy and has endeavored to increase the number of its members in Parliament several fold. The campaign is being taken up, week by week, and it is estimated that more meetings making 700 in all, have been held. Since the beginning of the year we have received particulars of 200 more meetings making 700 in all, but there are still a considerable number of speakers and branches who have made no response. We want a complete record of everything done in connection with the campaign, and therefore it is most important that every speaker, every branch, every meeting, should send full particulars of every meeting, part or to come, and of all other activities.

We want to include in our list every meeting, small or large. Tell us what you are doing to teach the wise use of political power, the need for socialism and membership of the I. L. P.

A comrade from Barnhead suggests that handy facts, statistics, references, etc., be compiled for the assistance of speakers. In this respect we would recommend a pamphlet, "The Labor Party in Parliament," by T. Gavan Duffy. It is one of the most useful and convincing arguments you can carry with you. It deals with the work accomplished between 1906 and 1910, and what it wants. It contains 20 pages of facts, and costs 1d. and can be obtained from the National Labor Press on the usual terms.

It is the system that is oppressing the workers. They must not exchange one form of oppression for another. They must dismiss capitalist oppression entirely.

Alternative methods have been tried. Compromise is only a ruse to bind the workers to the particular industry and locality, reducing their mobility, and restraining them in their industrial action, small ownership, whether of land or industry, is only offered in order to bind the workers to the system, and to strengthen the position of the capitalist and landlord. Syndicalism, ignoring society, is futile—it hands over the industries to the workers in those industries to exploit their fellow workmen and form of class warfare—the introduction into State government of trade and personal interest far greater and more dangerous than the demand of the workers.

The method of obtaining this demand is by political action, and this is the policy of the Independent Labor Party.

One asks, with amazement, why have the workers not seized with avidity this power lying at their hands? Why will they continue to suffer needlessly?

The answer is not far to seek. Inured to their conditions by unrelenting, continuous oppression and brutalized by industrial treatment, it is only when these conditions are strained to the last point of endurance that the workers rebel, and then their actions take the line of the most obvious expression—force.

Ignorance of their political power, apathy as to their conditions and indifference to their ultimate welfare are the causes.

The root of the whole evil is that the worker does not appreciate the work of the Labor Party. He is ignorant both of what it is doing and the principles that guide it.

It is for the Independent Labor Party to enlighten him, and let him know that he can be the Labor Party.

Old Parties Indifferent.

In a stirring "Appeal to Trade Unionists" in the Labor Leader, J. R. Clynes, M. P., declares that now, more than ever, trade unionists who are outside the Socialist ranks must ask themselves how far even the immediate claims of organized labor are likely to be met by the Liberal and Tory parties. The trade union demand for the restoration of majority rule in their unions, for eight hours, a minimum wage, and for the national control and ownership of such national services as railways and mines, are questions which are pressing forward for settlement, and which increase in importance day by day. Minor and not less urgent subjects, like factory and shop legislation, amendment of the Sickness Insurance and old age pension acts, are matters which can be settled rightly only when trade unionists show greater activity and political intelligence than they have exhibited in recent Parliamentary contests.

The weapon of the strike, when well and wisely used can accomplish much in the workshop and factory, but the experience of the past year has impressed the need for a more vigorous strike at the power lodged at Westminster, if the urgent claims of the working class are to be met. In every constituency where trade unionists are powerful they could raise a Independent Party flag and carry it to victory if in political warfare they showed half the determination which employers compel them to show when engaged in battle for a slight advance in wages or in defense of some industrial principle.

How best can this be done? By no means better than by joining the I. L. P. Its effective and sane plan for preaching Socialism is seen in its every struggle, both political and industrial, where the working class is at war with those who live on labor, and who want to keep the poor in their present place.

The time has come to make a choice, and to take part in the work. The classes of privilege, property and power are hardening in their resistance even to the moderate appeals of wage earners, and the producers of the greatest wealth of the world has known will continue to be doomed to every bare subsistence unless they stand for their own. Riches abound and trade prospers, the nation expands and our flag symbolizes an ever increasing power. But the toiling millions are kept "in their place." Economically they are treated as an inferior and subject race because politically they have wasted the heritage which the franchise brought to their door. Not only must they suffer for the privations due to low wages and overwork, but as a class they are expected to endure that poverty which has enslaved to a life of monotony.

When workers are forced to strike

in the midst of growing wealth and ascending trade their worth is graphically pictured by the mere fact that they are idle. Panic prices, risk of famine, and other dreaded things, result. The country cannot for long do without the mental service of its poor people, they are indispensable. But they cannot fight for long in the streets, hunger and the police often drive them back at the masters' terms. Let them drive their masters from Parliament, and do with their votes what they cannot accomplish by any other means.

Many trade unions have fought arduous battles with the greatest credit, but many individual trade unionists have proved foolish and false when called upon to stand together in politics. They must stand when forced to try to hold the workers together. The immediate utility of the proposals of both Liberal and Tory parties would leave trade unionists in the same trying position which now compels them to prepare for defense against the attacks of Liberal and Tory employers. The Liberal proposals for moderate taxation of land and income, insurance for the relief of poverty and sickness, extension of the franchise, together with the Tory proposals for reform of the poor law, small holdings, restoration of the power of the courts, and tariff reform, would leave the source of every evil in industrial and workshop life which oppresses trade unionists of all classes.

In addition to the failure of these party proposals as remedies for working class difficulties, trade unionists should see that employers, as such, are now uniting more than ever. The proposals which they put before the Prime Minister a few days ago for penalties, for punishment and for legalistic oppression of trade union power are indications of the early future unless the forces of labor and Socialism are greatly strengthened in the House of Commons.

Trade unionists who have to struggle hard to improve workshop conditions have always seen that their best friends in times of the bitterest strife are found among members of the I. L. P., who instinctively work with the greatest loyalty and earnestness in helping trade unionists in any fight which they undertake. Every Socialist is a friend of the worker, a political instrument for the betterment of his life, and a wage earner in his battles with powerful bodies of employers. The worst that can be said against the Socialist is that he wants the worker to get the full benefit of his service. The Socialist does not want to separate capital from labor, but to bring capital and labor together in the pocket of the workman who toils to create capital.

We must not expect any Parliament which contains only a small minority of Labor men to act as though it were a Socialist or Labor Parliament. Nor must we look for laws or threats to do what votes alone can do. We should not ask for minority rule in the House of Commons nor tolerate it. In all its faults, democracy is in practice the only workable plan, and just laws will follow a sane demand for them. The talk of twenty years about the need for a revolution could not express the change which a few years would afford if half a million more trade unionists would stand where they ought to be—inside the Independent Labor Party.

In summing up the whole situation the Labor Leader says editorially: Nothing is more apparent at the present moment than the failure of both Liberal and Tory parties to understand and grapple with the situation that confronts them. The nation is drifting into dangerous places, the desire for orderly and constitutional advance is being submerged in a rising tide of lawlessness and disaster can be averted by wise foresight and guidance. We look in vain to both parties for any sign of the clear-sighted statesmanship, resolute courage and democratic zeal which are the pressing needs of the hour.

The Tory party, which twelve months ago seemed making straight for electoral victory, goes from bad to worse. The leader, Mr. Bonar Law, has been a calamitous failure. He has not the intelligence to estimate the probable consequence of his actions. He is a sort of political drunkard who risks the head of the State and the nation in order to indulge in the riotous and inglorious recklessness of today. He leads his party into one bog after another, leaving it to free itself and cleanse itself as best it may.

Tory Party Stands for Nothing.

The Tory party at this moment might have Sir Frederick Banbury as its guiding star. It stands for nothing—not even tariff reform. Tory candidates at bye-election after bye-election deliberately throw away the dead weight of protection. The present policy of the Tory party is simply to oppose all change.

The Tories oppose the taxation of land values, and Tory squires have cast every possible barrier in the way of the efficient administration of the small holdings act. They oppose Ireland's claim to self-government. They oppose the disestablishment and disendowment of an alien church in Wales. They dishonestly oppose in the constituencies the very parts of the insurance act which they overboastly supported in the House of Commons.

But we had forgotten that there is still one positive item in a very negative program. They actively support the claims and privileges of black-legs during trade disputes, and urge that the whole force of law and order should be placed at the service of strikebreakers, so that wealth may be enabled to trample on poverty.

If the Liberals were really a democratic party, they could expose the hollowheart of Tory pretensions and sweep the country. But the Liberal party, like the Tory, is run by the rich man, whose expectation of titles and rewards, pour their gold into its secret coffers. These rich men think the Liberal party has been yielding too much to labor pressure, and the most reactionary elements in the party have been asserting themselves for many a month.

SIX KILLED WHEN TRAIN HITS AUTO

Slaughter Occurs at Grade Crossing Near Alexis, Mich.—Dead Not Yet Identified.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 28.—Six persons were killed and two probably fatally injured this afternoon at 1 o'clock just south of Alexis, Mich., when a Lake Shore and Michigan Central train from Detroit due in Toledo at 4:20 o'clock struck an automobile containing nine people. Two women, a man and three boys were killed outright. Their bodies were horribly mutilated. But as yet none of the dead have been positively identified. It is believed, however, they all reside at LaSalle, Mich.

The automobile belonged to the Cousino family, of LaSalle, Mich. Both persons at the hospital are unconscious and physicians state they cannot live.

The injured at the hospital have been identified as Mrs. Rudolph Cousino and Lafayette Cousino. The woman at the hospital had both legs cut off and the man's head was crushed. A baby 3 years old was the only occupant of the machine that escaped.

The accident happened on a grade crossing. The view of the railroad tracks was obscured by a corn field. The occupants of the machine did not see the train, seemingly, until they were directly on the track and it was too late.

The engineer checked his train as soon as possible and the victims were placed in the baggage car. The bloody and mangled bodies in the car presented a gruesome sight and many of the passengers on the train who assisted in the rescue were overcome.

All of the passengers in the automobile with the exception of the smallest child were unconscious when picked up by the passengers and train crew. Some of them breathed their last as they were lifted into the baggage car. Before the train arrived at the Union Station there were but three living persons in the baggage car.

A STATEMENT ON THE JUST "ENDED" COASTWISE STRIKE

Leader James Vidal Tells the Interesting Story of the Birth of the National Transport Workers' Federation and the Obstacles With Which It Contended.

By JAMES VIDAL.

After four weeks of strike by the transport workers on the Atlantic coast and Mexican Gulf, and now that the capitalist press is saying that the strike is over without going into details, and has stated that the strike would be ended without a final statement being made, it behooves us to post all class-conscious workers on the past course of the strike and its present status.

The seamen's unions in this country have been influenced by the conservative tactics of the American Federation of Labor. They have allowed year after year to slip by without accomplishing anything.

When the English transport workers, a year or so ago, set an example of what could be done when the solidarity of workers in all branches of an industry is aroused the eyes of many merchant marine men were opened. They realized the inefficiency of the conservative tactics they had been using and they began to propagate the idea of the general strike in the transport industry.

Especially did the stokers or marine firemen give themselves over heart and soul to this new movement, encouraging the sailors, cooks and longshoremen, and calling upon them to establish a transport workers' federation in America.

Last winter, at the convention of the International Seamen's Union of America in Baltimore, the majority declared themselves against establishing an industrial department in the American Federation of Labor. It was then that the seamen, cooks and firemen on the Atlantic and Gulf, believing in such an industrial department and seeing that the other delegates to the convention were opposed to it, decided to federate. The Waterfront Federation was consequently established on July 19, 1911. Less than a year later, on April 15, 1912, the name of the new association was changed to the National Transport Workers' Federation of America.

It was the desire of the authors of the movement to meet the demands of the mass of workers throughout the country, both organized and unorganized.

The propaganda work in the respective unions was kept up and preparations were made for a strike to take place in the summer. The work of organizing the longshoremen was not overlooked, nor did we fail to call upon the longshoremen already organized to affiliate with us and take part in our new enterprise—new to America, except for the strike of textile workers at Lawrence, Mass.

We omitted saying that the Atlantic firemen, who were affiliated both with the International Seamen's Union of America and the American Federation of Labor, withdrew from both sides on account of the narrow-mindedness of most of their leaders, because the leaders were responsible for the free transfer to other affiliated unions of the same trade, being denied the firemen on the Atlantic and Gulf. The firemen in the East and South remained attached. Therefore, only the National Transport Workers' Federation of America, since the principles held by the members told them that this was the only federation with which they could have anything to do.

The unions of cooks and seamen continued their allegiance to the International Seamen's Union; some longshoremen's locals remain affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Union despite the fact that they are also federated with the Transport Workers' Federation.

There took place in this new federation what always takes place where delegates neither hold the principles deeply at heart and are not firm in their resolve. They allowed themselves to be influenced by the leaders of the international union, to withholding their support from the new industrial federation. The result was that before the strike was started many of the longshoremen's locals withdrew from the Transport Workers' Federation, as did also the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Atlantic and Gulf, leaving only

the firemen and the seamen and one local of longshoremen inside the new federation. And when the call to strike was sent out on the 29th of June not even this longshoremen's local responded. The seamen and the firemen struck together.

Two days later, the unorganized longshoremen on five or six docks struck. From that time on dock after dock was struck in protest against the miserable conditions under which these toilers were slaving. First, it was the Clyde and Mallory docks; next the Texas City and the Savannah; then the Metropolitan and Pennsylvania Railroad. Finally the organized longshoremen themselves were encouraged to come out. But they were also the first ones to return to work, thus breaking the longshoremen's strike. Whether or not these organized longshoremen were brought out on strike by the international and instructed by them to go back to work is a question.

Frankly speaking, there took part in the longshoremen's strike no English speaking organizer of strength and experience. This lack of an English speaking organizer of ability was largely the reason for the failure of the longshoremen's strike. Men of other languages did their best to stimulate and organize the English speaking longshoremen on strike.

The Transport Workers' Federation had spent its funds on previous organizing work, and its money was absolutely necessary to carry on the task of bringing the longshoremen together, the Marine Firemen's Union, which placed all its faith in a general transport strike, did not hesitate for one moment to put its funds at the disposal of the unorganized longshoremen.

Unfortunately, however, money alone was insufficient. Men of push and ability were needed to take charge of the many hundreds of dock workers that struck in rapid succession. Furthermore, it was necessary in some way to offset the contrary moves made by the international.

When the longshoremen's strike failed the seamen began to lose courage until it was finally given out by the headquarters of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, at 51 South street, this city, that the strike was declared off. In spite of this some branches of the seamen's union are continuing the strike.

Nevertheless, the strike, in so far as the firemen are concerned, is still on. There are over 10,000 men on strike along the Atlantic Coast and Gulf, in the ports of Havana, Vera Cruz and Tampico. These men are unwilling to return to work until the right to free shipment is granted them. They are anxious to put an end to all graft and petty profit mongering on the ships and by the shipping masters. This they have had to put up with for many years. It is to be hoped that the companies will see the justice of the demands of the striking firemen as regards freedom of shipment and will grant this to them. It will redound to the benefit of the companies as well as to their employes when the men are free agents and not bound to the will of third parties. The men will be happier, freer and more contented in their work and the companies will receive better service as a natural consequence.

This, then, is the present status of the strike. We firemen did ourselves alone, unaided either by the American Federation of Labor or the International Seamen's Union. We therefore call upon all class-conscious workers who sympathize with our cause for support. We need their aid to carry us to victory. The cigar makers have already come to our aid with funds collected in the shops of New York.

Finally, let us say that we are not disheartened over the "defeat" we have suffered. We were aware of the drawbacks and we have met them squarely. And we stand ready to keep right on preaching the general industrial strike, so that the day may come when all workers, organized and unorganized, will join in the general strike, will make up their minds to bring the wheels of industry completely to a standstill until the workers come into possession of their right to use the tools of industry and the land in their own behalf.

All contributions should be sent to James Vidal, secretary, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Waterenders' Union, 220 West street, New York City.

WHITE MEN BEAT WOUNDED NEGROES

Display Fine Sense of Fair Play After Rushing House in Which Desperate Men Were Barricaded.

PLAINVILLE, Ga., July 28.—White men are not sleeping tonight in Plainville after Sunday morning's battle between officers and seven negroes, in which fourteen were wounded, some seriously, although not a negro has appeared on the streets during the day. Of the fourteen persons wounded eleven are negroes.

The wounded whites are Sheriff Owens, of Calhoun; Ernest Johnson, of Calhoun; and Dr. Miller, of Plainville. The wounded negroes are in jail at Calhoun.

The negroes, who barricaded themselves after shooting the white men, only surrendered when they were surrounded by a hundred armed men. The fight in the house was a long one. Many men and women were wounding around the room, all of them wounded. The mob began crowding around the wounded prisoners and beat them into insensibility with gunshots.

A lynch was averted by the officers, who guarded the negroes with rifles against the mob.

The trouble began three days ago when it is alleged, a negro struck a white boy with a rock. The boy's alleged assailant and several other negroes were whipped. Last night more trouble occurred and Sheriff Owens and posse were ambushed while pursuing the negroes.

CHINESE CABINET PIGTAILS

Last Executive Officer Finally Gets Consent to Cut Queue.

LONDON, July 28.—The Chinese Legation here is at last queueless. Directly after the establishment of the new republic, the Minister, his secretary and all the attaches of the legation, with the exception of Chung Ling, the major domo, discarded their pigtails. Chung was agreeable to the new regime, but felt he should first obtain his father's consent. Accordingly, he wrote to the old man at Peking, but the parental response was a positive refusal. After a month's time he wrote again, earnestly pleading for the desired permission and stating that he had become practically ostracized by his fellow Celestials, but with no better success.

The other day, however, Chung was surprised and overjoyed to receive a cablegram from his father containing merely the two words "can cut." The Chung pigtail is now en route to Peking as a souvenir for his wife, and the major domo is still wondering what brought about the old gentleman's conversion.

FARMER SHOCKED TO DEATH

TACOMA, Wash., July 28.—John Druse, a Yakima County farmer, was instantly killed yesterday when he lifted a high voltage wire with his pitchfork to let hay-making machinery pass under. James Bunnell, a hired man, who caught Druse's body, was knocked unconscious and may die.

NEW RECORD MADE IN PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Petroleum production in the United States in 1911 surpassed its own record made in 1910 by an increase of nearly 11,000,000 barrels. In 1910 the output was 200,567,938 barrels. The total production of the world also surpassed all previous records, amounting to over 345,000,000 barrels, more than 63 per cent.

UNITED STATES NOW A HALF BILLION TON COAL COUNTRY

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The United States has become a half-billion ton coal country. During the last two years the total production has averaged just a trifle short of the 500,000,000 mark, exceeding that figure in 1910 and almost reaching it in 1911. It is considered probable that in the future it will be a bad year whose production falls far short of this quantity.

WARM WEATHER WILL CONTINUE ALL WEEK

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Weather Bureau today forecast this week by itself: Warm weather will continue South and Southwest and a moderate to temperature Wednesday over the per Lake region, the Upper Missouri and the Missouri valley. Will be followed by another hot Tuesday or Wednesday with little change thereafter.

Strike at the Ballot Box.

We will ask members to concentrate next week on the need of supplementing "the strike" by the ballot box.

Let it first be made clear:

(1) That the Independent Labor Party is not competing with trade unions, but supplementing their efforts and offering additional power.

(2) That the I. L. P. does not advocate the abandonment of the strike as a method of industrial warfare, but urges the simultaneous exercise of franchise in favor of Labor and Socialist representation.

Does the nation realize what a strike means? To have taken part in a strike as a victim or as a sympathizer with human rights and wrongs is to be convinced of the utter justice of the whole industrial system.

To appreciate that the right to live in fair conditions should depend on the power to resist starvation is to condemn as barbarous the society which sanctions it, and by its laws upholds it, and to acknowledge that the strike should be necessary in order to change the system.

This brutal indifference of society to the injustice of the industrial system is astounding, but does the worker understand that he, in his millions, is society, that he, as an organized unit, and that only because he misdirects his political rights does it continue to flourish?

Now Progress by Strikes.

Certain progress has been made by the use of strikes and is being made, but at what cost? And how slowly?

The I. L. P. realizes that the strike is necessary, and that its uses are considerable, but the proposition they put to the worker is "cannot you obtain your aims and ends more expeditiously and more effectively, and with less sacrifice and suffering, by exercising your powers under the franchise?" The I. L. P. regards the

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The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is only guaranteed that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the label.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty
This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.
NATHAN LAWLER, Sec'y, 11 Wmody Place, New York

ELABORATE SOLUTION FOR TRUST PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1.)

risk the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. exacted \$22,500,000 in compensation for itself and the underwriting syndicate which it managed. Such a sum bore no relation whatever to the service rendered, the risk run and the capital advanced. We do not hesitate to say that this transaction of J. P. Morgan & Co. must stand condemned before the more enlightened business ethics of later years.

Regarding the charge that the labor situation in certain departments of the steel industry is bad, the report says: "As a rule in the plants of the corporation, conditions are better than in the plants of the independents. In the rolling mills and blast furnaces men often have been required to work, or at all events to remain, on more or less exacting duty for twelve hours a day for seven days in the week.

Incredible as it may seem, the fact is indisputable. It is true that a blind race must be kept going night and day. If it is extinguished, it is ruined. We believe that the corporation is substantially improving this situation, but we cannot forbear from uttering the suggestion that three shifts of eight hours each ought to take the place of two shifts of twelve hours each. Although strictly speaking, beyond the scope of our report, we feel that recommendation to the corporation may with propriety be made."

T. R. and the T. C. & I. Co.

An interesting feature of the report of Representative Young is his defense of the action of President Roosevelt in permitting the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in 1907 by the United States Steel Corporation.

Young declares that in permitting the merger, President Roosevelt was "inspired by patriotic motives." He states that if Moore and Schley had failed in 1907, many other failures, involving the loss of millions of dollars, would have followed. Young continues: "I do not concur in the view of the minority that the true remedy for industrial evils does not lie in the dissolution of industrial trusts. I am of the opinion that the dissolution of the great industrial combinations into their original parts would do much to restore trade to a natural and healthy condition and inspire confidence of the people in the business situation and revive commercial prosperity.

"It is urged that large industrial combinations can produce more cheaply than small ones. This is a fundamental fallacy, from which proceeds the paternalistic doctrine that government shall regulate and permit monopolistic conditions and fix the price of their products. Competition is certainly more conducive to progress than is monopoly."

The Stanley report will be made public later in the week.

AMERICAN EXPORTS PASS BILLION MARK

Cost of Commodities Is Highest of Home, Despite Improvements in Wealth Production.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Exportation of manufactures in the fiscal year just ended more than justified the estimate of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, that the total value would in 1911 be the first time cross the billion dollar line.

That bureau, which has just completed its figures showing the exportation of manufactures, states that the total value of manufactures exported in the first fiscal year at \$1,051,782,415, of which \$674,922,990 was the value of manufactures exported for consumption and \$376,859,425 that of manufactures for further use in manufacturing.

This does not include foodstuffs which have undergone a process of preparation or manufacture, since the bureau groups articles of that class under the general heading of "other stuffs" exported. This \$1,051,782,415 worth of manufactures exported in the fiscal year of 1912 is more than double that of 1902, three times that of 1898, four times that of 1895, five times as great as in 1892, practically six times as great as in 1890, and ten times as great as in 1876, the value of manufactures exported in a single year never before reached as much as \$100,000,000 until the year 1876.

Comparing 1912 with 1902, the average earlier, the total export of manufactures for consumption, in 1912, \$674,922,990, against \$252,046,000 in 1902; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, in 1912, \$376,859,425, against \$123,990,000 in 1902; manufactures exported, in 1912, \$1,051,782,415, against \$376,036,000 in 1902, having thus increased about 180 per cent during the decade.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Weather Bureau today forecast this week by itself: Warm weather will continue South and Southwest and a moderate to temperature Wednesday over the per Lake region, the Upper Missouri and the Missouri valley. Will be followed by another hot Tuesday or Wednesday with little change thereafter.

They will be obvious Monday in the southern upper lake region and Tuesday and Wednesday in the upper Missouri valley. Ohio Valley southeast and Texas and New England, followed, early this week, by a cold wave from the north, which will bring a sharp drop in temperature.

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DEENERS ARE IN DEAD

Left Outside Morning, but Inside No in Alive When Rescued.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 28.—John Murphy, a street boy, was found today by police in a hole in a wall near Riverside. He was in a hole in the wall of the building. He was found by the police.

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 Malloy, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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MAKING SAVAGES

During the past couple of weeks The Call has been publishing accounts of the conditions in the Paint Creek coal mining district of West Virginia. These reports did not come through news agencies, but were sent to The Call by workers at the scene of trouble. The strike of the miners has been on for three months now, and the people who were desperately poor when they went out to enforce a demand for higher wages are now in an unspeakably horrible condition of poverty. The strike began to take on an interesting phase only when reports of clashes between "detectives" and miners began to be reported.

Then, from Charleston, there were sent such highly colored and inflammatory tidings as this: "For a distance of twelve miles around Paint Creek, the center of one large company's operations, the inhabitants are said to have lapsed into a state of primitive savagery. Stories of attacks on defenseless women and raids on homes have reached here."

Most of the women in the district belong to the families of the strikers, as do most of the homes. The miners are not raiding their own homes nor are they attacking their own women. The homes of the others are guarded by the detectives who were brought in and the stories of attacks on any women probably originated in Charleston and were intended to back up the demand that the Governor of West Virginia send troops to the scene of trouble.

Raiding homes and attacking women are the prerogatives of those who are engaged in breaking strikes. There has been scarcely a strike in any of the mining districts, in the East or the West, where it has not been done. The list of outrages is a long and black one, and Paint Creek will add as hideous a count to the record as Westmoreland County, Pa., did.

There is one part of the report that is probably true. Outraged as they have been, the strikers are showing those traits of the primitive savage of which complaint is made. A savage refuses to starve when there is plenty of food about. He fights back as best he can when attacked. He possesses a courage and self-respect that sometimes can be "refined" out of him only with a bullet.

That is the way the "primitive savages" of Paint Creek are going to be handled. The detectives on the ground are not able to cope with them, and troops are being rushed to their aid. About 400 of those inhuman scoundrels called private detectives have been at Paint Creek for the last two months. They have had several clashes with the strikers and have done all in their power to stir up trouble. Friday they were successful and a battle occurred in which the detectives fired 3,000 shots. This did not kill or cow the strikers, so troops are coming.

West Virginia has been ruled as any State where starving people are likely to become primitive savages should be. Through the power of such men as Elkins, whose daughter nearly had the honor of marrying the Duke of the Abruzzi, and of Henry Gassaway Davis, who ran on the Democratic ticket for Vice President and was supported by Sam Gompers, labor unions have been crushed, wages have been battered down, Socialist organizers have been run out of the State, all opponents of ring rule, mine boss rule, have been silenced, and West Virginia furnished news only to the effect that the mines had shut down and consequently the miners were in dire want.

West Virginia is a good Republican State in spite of Henry Gassaway Davis, and the bosses can be depended upon to force relatively as good a vote for the Republican ticket as Tammany can for the Democratic ticket. Industrially and politically it is one of the rottenest States in the Union, so rotten in fact that Elkins was able to squeeze out of the workers enough money to make his daughter near-eligible for a royal marriage. He took a good deal of that money out of the primitive savages who are starving in the mountains there, but who still possess enough of human instinct to fight back when an army of occupation comes to crush them.

This matter of the power of the private detectives and their superiority to all law is one of the most important that confronts the American people. They really constitute a standing army that can be called upon at any time to break a strike and shoot the strikers. They have committed scores of murders in the past few years. All of them have escaped without punishment. Most of them have escaped without arrest. They have added to their list of murders through their work in the Paint Creek district. Now the militia is being brought in to add to the total.

HIS OWN PLATFORM BUILDER

Theodore Roosevelt is a lucky man, for he is not only going to call his own convention but he is going to select himself as candidate and stand on his own platform. Most other persons have to take their chances of getting the nomination, and when they get it they stand on the platform made and provided for them. They select whatever planks suit them and remain silent on the rest. Not to Roosevelt. Everything is to be his, and he will take the credit of all that is said and done.

As the time for his convention approaches, interest in it generally seems to subside. Munsey is in Europe. Perkins has not had much to say about the business court that is to take over governmental affairs and run them on a business basis. But McCormick and the Harvester Trust are plugging steadily on, and there is no doubt the financial substructure of the platform will be ample and broad.

Roosevelt's doctrines, most of which are resurrections or reincarnations from the political discard, would have been looked upon as radical a few years ago. Now they arouse no fear whatever. Big Business trusts Roosevelt because its members know the one thing in which he is sincere is his opposition to the working class. Those of his honest followers who are impressed by his program merely delude themselves into thinking he has progressed since he left the White House. But he is the same spiked-club, gag-rule advocate now that he was then. For the interests he will be just as safe and sane as either Taft or Wilson, and the interests recognize the fact. The only opposition he will receive from them will be on the ground of personal animosities, and when money is concerned these can easily be overlooked.

His idea of the "square deal" is for him to be permitted to stack the cards. When he was President he did it continually, and in every working class issue he not only gave them the dirty deal but he also backed it up with all the power of the nation.

ONLY A TRUCE

London's great dock strike has ended and those of the 300,000 men who can find work will return today. They have been out for ten weeks and their fight was accompanied by an enormous amount of suffering. Within a week of the walkout many of the strikers were destitute because even the best paid of them were unable to save any money. Other organizations in England contributed what they could, and several subscriptions were started to feed the hungry. But what was gathered went but little way toward affording relief.

The sudden termination of the strike by no means indicates that it was lost. The employers have promised to "consider" the grievances of the men, a thing they steadfastly refused to do while the strike was on. Their consideration will not do much toward relieving the squalid poverty that always prevails among the dock workers, and the latter will be forced, before long, to strike again. They manifested while they were out a wonderful fighting spirit and a grim courage that can accomplish anything when they are rightly used.

England is torn by strikes because the workers of England are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of chronic poverty, and they're fighting against it.

The Building Code and the City Plan

By HERMAN KOBRE

The Socialist platform demands "immediate provision for proper and sanitary housing of the people." The problem of housing is by its nature largely a municipal problem; it therefore devolves upon the Socialist city administration to devise ways and means of carrying out this part of the program to which the party is pledged. At the present time the capitalists will hamper them and frustrate the more ambitious parts of their housing program, by using the law of the State against them. But when the Socialists control the government they will give home rule to all municipalities, and then the Socialist cities can go ahead and work for proper and sanitary housing to their heart's content.

Before that time arrives there are two things which the Socialist administration can and should do. They should get a building code, and also a city plan. Both code and plan should be designed with one object in view—the realization of Socialism.

Every city of size has a building code now. This document, from the Socialist's point of view, is not worth the paper it is printed on. The existing codes were brought into being with a hazy desire to check the more flagrant manifestations of capitalist abuse. They leave to the speculator and the building capitalist as much license as possible without inviting an immediate catastrophe from fire or other causes. In many cities there is virtually no building code at all. These are the communities whose ambition it is to "attract capital," "stimulate business," etc. In other cities past disasters, suffered at the hand of God, have taught them by a concrete lesson (which is the only kind of lesson a capitalistic mind is capable of understanding) that a code is an absolute necessity. Even in such cities, however, the pressure of capitalist interests is such that the building code invariably gives "business" the right of way over health and safety.

Needless to say such laws as exist, inadequate as they are, are loosely enforced. It is not considered wise by the astute capitalists to interfere with "healthy building activities."

Many a Socialist administration will find that they have inherited a building code containing a joker, more or less brazen-faced, designed to give to some aldermanic manufacturer of building materials an advantage over a less enterprising or less fortunate rival.

These codes, such as I have been describing, answer all the purposes of the ruling class. They have come into existence opportunistically, of course, but they have been molded into instruments for the advantage of the capitalists through successive revisions and manipulations. They follow the line of greatest profits, and come pretty close to the line of least human welfare.

For the purposes of a Socialist administration such a building code does not pay the rent of its place-holding. The Socialist code should be designed with a very different object in view. It should lead away from the line of greatest profit and in the direction of greatest human welfare. Before taking up the code in detail it would be well to get our ideas on the city plan in shape, for code and plan must go together.

As far as the plans of existing cities are concerned, most of them are, properly speaking, not plans at all. With the exception of Washington, the large American cities have simply grown haphazard. This is synonymous with saying that they have grown wrong. For in any given set of conditions, (topographical and otherwise) there is only one "best" solution, and all the rest are "wrong" in that they are not as good as they might be. Some of our cities are mere jumbles of streets. Some are on the painful gridiron plan, with the devastating monotony. Others are a hideous combination of the two.

In recent years many cities have been procuring widely advertised city plans, and some have embarked upon civic centers and other improvements. These things that they have undertaken, when few exceptions, expansive and conspicuous operations whose main objects are to enhance real estate values in certain sections, to boom the town, create an air of prosperity and make that part of the city most frequented by the upper classes more healthy and pleasant to look upon. Civic centers redound to the glory of the capitalists, and shady auto boulevards are splendid institutions for those who own the autos. But even in Washington, which represents the highest development of city planning in America, there is a neglected slum within a stone's throw almost of the Presidential mansion.

Every Socialist administration should get a carefully made plan at the same time that it gets a building code. The plan should be designed with an eye to the distant future. It should clear the way for the fully developed Socialist community to come.

The code and the plan must be complementary to one another. The code needs to refer to the plan, and the plan must be guided by certain requirements of the code. The two together form a powerful weapon for the Socialist city to fight tuberculosis, all diseases due to bad ventilation and overcrowding, the social evil, fire, flood and famine.

The code should divide the city into fire zones, factory zones and any other zones required by local conditions. In order to do this the code must take into account the existing plan of the city. The zones must be laid out with reference to the location of water, topographical features, prominent buildings of importance, railroads and so on. The prevailing winds are an important factor. The manufacturing and commercial quarters should be situated near the docks, railroads and centers of communication. The factories should, as a rule, have undisputed possession of some suburban district, lying to leeward. The healthiest and most desirable quarters should be reserved for hospitals and for the homes of the workers. A separate city should be published in connection with the code showing all these zones and the uses of each.

These things can only be done, however, after a comprehensive plan has been laid out. This plan is a matter of art, can only be conceived by an artist, and is not an art in a medicinal sense at what should

be done. It is a complete vision of the future, and a future fashioned after the Socialist ideal—or else it is nothing. It must show the existing landmarks, and must fit to them a whole system of heavy traffic, light traffic, and residence streets, avenues and boulevards, parks, parkways and playgrounds, squares and circles, approaches to public edifices, suburban districts out to the city limits, and far beyond. It must show a comprehensive system of rapid transit, and transportation by water, subways, surface lines, and in some quarters perhaps elevated lines. The whole should be a complete arterial system for the city, lacking no essentials, though, of course, subject to revision and further elaboration.

A large original drawing in colors of this plan should be on permanent exhibition in a prominent part of some public building. Reproductions of the same shall be sold and given free to all citizens. "This is our city as it will be in fifty years—how do you like it?"

The code should fix a proportion between the heights of all buildings and the widths of adjacent streets, yards and courts. This proportion will vary according to the uses of the buildings. It should be such as to assure the possibility of planting flowers, shrubs and trees around every dwelling house, so that no window need look out upon "a scene devoid of verdure." Every street, even in manufacturing districts, should be of sufficient width to have at least one row of trees, and the city should make it its business to plant them. The code should forbid the emission of smoke or gases, and should make regulations governing the placing of advertisements or other obstructions on the sidewalks. It should also aim a blow, if legally possible, at the billboard nuisance.

There should be diagrams explaining those parts of the code which refer to heights of buildings, and widths of open spaces, and also to locate building lines.

Then each class of buildings should have devoted to it a separate section of the code. And each such class should be treated with due regard to the Socialist's attitude toward that particular kind of building.

The tenement houses must come in for a good share of attention. Every section relating to them should aim at the ultimate abolition, or at least their complete transformation. The most rigorous restrictions should be put upon them, in order to force their owners to improve the condition of the existing ones, and to allow builders to put up new ones only of a much superior quality. The aim of the administration should be to curtail profits just enough so that by the time the city is prepared to take over the housing industry and own it collectively, the capitalists will cheerfully part with property that has become only an unprofitable burden to them.

In this way every one will be satisfied and there will be no hard feelings. The grocers must not be put on too high a pedestal, for if private tenement builders are discouraged before the city is ready to step in, there will be a scarcity of houses and high prices for the tenements will result. If possible, the number of people sleeping in a house of a certain size should be regulated. In privately owned tenements this can probably not be done in any way other than to hold the owner directly responsible.

The social evil cannot be fought effectively until the land passes into the public control. But before that time general improvements in the tenement houses will ameliorate its effects. The code should provide for the owner's name being posted conspicuously. When the city finally enters the building business and the code can safely be revised to force all private builders to conform to the standards set by the city, the social evil will receive its first knockout. Meanwhile, the code can at least insist upon somewhat better houses and less profits.

The area, cube and window space in every room should be in a specified relation to one another. The code should so arrange the space around every tenement house that from every window one should be able to draw a straight line to open sky at a moderately inclined angle, say 45 degrees from horizontal. Maximum heights would then take care of themselves.

Particular attention should be paid to fire escapes and appliances. Sanitation should be well provided for, and every plan approved by the Building Department under the code should be such as to make it easy for the tenants to live decent lives so far as the arrangement of living-rooms, halls and toilets may make this possible.

Public assembly halls should be subject to special rules. Here again comes up the question as to what the future policy is to be toward them. If, hereafter, for instance, are eventually to become part of the system of public education, the Socialist city should spare no effort to make the requirements as strict as possible. Old and unsafe theaters should be closed, and the city should prepare to build suitable new theaters of architectural beauty, in which the drama or music is to be presented for purposes of amusement and education. If, however, the theater is to remain an institution run for private profit the administration should simply make the law sufficiently strict to provide reasonable safety for the public, and let it go at that.

Churches will usually need little attention. They will remain in every case private institutions, and unless used as auditoriums for moving pictures or lectures, are, as a rule, pretty safe for public use.

Commercial buildings and warehouses must have a chapter devoted entirely to them. Their height must be limited not only so as to allow trees to be planted before them, but also to give easy access to the street, in case of fire or panic. Here, too, the inalienable Socialist should plan ahead for the collective ownership of all such buildings. The highest standard of safety should be required consistent with leaving the capitalist in business at all. As soon as the municipality is allowed to step in and build a few apartment houses of their own, the capitalists may be forced out by a timely upward revision of the code.

The "business" for it. "Isn't Windigan the most publicity-hungry citizen you ever met?" "Just about. Why, do you know, his favorite topic is 'I'm Glad There's a Million at the Office'."—Judge.

"I've come to have sworn off him. How did it happen?" "Well, he was a member of the 'I'm Glad There's a Million at the Office' Club."—Judge.

THE SUFFERERS. Editor of The Call: Valuable statistics may be obtained by one coming in contact with suffering humanity at various clinics and amphitheaters all over the country. While taking a course at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital a physician has an opportunity to observe and learn a great deal not only from a medical and surgical standpoint but from a standpoint of sociology and economics and psychology as well. In these clinics you will daily find hundreds of suffering victims of economic depression, seeking for health, making an effort once more to regain their lost vitality and appealing to the helpless doctor for help. Their physiognomy, their hands, color, or rather lack of normal color to their skin, their peculiar individual gaits, their shrunken chests, sunken eyes, decayed teeth, shabby clothes, torn cheap shoes, etc., all go to make up an early, sure economic diagnosis and you can easily tell pretty near what kind of work that man or woman or child has been doing and still does if physically not a cripple yet.

Now, let's say for the sake of argument that the doctor really did find out his trouble, which seldom happens, and even discovers the etiology or cause to be malnutrition, then what? What can the doctor prescribe? All the quinine, mercury and oxygen that is so largely used and abused today as "standbys" can't do any good for this economic victim.

Suppose a man's vision is impaired to such an extent that he can't work or perform his daily functions in life. The doctor, after scrutinizing and all interrogations, finds the cause to be a dark working room by day and poor light by night. What prescription could he give this poor sufferer of capitalism?

Suppose a woman gives up her physical history taken that she has aborted six times in the last two or three years, and we learn by careful questioning that this woman toiled twelve hours a day in a miserable sweat shop during pregnancy, and that that is the only cause for her frequent abortions. What can the poor, little, helpless doctor do in such a case?

The whole materia medica, psychotherapy, mechanical therapeutics or even prayers and oxygen pills every hour won't do any good.

The so-called "stomach diseases" which are so prevalent today as well as most all other non-mentioned diseases all have their origin and development in economic causes. Not until the cause is removed can we do away with the symptoms or effects. Palliative and "patchwork" treatment, as is largely administered today, won't cure. They are too passive, superficial and merely tend to have a psychic effect; in other words, fool the patient, make him think you're doing something and extract the coin.

The physician must also exist, and we don't doubt that at all. Investigations reveal unpleasant surprises. Fully 90 per cent of diseases of the eye are due to poor light, strain, dust and other economic causes. Seventy-five per cent of nervous diseases are due to fear (where the worker will get his next week's wages) of a business character and worry, not considering overwork, which certainly breaks down the nervous system.

Ninety-eight per cent of diseases of the stomach, pancreas and intestines are due to malnutrition, viz: adulterated food, carbonated drinks, impure water, canned foods, etc. About 70 per cent of nose and throat diseases today, especially among children, could be prevented if they would be taught to breathe through their noses instead of breathing through their mouths.

Some authorities claim that about 85 per cent of tuberculosis could be prevented, leading the patient early to the grave, if the poor victim had the economic means of keeping up with hygienic rules. (This is purely a workingman's disease.)

Senate Document No. 676 discloses the fact that over 1,500,000 deaths occur annually in the United States, and about 3,000,000 people get sick every year. It also goes on to show that 42 per cent (nearly one-half) are preventable.

According to the above figures we have a Titanic disaster every week in this country of "equal rights to all and special privileges to a few." About 1,400 people die every week due to cases which



are preventable. And the medical profession, as well as our "philanthropists" don't utter a word and don't make a honest attempt to avoid this terrible panic. But these weekly deaths are mainly among the workers, and they are among this list. That's the way they go on today.

How many capitalists die from the dying of lead poisoning? How many in mines annually? How many die from themselves? How many run down by aches and eating capacities by the storage eggs, dog sausage and ham? How many capitalists die from preventable cases of tuberculosis? Is one kind of disease that can't be beat the capitalist in business that is venereal.

There is only one true remedy that is to take the prescription of the only true doctor, viz: the working class to their own true education and crush capitalism to the ground and from its ashes grow forth the grandest system known to mankind—a system of social, business, health—Socialism.

SIMON L. KATZOFF, M. D., New York, N. Y.

THE STEERAGE PANGERS

By William J. Robinson, M. D. She was as dainty as a Sevres china. She had just finished dinner. She was all in white, she had a red ribbon in her hair, and a red rose on her corsage. The red of the rose was not any darker than the red of her lips. And she was leaning against the railing, looking down at the creatures huddled together below, wild animals—the steerage passengers. A never ending amusement to the passengers of the first cabin.

To see all these men, women and children—for unfortunately the poor have many children—cramped together on the often wet, often stinky deck, without a chair to rest their bodies, without even a bench to lean against—one's heart need not be of excessive fitness to have come penetrator with a feeling of intense pity. A feeling of pity for the human beings into whose lives, or rarely even, enters a ray of hope.

"It is enough to break one's heart to see all these people on the hard boards with their heads on a pillow," I remarked. "I wonder they could make things more comfortable for them at a very small expense. They certainly could get a few benches on the deck." "I guess they don't mind it," the stinky dame said. "They don't want any better." Thus the gambler's suspicion of pity or sympathy was voiced. This settled the matter. Sevres china with me. She had interest for me and I have not changed a word with her since.

And as I walked away I wondered how such a soft and gentle creature could contain such a hard heart and such a callous conscience. This is one of the numerous illusions of the rich. Though so often how wretched and uncontented the condition in which the poor happen to be, that they don't mind that they are used to it and don't know any better. If you make a mark, for instance, about the food which the steerage passengers are served, some kind hearted man or lady (the gentle sex are very ungentle, too) is sure to remark, "Oh, they get better food than we are used to at home." Well, or they may not be true, but which changes the fact that the fact that the steerage passengers—quality and manner of service—about Steamship Cincinnati, 16, 1912.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

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 - FOR PRESIDENT
 - EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana
 - FOR VICE PRESIDENT
 - EMIL SEIDEL, of Wisconsin
 - STATE
 - NEW YORK
 - FOR GOVERNOR
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