

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 every day in the year.

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 5265 BERKMAN.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE AVERTED; MANAGERS ACCEPT MEDIATION

Conferences to Settle Trouble Will Begin Here Today.

PEACE EXPECTED

Even if Negotiations Fail, Possibility of War Is Remote.

The threatened strike of the locomotive engineers of the fifty railroads west of Chicago and north of the Ohio River has been averted, certainly for the present. The offer of mediation made by Martin A. Knapp, presiding judge of the United States Commerce Court, and Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, was accepted yesterday by the railroad managers, the presidents of the roads having approved this action.

As the engineers, after having voted to strike, agreed to the mediation proposition on Monday night, this means that the amicable adjustment of the differences between the engineers and the roads rests with the federal representatives who offered their services. Should mediation fail there is still a chance for arbitration, making the possibility of a strike even more remote.

Capt. J. C. Stuart, vice president of the Erie Railroad and chairman of the Conference Committee of the railroads, which has been negotiating with the engineers since January, accepted the proffer of Judge Knapp and Commissioner Neill in a short note which was handed to Commissioner Neill at the Hotel Manhattan late yesterday afternoon.

Soon after that Chief Wardman Stone and Deputy Chief Bureau and Cadie called on Commissioner Neill who informed them officially that the railroads had agreed to mediation. There had been some fear on the part of the leaders of the engineers that the railroads would insist upon arbitration or nothing.

According to the plans made last night Commissioner Neill will have a conference this morning with the Conference Committee of the railroad managers. In the afternoon Commissioner Neill and Judge Knapp will meet Stone and the Advisory Committee of fifty chairmen, one from each road involved, probably at the Broadway Central Hotel, where the engineers have been making their headquarters.

From the railroad managers Neill will obtain a statement of what concessions will be made to the men, if any, and the engineers will make known the terms they are willing to accept. As the demands of the men were first presented to the railroad managers, it was pointed out last night that Commissioner Neill would first hear from the railroads their answer and what they would expect should their terms be acceptable to the engineers.

The Ergran act, in accordance with which the demands of the engineers will be arbitrated, provides that the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the invitation of either side to the dispute, use their best efforts by mediation or conciliation to settle such disputes. If the dispute cannot be settled, then a board of arbitration may be appointed, the labor unions to name one arbitrator, the railroads one and these two to select a third.

If the third arbitrator is not agreed upon within five days, then he shall be appointed by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor. The findings of this board of arbitration shall be binding upon both sides for a period of one year and all the evidence and decision shall be filed in the clerk's office of the Federal Court as a public record.

Efforts to Raise Rates.

LUMBER TRUST PUT HIM ON BLACKLIST

Wholesale Dealer Tells Government Probers How Big Association Tried to Injure His Business.

BOSTON, April 23.—The suit brought by the government against the Eastern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, under the Sherman Act, opened today before United States Commissioner Hitecock, of the Southern District of New York, who is acting as special justice for the Department of Justice.

The government alleges that the association is carrying on business unlawfully and in restraint of trade. There are said to be more than 1,000 defendants, all members of the association, which has its offices in New York.

For the past two months testimony has been taken in many States, the inquiry having been pursued as far west as Cleveland. The hearing here completes the tour, and the bulk of the evidence will be presented to the Judge of the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, before whom the case against the lumber interests will be tried.

Ira B. Lawrence, a wholesale lumber dealer of Fitchburg, when asked about the "blacklist" the association is alleged to have maintained, testified that he had been told there was such a thing and that his name was on it.

As a result, he continued, the retail dealers would not patronize him, and he lost several orders through it. Wholesale Dealers were put on the list because they sold direct to the consumer, meaning to builders or contractors. He said he was told by many retailers that they would not buy of him because his name was on the list.

ICE STOPPED SHIP RACING TO TITANIC

California. Within Twenty Miles of Doomed Vessel Arrested by Engines Shutting Down.

BOSTON, April 23.—The Leyland Line steamer Californian was within twenty miles of the Titanic when the latter struck the iceberg. Captain Lord, of the Californian, said today that his engines were shut down all that night on account of ice.

A member of the crew said that the Californian was lying within less than twenty miles of the Titanic that night and that the wireless operator was asleep, exhausted from seventeen hours of continuous work.

Captain Lord was asked: "Captain, it has been said that the Californian was the one that passed within five miles of the sinking Titanic and disregarded her signals." "I will only say one thing, and you may draw your own conclusions. I steamed into an immense ice field at 10:30 o'clock that Sunday night. The engines were shut down and remained shut down until we got the Virginians message the next morning. Then I started with all haste for the scene of the disaster."

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Once or twice in the course of today's Titanic investigation, Senator William Alden Smith, the chairman, referred to the steamship Hellig Olaf of the Scandinavian Line. In each instance he was questioning the witness in regard to the unidentified vessel which was within five miles of the Titanic when she hit the iceberg and either ignored or failed to see her signals of distress.

Fourth Officer Roxhall of the Titanic testified yesterday that some of the officers on the Titanic's bridge thought that this vessel within sight of the Titanic had answered her signal. "Do you know whether that vessel was the Hellig Olaf?" Senator Smith asked Third Officer Pittman of the Titanic today. "I do not know," replied the witness.

After today's hearing Chairman Smith was asked if he had any information indicating that the unidentified ship might be the Hellig Olaf. "I have," replied the Senator, "but I decline to be placed on the witness stand. The information I have will be developed in due time."

INTERBOROUGH GETS READY FOR STRIKE

Has Larger Force Than Herebefore in Anticipation of Struggle.

The Traction Trust is preparing for a strike of its employees, claims its employees. In trying to protect itself when its employees strike it is carrying today a larger number of employees on the roll than it had before the organizing of the service began. The exact number of additional workers was not ascertained, estimates running from 100 to 250 men, in the branches of the service. The trust believes that with additional men in its employ it can find enough scabs to man the cars, and conduct the business of the road in case of a strike.

To make room on the pay roll for the additional men the regular employees are compelled to lose a day's work at stated intervals and also to lose that day's pay.

To kill off any friendship that may exist among station employees the road has "shaken up" the service and sent them to other posts. New faces appear at the various stations and men that are suspected of being interested in the union are being closely watched.

It is also said that discharges have been more numerous than ever before. The Interborough has issued an accounting of its relief department to December 31. Whether this is due to the Call's prodding, is unknown. The statement shows that about fifty-eight and a half per cent. of the employees are members of the fund, a total of 6,202, an increase of 424 over that of the previous year.

The membership is composed as follows: Manhattan Division, (L), 3,842; Subway, 2,218; General office, 144. Seventy-seven deaths claims were paid during 1911, amounting to \$33,778.32. Forty-two members who have been disabled more than one year are drawing half-rate benefits.

The fund at the close of the year of 1911 stood at \$61,238.51, of which \$13,367.33 was in Manhattan Railway Company Consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, and \$15,285.41, in New York City tax exempt 4-4 per cent. bonds, due 1960.

Contributions during 1911, were \$61,025.26, and payments from the fund, \$86,273.53. The operating expenses from organization to the last day of 1911 paid by the company amounted to \$31,932.63.

PIANO WORKERS ARE OFFERED CONCESSIONS

The first concession of the Hardman, Peck & Co., manufacturers of pianos, of 542 West 32d street, to the demands of its 500 employees, who have been on strike since last Tuesday, was made yesterday, when the manager of the company offered to reinstate the seven workers who have been discharged for their activity in the union.

This offer was made to a committee of the strikers who called on the firm to see whether they could not bring about a settlement. The managers, however, absolutely refused to recognize the union and the conference ended without results. The strikers refused to return to work under the terms offered by the company, but the prospects for an early settlement are bright. The strikers are standing firm and there has not been a break in their ranks.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 23.—The three young children of Robert Adamson, of Shelbyburg, and John Rubbhan, Adamson's hired man, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Adamson home this morning. The children were Hazel Adamson, 8 years old; Cecil G. and Horace J.

Adamson and Rubbhan were working in the barn when they heard screams. Rushing to the house, they found it in flames. Mrs. Adamson and a baby were rescued, badly burned. Rubbhan was trying to save the other children when he perished.

DEMANDS SURRENDER OF MEXICAN REBELS

Federal Commander Promises Amnesty to All Who Surrender Rifles.

ESCALON, Chihuahua, April 23.—General Huerta, the federal commander, has sent a demand for the immediate surrender of the rebels, promising amnesty to all who surrender their rifles and take the oath not to again join a revolution. The rebels have refused to answer, but are slowly moving their columns south in the direction of the federals.

General Salazar returned tonight from Chihuahua, where he conferred with General Orozco regarding the operations against the federals. Each day the supply of ammunition is growing, much of it being manufactured at Chihuahua. The rebel army is slowly moving nearer the federals. Already there are about 4,000 men located south of here. The federals still show no sign of making immediate advance.

In the coming fight, in the event that the rebels lose, each general and petty officer will take his command and scatter in every direction to wage a guerrilla warfare. In that manner they will harass the federals until, they hope, they will eventually win the day.

To remove from the zone of probable fighting three American families, a special train has been sent to Sierra Malada. These families, the only Americans remaining in the town captured last week by rebels, include that of Charles Nickerson, his wife and seven children, the eldest a girl 15 years old. Nickerson has been unable to get nearer his family.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—American Consul Letcher at Chihuahua has informed the State Department of the results of the demands upon Orozco for the release of the two American citizens held by the rebels since March 13.

The department does not fear any difficulty over having the men released if upon further investigation by Letcher it is found that they are unlawfully imprisoned.

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—The second division of torpedo boat destroyers, comprising the Preble, Perry and Stewart, has received orders to proceed from San Diego to the west coast of Mexico, according to a report at San Pedro, which, however, could not be confirmed by naval officers here. The destroyers leave tonight for San Diego after torpedo firing practice.

Thirty Mexican bandits, closely pressed by troops, crossed the international boundary line near Campo, south of San Diego, yesterday. In a ravine the bandits encountered members of the 11th Company of Coast Artillery. Mistaking the Americans for their pursuers, the bandits opened fire. The Americans returned the fire and the bandits were driven back into Lower California, leaving behind two pack horses and a quantity of provisions. No one was injured. This is the first time since the present insurrection in Mexico began that American troops have fired a shot near the boundary.

MARFA, Tex., April 23.—Deputy United States marshals today seized two machine guns, thirty rifles and 70,000 rounds of ammunition shipped from El Paso to the Mexican federal garrison at Ojinaga.

This is the second seizure of munitions of war at this point consigned to the Madero forces within the last three days. Two machine guns, 30,000 cartridges and several boxes of war materials being taken Sunday on orders from Marshal Nolte, of San Antonio.

Ojinaga is the only federal port in the State of Chihuahua still holding out against the rebels, and it is through that place the Madero Government has been supplying its forces north of the capital with ammunition and guns shipped across the border from Texas points.

300,000 MAY STRIKE ON WESTERN ROADS

Federation of All Crafts Threatens Tieup Unless I. C. Trouble Is Settled.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23.—With the Federation of Federations an actual fact, and over 300,000 railroad workers on forty-seven lines west of the Mississippi in one body, the new organization today sent a telegram to President Taft advising him of their intention to call a strike on all the roads represented by the federation, unless the strike of shopmen on the Illinois Central Railroad and the other Harriman lines, which has been in progress for more than six months, is settled through his mediation.

The federation, if a strike is called on the Western lines, will call out all railroad workers and will include railroad car men, boiler makers and helpers, blacksmiths and helpers, machinists, sheet metal workers and others.

Unless favorable reply is received from the President, action will be taken at once. The message directing attention to the intended tie-up of the federation is as follows:

"Convention of Federated Railway Employees, representing all roads west and south of Chicago, now in session at Kansas City, having under consideration the Harriman lines and Illinois Central strike, have decided to extend or to make preparation to extend the strike over all Western railroads unless a settlement of an honorable character can be secured. Permit us to refer you to recent correspondence on this strike in which was pointed out to you the great loss of life and the delay of the United States mail.

"The men are determined, and when it is taken into consideration that these other roads affiliated with the General Managers' Association are assisting the Harriman lines and the Illinois Central, they cannot be blamed for the action contemplated. The seriousness of this matter can be measured by the effect of the one now in progress. Boiler explosions are becoming more frequent and the non-enforcement of the Safety Appliance Law is endangering public safety. Permit us to assure you of our esteem and regard, we are, Yours respectfully,

COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENTS.

James W. Kline, blacksmiths and boiler makers and helpers; M. T. Ryan, railway car men; Thomas J. Kinella, steamfitters and helpers; M. O'Sullivan, sheet metal workers; John Fitzpatrick, federal labor union; C. E. Swiak, Brotherhood of Painters; William H. Johnston, machinists and helpers; John J. Carrigan, railway clerks; Thomas L. Wilson, vice president machinists and helpers (secretary), the committee.

The following officers were elected for the new organization: President, W. O. Whitson, machinist; St. Louis; vice president, George W. Fring, boiler maker; Des Moines, Iowa; secretary and treasurer, John Scott, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men, San Francisco. The Executive Council will be composed of all the international presidents of the affiliated organizations.

NEW BUILDING CODE TO SUIT MATERIAL MEN

A new building code was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday by the Republican floor leader, Ralph Folke, which, after being doctored up by "experts" of various construction interests, is supposed to satisfy the building contractors.

Various architectural societies, building trades employers' associations and fire underwriters helped in the work, assisted by building superintendents of the five boroughs.

SURVIVOR SAYS HE HEARD NO MUSIC

Titanic's Lookout Not Provided With Marine Glasses

AUBURN, N. Y., April 23.—"I did not hear any music at all. I don't think there is any certain proof that there was any music. The chief quartermaster, who was one of the last to leave the Titanic, says that he did not hear the band," declared Rev. Sidney Collett, a survivor of the Titanic, today, as he told his complete story for the first time.

"I'd like to know why they are blaming Mr. Ismay. If he did not have a position like the captain, why shouldn't he get away when there were no women to go? I heard not a word against Mr. Ismay on the Carpathia. All that he did was to get away from the ship and he was again in the doctor's room and he said worst that he was ill and could not attend our meeting."

Describing the sinking, he said: "I cannot describe the sinking in any other way than to say that it was like the noise from a football field—not loud, like a shout of victory, but hushed, as though there was a canvas cover over it."

HATCHES BATTENED DOWN, HE SAYS

Steerage Passengers Kept Below Decks on Sinking Titanic, Survivor Says.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 23.—Charging that the hatches were battened down over the third class cabin passengers of the Titanic as the ship was sinking, Patrick Boyle, a survivor, told a thrilling story here today of how he escaped and at the same time rescued a baby.

He said: "When the order was given to the women to get into the lifeboats, I, with the other male passengers, was in the third cabin, unheeded of the danger. We noticed some of the women crying and others gathering a few effects together, and suddenly an officer shoved a man back who was trying to get up the hatchway."

"That action stirred every one to life, and we all darted forward to ascertain what was going on. The man brutally told us the ship was sinking and that the best thing we could do was to say our prayers."

"As the last woman was ascending the hatchway I heard the order given to batten the hatch down. Suddenly a baby in one of the narrow rooms started to cry. I thought some mother in her excitement had left the infant in the berth, and kicking the door of the compartment open I found the little one. I picked it up and leaped up the hatchway.

"A sailor tried to bar my path, but I kicked him aside, and running to the rail of the boat I saw the little child bearing the women moving away from the Jacob's ladder. With one arm clasped around the baby, I grabbed the rail of the vessel and swung myself over. When I came to the surface a man in a lifeboat leaped over, grabbed the baby and shoved me away from the guano of the vessel, but I succeeded in getting up the side of the boat, and reaching the top of the lifeboat, I pushed my body over the guard rail. Some woman intervened as the officer was about to push me back into the sea and I pulled myself into the dory.

"When I fell into the bottom of the boat I was senseless, and until the Carpathia landed in New York I did not know where I was."

TITANIC'S LOOKOUT NOT PROVIDED WITH MARINE GLASSES

Seaman Says He Had Asked for Them in Vain.

MORE HORROR TALES

Senate Committee Hears Growsome Accounts of How Victims Perished.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Titanic's lookout, testified before the Senate investigating committee today that the collision with the iceberg might have been avoided if the men in the Titanic crew's boat had been supplied with marine glasses.

Fleet in the lookout who first spotted the iceberg that sent the giant White Star liner to the bottom.

He declared that he and other men who served in the crew's boat had asked for glasses, but in vain. They had a pair when the Titanic was making her run from Boston to Southampton, but these disappeared after the Titanic had left the harbor on her trip toward New York.

Fleet told in detail how the collision occurred in the Titanic's wake on the night of the disaster. Herbert J. Pittman, third officer of the Titanic, gave to the committee a harrowing account of the great tragedy that went up from the sea when the Titanic had made her final plunge. The officer testified that there was room for more passengers in the lifeboats which he was commanding, but that when he attempted to turn back and answer the cries of those who were women, protesting on the ground that the boat would be overturned, and it would mean the instant death of the women.

Pittman acknowledged he was sole command of the Titanic and that he finally yielded to the wishes of his passengers and pulled away from the sound of the terrible cry.

Pittman showed great emotion while in the witness chair and repeatedly urged Senator Smith to refrain from calling the harrowing details of that scene to his mind. He testified that the Titanic was making twenty-one and a half knots at the time the collision occurred.

Was Enough Reason for Death.

Major A. R. Beeson, a wealthy manufacturer who was a passenger on the Titanic, also was a witness today. He was the first of the surviving passengers to be examined by the Senate Committee. He declared that there were not enough women in attendance upon the Titanic lifeboats, and charged that the quartermaster in charge of the lifeboat in which he had been saved was brutal and had refused to turn back when he heard voices of distress and a signal calling all lifeboats back to the Titanic. That is the first evidence that has been presented that any effort was made by those in charge of the Titanic to rescue the lifeboats back after they had been put off.

The signal, as testified by Major Beeson, was a shouting of the Titanic's whistle.

"We got not going back," lives now, not being. Question of Hitchen is said to have told the committee in the lifeboat, who was engaged in the lifeboat, who was engaged in the lifeboat, who was engaged in the lifeboat.

LABORERS DOING WORK OF PALESTINE... DO NOT GO TO EUROPE FOR YOUR HEALTH... FOR MAY DAY PARADE... NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23.—Hyman Katz was today sentenced to the U. S. District Court to two years in the Atlantic Penitentiary for carrying on illicit distilling. Katz was found guilty of carrying on a still in his home.

Third Officer Pittman on the stand. Fleet, with another seaman named Lee, was stationed in the crow's nest on watch from 10 o'clock Sunday night until the time of the accident. He reported, he said on the stand, the iceberg ahead as soon as he saw it. He said he was unable, however, to give any idea how long before the collision he reported the iceberg. "How far away was this black mass when you first saw it?" asked Senator Smith.

"I have no idea," sir, replied Fleet. "Can you not give us some idea?" insisted the Senator. "Did it impress you as serious?"

"What did you report when you saw this black mass Sunday night?" Fleet was asked. "I reported an iceberg right ahead. To whom did you report that?" "I struck three bells first. Then I went to the telephone in the crow's nest and rang them up on the bridge. I got an answer right away. 'What did you see?'"

"Did the person who was talking tell you who he was?" asked Senator Smith. "No," replied Fleet. "He just asked me what did I see. I told him an iceberg ahead."

Senator Smith asked what was the object in sounding three bells, and Fleet replied that it was to satisfy the people on the bridge that something was ahead.

Idea of Time Uncertain. In reply to further questions, Fleet said he remained in the crow's nest until after the accident. About a quarter of an hour after the collision, he thought, he and Lee were relieved by two other lookouts.

This relief would have taken place promptly at 12 o'clock, he said, but for the fact that the ship's clocks were turned back at midnight, making his watch about fifteen or twenty minutes more than two hours.

Senator Smith then said: "Can you not indicate in any way the length of time that elapsed between the time that you first gave this information by telephone and by bell to the bridge officer, and the time the boat struck the iceberg? Can you not say whether it was five minutes or an hour?"

"I could not say, sir," said Fleet. "How large an object was this when you first saw it?" asked the Senator. "It was not very large when I first saw it."

"Was it as large as the table at which I am sitting?" Senator Smith asked. "It would be as large," said Fleet. "As those two tables put together when I saw it at first. It kept getting larger as we were getting nearer it."

Said Senator Smith: "How large did it get to be, finally, when it struck the ship?" "Not much of a jar."

"When we were alongside," said Fleet, "it was a little bit higher than the forecastle head, about fifty feet above the water line."

"Do you know?" asked Senator Smith, "whether the ship was stopped after you gave that telephone signal?" "No, she did not stop until she passed the iceberg."

"Do you know whether the engines were reversed?"

port bow. Despite all their efforts, he said, the lifeboat did not seem to get any nearer to the light; it seemed to be getting away from them, the witness declared. The light he described as a white light and said he had not sighted it until he was in the lifeboat. As soon as the lights of the Carpathia were sighted, said Fleet, they headed the lifeboats toward the liner, and were picked up by her.

Third Officer's Grievous Tale. The testimony of Herbert J. Pittman, third officer of the Titanic, who was the first witness at today's hearing, dealt chiefly with the speed of the vessel at the time of the collision, and his handling of lifeboat No. 5, of which he had charge. The Titanic, he declared, was traveling at about twenty-one and a half knots when she collided with the iceberg. The lifeboat of which Pittman had charge was about three or four hundred yards from the Titanic when the latter sank, and he gave a graphic narrative of the cries and screams of the passengers who had been thrown into the water by the foundering of the vessel.

"Did you hear any cries of distress?" asked Senator Smith. "Oh, yes," said Pittman, sadly, "crying, sobbing and moaning—praying, too. But there was no noises until the ship went down."

"When you heard these cries and groans," inquired Smith, "did you not row to their assistance?" "When the ship went down and the passengers were in the water," Pittman replied, "I gave orders to row to them. Our boat was not entirely full and would have accommodated more passengers, but the passengers in the lifeboat pleaded with me not to return. They said it would be foolish, as we would only capsize our boat and end not only in saving no one, but in losing our own lives."

"In spite of the cries and groans you did not row back?" persisted Senator Smith, "and yet you were in sole charge of the lifeboat?" "I did not go back because the passengers objected," Pittman replied in a low tone.

"As a matter of fact, don't you know your boat would have held more people?" Senator Smith asked. "Yes, I know it would. I told my men to try to pick up a few more from the water, but many of the passengers in the boat begged me not to. They were afraid we would be capsized. I turned my boat around to go in the direction from which the cries came but when I saw the passengers believed the swimmers would swamp us, I did not go back toward the spot where the Titanic sank. We took out our oars and drifted about for an hour. Gradually the cries became fewer and finally ceased."

"I know this is an unpleasant subject," commented Senator Smith. "I'd rather you'd leave it out altogether," Pittman remarked. "I do not wish to appear unkind," Senator Smith added, "but this committee must have all the information that can be obtained to what steps were taken to rescue the passengers in the water?"

"How far away were the cries from your lifeboat?" "Several hundred yards, probably, some of them. I told my men to get the oars out and pull toward the wreck that we might be able to save a few more. The people in my boat demurred. They said it would be a mad idea."

"Did any one in your boat urge or appeal to you to go back toward the wreck?" "No, not one."

"Did any woman urge you to go back?" "No."

"Who demurred—the men with the oars?" "Oh, no; they obeyed my orders and all the passengers said it was a mad idea to go back, that we should add another forty to the list of drowned. Then we took in the oars and lay quiet."

When Pittman yielded to the importunities of the passengers, he did not turn back to the wreck, but merely pulled in his oars and drifted. "Describe the screams."

"Don't sir, please, I'd rather not talk about it."

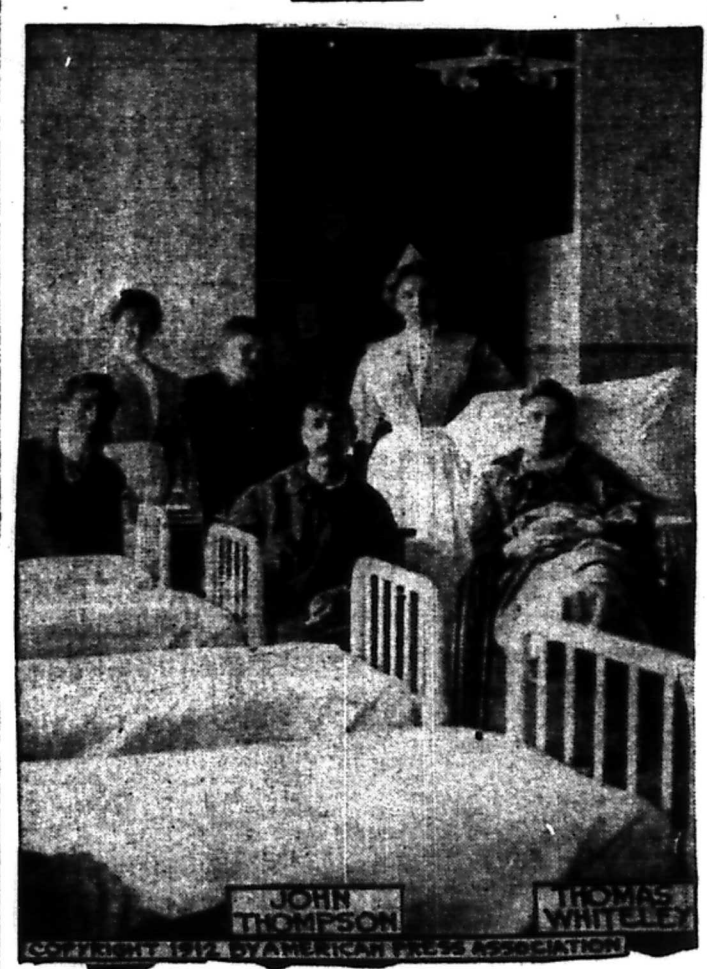
"I'm sorry to press it, but what was it like? Were the cries intermittent or spasmodic?" "It was one long, continuous moan."

Moans of Drowning Unheeded. The witness said the moans and cries continued an hour and that he made no effort to go to the rescue. "You drifted in the vicinity of the drowning people and made no effort to give them aid?" asked Senator Smith, in surprise.

"Please, sir, don't," pleaded Pittman. "I can't bear to recall it. I wish we might not discuss the scene."

"I have no desire to lacerate your feelings," said Senator Smith, "but we must know whether you drifted there without offering aid. Answer that and I shall press you no more."

JOHN THOMPSON, A FIREMAN OF THE TITANIC, AND THOMAS WHITELEY, ONE OF HER STEWARDS, ADD TO THE STORIES OF THE STEAMSHIP DISASTER



When they have sufficiently recovered from their injuries, for which they are now being treated at St. Vincent's Hospital, John Thompson and Thomas Whiteley, fireman and steward, respectively, of the ill-fated Titanic, probably will add their testimony to that given before the Senate Investigating Committee.

Thompson declares that the Titanic was running at twenty-two knots speed on Saturday, the day before the accident, and that the speed was increased the next day. "I was in the engine room on Saturday afternoon," said Thompson, "and I saw Second Engineer Ferguson chalk up on the blackboard the number of revolutions. He made it seventy-seven, two more boilers working, and the speed was increased. I was told that the ship was making close to twenty-three knots when she hit."

Whiteley said that he spent most of his time between the collision and the foundering trying to get women and children on the deck, but that many told him it was nonsense to worry and that they didn't intend to get panicky. Whiteley and other stewards reported frequently to the officers that passengers were stubborn about going on deck. "It was not until the last half hour," said Whiteley, "that many realized that the Titanic was sinking."

to the identity of the unidentified steamship which was about five miles off the port bow of the Titanic and which ignored or failed to hear her wireless calls for assistance or see the distress rockets that went up from the bridge of the Titanic.

When his lifeboat was in the water, he declared, he saw a white light far in the distance, but did not row toward it, as he was not certain that it was a steamer.

Pittman said that J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, suggested that the women and children be taken off the Titanic in the lifeboats, and that Ismay also assisted personally in loading the lifeboat of which he had charge.

"As I was walking along the deck after the collision," Officer Pittman said, "a man in a dressing gown came to me and said: 'You'd better have the boats take off the women and children.' I did not know him, but I thought it was Mr. Ismay. I replied, 'I'm waiting for the captain's orders, sir.' I then went to the bridge and told the captain what had happened. I said that I judged the man was Mr. Ismay. The captain told me to 'carry on.' Mr. Ismay aided in placing the women and children in the lifeboats."

Wakened by Collision. Pittman was the events leading up to the collision.

"I was asleep in my bunk at the time of the accident," said Pittman. "I had been relieved of duty at 8 o'clock and went to my quarters and retired. The impact of the collision woke me up. For a few minutes I did not know what had happened and I did not get up immediately. It took me some time to wake up. The collision sounded like a ship coming to anchor with her chain running out. I wondered why and where the vessel was anchoring. I got up and walked forward to see what had happened and found apparently everything all right. I went back to my room and lighted my pipe and, as it was nearing time for me to go on watch again, began to dress. I left my room again about ten minutes to 12 and met Fourth Officer Boxhall, who told me the ship had struck an iceberg. I then went to the forecastle head, but could find no damage. I then went down toward the firemen's quarters and met them coming up the companion way. 'What's the matter?' I asked. 'The water's coming in,' they told me. First Officer Murdoch told me to get my boat off. I had charge of lifeboat No. 5, which was the second boat to leave the starboard side. It carried about forty persons. I did not care about leaving the ship, as I thought it would be safer on board. As we were ready to lower away, Officer Murdoch shook hands with me and said: 'Good-by, good luck. I did not see him after that.'"

"Did you expect to see him again?" asked Senator Fletcher. "Oh, yes," Pittman replied. "Did he expect to see you again?" Fletcher again asked. "I don't know," answered Pittman, "but from the way he talked, I do not think so."

Titanic Did Not Break in Two. "After our boat had left the Titanic," added Pittman, "we rowed around the ship to the after gangway. The women all behaved admirably and I had no trouble in my boat. They wanted to help row. It was a cold night. The Titanic gradually filled by the head and she went down with her stern almost perpendicular in the air. She did not break in two. There were four explosions, which I believe were bursting bulkheads. They could not have been boiler explosions, as the steam had been closed off several hours before we were on the vessel. I had my watch with me, and when she sank I took it out and looked at it. It was 2:20. Lifeboat No. 7 had no officer on board and I took charge of it. For a while it was attached by a painter to our lifeboat. I thought that at daylight we could spread sails, and if we were together we would have more chance of being picked up. During the night one of the boats saw a dim white light about five miles away. I was not much interested in it, as I was not sure it was a steamer. About 5:30 o'clock we saw a steamer apparently about five miles away, and we waited until we were sure it was a vessel. Then we rowed toward it. The cries and groans had ceased and we saw no bodies in the water. We were picked up by the Carpathia about daylight."

Pittman expressed the opinion that the watertight compartments were of little assistance because the iceberg tore out the starboard side. The main room, he added, was apparently the first part of the ship to take water.

ized the policy and methods pursued by the company in this regard. At Senator Smith's request, Major Peuchem gave in his own way with little interruption a narrative of his experiences on the Titanic. He prefaced this account by stating that he was a manufacturer of chemicals, 53 years old, a major in the Canadian militia and a man with considerable experience as a yachtsman. During the several opinions based on his yachting experience.

"The weather Sunday was pleasant," he said; "there was very little wind. All seemed very smooth going and myself and friends had expressed our pleasure at the way the ship was progressing. We had hopes of getting in very early Wednesday morning."

"On Sunday evening I dined with friends, a Mr. and Mrs. Allison of Montreal; a Mr. Charles F. Day, of Montreal, and Theodore Ross of Winnipeg. I left the party at 9 and went to the smoking room where with friends of mine, including a Mr. McCreedy, of Vancouver, I chatted until 11:10. All these friends I have named were lost."

"Then I went to my room. A little later as I started to undress, I felt a shock and the ship quivered as if a heavy wave had hit it. If there had been a sea running I would have thought nothing of it, but knowing it was calm, I put on my overcoat and started on deck. As I passed along I met a casual acquaintance who told me we had struck an iceberg and that I could see ice on the deck. I went on deck and saw what seemed to be soft shell ice."

No Pictures of Committee. Just here the major was interrupted while Senator Smith ordered a New York photographer to take down the camera and tripod that he had set up in an endeavor to take a picture of the Senate Investigating Committee.

"I talked with some of my friends and then went to tell Ross that the accident was not serious. After about fifteen minutes I took Hays up on deck and showed him the ice.

About a half an hour after the boat struck I noticed that she was listing. Thinking that a serious indication, I spoke to another friend about it, but he said: "You cannot sink this boat, no matter what has happened. She is good for eight or ten hours."

"Going below I saw some friends looking serious and they told me the captain had ordered lifeboats ready. I could not believe it. I went below and changed into my heavy clothes and put on a life preserver. In the corridor I met many people with life belts on. Many of the women were crying."

"On the port side of the boat deck I saw the captain and the second officer standing near a lifeboat directing the work of making them ready.

"At their suggestion I assisted. Then came the call to the women to get in. Only women were allowed to get in. The men were kept back by the second officer. Perfect order was observed. I saw no cowardly act by any man. I thought the boat could take more, but it took all the ladies at that part of the ship.

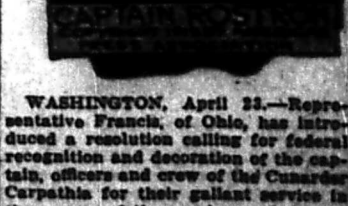
"I was only surprised that there were not more seamen at this boat ready to do anything that was needed. The discipline was good, but there were not enough of the crew there."

"I also want to mention that when I first went on deck a crowd of about 100 stokers came up with the gunnysacks to the boat deck, and an officer, a big powerful man, drove them like a flock of sheep right off the deck. I don't know where they went. I thought it was a splendid act and admired him for it. After this first boat got away I went to the next one. There was in this boat a quartermaster named Hichen. I found out later, and one sailor (this was Fleet, the lookout man), and the rest women, twenty-three passengers in all. After no more ladies were in sight—I am sure every lady could have got a boat on the port side—they started to lower this boat, though it was only about half full."

No General Alarm Given. Major Peuchem was asked if so far as he knew there had been any general alarm given the passengers; if they had been awakened by the ship's officers and informed of their danger.

"No," replied Peuchem. "There was no general alarm sent out so far as I know. I talked with two ladies who

Congress Medal for Capt. A. H. Rostron of Rescue Ship Carpathia



WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Francis, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution calling for federal recognition and decoration of the captain, officers and crew of the Cunard Carpathia for their gallant service in the rescue of the survivors of the Titanic.

It provides that the President on behalf of the government present medals of honor to Captain A. H. Rostron, a lieutenant of the royal navy, the officers, petty officers and crew of the Carpathia, and propose an appropriation of \$1,000 to pay for striking these medals from dies to be made at the Philadelphia mint.

said they had a very narrow escape. They were not awakened by the impact of the ship on the iceberg. They were awakened by Mrs. Astor, whose room adjoined theirs. Mrs. Astor was considerably excited, they said, and as her door was open, they heard her talking in her room. But for that accident, they said, they would probably have sunk with the ship."

Major Peuchem then told how, when the boat was partially lowered, the quartermaster in charge (Hichen) called out that he could not manage it with but one woman. There were no other seamen at hand, and he said, when he offered to assist in any way, Officer Lightoller told him to get in, especially as he had said he was a yachtsman man. The major then climbed down the falls and dropped into the boat as it hung at the ship's side. He placed himself at the disposition of Quartermaster Hichen, he said, and helped him all he could. At Hichen's direction he took an oar and rowed to get away from the suction of the Titanic. An Italian stowaway with a broken wrist appeared just then, said Peuchem, but he was of no assistance. The stowaway had been hiding under the bow of the lifeboat.

Quartermaster Wouldn't Go Back. Major Peuchem roundly scored Quartermaster Hichen in his narrative subsequent to this point, as follows: "After a while we heard an officer's whistle on the Titanic, which we stopped to hear more plainly. Hichen said it was a call for all boats to come back to the ship. We all thought we ought to go back, but the quartermaster said: 'No, we are not going back; it's our lives now, not theirs.' He insisted on rowing away. The women who had left their husbands behind were the ones who urged the quartermaster to go back. I said nothing. I had already had one row with the quartermaster and found him a disagreeable fellow. He insisted on steering instead of helping us with the oars when I asked him to let one of the ladies steer, a task which required no skill. He imagined he saw a light. First he said it was a boat, then a buoy. The suggestion that it might be a buoy I thought absurd, showing that he knew nothing about navigation."

"After the whistle we heard a rumbling on the Titanic. The lights were still on. Then there was an explosion, then another, and then a third. Then the lights went out. The explosion sounded to me as if the decks had been blown up by the air below as the ship sank."

"We then heard cries for help. There were dreadful calls. It was frightful. It affected us all. We kept on and the cries gradually grew fainter. When we were hearing these horrible cries, the women urged the quartermaster to go back. He would not. He said: 'No use in our going back. They are only a lot of stiff backs there.'"

Major Peuchem then testified that he found the lifeboats equipped with food, water and lights. He made it a point, he said, to examine some of the lifeboats after they were taken on board the Carpathia and he found the hardback and water there. There was a light in his boat, he said. Asked about the conduct of Captain Smith, Major Peuchem said that Captain Smith when he saw him was doing all in his power to get the women in the boat and lower them away.

Major Peuchem gave the names of several women who, he said, were in

the boat with him, many of whom he helped in the rowing. These were Miss E. A. Norton, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Dewartman, Mrs. Walker of Los Angeles; Mrs. Hutchinson of New York; Mrs. L. R. Smith, of Washington, Va.; Mrs. Cyril Cameron of Driftwood, N. Y.; Mrs. Edna Meyer, 1536 West 86th street, New York; Mrs. Walter Douglas, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. G. G. Burnham.

"How of the Head." Just after Major Peuchem had named these names there occurred an example of the difficulties the committee and members of the Senate Investigating Committee are having with all solemnity, Senator Smith asked the witness: "Can you tell us, Major Peuchem, whether the Titanic went down by bow or by the head?"

"They are the same thing, aren't they?" asked Major Peuchem, as spectators tittered.

"No, not exactly the same thing," replied Senator Smith. Major Peuchem said that about an hour after the boat struck he saw Ismay standing alone on the port side of the boat. He was then doing nothing, he said.

Questioned about the temperature of the presence of ice, Major Peuchem testified that it grew very much colder every day evening. He admitted that he did not necessarily see an indication of the presence of ice in the vicinity of the iceberg, testified the major, but he never saw the berg struck by the Titanic.

"The next morning, when the Carpathia passed the scene of the disaster, did you see any broken life preserver floating in the water?" asked Senator Smith.

"No," replied the witness. "I did see great quantities of floating cork, but I do not know where it came from. The committee did not make me endeavor to have it shown whether floating cork had probably come from inside of the life preservers or not."

At the conclusion of his testimony Peuchem received permission to read the following statement: "I do not criticize Captain Smith, do not criticize the policy and methods used by the company, for I feel that in this case that caution would have been the credit of saving many things, namely, untraced, and I wish to state that I do not say any personal or unkind about Captain Smith."

Peuchem then added that he would fore the committee at the request of women in the lifeboat with him.

"They urged me," he said, "before your committee and told me things which I had seen. This I wish to do, with the hope that I might possibly be of some assistance in the inquiry."

Senator Smith thanked Major Peuchem and excused him from the hearing. It was then recalled, but as it was 10 o'clock it was decided to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE UNION HAY... H. Russell... 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE... next to John Marx

A Splendid Propaganda Booklet TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES, POCKET SIZE SOCIALISM What Is It ? By DR. HOWARD A. GIBBS It contains a definite and concise conception of the principles of SOCIALISM. It is just the book to put in the hands of the persons you are trying to convert. Schenectady had Five Thousand of these booklets during the last municipal campaign. An Excellent and Cheap Propaganda Booklet GET IT—GET IT AT ONCE! Single Copies, 5 CENTS PRICE TO LOCALS. 100 Copies . . . \$ 3.00 500 Copies . . . 15.00 1000 Copies . . . 30.00 Expressage Collect PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY The New York Call 409 Park St.

Harold Bride, Titanic's Surviving Wireless Man, Tells a Graphic Story



Harold Bride, 23 years old, who was second wireless operator on the Titanic, in his account of the disaster says that it was lucky that the ship was able to send out the wireless call that brought the Carpathia and resulted in the rescue of more than 700 of the Titanic's passengers and crew.

BIG DEBATE LIKELY OVER IMMIGRATION

Socialist National Convention Will Thresh Out Mooted Question.

(By National Socialist Press.)

CHICAGO, April 23.—There is another big debate in store on the world immigration question for the coming national Socialist convention.

This was the problem that held the center of the stage at the 1910 congress, the debate consuming several days. The discussion was precipitated by the rendering of a majority and minority report.

The same situation is developing this year with practically the same debaters preparing to defend the rival contentions over this problem that is more peculiar to the United States than to any other nation in the world.

The indications now are that there will be a majority report submitted by Ernest Untermann, Joshua Wanhope, J. Stitt Wilson and Robert Hunter; while the minority report, it is expected, will be favored by Meyer London, John Spargo and Leo Lauki.

In the battle that raged at the 1910 congress, Delegate Morris Hillquit stepped into the breach with a substitute for both reports, which was adopted, and is as follows:

"The Socialist party of the United States favors all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike-breakers and contract laborers, and the mass importation of workers from foreign countries, brought about by the employing class for the purpose of weakening the organization of American labor, and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers.

"The party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality, and demands that the United States be at all times maintained as a free asylum for all men and women persecuted by the governments of their countries on account of their politics, religion or race."

Although it is expected that the debate will largely revolve about the problem of Oriental immigration, there will be those who will see any restrictions placed on this phase of the question as being directly aimed at European immigration also.

It is expected that Untermann and Wilson will appear as the champions of the majority report, which will be largely anti-Oriental. They both come from the Pacific Coast States, where the so-called "yellow peril" is considered a living reality, forcing the growing Socialist party of California to take a decided stand on this matter.

Spargo will no doubt appear as the whip for those in favor of a minority report that is expected to content that the United States has nothing to fear from immigration. He played a similar role two years ago. Lauki is editor of Tyomies, the Finnish Socialist daily at Hancock, Mich. London is well known for his services in behalf of striking shirtwaists and garment workers in New York.

With the exception of a few of the speeches that were made on the immigration question two years ago, the discussion showed a distressing lack of real information on this great problem. That was one reason why the matter was resubmitted to an increased committee, which was instructed to bring in another report to this year's convention.

The members of the committee are now exchanging, by correspondence, their views and preliminary reports already prepared. It is expected that the finished reports will be ready for submission to the delegates within a very short time.

The preliminary report of the Women's National Committee, as drawn up by the general correspondent, Caroline A. Lowe, is now being considered by the committee recently elected, and will no doubt be ready within a few days.

Every one of the national translators-secretaries of the Socialist party is also preparing a report to the convention. This is expected to give an excellent survey of the work that is being done to propagate Socialism among the foreign speaking peoples of this country.

One feature of the pre-convention activity in the Socialist party is shown in the efforts that are being made to have the delegates to the convention instructed on various questions. There is a referendum now being taken in Atlanta demanding:

"That the national delegation to the national convention of the Socialist party be, and they hereby are, instructed to use every effort to have the party committed to the principle of industrial unionism as against craft unionism in the organization of the workers on the economic field."

Another question, submitted by Hiram Platt, of Como, Mont., and endorsed by the Montana State Committee, asking, "Do you favor the nomination by the Socialist party of a woman Comrade for President of the United States?" is also receiving the decision of a referendum which closes May 4, only a short time before the opening of the convention.

This question was brought to the attention of the Women's National Committee of the Socialist party by Platt. It was adopted unanimously by every member of the committee giving their views in opposition to the matter.

STILL AFTER SCALP OF REV. BELFORD

Brooklyn Socialists Won't Let Authorities Put Case of Priest to Sleep.

As the Socialists of Brooklyn are determined not to let the case of the Rev. John L. Belford, priest of the Church of the Nativity, go to sleep through lack of action on the part of the authorities, and as they are anxious to know how far a priest's incitement to shoot Socialists may go, they have again brought the case to the attention of the local administration.

In compliance with the instructions of the Executive Committee of the Socialist party, Kings County, at its last meeting, at the headquarters of the local, 157 1/2 West 4th street, Brooklyn, another letter was sent by E. Lindgren, the organizer, to District Attorney Crosey, requesting him to take action on the letter submitted to him about two weeks ago, in reference to the McGuire-Belford case.

The letter to the District Attorney follows:

"Hon. James C. Crosey, District Attorney Kings County:

"Dear Sir—On the 10th inst. we addressed a letter to you directing your attention to the conduct of your assistant, Mr. Freshman, in issuing City Magistrate McGuire against the issuance of a warrant against one John L. Belford, a priest of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, New York.

"In that letter we stated that Mr. Freshman, without knowing anything at all about the facts in the case, advised the magistrate against the issuance of the warrant on the sole ground that Mr. Belford was a Catholic priest and was preaching love and religion and had no criminal intent. We respectfully asked you in that letter to investigate the matter, and after such investigation to take such measures that would prevent the recurrence of such acts. The said letter recently reached your office while you were attending a political convention, but is nearly ten days since you have returned from said political convention and your office has failed to even acknowledge the receipt of our letter.

"We respectfully submit that this magistrate was addressed to you as a public official, irrespective of your political sympathies or antipathies, and we have a right to expect that a public official will have the courtesy of acknowledging the receipt of a letter from a political organization representing over 12,000 voters in Kings County alone.

"If our first letter has been mislaid or not received by you, we again respectfully request you to make an investigation of the facts referred to herein. We shall have our representative at your office at any time at your convenience to personally lay before you the facts constituting, in our humble opinion, a grievous offense on the part of your assistant, Mr. Freshman.

"Expecting to get the courtesy of a reply to this letter, we remain respectfully yours,

"Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Kings County,

"E. LINDGREN, Organizer."

HARLOTRY SUPREME TEST OF RELIGION

Jane Addams Frankly Discusses Social Evil Before Churchmen.

Before an audience largely composed of men, delegates to the Christian Conservation Congress of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, in Carnegie Hall, with perhaps 150 women in the galleries, Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, yesterday spoke on the subject of "The Church and the Social Evil." Absolute frankness and broadest spirit of charity characterized the speech.

Miss Addams was greeted with tremendous applause, the entire audience rising during the address and looking at the speaker of the chairman that the "most important address of the congress" might not be interrupted. What was considered the loftiest utterance in the course of Miss Addams' address came near the close. It summarized the attitude of the speaker toward the whole problem.

"The method of Jesus was nothing more or less than sheer forgiveness, the overcoming of the basest evil by the august power of goodness, the overpowering of the sinner by the loving kindness of His brother men, the breaking up of a long entrenched evil by the considered good will of society."

Miss Addams attributed the entrenched position of the social evil, in part, to "society's irreligious and unforgiving attitude" toward the woman of the streets, a policy of secrecy that prevailed until recently, and political corruption.

Harlot Avenged Upon City.

"Prostitution protected by a thick hedge through changing administrations is the one fixed point of maladministration, the unbreakable bank to which the corrupt politician may repair when in need of funds. The corruption spreads until the brothel, the saloon and the gambling den are the three pillars of the city's life, the administration of our cities."

"Certainly, the harlot has been avenged upon the city which despises her. The men who consider her a legitimate source of revenue in a thousand ways, fleece the decent taxpayers who refuse to acknowledge her existence, and she abides through one administration after another to the confusion and frustration of all movements for civic reform."

Speaking of the attitude of society toward the woman of the streets, Miss Addams said: "The supreme religious test of our social order is the hideous commerce of prostitution and the sorry results of that test registered in the hypocrisy and hardness of heart of the average good citizen toward the so-called fallen woman. This is surprising because Jesus was explicit in His own position. He did not imply that the fallen woman could not be drawn into the radius of the love of all mankind."

Of the "free masonry among men" in regard to the prevailing opinion that the social evil is a necessity, Miss Addams said:

"The result of this worldly cynicism has become so registered in our political affairs that any probe into the vice condition of a city made by a Grand Jury or a commission uniformly discovers that prostitution is the root source of political corruption. Nowhere is the hypocrisy in regard to it so clearly revealed. Although laws declaring it illegal have been placed upon the statute books out of respect for public opinion which even the hardest politician dares not repeal, nevertheless, backed by this universal cynicism, the politicians openly consider the laws too impracticable to be enforced, and not only deliberately decline to enforce them but actually define the conditions under which this lawbreaking is permitted."

Demoralizes Police Service.

"To permit this license in one particular is, of course, utterly to demoralize the entire police service. This police connivance at prostitution in certain districts created a necessity for both graft and blackmail; the graft is easy because the owner of an illicit business expects to have to pay for it, and every politician to the tip top of the administration received his share of the illicit fund. In connection with this a municipal blackmail is also established which just escapes legal recognition."

Speaking of the attitude of women toward the fallen women, Miss Addams said:

"Kind-hearted women cannot brook such things; their hearts would break had they not been trained to believe that virtue itself demanded from them first ignorance and then harshness. Their inherited fear of the harlot, and their least she contaminate their daughters, may be traced in the caste basis of our social amenities and in the lack of democracy and fellowship which so fatally narrows woman's interests. Yet the test comes to them none the less, for as all women fell in the estimate of religious men because they came to be looked upon as possible harlots, so may we not predict that women will never take a normal place in the life of organized religion until they recognize as one of themselves the very harlot, who all unwittingly has become the test of their spirituality, the touchstone of their purity."

"Contemporary women, as well as men, ought to find it much easier at the present moment to meet the supreme test of religion than it has ever before in the long history of civilization. A new publicity in regard to the social evil is the striking characteristic of the last decade. This publicity has disclosed that thousands of the so-called fallen women are pitifully young and that thousands of others lost their chastity when they were helpless, unthinking little girls, many of them violated by members of their own households in that crowded, wretched life in a large tenement postulate."

Light of Publicity Let In.

"Publicity, said Miss Addams, shows that many women have entered upon the life of the streets against their will as a result of a 'widowhood' commerce organized for the profit of men." All the agents of

ANTHRACITE MINERS CLAIM THE VICTORY

Defeated Operators, to Retaliate, Will Increase Price of Coal.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 23.—The details of the concessions said to have been offered the anthracite miners by the operators on the subcommittee meeting in New York, and most of which are understood to have been accepted by the union leaders on the committee, reached here this evening.

These are said to remove the possibility of a strike here and to make an early resumption of work practically certain. The concessions consist chiefly of an advance in wages and modified recognition of the union. The operators absolutely refused, it is stated, to grant recognition which include the collection of union dues by the check-off system.

George W. Williams, of this city, who has been with the mine workers' committee for the past two days, sent the following information here tonight:

"The operators have agreed to enter into a formal contract with the men dealing with them as an organization. The old agreements were signed by nine leaders representing the men and not the organization. The operators have now offered to sign the agreement with the union mine workers of America which in itself is the real recognition of the union. Aside from this, the companies have agreed to the abolition of the Conciliation Board and the substitution of the plan by which the companies will settle grievances directly with the men as part of the organization, which is another stone on the broad foundation of union recognition. According to this plan the men of each colliery will deal directly with the company officials when there are disputes. If the miners are able to settle their differences amicably, well and good; in the event the dispute cannot be settled in the district offices. This is recognition perhaps in one of its broadest forms, and gives the district leaders direct control over conditions at the mines. This is as far as the operators are willing to go with the recognition program. The mine leaders have demanded more, fought bravely to force more concessions, but their efforts along this line have been unavailing. The check-off cannot come at this time, but the labor chiefs believe they are in a position to step to greater achievements in a few years. The leaders will agree to ratify this offer."

Six Per Cent Increase Possible.

The question of increased wages caused much trouble, but after lengthy debates the operators are ready to submit their formal offer. The operators started with a flat 5 per cent offer. They hung at this point a long period, but finally increased their proposition to 5 1/2 per cent, which represents the increase the bituminous miners accepted. The companies may go a bit further and stretch the increase to 6 per cent, which will be the limit. Mine leaders realize they can hope for no more, but inasmuch as recognition came too, the plan will be to advocate an acceptance. The sliding scale will remain in force. The operators fought hard to wipe this out, but the miners held tenaciously on and the companies finally agreed. The basic principles of the sliding scale will be increased, however. This the operators have insisted on, and the miners have agreed to. Instead of a basis of \$4.50, as is now the rule, there will be an increase of 25 cents a ton at the start.

The result of this is that coal will be increased in price. The operators have informed the miners' committee of their intention to raise the price of coal to the public. They have attempted to point out the necessity of such action and have gone on record with the statement that as soon as the new agreement becomes effective the increase in the price of coal will come. There will be no eight-hour day or the concession of any other demands; they have drawn the operators as far as they possibly can, and while the labor leaders have struggled valiantly, they have secured all it is possible to get and keep peace. They realize this, and as a consequence will accept the offer. It has been the feeling of such a struggle, and this fact has done much to prolong the negotiations."

If the main committee of the operators and mine workers enforces the agreement at which the subcommittee is expected to arrive, a convention of the mine workers' delegates will be called. This will be held in either Scranton or Wilkes-Barre next week, and it is expected that if the miners accept the concessions that work will be resumed about May 12.

The subcommittee of four representatives of the United Mine Workers and the same number of operators continued its conference here yesterday, but no information regarding the progress toward an adjustment of the pending difficulties was given out.

IDENTIFY 15 MORE OF TITANIC'S DEAD

Of 77 Bodies Recovered by Cableship 42 Have Been Recognized.

Fifteen bodies of Titanic survivors were reported by wireless yesterday to the White Star Line office in this city as having been identified aboard the cable steamship Mackay-Bennett. This brought the total of identifications up to forty-two out of the seventy-seven bodies reported to have been recovered. Of these fifteen, twelve were passengers and the other three members of the crew.

The report, as it was received at the White Star Line office, reads:

"From Mackay-Bennett, via steamship Royal George and Cape Race, to Isamay, White Star Line, care Commercial Cable Company, of New York: Mrs. Mary Hack, Mrs. M. McNamee, Catalina Villalobos, W. Carr, Mary Mangan, William Sagg, James Farrel, Henry D. Hanson, James Kelly, Markita Dahl, Reginald Hale, W. D. Douglas.

"Douglas has been embalmied. Above all passengers.

"Have also identified J. R. Rice, assistant purser; C. Hinchley, hospital attendant; and W. Butt, of crew. Total bodies to date, seventy-seven."

As far as possible these names as they came over the wire were checked up on the verified passenger list of the Titanic. It was thought that many of the names do not agree with the list, errors have occurred in the retransmission.

Such a crowd gathered in front of the doors of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson street, last night waiting for the doors to open for the meeting in memory of Isidor Straus and his wife that Inspector Cahalane had about 100 policemen detailed to keep order, and when the doors were opened there was such a crush that an iron railing on the Jefferson street side of the building gave way and spilled two score people down onto some stairs leading to a basement areaway.

The meeting was scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock, but long before that hour the crowds began to collect up to the hour of the meeting. In the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, the managers of the meeting held a hurried meeting, and when the doors were opened and the great crush started the Rev. Rabbi Harris Maslowsky, chairman, announced that it had been decided that it would be unwise to hold the meeting. It was a long time before the disappointed crowd finally dispersed.

After the crowd had gone many persons began to make their way to the Madison street station and complained that they had their pockets picked of all sorts of things and money.

An impressive service was held in Trinity Church yesterday for the passengers and members of the crew who lost their lives on the Titanic. Long before the noon hour the seats were all filled and when the doors were finally closed the standing room was also occupied. The service was arranged by St. George's Society, of the society and their families attended.

Miss Mary Kelly, of West Neath, Ireland, who was a third class passenger on the Titanic, went to the White Star office yesterday and applied for help.

Miss Kelly has been in the St. Vincent's Hospital since her arrival in this city. She said she had lost all her effects, save when the boat went down. She was sent to 1 Madison avenue, the relief station.

Mrs. Navratil, of Nice, France, mother of the two little French boys rescued from the Titanic, called for this country to claim her sons. They are now in the care of Miss Margaret Hays, at 304 West 86th street.

Mayor Gaynor's fund for the Titanic sufferers is fast approaching the \$100,000 mark. Contributions have brought the total up to \$93,171.37.

The following letter was received by Mayor Gaynor with a check for \$1,000 from Percy E. Straus, son of Isidor Straus, who, with his wife, was lost in the disaster:

"My Dear Mr. Gaynor—I enclose you herewith, in the name of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, a check of \$1,000 toward the fund for the relief of the survivors of the Titanic disaster."

WANT PROTECTION FOR NONUNION TRADE

Decision Reserved in Injunction Case Against Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Another one of the many efforts of owners and dealers in the production of nonunion shops to protect members from refusing to handle goods made in the Brotherhood of Carpenters Supreme Court yesterday.

A hearing was given before Judge Maddox, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the injunction case of Parshelsky Bros., Inc., dealers in doors, windows and interior trim, 217 Havemeyer street, Brooklyn, against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The firm dealers, who handle goods made by nonunion workers in a factory of the Palms Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, Wis., and in a Western trim mill, claimed through their attorneys, Raymond R. Richardson, McCutcheon, that they were enjoined to an injunction against the Carpenters' Union, which had ordered that in eight buildings in Brooklyn during the past month, refusing to handle nonunion trim. They also argued that they were entitled to protection for their investment of \$125,000 and goods owned by Charles Mattison DeWitt, of 11 Nassau street, Manhattan, the attorney for the Carpenters' Union, who answered the claim of protection by saying that the brotherhood's membership of 200,000 have a right to their shops, have a right to quit work when they desire to do so and are also entitled to protection. They are attacked by malice in the case, said, treating all alike in the matter of refusing to handle nonunion trim. While the working force of the Oshkosh concern is only 3,000, as admitted by the Brooklyn firm, DeWitt said, the membership of the brotherhood is much greater and is entitled to consideration in the matter.

Judge Maddox reserved decision.

ENGINEER INSTANTLY RECALLED.

John Ketterer, 20 years old, a recent Johns engineer employed by the New York Railroad, leaped too far out of a cab window yesterday as he was pushing a locomotive into the roundhouse in the Hudson yards. His head struck a iron beam and he was killed instantly. He lived at 55 Van Vorst street, Jersey City.

EVERY WOMAN

Liberty is for every woman. It is for every woman to have the right to work for her own support and to have the right to choose her own life. It is for every woman to have the right to be respected and to be treated as a human being. It is for every woman to have the right to be educated and to be able to support herself and her family. It is for every woman to have the right to be free and to be able to choose her own life.

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Are always the best and cheapest.
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NATURE TALKS ON ECONOMICS

This new book, by CAROLINE NELSON, consists of eleven lessons especially prepared for teaching children the ethics of Socialism in place of the capitalistic ethics which they learn at school and church. Just what you want for YOUR children. Price, 10c; 25c a dozen; \$5.00 a hundred. Address

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This is a guarantee of the quality of the bread. It is a guarantee of the quality of the bread. It is a guarantee of the quality of the bread.

ILLINOIS COURT HITS RISK PLEA

Bosses Cannot Hide Behind "Assumption" Subterfuge When Workers Are Injured by Machines.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Illinois Supreme Court has upheld the "Health, Safety and Comfort Act." In effect, the Supreme Court's decision means that employers cannot take refuge behind the "assumption of risk" doctrine when they fail to comply with the health, safety and comfort statute, either in failing to properly guard machinery or taking other precautions demanded by the law.

The case was that of John Streeter, of Aurora, who had three fingers clipped off while working on a jointer in the factory of the Western Wheel and Scraper Company at Aurora. Streeter retained by Attorney John K. Newhall and started suit for damages in the Circuit Court of Kane County.

The case was taken from the jury and the court decided that Streeter could not recover, inasmuch as he had "assumed the risk" of his employment. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court of the Second District. This court sustained the decision of the lower court.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor now stepped in. President Edwin R. Wright was determined that the case should be carried higher up for the purpose of testing the Health, Safety and Comfort Act. Accordingly, Attorney Samuel A. Harper was retained by the State Federation of Labor, and argued the case in the Supreme Court.

In his brief Harper showed that the employers involved had failed to guard the machine operated by Streeter, a clear violation of the statute. President Taft's decision when a Judge was cited. This decision held that employers who fail to comply with criminal statutes cannot take refuge behind the common law defenses.

The effect of the decision will be that Streeter's suit for damages will be remanded to the Kane County Circuit Court for trial and that the employers must find an entirely new line of defense. Indirectly, the decision will have the effect of forcing every employer in Illinois to properly guard his machinery and make factories safer places to work in, as is the intent of the statute.

TRANSPORTS LACK SUFFICIENT BOATS

Secretary of War Stimson Finds Proportion of Life Craft Less Than 50 Per Cent of Capacity.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The fact was emphasized today that the United States Army transports are in no better lifeboat equipment than had the oceanic, when hundreds of its passengers were down to death. Not a single one of these transports, which would carry the crews of war in times of emergency, have enough lifeboats to save even half the passengers and crew.

Typical cases of the variance between passenger and crew capacity and lifeboat capacity are: Sheridan, 1,897 and 726; Logan, 1,875 and 750; Sherman, 1,876 and 756; Meade, 1,300 and 500 and Crook 1,055 and 420. The same proportions extend through the list of transports.

An order was issued today by Secretary of War Stimson directing that an inquiry be made to ascertain the number of lifeboats on all army transports. Since the transports are for the purpose of carrying passengers, such as troops in time of war and officers and their families to and from stations across sea, it was decided of the utmost importance that lifeboats should be provided for every passenger officer and member of the ship's crew.

The Quartermaster's Department was instructed to equip all vessels promptly with the required number of boats where they are found lacking and to direct regular drills in manning them and in taking off passengers. These drills shall be performed each sailing and at least once a week while at sea.

Unofficial estimates indicate that the present lifeboat equipment of the transports is only about three-fourths of the full carrying capacity. The Secretary of the Navy Meyer said that it is not essential that boats of the capacity of over 65 per cent of the complement be carried, he said, since warships carry no passengers and every officer and man is taught to swim as a part of his training. More boats would only interfere with the military efficiency of the warships. Meyer pointed out that ships nearly always cruise in company, in fleet, squadron or division organization, and in case of accident to one the others would be close by to assist. It was also pointed out that when ships clear for action all boats, rafts, etc., are cast overboard and, accordingly, if a ship sinks in action, it is a case of every man for himself.

BABY IN THE WAY, SO FATHER SLEW IT

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 23.—A full confession of a crime discovered three weeks ago, when the body of a 6-month-old boy was found by two little girls picking wintergreens, was made today by John R. Anderson to local authorities.

"I and my wife and infant boy came to Eau Claire on February 5," said Anderson, "I carried the child, and with my wife following, we walked to Mount Adin, where I gave it a dose of wood alcohol. My wife remained behind a short distance and did not see me give the poison. She tried to stop me from carrying out my plan or pleading with me, but it was of no avail."

Mrs. Anderson made a similar statement. As the reason for committing the crime, Anderson said the babe stood between himself and wife and their happiness and also in the way of their getting employment.

MALE HOST TO MARCH IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

An appeal for marchers in the Woman Suffrage parade, Saturday afternoon, May 4, has been sent out by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

R. C. Beidle, executive secretary of the league, yesterday stated:

"We marched 100 strong last year and we expect to get out 2,000 this year. The moral effect of a large body of men thus showing their approval of woman suffrage will tend to remove the bias now in the minds of some persons relative to this question. Marchers will receive particulars of place for formation later."

"We have now more than 500 men pledged to parade, and each day shows an increase in the number. The league has doubled its membership in the last four months."

RAP FRENCH GOV'T FOR MASSACRE AT FEZ

PARIS, April 23.—Considerable criticism of the government authorities has arisen for not foreseeing and taking precautions toward preventing the massacre at Fez, in which a large number of French soldiers, officers and citizens were killed and wounded. The newspapers point out that the French troops occupied the Moroccan capital for more than one year.

Premier Poincaré telegraphed today to Eugene Bugeant, the French Minister, to make a rapid and complete investigation of the outbreak.

The special correspondent of the French newspapers at Fez, claim that the plot of the massacre was the work of the whole of the French mission, headed by M. Bugeant, which occupied Fez since the capture of the city.

May Day Call

It will be the finest edition of any Socialist paper ever published. The illustrations will set a new standard.

In order that all may get it, and that an edition of at least 500,000 may be reached, the price has been placed at only 50 CENTS a hundred.

There has never been such a value in Socialist literature.

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MAY DAY PARADE TO BE MEMORABLE ONE

Conference Plans to Make Workers' Demonstration a Record Breaker.

The uptown division May Day conference, at its meeting in the Labor Temple last Friday adopted final measures toward making the first of May parade and mass meeting at Madison Square a success.

The sixty delegates, representing about forty organizations, decided to have the uptown division take place during the day, although a few of the delegates had been instructed to urge an evening demonstration.

It was decided that the uptown division assemble at Second avenue and 24th street at 2 o'clock. A committee of three, consisting of Brown, DeYoung and Gerber, were elected to confer with the downtown May Day conference for the purpose of making arrangements for the entire demonstration.

Delegate Schultheis, of Butchers' Union, Local No. 174, was elected grand marshal of the parade.

The uptown division will consist of Branches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of the Socialist party, the German, Polish, Russian, Lettish and Hungarian branches, The Metal Workers' Union, Butchers' Union, various carpenters' organizations and machinists' unions, the Socialist suffrage clubs and all the Young People's Socialist Federations.

The music, banners, transparencies and floats, and the number of marchers will undoubtedly make this year's demonstration a memorable one.

The conference appeals to all organizations who have not yet sent delegates to do so at once. The next meeting will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 247 East 24th street. Organizations are also urged to send whatever donations for the May Day parade to the financial secretary, Julius Gerber, 238 East 43rd street, as money is needed to defray the expenses of the demonstration.

The Joint Committee of the two May Day Conferences met and decided on the following line of march: The United Hebrew Trades and the organizations represented in the Downtown Conference will assemble on Rutgers Square through the following streets: Parade will start at 2 o'clock sharp at Rutgers Square to East Broadway, to Essex street, to Canal street, to Ludlow street, to Broome street, to Pitt street, to Rivington street, to Suffolk street, to Houston street, to 1st street, and then to Second avenue.

The organizations represented in the Uptown Conference will assemble at Second avenue and 2d street. The two divisions will unite and march through the following streets: Second avenue north to 3d street, west to Third avenue, to Great Jones street, west to Greene street, north to Waverly place, Waverly place west to Washington Square, north to Fifth avenue, north to 33d street, east on 33d street, to Fourth avenue, south on Fourth avenue to 17th street to Union Square Plaza.

At the mass meeting to be held on the Union Square Plaza, prominent local and out of town speakers will make addresses.

FARMER SCABS BEATEN UP. ROME, April 23.—A dispatch today from Montalbano says that several strikebreakers were severely wounded in a clash with the striking farm workers.

LEGAL NOTICE

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY, THE EMERY RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and Defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure...

SPORTS

VICTORY FOR YANKS!

Tail-Enders, With Vaughn in Fine Form, Take a Brace and Shut Champion Athletics Out.

The Highlanders actually won a game yesterday. They shut the Athletics out, Wolverton's reconstructed team playing better than at any time this season.

Table with 6 columns: Philadelphia, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Rows for Strunk, Oldring, Collins, Baker, Murphy, McIlmoe, Barry, Thomas, Morzan, Derrick.

Table with 6 columns: New York, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Rows for Daniels, Coleman, Chase, Simmons, Harzell, Zinn, Gardner, Street, Vaughn.

First base on error—Philadelphia. Left on bases—Philadelphia 9, New York 4. First base on balls—Off Morgan 1, off Vaughn 4.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

Table with 4 columns: National League, American League, R, H, E. Rows for Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, St. Paul, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York.

TY COBB, OF DETROIT, IS AGAIN IN HIS STRIDE AFTER GETTING A POOR START



DETROIT, April 23.—Although he was slow in getting away at the season's start, Ty Cobb has now begun to show his old form with the bat, a form that has earned for him the distinction of the American League's star batter.

ALLEGED CRAZY GIRL JUMPS FROM TRAIN

Priest in Compartment From Which Young Woman Plunges to Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 23. Anna Currin, a well dressed young woman of 23, threw herself from a private Pullman stateroom on a Pennsylvania Railroad train between this city and Metuchen about 6:30 tonight and was brought here dead on the train.

In the stateroom with her was a priest, who said he was Rev. Father O'Donnell, of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Providence, R. I., and another man, whose name was not divulged.

The men left here for New York with the body. Before leaving, Father O'Donnell said that the girl had become insane and he had been asked by her family to take her to Mount Hope Sanitarium, Baltimore, Md.

He said she was not a member of his church and he could not give her address or the name of her family, he said, and he was taking her to the sanitarium as a matter of friendship. No attempt to arrest the men was made, much to the surprise of many citizens.

O'Donnell said he would not give any more details because he did not want to harbor the feelings of the family. He did not see any of the local Catholic priest-hood while here. Just after the train had passed Metuchen, he said, the girl suddenly plunged through the open window. The train stopped immediately and picked up the girl, who was alive, though frightfully injured. She died before reaching this city.

Coroner William F. Harding, who took charge of the body, said he was "satisfied" that the girl's death was accidental, but that he could give no information about her or her companions.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 23.—Miss Currin left here this morning accompanied by Father O'Donnell, of Providence, to go to Baltimore, where it was intended to put Miss Currin in an asylum. She had suffered from mental trouble for several years and had been in a sanitarium at Jamestown, near Newport, which she left this morning.

Miss Currin was formerly a dress-maker and had a large trade. She leaves two sisters, Miss Lillian Currin and Miss Sarah Currin, who are school teachers.

CALLS THE LEADER VILE, DIRTY, FILTHY

Milwaukee's Anti-Socialist Mayor, Bading, Angry Refuses News to Working Class Newspaper.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 23.—The newly elected Mayor of Milwaukee, George A. Bading, who defeated the former Socialist Mayor, Emil Seidel, for re-election, by getting the votes of the combined anti-Socialist forces, has declared a boycott against the Milwaukee Leader, the Socialist daily, which made the fight during the campaign hot for the anti-Socialists.

To a reporter of the Leader who went to the Mayor's office for news, Bading said: "I regard the Leader as a vile, dirty, stinking, filthy sheet, and no representative of it, no matter who he may be, can get a single item of news from this office."

"There is no news in this office for the Leader," he said. "It is a vile, dirty paper, and you may tell those over to your office that I said so. It gets not a line of news from this office."

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DRAMA

VIVID PORTRAYAL BY PROSPECT THEATRE PLAYERS OF POLICE INTIMIDATION AND PERSECUTION OF SUSPECTS SHOWN IN "THIRD DEGREE," THIS WEEK'S BILL.

The "Third Degree," Charles H. Miller's famous play, which scores the vicious methods of the police in "securing" confessions, is now running at the Prospect Theatre in the Bronx.

The central figure, Howard Jeffrey, is a man who is accused of murdering his friend who kills himself, in a case of murder. Upon subsequent arrival of the police, he is immediately put through the ordeal of the terrible "third degree."

When, after seven hours of such mental torture by the police chief, the plot is introduced, the mental breakdown and subjugation is complete and the victim is ready to confess anything in order to have done with the ordeal.

In trials of this kind it is "up to the police to secure a conviction, and they do so at any price. A simple method has been found in the notorious "third degree," by which a victim of the police is made, through persecution of the above kind, to confess to having committed a crime. This enables the Police Department to show that it is active and in many cases convictions are secured by this method.

A physician, upon examination of the prisoner, after the confession, finds him to have been subjected to a hypnotic strain. This, however, is not deemed of sufficient importance to invalidate the confession. In the words of the police captain, "the law does not concern itself with metaphysics."

Harmon MacGregor played exceptionally well as the hero, as did Timmons as the wife. Paul McAlister evoked continual applause in his character of attorney for the defense.

To end the childish fishing and laughing which continually arose at the Prospect Theatre performance, especially in dramatic and serious moments of the play, the management has been forced to appeal to the audience not to disturb the performance.

When you are looking for your eyes, your eyes examined, if glasses are necessary, have them made by Dr. B. L. Becker.

OFFICIAL PLACE 215 East Broadway, Tel. 2000. Dr. B. L. Becker, 1134 East 17th St., Tel. 1974. Dr. B. L. Becker, 1134 East 17th St., Tel. 1974.

OFFICIAL AND OPTOMETRIST BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician, 1255 Broadway, Brooklyn, Glasses, \$1 & up. Open 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST, 225 E. 84th St., Tel. 2607. DR. S. BERLIN, SURGEON DENTIST, 21 East 100th St., Cor. Madison Ave., Tel. 540-L. Dr. Ph. Lewin, 250 Broadway, Cor. 14th St., Tel. 1474. Dr. S. S. Aber, 1720 Fulton St., Cor. 17th St., Tel. 1720.

RIGLER AND DAHLEN FINED \$100 EACH

President Thomas Lynch handed down a decision yesterday in the Rigler-Dahlen trial which nearly caused a riot at the conclusion of Saturday's game at the Polo Grounds. Manager Dahlen was fined \$100 and suspended until May 4, or about ten days. Rigler was fined \$100.

While President Lynch did not say who he believed struck the first blow, he made it clear that he considered both men to blame. However, he evidently took into consideration the fact that there was no premeditation on the part of either Dahlen or Rigler, for the penalty he imposed was considerably lighter than was meted out to Sherwood Magee for striking Umpire Phinerau last year.

SUPERBAS ON TOP

Play Fine Game, With Kent Pitching Classy Ball, and Shut Boston Out, 7 to 0.

Kent, a Southern college boy, pitched great ball for the Brooklyns against the Boston Nationals at Washington Park yesterday. In spite of the windy game, he cut loose with plenty of speed and sharp breaking curves that were manipulated so cleverly that the Beantown tribe suffered a whitewash, 7 to 0.

With Tooley making his first appearance at shortstop, the home players seemed to brace up in their fielding. Tooley figuring in each of them. Jake Daubert probably deprived Boston of a run in the fourth inning when he made a dizzy one-handed stop of Miller's terrific smash just back of the bag. If this drive had gone into safe territory, Campbell, who was on second at the time, doubtless would have crossed the rubber.

Accurate throws by Moran and Daly cut down other runners who tried to reach the middle cushion on sharp base hits. Missplays by Downs and Tooley put Bostonians on second and third in the seventh inning with two out, but Smith's rattling stop off Spratt left them. The score:

Table with 4 columns: National League, Won, Lost, P.C. Rows for Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Chicago.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. American League. Won. Lost. P.C. Boston 5 2 .714 Chicago 6 2 .667 Philadelphia 4 3 .571 Washington 4 3 .571 Cleveland 4 4 .500 Detroit 4 6 .400 St. Louis 4 6 .400 New York 1 6 .143

SAN DIEGO THUGS SHOWN AS BRUTES

California's Probe of Conduct of "Vigilantes" Reveals their Innate Cussedness. (Special to The Call.) SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 23.—Horror-stricken by the tales of brutality recounted by witnesses brought here from Los Angeles in the probe of the expulsion of I. W. W. men and other labor agitators by gangs of so-called vigilantes, Harry Weinstein, special commissioner of Governor Johnson, who is investigating the affair, could hardly restrain his indignation.

Walter B. Moore, assistant superintendent and one of the vigilantes, was exposed as a master brute. Wealthy citizens testified of his cruelty to horses, which he beat with chains. Moore requested that Weinstein hear his witnesses, who consisted mostly of business men, in private. Weinstein refused, claiming that there would be no star chamber sessions.

A rancher living near the scene where free speech fighters coming into the city were taken from a car and beaten, told how the police had stolen his chickens. Olaf Tveitmoet put the witnesses under a cross examination and revealed the intention of the authorities to break the trade unions as well as the Industrial Workers and the Socialist party.

A monster meeting was held by the free speech fighters in Germania Hall, Tveitmoet as the principal speaker. A tong war shooting took place yesterday, when How Lee Sing, of 26 Mott street, walked into the laundry of Louis Chow at 13 West 123d street and fatally wounded Chow. Sing was arrested.

Max Bernstein PAWN BROKER, 375 WEST 128TH STREET. PER MONTH. THE THIRD DEGREE.

PROSPECT THEATRE. The Third Degree. Tickets, 50 Cents.

BRANCH ONE Assembly Dance MURRAY HILL LYCEUM THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE. On Friday, April 26, at 9 P. M. COME IN COSTUME IF YOU CANSE Tickets, 50 Cents

TRIPOLI MUST BE HERS, TURKEY SAYS

Porto Willing to Accept Mediation if Territorial Integrity of Its African Possessions is Guaranteed. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The Turkish Government has replied to the offer of mediation by the Powers in the hostilities with Italy by thanking them and accepting their offer as the best interest of the belligerents.

The acceptance, however, is on condition that the maintenance of the effective and integral sovereignty of Turkey in Tripoli and the evacuation of that country by the Italians.

Any other solution is declared impossible by the Turkish Government, which reiterates that Turkey is prepared to grant to Italy economic concessions in Tripoli.

ROME, April 23.—The squadron of Italian warships which have been operating recently in the Aegean Sea and near the entrance to the Dardanelles, has seized the Turkish island of Stampalia and has established its base there. Stampalia is one of the Sporades group at the entrance to the Aegean Sea and about 250 miles from the Dardanelles.

LONDON, April 23.—A special dispatch from Rome says an official report received there says that Enver Bey, the most noted of all the Turkish generals and the commandant of the advanced positions of the Turkish forces near Tripoli, died at Marjoub today from gangrene as the result of a wound received in a recent battle.

AUTO KILLS BLIND MAN. Stamford Citizen Seeps to Death in Front of Car. STAMFORD, Conn., April 23.—Edward Cavanaugh, 54 years old, and single, was killed by an automobile on Richmond Hill Avenue today. His skull was fractured and he died within a few minutes. Cavanaugh had been almost totally blind for a number of years.

He undertook to cross the street alone and had reached the center of the road when the auto, driven by John Reedy, of Stamford, approached. It appears that Cavanaugh was frightened by the noise the engine made and stepped back in front of the car. Reedy was arrested and is being held pending the inquest.

A. F. BOLDS' ANNUAL REPORT. The Associated Press held its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and elected a new chairman and re-elected four old ones. The re-elected were Norman B. Hays, of the New York State Bar Association, E. C. Corbett, of the Standard Oil Co., and W. H. Clegg, of the Standard Oil Co.

SOCIALIST NEWS

OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must be in the office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings must be at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.
City Executive Committee—233 East 54th street.
Branch 2 Executive Committee—22 Jerome street.
German Groups — Yorkville, 243 144th street; Yorkville's Women, 243 East 84th street.
Bronx General Party Meeting.
The regular quarterly general party meeting of the party members of the Bronx branches will be held at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 707 Courtlandt street, near 164th street, tonight. Every Bronx party member should be present. The question of the stand of the party on the Bronx County bill will be discussed and decided. Do you want a Bronx County? Come and see what the bill is. There will be full reports from the Lyceum lectures and the spring festival and other important matters.
Branch 5 Lecture Tonight.
Edward King will lecture on "From Slavery to Social Democracy" this evening at Branch 5 headquarters, 360 West 125th street. Admission free. All welcome.

General Council, Y. P. S. F.

The General Council of the Young People's Socialist Federation will hold a very important meeting tonight at 1451 Third avenue, at 8 o'clock sharp. Preparations for the May Day parade and many other matters of immediate importance are to be considered. The delegates and the Socialist Party Committee are urged to be on time.

Branch 6 Reading Class.

The Reading Club of Branch 6 meets tonight at the Yorkville Forum, 1451 Third avenue.

Branch 3 Speakers' Class.

The public speaking class of Branch 3, under the direction of August Chasman, will meet tonight at 264 East 10th street. The subject for discussion will be "How to Address a Labor Organization." Admission free. All welcome.

Gives Successful Dance.

The Women's Committee of Branch 2 gave an informal dance, which was unusually successful, at its headquarters, 22 Rutgers street, last Saturday night.

All members are requested to attend the next regular meeting this evening, Mrs. Schoenberg will address the meeting.

For Branch 9 Women Members.

The Women's Committee of Branch 9 appeals to all women members of the branch to attend the meeting this evening at the Bronx Socialist Suffrage Club rooms, 1363 Fulton avenue, Mrs. Theresa Maikiel will speak on "Working Women, Working Men and Their Relations to Each Other." The final arrangement for the May Day parade to be held May 1 will be discussed.

Branch 7 Notes.

A regular fortnightly discussion meeting will take place tomorrow evening, 8:15 o'clock, at the headquarters of Branch 7, 143 East 103rd street. "Lessons of the Lawrence strike" will be the topic. The first two speakers will have twenty minutes each, and all following will be fifteen minutes.

Examples of Rational Education

is the subject of the lectures to be delivered by

DR. B. LIBER

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 8:15 P. M.

AT FERRER CENTER

104 East 12th Street.

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION.

The lecture will cover the School Education as well as the Home Education and will

Examples of Sexual Education

Important for Bronx Call Readers.

Comrade B. LILJENBLOOM

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The 3d Ward Branch meets tonight at Weis's Hall, Broome and Mercer streets. The meeting will be called to order at 8:30 instead of 8 as heretofore. The publicity cards are ready for distribution and important business is to be transacted. Alex Scott will deliver a short lecture on "The Evolution of Private Property." Everybody invited.

The Essex County Public Meeting

Committee, spurred on by its success at the course of ten lectures just ended, have determined to give the pliers of Essex County another unpleasant surprise in the way of a big meeting on April 30, when ex-Mayor Emil Seidel, of Milwaukee, speaks at the Coliseum, Springfield avenue and 6th street, Newark. Mayor Seidel will tell what the Socialist administration did in Milwaukee, and how the hungry politicians were compelled to unite forced in order to beat the Socialists at the last election. Admission 25 cents.

Weehawken.

A special meeting of the Weehawken Central Committee will be held at Gerbel's Hall this evening. Secretary Henry Petzolt says that every member should make it his duty to be present.

Hudson County.

A quarterly meeting of Local Hudson County will be held at headquarters, 256-258 Central avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, April 28, at 2 p.m. sharp. Important business will be transacted. Harry Carless, National Committee member, will present. A full attendance is desired.

Bergen County.

Financial secretaries of branches should note that the State secretary, W. B. Killingbeck, is now in a position to furnish printed "delinquency notices," these to be sent to members in arrears for three months or more, and contain spaces to be filled out with date and place of meetings, name and address of financial secretary and period for which dues are owing, with a suitably worded explanation of the dues paying system of the party. Experience shows that members frequently drop out because their dues get too far in arrears, whereas a reminder from the secretary would have saved them to the party. Branches are urged to get a supply of these blanks. WM. G. LIGHTBOURNE, Secretary.

BOSTON.

Under the auspices of the School of Social Science, Prof. Lewis Johnson, of Harvard College, will speak this evening on "The Single Tax" at Perkins' Hall, 264 Boylston street.

ILLINOIS.

MATTOON.—A gain of 152 votes over the township election of two weeks ago was made by the Socialists of Mattoon city, who polled a total of 483 votes. An exceeding small vote was polled last year, most of the votes being in the 7th Ward. This year all wards showed an advance.

ASTORIA.

All Comrades of Branch Astoria are requested to attend tonight's meeting at Klenk's Hall. Those who still hold tickets from the Commune celebration should settle up with Comrade John Hermann without fail.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

This evening there will be a new branch organized in Newark, to be known as Branch 6th Ward. This ward is one of the wards in Newark which looked like a hopeless proposition from the Socialist standpoint, but the ice is broken and another haven of the capitalists will be invaded by the Red Army. All party members and sympathizers living in the 6th Ward are urged to be present at the meeting. Comrade Carless will address the meeting. Don't forget! Be on hand! The meeting will be held at the hall

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THE 1934 Edition of The Call and Our Announcements

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Editor of The Call:

Taft's intervention in the wage dispute between the railroad companies and their engineers is an unparalysed move in the mixed up game of politics and business. It beats Roosevelt's "grand coup" with the coal miners.

On the ground of higher cost of materials and labor the railway magnates had long begged the Interstate Commission for an increase of their transportation tariffs. In the face of their stupendous gross earnings and net profits, which even since the panic of 1907 have been steadily growing, the commission had not dared to grant their demands, and thus to challenge the indignation of "business men."

Now the threatened strike has changed the situation.

The business men cannot afford an interruption of their own profit making, which in the aggregate is immensely greater than that of the railways.

Moreover, millions of working people, already restive and half employed, would be thrown out of employment by the suspension of communications.

And this is a Presidential year.

Taft must save the country.

If the railroad companies concede to their engineers a wage increase of, say, 10 per cent., the Interstate Commission will authorize them to increase their transportation tariffs, say, 5 per cent.

As the total amount of wages paid to engineers is less than 30 per cent. of the total traffic income of the railroads, the companies will get 315 of additional income for every additional dollar of wages which they will have to pay.

It falls, under the sense that the manufacturers, then the wholesalers, then the retailers, will recoup themselves by adding to their respective prices a percentage which, arithmetically inferior perhaps to that of the railroads, will nevertheless give them an additional net profit, for the simple reason that the cost of freight is only a small part of the value of the product. Percentages are indeed wonderful things in capitalist arithmetic.

"Prosperity" then, will again be in full blast and the locomotive engines will whistle for Taft with all the steam in their boilers.

A grand scheme, this, to be sure. But how does it please the firemen, the trackmen, and especially the trackmen, who hardly earn, on an average, one dollar a day, as is shown by the statistics of the Interstate Commission? O Solidarity!

LUCIEN SANIAL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.—For information as to getting out patents you might address Attorney Frank Green, Pitman, N. J. Unfortunately, conditions are very much as you surmise.

A Reader, New York City—The salaries of the captains of the big transatlantic liners vary very much, depending upon the size of the ship, the number of years the captain is in the service, his standing with the company, etc. Consequently it is impossible to answer your question exactly, but a fair estimate would be \$200 a month.

WORKER SLAIN BY WHEEL

Mechanic Caught in Belting Dies in Harlem Hospital.

John Patterson, a mechanic, of 2094 Lexington avenue, died yesterday morning in the Harlem Hospital from injuries sustained while at work in a laundry at 235 East 125th street.

According to John A. Fayer, the proprietor, and John White, an employee, Patterson was greasing some machinery when a belt caught his clothing and whirled him around a speed wheel, fracturing his skull.

LIGHTNING KILLS FARMERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—John S. Wood and Charles Myer, farmers, of Springville, were killed by a bolt of lightning that struck a barn where they sought shelter last night.

OHIO AGAINST RECALL

Constitutional Convention Defeated Provision for Popular Election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—The Ohio constitutional convention today by a vote of 17 to 15 defeated a proposal to incorporate a provision in the constitution for the recall of public officials.

It provided for the recall of all public officials, including the judiciary, upon a majority vote at regular November elections.

WORKMEN'S C

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 406 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Kelly, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3398-3304 Beekman.
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VOL. 5. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24. NO. 115.

THE SHIP THAT PASSED IN THE NIGHT

From the evidence of Fourth Officer Boxhall, of the Titanic, it is now absolutely certain that a steamship passed within five miles of the Titanic when she collided with the berg. This explains the rumor of "fishing smacks" spoken of by survivors among the passengers, who, of course, couldn't be expected to know that fishing isn't particularly good in 2,000 fathoms of water, and isn't usually practiced thereabouts.

However, the ship that passed within five miles—Boxhall and other seamen distinctly saw her white masthead light and red port sidelight—went on and took no notice whatever of the rockets and blue flares burned to attract her attention.

Why? It is not likely that the name of that vessel will ever be brought to light. It may be that some vessel known afterwards to have been in the vicinity, will be suspected. But the people of that vessel will, to a positive certainty, if charged therewith, deny that they saw any signals or knew anything whatever about the matter.

And the chances are a hundred to one that their denial will be perfectly sincere and that they really saw nothing. That even if they admit they were in the vicinity, they will express the bitterest regret that they missed the signals.

And now for the why and wherefore.

It is also a hundred to one that the vessel in question—and that there was one in the vicinity is absolutely certain—was of the type known as the "tramp," some lumbering old nine-knot wagon with a skeleton crew of four in a watch, officers and men "mad with work and weariness," plugging solemnly through the North Atlantic, a drowsy and worn-out seaman on the lookout forward, one of the two mates in the same physical condition on the bridge, and a helmsman taking ten-second catnaps while the compass card spun round before his tired eyes. A ship, in short, even more execrably undermanned than the Titanic.

That she was just such a "tramp" is almost absolutely certain, as the position of every liner within 500 miles of the vicinity was definitely known at the time of the collision. This vessel showed, according to the testimony, nothing but the two lights that can be seen from the broadside of every ship under way, no saloon or cabin lights, no wireless; an obscure sea wanderer beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Yet on the iron decks of that freighter every man, woman and child, every human being aboard the Titanic, could have found ample room and perfect safety until the arrival of the Carpathia on the scene. She would not even have had to lower a boat—possibly that would have been a big job for her worn-out handfoul—but it would not matter. All she would need to do was to shift her helm, wallop up to sinking ship, stand by, and let the Titanic's boats carry the human freight to her side in repeated trips. Half an hour's quick work would have cleared the liner out from stem to stern.

But she didn't see the signals and passed on. And sixteen hundred human beings went to their death in consequence.

Did she see the signals and disregard them? It is utterly incredible. They don't do that way at sea. And besides, the sea "tramp," like her prototype ashore, has a keen desire for "salvage," the picking up of things lying around loose. The rescue of the Titanic's passengers would have been worth thousands to that "tramp" skipper, his crew and the owners—especially the owners—and would have cost but the slightest effort besides; just a turn or two of the helm and a signal to stop the engines when alongside the sinking giant. No freight could be saved, of course, but besides the passengers there were, if report says truly, some \$2,500,000 worth of diamonds aboard which could have been carried in a hand satchel. People who imagine that a "tramp" skipper would be likely to overlook this possibility of "bread upon the waters" don't know the bread.

But there was nothing doing. They saw nothing, and the reason we have given is an overwhelming probability.

The incident is merely another sample of how the infernal system of private profit gets in its hellish work. In a certain sense, these sixteen hundred lives were lost because another vessel besides the one they were in was undermanned also.

Wonderful system, surely! We, or that is, most of us, love it so well that we would die for it. And we do.

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE

Evidently following the lead given by The Call last Sunday, the press of the city has at last become acquainted with the actual condition of undermanning, as regards trained seamen, on the transatlantic liners, and are giving the matter a somewhat belated editorial attention. For example, the Tribune of yesterday, having discovered and admitted the indisputable fact that the Titanic was "short of what used to be known as able seamen," and remarking that the number of these men has shrunk steadily with the development of large liners, goes on to suggest a remedy as follows:

If lifeboats are to be provided of capacity enough to hold both passengers and crew, one of two things must happen. Either the boats will have to be made much larger and be operated by motors or the force of seamen will have to be materially increased. It might be possible, of course, to employ some seamen who would also do the work of cabin stewards, and in that way the inconvenience and expense of carrying a force of sailors too large to be kept occupied by routine sea duties could be avoided. Under the present order, however, the big liners have been decidedly undermanned for an emergency. The Titanic could not spare enough trained men to take charge of the few lifeboats which it possessed. Provision will have to be made for operating the largely increased number of lifeboats which all the ocean liners will soon be carrying.

That is certainly a very prudent suggestion, and undoubtedly proposed with an eye to the preservation of dividends, that the man to meet the emergency might be a combination of sailor and steward to "save expense." Like what some people say of Socialism: "It's a beautiful theory, but it won't work." Sailor and "loblolly boy" are antagonistic elements that won't combine, as the merest tyro in seafaring knows well. It isn't likely that a man who has spent seven years in learning the trade and acquiring the skill of a competent seaman is likely to take kindly to washing dishes, making beds, emptying slops and doing the personal service of a lackey. The able seaman of the present day has been brought about as far as possible in that direction in the modern steamship, when the greater portion of his time is now taken in scrubbing decks and manipulating the "squirrel" and "sui-muji" bucket. There's a limit. There is a trifle "too much Mary Ann" in the able seaman's work nowadays as it is, and it's not conducive to skill in the profession.

If it were possible to develop such a hybrid, the result would be neither a good sailor nor a good "domestic," and the passengers would speedily discover the latter fact at any rate. The other they might not discover until occasion arose, and then the discovery would come too late to do them much good.

The Tribune had better "forget it." Anyway, there isn't going to be any great change that will necessitate any considerable expense. There will be "moderate" reforms in the matter. Moderate is an excellent, good word. Be moderate in everything. Don't ask anything unreasonable and

OLD FRIENDS

Scherman in Arbeiter Zeitung.

Herr Murks, of Murks & Schnapper, was in bad humor again. He had a good deal to do recently with the worthy authorities, which in itself is enough to put any halfway reasonable man in bad humor.

Murks was a loyal subject through and through. He held to religion and patriotism, as becomes a good merchant with an annual net profit of 20,000 kronen. But that did not prevent the necessity of his filing two or three pounds of assorted testimonials and certificates before he could lead to the altar Fraulein Lodia Sauer-milch, of Prague. Documents were required to prove that he had really been born, that he had a right to the name Johann Murks; that he had a little room somewhere where, after his daily labor, he could rest his weary limbs, and last and not least, that he had paid all his taxes promptly. To convince the authorities of all three facts required much time, much trouble and still more revenue stamps. Small wonder, then, that the busy Murks cursed the high authorities aloud and marriage mentally.

One morning Mr. Murks might have been seen in the police office of the inner city where he was carrying on a lively conversation with a police commissioner. It related to the drawing up of a document and the commissioner was giving Murks some information in regard thereto. He had a very bored manner, and he only raised his voice at the end, when he explained that the document must be provided with a 4-kronen stamp.

Murks away and grasped the back of the chair standing in front of him. "For God's sake, Commissioner, a 4-kronen stamp for such a trivium! That is surely a mistake. At the Inspector's office they told me that a 30-heller stamp was enough."

The Commissioner smiled in a superior way. "You have been wrongly informed, my dear sir," he said. "If you only pay 30 heller, how much could I charge some poor devil of an apprentice or driver? The stamp tax for you is 4 kronen."

"I know," cried Herr Murks, excitedly. "In Austria the poor business men laden with care and earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, in the easy mark of the authorities, that he is pursued everywhere by fees and taxes, that—"

The Commissioner, smiling, clapped the poor business man on the back.

"You needn't pay a penny if you will bring me a certificate proving lack of means," he said.

With brows wrinkled and eyes rolling Murks left the room. In order to reach the stairs he had to walk through a long passage flanked by many doors, and here the unexpected happened.

"My compliments, Herr Murks! What are you doing here? You don't know me any more?"

These words flowed rapidly and easily from the lips of a young man, to all appearance one of the employees of the Commissioner's office, for his head was bare and he carried a large document file under his arm.

Murks had come in contact with many, many people during his long business career and as a rule only noted the faces of those who either brought or owed him money. The above mentioned young man could not have belonged to either of the two groups, for searching as Murks looked at him he could not remember ever having seen him before.

"You really don't know me, then?" asked the stranger in a slightly hurt

tone. "My name is Schupfer. I was a clerk in your office for several years."

"Right you are! Now I remember!" cried Murks, but did not look as if the unexpected meeting had made an especially happy impression.

"How are you?" "Fine, thank you, since I have been with the police," replied Schupfer. "Are you with the police?" asked Herr Murks, astonished, and at once became more friendly; for it is always a good thing to have an acquaintance who is in the police.

"I have been here for seven years, shortly after I left you. But came into my office for a while, we can chat there undisturbed." So spoke Herr Schupfer and led his former employer into a little room opening on the corridor, and dimly lighted by a single window facing the courtyard. A large filing cabinet and two desks with three benches and a wardrobe formed several narrow passages through which Herr Murks was just able to squeeze. At a desk in the rear of the room sat an old man with shiny bald head and great steel rimmed spectacles, who, his head strained far to one side, moved his pen slowly and laboriously over the paper. From time to time he rested from his labor; to eat roasted chestnuts from a paper bag.

"I had a great pull," said Herr Schupfer to his former employer, "a great pull. My grandmother was for years the housekeeper for one of the members of the Ministry and he had a brother-in-law who is a section chief in the government office. He got me in here. I am very well satisfied. I have been advanced twice out of my turn and one chief. The Government Counsellor, likes me immensely. For instance, if a document or a decree cannot be found, it's right away 'Schupfer, the chief wants you,' and I have to look for it."

Murks was listening with only one ear. The thought was running through his mind whether through Schupfer he could not get the stamp tax reduced from 4 kronen, but when his voice shaking with indignation, he spoke of this injustice, Herr Schupfer shook his head gravely.

"Taxes are taxes," he replied. "The law says 4 kronen, and nothing can be done about it. And then what difference does 4 kronen make to you, you are a rich man."

Murks shot a poisonous glance at Herr Schupfer and said with something of his old manner:

"I beg you not to talk like that. Today I'm lucky, if I make a quarter of what I formerly made. Business has fallen off, there are so many failures, and besides my profits are divided now for I have a partner."

"What?" cried Schupfer astonished. "You have a partner? The poor man! He certainly has nothing to laugh about." And as to show that in this respect he himself was much better off, he laughed so heartily that the old man with the big spectacles became all attention, abandoned for the moment his writing and his chestnuts, and stared curiously at the two men.

"Herr von Hasenzwecker, this is Herr Murks, of whom I have so often spoken," cried Herr Schupfer, introducing his former employer.

"Herr Murks? Herr Murks? Is that so? Herr Murks? H'm! Herr Murks?" said Herr Hasenzwecker, and a satisfied grin spread over his whole face.

Herr Murks had altogether too high an opinion of himself to suspect anything disrespectful in the behavior of the two men. On the contrary, it

flattered him that his name was so familiar to this gray haired official whom he had never seen before and he never doubted for a moment but that Schupfer had spoken of him with respect and esteem.

After he had settled down, Schupfer continued: "Is Beeser still with you?" "Mr. Beeser fills a responsible position in my business," replied Murks with dignity. "He visits the local trades and in addition to his salary makes a very nice commission. And you, too, as long as you were with me, did very well even then."

By this remark Murks intended to convey to his former clerk an idea of the increase in his business, but this time his memory played him false, for Schupfer immediately cried:

"But, Herr Murks, you have forgotten entirely that it was you who gently hinted to me to get out. You made me a beautiful speech about it, my dear Schupfer," you said, "you had under my guidance developed such high capabilities that my business can offer you no suitable field," and Schupfer laughed loud and long, Herr Hasenzwecker grinned and Murks smiled.

"At that time I took it hard," continued Herr Schupfer, "that you should put me out that way, but when I think of it today I find that it was the best thing for me. I was not meant for business, to wear myself out from morning till night, to try all the time to please your employer, to peddle around among the customers and to get humbumped bowing to every petty shopkeeper so that he would buy—all that didn't suit me. And the prospect of some time being an independent business man didn't look so attractive to me. For then you have to fight harder than ever for yourself. The cares which business brings each day, trouble with customers and competitors, the worry when money is lost in some bankruptcy—can you call that living? Now just look at an official! I come to the office about 9 o'clock in the morning, have my regular work, do not need to strain myself or hurry; if I get through with it, all right; if I don't, what's left until tomorrow. At 3 o'clock I put down my pen and at 3 I am sitting in the coffee house reading the papers or playing cards. I do not have to worry about the future—I either advance regularly, or, as long as my pull lasts, out of my turn, am entitled to a pension and have a social position. Tell me, honestly, isn't that somewhat better?"

Herr Schupfer had spoken with a good deal of spirit and his remarks even interested old Herr Hasenzwecker, who interrupted with several "Bravos" and "That's right!" "It is true," continued Herr Schupfer, and his manner became a little gloomy, "that the salary is not so very high, but when an official needs money he has the world to choose from. Suppose that I should come to you with a request that you lend me 5,000 crowns at 5 per cent—you certainly would not refuse."

Herr Schupfer watched his former employer closely. "God forbid that I should refuse," replied Herr Murks, heartily, while he rose somewhat hastily, "I would be at your service with the greatest pleasure, but unfortunately, he continued, "I do not go into the money loaning business on principle—on principle."

And with these words Herr Murks took leave.

"An ass is always an ass," he thought when he was outside, "but an official can go an ass one better."

THE CONTEST IN GERMANY

By HERBERT E. KINNEY, in Die Neue Zeit.

In the excellent speech with which Comrade Murn opened the debate in the Reichstag concerning the Imperial Department of the Interior, he said that the Social Democrats are the originators of all the social reforms heretofore accomplished in the empire.

The Imperial Government played with fire so long as it could without burning its own fingers, but never nourished a flame sufficient to permit even the most miserable to brew a bit of soup thereof. Only when the Social Democrats got after them with the lash did our rulers get upon their feet, and how lame and slow of action those legs were.

If there had never been a German Social Democracy, the German states would never have contained an atom of social reform. If the Social Democracy were to vanish from the earth today, all the talk of social reform, wherewith the bourgeois parties are today amusing themselves, would at the same moment become the meaningless jest of yesterday.

To state this fact is not to reproach the ruling classes; it is merely the recognition of their historic nature. Never has an exploiting, ruling, oppressing class of its own free will improved the lot of the class exploited, ruled and oppressed by it. It has always acted, so far as it has acted at all, only under the pressure of the exploited, ruled, and oppressed. And the stronger and more nearly irresistible this pressure was, so much the sooner has the ruling class yielded to that pressure. Had the workers of Germany forty years ago followed the advice of Robertus, only to cooperate in "profoundest peace" with the ruling classes for the improvement of their own condition, they would not yet have gained so much as a sparrow can carry on the tip of its tail.

But if this is so, how is it that the bourgeois parties glorify themselves as the originators of the social reform already accomplished in the German empire? The matter is very simple. Since they devote themselves to such a task only under an irresistible pressure from without, they do no more than a most scanty and wholly inadequate standard; their enactment assures the most impracticable form; or else they set on foot some glittering scheme, apparently in the interest of the proletariat, but actually promoting the interests of capitalism. The Social democratic deputies point out the right road, but in vain. At all times, ever since the Social Democratic party has existed, that party has assumed no effort to teach the truth to the bourgeois parties, but as

a rule entirely without success. And the explanation is simple enough. The bourgeois are brought to reason only by their fear of the rebellious masses. When this fear ceases the eloquence of a Demosthenes would dash in vain against their class interests. And so they patch and piece together social statutes which do not even approximate the just demands of the workers. They even antagonize these demands, so that the Social Democratic deputies are forced to vote against the scheme proposed. Hence comes the wondrous story that the bourgeois parties are overflowing with the impulse of social reform, but we are able to put these impulses into practice only against the opposition of the Social Democracy.

The one gratifying thing about this farce is that it has never meant the slightest impression upon the working class. The pretense is altogether too transparent. Forty years ago, long before there was a German workers' movement, the true situation was properly characterized in an edifying episode (imagined by an English orator). The question under discussion was the reform bill. From this measure the privileged classes were trying to eliminate the elective clauses, as today the social demands of the workers, so far as they gain at all the attention of the possessing classes, are usually mutilated by their classes. Sidney

Smith was the speaker. At a workmen's meeting in Taint he told of Dame Partington, and her encounter with the Atlantic Ocean. The waves were dashing upon the shore and threatening universal destruction. In the midst of the storm Mrs. Partington was seen before the door of her house, wearing overshoes and wielding her mop zealously, sweeping back the raging waters. The battle was one-sided and the ocean was the victor. The speaker closed with an appeal to the workers to be firm and persistent. They heeded the advice and by a succession of revolutionary strokes brought the reform bill into port.

The bourgeois social policy is the policy of a genuine Mrs. Partington. Armed with mop and overshoes they are trying to dry out one puddle and another. But how useless it is for them to make themselves ridiculous by trying in such a way to defeat the storm of the revolutionary labor movement.

The Berlin correspondent has in the foregoing given a graphic description of the methods by which the Social Democracy, although not yet in a majority in the council of the German empire, have secured the enactment of legislation for the benefit of the workers. A similar story may already be told of this country and will be told with added emphasis as the years go by.

THE QUAKER'S BARGAIN

One morning a wealthy farmer, who, as was well known, cheated whenever he had a chance, brought his butter to market done up in pound rolls. This was when butter was scarce, and worth 2s. 3d. a pound, and it had a quick sale, which no doubt induced him to give short weight in each roll. That morning the inspector of weights and measures appeared unexpectedly and saw the farmer's butter open for sale. He weighed his test scale to weight it. While he was doing so the farmer slipped a quinea out of his pocket and while the inspector's back was turned thrust it into the top roll unperceived by any one, as he thought, to make up the weight.

The roll was taken up and weighed full weight, which satisfied the inspector, who did not weigh another. While he was putting up his scale a Quaker gentleman, who had been standing at little distance and had seen the whole transaction, came up and inquired the price of butter. "Three shillings," said the farmer. "That's a fine price," said the

Quaker, pointing to the quinea roll. "To this the farmer replied, 'I have sold that roll to a friend.' " "No, there has not," responded the Quaker. "They can give the friend another roll, if they are all good and weigh alike," and he turned to the inspector for support.

"You are entitled to that roll, or any roll you choose to take, if they were priced to you," said the inspector.

With this the Quaker took up the quinea roll and placed it in his basket, then laid down 3 shillings. As he was going he turned to say to the farmer, "This will not do, cheating always profitable."

"Miss Elderly—Do you really think that women should—"
 "Oldfogy—if they don't there are a great many marriages I cannot account for."

Priests and Progress

By ARTHUR QUINLAN.

Some wild and sweeping statements of a violent nature, published lately in a Brooklyn parochial paper and supposed to be written by one Father Belford, recall to my mind the attitude of other Roman Catholic priests toward other movements for progress and liberty.

When the Irish rebellion of 1798 was being organized, or rather, the movement that led to the rebellion, the United Irish Society, the strongest, loudest and bitterest opponents of the Irish revolutionary movement were the priests.

The United Irish Society, though one of its planks was the granting of emancipation and complete equality to the Catholics, was openly denounced by the priests. Father Barry, of Cork, was in receipt of £100 a year pension from the government for services rendered, such as denouncing the revolutionists from the altar, wheedling or cajoling the secrets of the United Men, and then revealing them to the authorities, advising the surrender of arms to the magistrates.

Maynooth College authorities supported the Act of Union, and when the infamous bill was in danger of being rejected because of the opposition of Sheridan, Fox and Burke, they held that owing to the fact that the bill (Act of Union) did not have the support nor approval of the people, it should not be passed in England.

This argument of the opposition was unanswerable by Pitt and Castlereagh (ancestor of the present Marquis of Londonderry), so they hurriedly sent emissaries to Ireland, rounded up the Roman Catholic bishops and had resolutions passed endorsing the Act of Union, despite the fact that nine-tenths of the people, Protestants, dissenters and Catholics, were opposed to the bill. The price paid to the bishops for giving the seal of popular approval to a law that thousands of people died fighting against was the endowment of a college for training young men for the priesthood, since known as the Maynooth Grant. The biblical tale of a starling man selling his birthright for a mess of pottage is often recalled to us, and without knowing the circumstances many of us condemn the man who sold his all so cheaply. But we often forget or ignore the consecrated infamy of the mitered bishops who, when a hundred thousand of their countrymen were shot or hanged, bartered the dying breath of a bleeding, helpless nation—sold the last thread that linked the country with freedom for a college grant. Instead of attending a marriage ceremony, as Castlereagh or other scoundrels postically styled the Act of Union, the hierarchy of Ireland, the Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, blessed and gave their benediction to the rape of the country by Pitt and Castlereagh.

When the Irish famine of 1847 occurred, the men and women who stole rather than starve were vigorously denounced by the clergy. When Mitchell, Lalor and Davis advised the people to fight sooner than starve, the bishops condemned the policy of the Young Irelanders. The church held that property—Protestant property—was more sacred, more valuable than the lives of the Catholic peasantry.

When the Fenian movement of 1867 was advocated, the priests denounced it; got new agents to stop handling the Irish People, organ of the revolutionists,

and in many instances played the former's role.

We have on the signed testimonials John Daly, Fenian and dynamite man who spent fourteen years in the penitentiary for his activity in what he believed to be the best method for his country's emancipation, that when he confessed to the priest that when he was a Fenian, a member of an out-bound organization, and then then and there told him (Daly) that would not give him absolute pardon and ceased connection with the Fenians. Because Daly would not listen to the appointed tool of Dublin Castle he spent fourteen years in jail, and even releases, a broken man, was persecuted further. Daly, when elected Mayor of Limerick City on the labor ticket, his release from prison, was made the object of a bitter and most unmerciful attack by Dr. O'Dwyer, bishop of Clogh. The priests tried to nullify the influence in public life because he would not parrot such rubbish as "Faith, Fenianism."

The writings of John O'Leary, O'Donovan Rossa testify to the loyalty of the priests of England. They prefer to be fat, domineering slaves under a land than upright men, all equal to an Irish republic. Bishop Moriarty, Keery, through the grace of Lord Curzon, made the Duke of Norfolk, a young priest during the Fenian attack, young fault with God for being so hot not hot enough nor eternally long for a Fenian. Father Moriarty, the reward and did not wait for death, celestial happiness, either. His son was made a magistrate, at £3,000 a year, and he, when the hapless Dr. O'Dwyer, became Lord Bishop of Kerry, stated above, through the influence of the aristocracy.

Parnell at the outset had to come to terms with the priests. When he stood Cork three bishops and many priests posed him, fruitlessly. The one priest, Father O'Mahony, who supported the Cork City, was transferred to the diocese, where his honest convictions have less chance and opportunity actively propagated. How the finally killed Parnell and the priests, he created is too well known to need here. Fathers O'Hickey and O'Donoghue, who criticized in an outspoken way the religious and secular education of the land, admitted by experts to be the system in the world, and by the way, priests are responsible for it, were severely disciplined. This happened within the last few years.

The priests and bishops of the States are eternally prating of their patriotism and loyalty to the republic, and everybody, from the street boy to the President, that the Catholic hood is the backbone of the nation.

The parochial schools do not get that it was the Catholic hierarchy, priests kept the French Canadian, from joining the American army, it invaded Canada, and thereby forever British rule in North America.

We could go on citing case after case, prove that the priests and bishops majority of instances have been on the side of the rich and the powerful, but it would be overemphasizing the necessary. Father Belford and others in his class will be heard of in the future. They must live up to their testimonials.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

Search thine heart and thine thy Soul again; Thus shalt thou know the Mind of other men.

Words are Wind in Empty Space; Writing leaves a Lasting Trace.

Despite the Raven's Righteous Creed His Deeds are ever ill. The Snake within a Hollow Reed Contrives to Wriggle still.

In Talk he's a Wonder. But small are his Gains. How loud is the Thunder! How little is Rain!

The Petty Raven's fetters clank; The Wholesome Robber starts a Bank. Who seeks the Tiger's Cubs, Must dare The Peril of the Tiger's Lair.

If Eighty Years be yours to dwell on Earth Expect not Fifty Thousand Days of Mirth.

Teach your Son a Trade before he's twenty. Whatever his powers. Plant your fields with Rice and Beans a plenty— Not too many flowers.

There are the Great Calamities of Life— To lose a Father ere one's Youth is done. In Manhood's Prime to mourn a Constant Wife. And last, in Withered Age, to lack a Son.

The Coward holds a Shield above his head. Because a Falling Leaf might strike him dead.

A THOUGHTFUL MOTHER.

The house-to-house merchant, traveling in boots, and the party stock, in trade was a charming volume entitled "How to Bring Up the Young."

Coming down the road she heard the sound of children's feet, and, having inquired from the given where their mother lived, she assured of a sale. "Yes," said the lady, as she opened the door. "What can I do for you?" "A little book," he murmured, "mother can afford to be without one. No mother can bring up her children."

But she had out him short, turning the book from his hand and closing it down with a resounding thud on the edge of the door. "H'm!" said she. "I don't know. I'll have one. I find the slipper is just as good. You're not springy enough!"

THE HARNISS MARRIAGE.

If you see a man with horns or corns on the backs of his hands, just at the bottom of the spine, and particularly well marked little finger, you may be sure that he is a harness maker. The corns are caused by the used rubbing across the back of the fingers, and they, in turn, rub the hands, for in making harness hands are used alternately.

The middle member also, the sensitive hand. It is strong developed, with characteristic on the palm at the roots of the five nails are usually split, down, or otherwise injured.

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

everything is unreasonable that cuts dividends too heavily.

We are not a prophet, the son of a prophet, or the son of seven, but we are willing to venture a little prediction as to the extent of the coming reform. Fifty per cent of the capacity in lifeboat capacity and pay a 15 per cent increase in wages. That's about what it will probably work out for the season. That's about what it will probably work out for the season. That's about what it will probably work out for the season. That's about what it will probably work out for the season.

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