

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

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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

WEATHER: FAIR AND COOLER.

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## TEXTILE STRIKE MAY OCCUR TODAY

### Men and Women Await Word at Middletown, Conn.

(Special to The Call.)

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 2.—The 1,200 employees of the Russell Manufacturing Company here on strike depends upon the result of a conference which will take place today between a committee of workers and the management of the plant.

The workers will ask for a nine-hour day for all, a 20 per cent increase in wages and a cessation of work on Saturdays at noon. They also ask for the discharge of the superintendent of the Russell plant because he has always displayed keen animosity to the attempts of the workers to organize.

The textile operatives are now working ten and a half hours a day about seventy-five women employed in the finishing department of the plant are not even permitted to lunch time but work through the day uninterrupted.

There are several reasons why the workers are confident of obtaining their demands promptly from their employers. Among them are the fact that the Russell people have a \$50,000 contract with the United States Government for tents and a strike of the employees would make the fulfillment of this contract practically impossible and because the I. W. W. organization has accumulated a substantial treasury.

The exploitation of the workers in the Russell plant has been the cause for the last twelve years, and for the first time they have threatened to strike and the employers are very much worried by the situation.

A number of local concerns are viewed with interest in the developments in the controversy between the workers and the bosses, as Walter Egeman, manager for the I. W. W., says they will be confronted with a similar proposition soon.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will arrive in Middletown from Lawrence today, where she will remain to participate in the probable strike.

## MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS WIN UNIQUE STRIKE

### St. Petersburg, June 2.—An unusual form of strike is reported from the Polish village of Sochaczow, population of which is almost entirely Jewish. Finding that the congregation was too frivolously inclined, the new rabbi placed a ban on dancing, whereupon a deputation of women waited on him and demanded that the edict be withdrawn.

The rabbi, however, remained unyielding. Then all the marriageable girls of the town held a mass meeting and decided unanimously not to wed until the edict should be permitted.

The rabbi held out for two months, which time there was not a marriage—and consequently no dancing. He finally capitulated, and the young folks are holding their rights to make up for lost time.

## TWO INNOVATIONS IN NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Republican money and Pullman sleeping cars two innovations in old-fashioned China. The new Chinese Republic has the minting of which has just begun, and the issue of the "Chinese dollar" for one dollar. On one side of the reverse, the character "Current Money" and "Chinese dollar" with a wreath of flowers.

The first of two sleeping cars available for service between Shanghai and Peking was put into use April 11. It is eight feet long and the berths are seven feet long. The revolution appears to have greatly stimulated the drama in China. A big theater has been built in Shanghai, and a number of Chinese dramas are to be produced.

## WEATHER IS PROMISED THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Bureau today issued the following weekly bulletin: Distribution of barometric pressure over the American continent and the oceans is such as to indicate coming week will be one of general fair weather except for scattered shower showers with temperature above the seasonal average and generally over the Middle West.

A widespread disturbance is charted over the country during the week, all of a barometric depression now over the Northwest will move eastward to the northern border to the St. Lawrence Valley by Tuesday night or Wednesday. It will be attended by showers and cooler weather in the northern States east of the Rocky Mountains.

A cold front with drift current, following on Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., says John Marna, you run the show, but you will certainly see the effect of a cold front.

## TWO BURNED WHEN COFFIN CATCHES FIRE

Two candles beside a casket containing the bodies of Mrs. Oscar Warner and her baby, on the third floor of 441 West 49th street, tipped over yesterday morning and set fire to the drapings of the coffin. Mr. Warner, who had been sitting beside the casket most of the night, jumped up and with the help of his mother attempted to beat out the flames with his hands. They spread too rapidly to the furnishings of the room, and finally, with their clothes on fire, Warner and his mother rushed from the room and fell in the hallway. There they were found by policemen a few minutes later and the flames in their clothing extinguished, but both were seriously burned and were taken to the Polytechnic Hospital.

The fire in the apartment cut off escape to the street by the stairs and the police and firemen helped many of the tenants who had not been able to reach the street on the first alarm to escape by the roof and across to other tenements.

On the floor above the Warners, Mrs. Adolph Luch had tried to get all her three children out together, but they had become confused in the smoke and policemen found them nearly unconscious on the floor. They were carried to the roof and quickly recovered. The fire was put out in a few moments after the firemen arrived and they carried the coffin across the street to an undertaker's shop.

## HOBBLE SKIRTS ARE A BAR TO CULTURE

BELLEVILLE, N. J., June 2.—Stylish women of this corner of New Jersey will have to choose between renouncing the hobble skirt and abandoning the pastime of fiction reading unless the library board that has control of the Carnegie memorial here makes radical changes in its interior architecture. The women have not yet brought themselves face to face with the question, hoping against hope that the trustees will have pity on them in their extremity and fix it so they may still revel in fiction and adorn themselves at the same time as Dame Fashion dictates.

The trouble is that the fiction shelves in the new building are too low or the women accoutred in the hobble to stoop to. They go to the library and roam around among the shelves, only to find the most desired books beckoning them from inaccessible places. It is getting on the nerves of the women, too, and something must be done.

A suggestion has been made that the fiction and the books on sociology change places, but there is some difficulty about carrying out that suggestion as the catalogs have all been made up calling for the fiction volumes on the low shelves.

## FRENCHMEN SET NEW STYLE IN DUELING

PARIS, June 2.—Henri Desgrange and Jules Gentil gave each other the shorter and uglier word, so a duel was inevitable. But devastated at the idea of carrying each other up with swords or blowing holes in each other with guns, they hit on a really up to date sporting duel.

Desgrange is editor of a sporting newspaper and Gentil manager of a firm of bicycle manufacturers, and the latter being the challenged party chose a running match, best two out of three times, round the Bois de Boulogne. Despite the fact that he is ten years older than his rival, Desgrange had Gentil beaten to a frazzle in the first race, covering the eight-mile course in forty seconds under the hour. The second and third races are to be pulled off as soon as Gentil has recovered his breath, but in the meantime Desgrange considers his "honor" is satisfied.

## SIX DROWN WHEN BOAT SINKS; FIVE RESCUED

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 2.—News of the accidental drowning of six residents of Preston three days ago was received here today from Chenerville, Labelle County, Quebec, by the Coroner.

The accident occurred while eleven people in a large, thirty-foot supply boat were crossing Lac le Grande. Poison Blanc or Big White Fish Lake. The boat was in charge of William Dubien, of the W. C. Edwards Company, of Ottawa, who was going into the bush to take charge of bark peeling operations. The boat was heavily loaded and Dubien had his family with him.

A small rose and considerable water was shipped, and the boat went down stern first.

Those drowned were Dubien, his wife, their 4-year-old daughter, their girl baby, 3 weeks old; Albina Lavert, aged 16, and Hilaire Halmont, 16. The others were rescued after clinging to the boat for hours.

## FIND ESCAPED INSANE PATIENT, INMATE WHO DISAPPEARED FIVE DAYS AGO FOUND IN BATHROOM

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 2.—Miss Agnes Claine, patient of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, who disappeared five days ago from the institution, was found this morning in the bathroom of the abandoned residence of John Miles, a millionaire milliner on Fifth avenue, New York City.

Miss Claine suffers from suicidal mania and she has been confined in the institution for the past five years. She is 45 years old.

## BEGIN BEEF TRUST PROBE TOMORROW

### Latest Investigation Will Be Conducted by House Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Congressional investigation of the Beef Trust will be taken up by the House Judiciary Committee Tuesday. This action was decided on today at a conference between Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee and Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee.

It was agreed that the Judiciary Committee should be clothed with ample authority to fully into the affairs of the Beef Trust without any other steps being taken. Representative Edwards of Georgia will speak in advocacy of his measure, recently introduced, providing that the Attorney General be directed to proceed with a dissolution of the combination of beef packers on the ground that they are in an objectionable trust.

At today's conference it was decided to make a thorough inquiry and the beef packers themselves will probably be among the first witnesses called. Subpoenas for the packers will probably be issued following the meeting of the Judiciary Committee on Tuesday. At that meeting Representative Edwards will give a general outline of the purposes of the investigation and submit data which he has obtained.

The Judiciary Committee has been voted \$25,000 by the House to investigate the trust issue and an aid in determining what amendments are needed to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. In a statement issued by the chairman of the two committees following their conference today it was declared that it was not necessary for the Edwards resolution or any other similar resolution to go to the Rules Committee for a special rule, the Judiciary Committee having plenary powers.

It was held that this committee is already clothed with authority to compel attendance of trust officials. The chairman said they had assurance that hearty cooperation in the work would be given by the Department of Justice.

## CUNARD LINER BADLY DAMAGED BY BLAZE

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—The Cunard liner Carmania was greatly damaged by fire here today at the West Heskison dock in the same berth where the Lusitania was burned a year ago. The outbreak was discovered at 5 o'clock this afternoon by the engineer who saw flames coming from the stokehold. He called a watchman to his assistance, and the two played the hose for some time on the blaze but without effect, and were obliged to call for help.

The city fire brigade was summoned and several motor engines arrived at 7:30 when the fire was bursting out in several places. The only stream of water was soon pouring on the flames, but as fast as they were subdued at one point they broke out at another, and before long the flames were roaring up much higher than the bridge of the liner. Soon the staterooms were ablaze, and the woodwork and furnishings were burning at furious speed. There seemed to be a separate fire in a half dozen centers and columns of thick smoke poured from every opening amidships from the boat deck to the water line.

## CHARGED WITH FORGERY. Deserted Her Husband—Both She and Affinity Land in Jail.

Mrs. Mary Van Nissen, 23 years old, of 49 Herbert street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Meyers, of the Richmond detective force, on a warrant charging her with forging a check on the Bronx National Bank for \$25. Being unable to obtain bail she was committed to the Richmond County jail for examination Tuesday.

Mrs. Van Nissen deserted her husband in Brooklyn several months ago and went to live with Arthur Nielsen, of the Bronx, who deserted his wife and two children and took Mrs. Van Nissen to live in a cottage on Van Dyner street, Stapleton.

About three weeks ago Nielsen was arrested on Staten Island on a charge of passing a worthless check for \$25 on George Kempf, a grocer, of Concord. Nielsen was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions last week for passing the bad check and is now serving a term of one year in the New York County penitentiary.

At the trial District Attorney Fack noticed that the worthless check was made out in a woman's handwriting and he suspected Mrs. Van Nissen. According to Detective Meyers, yesterday after placing Mrs. Van Nissen under arrest she confessed that she did forge the check.

## BURNED BOY DIES OF INJURIES. Played With Matches and His Clothes Caught Fire.

Four-year-old Harold Sellgon, of 1754 Cudwold, avenue, the Bronx, playing with matches at his home yesterday, was so badly burned that he died within a few hours. The boy's parents went out yesterday morning and left Harold and his brother Leonard, 3 years old, in the kitchen. The children got hold of a box of matches and the boy's clothes were in flames in a second. Leonard threw a bottle of milk over his brother, but did not extinguish the flames.

Samuel Goldman, a neighbor, beat out the flames with a rug and took Harold to the Lebanon Hospital, where the child died last noon. Goldman saved at the hospital to be buried in a pauper's grave.

## ORCHESTRAL MUSIC DIDN'T CARRY FAR

### Less Than Half of 8,000 People Within View of Central Park Grandstand Heard Yesterday's Concert.

The inadequacy of orchestral music in open air for 8,000 listeners was demonstrated in Central Park yesterday, when the first of the summer concerts was given at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Of the 8,000 men, women and children within view of the grandstand on the Mall less than half heard the music, especially the tones of the softer instruments such as the violin and the harp. A breeze came out of the west and while it was very grateful to those of the crowd obliged to sit in the sun, it carried most of the music to the fortunate ones that were sitting in comfort in the wisteria arbor on the terrace to the east. When Franz Kallentronk, leader of the orchestra played Horowitz's "Adoration" on the violin probably not more than 2,000 persons heard the music.

Park Commissioner Stover expressed the opinion some time ago that the public preferred an orchestra to a brass band at these open air concerts, and he considered it best to have orchestral music at all of the Central Park concerts this summer.

All of the benches were occupied an hour before the concert began. It was apparent that the great majority of the crowd were music lovers. Also they were orderly and respected the young grass.

Park Commissioner Stover came along when the orchestra was playing the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi." He was about 100 feet from the band stand.

"I cannot hear the music myself, and I believe the best part of this big assembly is unable to hear it," he said. "But all that will be remedied before the season is over."

We are going to have a band stand here from which 25,000 people may hear the music—orchestral as well as that of brass instruments. Yes it is to be something new in the ideas of bandstands. It is to raise the elevation. We are to hasten the completion so that any sized crowd of music lovers that come to Central Park will be able to hear and enjoy the music.

## TO JAIL IF YOU DO NOT VOTE IN BELGIUM

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Vergauwen Belgium's representative to the International Navigation Congress, which recently closed its sessions here, today was forced to obtain a certification from Mayor Blankenburg to prove that he was in Philadelphia on this date in order to prevent serious results upon his return home and give a good excuse as to why he did not cast a vote at the election in Belgium today.

Vergauwen explained that in Belgium, although a monarch, obligatory elections for members of the Legislature are taking place today and every man is supposed to vote or give a satisfactory reason as to why he has not voted. It is not a question of having to pull the voters to the polls in his country, Vergauwen explained, but it is absolutely necessary that they go or they are liable to a jail sentence. The fact that he is in this country as his country's representative would not excuse him, Vergauwen declared, but it was necessary for him to prove that he was here on the exact election date.

Mayor Blankenburg made a sworn statement that Belgium's representative to the Navigation Congress really was here.

## MURPHY DROPS LIBEL SUIT. Litigation Resulted From Hearst-Murphy "Fight" in 1906.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, has consented to the discontinuance of a suit he brought in January, 1907, against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the firm of W. G. & W. C. which controls the advertising privileges in the subway, for \$500,000 damages for libel.

The suit was based on a reproduction on the subway billboards of a cartoon entitled "He's Good Enough for Me—When I Need Him," representing Murphy in a prison garb clasping hands with William R. Hearst.

Through his attorney, J. W. Osborne, Murphy demanded of the Interborough and Ward & Gow that the posters be removed shortly after they appeared in the subway, but they were not removed quickly enough and the suit was brought.

## AIRCRAFT DROPS; TWO KILLED. BREMEN, June 2.—Albert Buchstetter, the air pilot and one of the best known of German aviators, accompanied by a passenger, Lieutenant Stiller, made a flight this afternoon the presence of thousands of spectators. Suddenly the machine seemed to bolt and then fell 150 feet. Lieutenant Stiller was killed instantly. Buchstetter lingered for three hours.

## TRAIN JUMPS RAILS; 16 HURT. ANACORTES, Wash., June 2.—The day coach of the Great Northern passenger train, running between Burlington and Anacortes, left the rails one mile east of this city early today and sixteen persons were injured, none mortally. The accident is believed to have been due to spreading rails.

## THE 4TH ANNIVERSARY CALL FESTIVAL. Party branches and organizations are kindly requested to settle for outstanding tickets and to mail the amounts to the Treasurer, Miss Caroline Decker, Hotel Marlborough, New York. The committee trusts to be enabled to publish the 4th Annual report without delay.

## GRAFT HONEYCOMBED JERSEY SHORE TOWN

### Municipal Work Paid Goodly Share to Atlantic City Politicians.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—Indications are that the "big trap" in the Atlantic City graft exposure will be sprung about next Wednesday. That will be after a final council and summing up of the situation Tuesday, at which Governor Woodrow Wilson, Attorney General Edmund Wilson, Deputy Attorney General Nelson Gaskill, Harvey Thomas, and men identified with the "cleanup" movement will get together.

It will be determined then who are to be prosecuted, whether officeholder, politician, business man or others, how they are to be prosecuted, the charge or charges against them, and at the same time the chance for a successful prosecution will be canvassed.

There is no doubt that the legal representatives of the "cleanup" men believe that the detectives have already secured enough evidence to warrant proceedings against about seventy-eight persons of all political and business degrees. They await only the word from the governor and his Attorney General to go ahead. Ostensibly, the Governor is coming to address the convention of the American Medical Association. He sent his regrets to the officers a week ago, but will now kill two birds with the one stone.

A little more evidence of graft slipped out today and the most ambitious state official could not call this "small stuff." In the matter of the drainage canal, which has cost the city \$360,000 to date, in addition to the fact that it was obtained by "Boss" Kuehnle's united paving company, they have discovered that about \$100,000 extra was distributed around to the "boys" in one form or another.

There were any number of watchmen and inspectors who never watched or inspected, but the big thing was in the selling of sand and in "cutting," which work was done by some of the Councilmen. One man was discovered to have delivered a few hundred loads of the sand, but he received the pay for delivering a great many thousands.

Another man had a most profitable lumber deal, which netted him thousands, and to begin with there had to be a very large lemon put to gain the right to do the work at all.

They have discovered a big job in the garbage removal work, the charge being made that some persons got about \$30,000 for sending that rubbish away.

A little matter of \$150,000 was made irregularly in the electric light negotiations. Street paving contracts were so awarded to the United Paving Company, which is the company of Boss Kuehnle and William L. Cherry who has to do with a great deal of municipal work, that the profit was about \$1.05 a square yard to the company.

They have found that to get a street opened through an undeveloped tract meant that a group of men had to be "let in" on the proposition or a very tidy sum turned over to the "proper persons."

## SANDER JARMULOWSKY, GHETTO'S BANKER, DEAD

Sander Jarmulowsky, head of the banking house that for thirty-five years has been doing business at Orchard and Canal streets, who died Saturday at his home, 18 East 93d street, 71 years old, rarely missed a day in his office up to last Tuesday.

During the years that he was in business among the people of the East Side he accumulated a fortune. He was one of the first men to engage in what is known as a "passenger business," dealing in steamship tickets, exchanging foreign money and giving attention to all the various "financial matters" that cause so much trouble to immigrants. He gained the confidence of the East Side, and having done that was enabled to weather many a period of business stress.

In 1902, when there was a run on his bank, he kept his doors open to the last and paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Jarmulowsky was born in Grajevo, in the Province of Lomza, Russia.

## CO-EDS TO BOYCOTT THE CORNELL SUN

ITHACA, N. Y., June 2.—The Co-eds of Sage College at Cornell have decided that they will not subscribe to the Cornell Daily Sun next year and that those who already have subscribed will cancel their subscriptions.

The girls have taken this action because they believe the Sun Board has decided to run no Sage College news next fall. Just where they got this idea no one knows. Mrs. Gertrude Martin, adviser of women in Sage College, said the girls heard there would be no Sage College news, and for that reason decided not to support it, as it would not be of any value to them.

Leslie Green, of Brooklyn, editor in chief, said:

"We will continue to print notices from Sage College that are of value and of general interest. We have made no change in policy."

## ITALIAN FIREFIGHTERS STRIKE. COOPERATION. The Italian firemen of New York City have decided to strike on June 15. The committee trusts to be enabled to publish the 4th Annual report without delay.

## LAUNCH BATTLESHIPS WITH A TRIGGER NOW

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A new feature of launching of United States battleships, which was inaugurated when the battleship Texas slid down the ways at Newport News, Va., recently, has come to stay and will be a part of all future launchings. Hereafter when describing launchings of ships designed to murder men reporters will write:

"The trigger was released and the great ship slowly slid down the ways to the water."

A trigger is a mechanical device which slips under the stern. The ways are greased with tons of tallow and everything is prepared for the launching. Then the trigger is pulled. The trigger is capable of holding back a weight equivalent to 600 tons. In the case of the battleship Texas the resultant force of the battleship resting on the ways and impelling it toward the water was only 200 tons, so that there was no danger of accident or of the great ship entering the water before all preparations had been made.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer expressed himself as greatly pleased with the success of the new device and it will be used in launching the battleship New York. Saws the timbers which hold the draughts in their "cradles" is now a thing of the past. There will be no more tire-some waits, and launchings will be conducted with a strictly mechanical promptness.

## PROSPECTORS LURED TO BOLIVIA TO GET AID

WASHINGTON, June 2.—An army of American prospectors drawn to Bolivia by a fake letter telling of rich gold fields in that country is to be diverted into a legitimate endeavor to open up the unexplored mineral resources of that country, according to dispatches to the State Department from Minister Knowles, whose investigations have proved that the fake letter was circulated by a German fugitive from justice, now resident in Bolivia.

This fugitive is owner of large tracts of land along the Tipuani River, and it has been learned that the fake was undertaken for the purpose of booming these lands in the mining communities of the Western States and Alaska.

Investigation has shown that there is no gold to be obtained by the ordinary methods of placer mining along the Tipuani River, and it is asserted the Tipuani is not worth half the poorest river in Alaska.

The Bolivian Government, which has done all in its power to assist the American prospectors lured to Bolivia, proposes that they undertake the exploration of regions supposed to be rich in mineral resources. A bureau of mines has been established at the suggestion of Minister Knowles and placed at the disposal of the prospectors. Engineers and guides are to be provided to take the prospectors to those regions, where it is believed gold in paying quantities may be found.

## CARRIES GAS PLANT IN HIS SUITCASE

WASHINGTON, June 2.—"Canned daylight" is an illuminating invention of Prof. Walter O. Snelling, of Pittsburg, former expert of the Department of Agriculture. It is starting Washington scientists and gas manufacturing experts with demonstrations of this new "sunshine" maker, carried in a small suitcase.

Professor Snelling's liquid gas is manufactured from wasted gases and vapors of oil wells, cheap to produce, easily condensed and transported. That it will revolutionize farm illumination is predicted by its inventor.

The suitcase "gas plant" carries enough material to light a room for two weeks, without replenishing, at a cost of about \$1. "Canned" gas, Professor Snelling says, can be supplied farmers at a cost per 1,000 feet as low as the city delivers now. In a single container 2,000 feet, nearly a month's supply, is held in liquid form, to be liberated when burned as needed. The liquid gas develops a heating and lighting power of 2,400 British thermal units as against 1,000 units of ordinary illuminating gas.

## BUILDING TRADES TO STRIKE IN LONDON

LONDON, June 2.—The building trades federation has decided to call off all its members working under the Port of London Authority tomorrow.

Twenty unions with a membership of about 100,000 men are ready to strike.

## DISCOURAGED, GIRL KILLS SELF. PARIS, June 2.—Margaret Crane, an American girl, was found dead in bed this morning in her apartment at 29 Rue de Coligny and all the indications seem to show that she committed suicide. Miss Crane had been studying music in Paris, but was discouraged of her progress. She left a long letter, in which she expressed the wish that her body should be buried in Paris.

## CORNET HAS RECORD CRACK. CORNET CRACKED. The cornet player of the New York City Police Band has cracked his cornet. The crack was made when he was playing in a band at the Hotel Marlborough, New York. The committee trusts to be enabled to publish the 4th Annual report without delay.

waiters started in at the breakfast hour to take the place of the strikers. The white headwaiter and his two white captains thereupon registered a kick with the Marcellus management, which resulted in the three white men—the first of the headwaiters and captains to strike—walking out. A negro headwaiter and negro captains thereupon were appointed.

After the affair at the Marcellus during the forenoon there were no more walkouts until the troubles began at the New Weston shortly after 6 o'clock last night.

Twenty-three waiters were standing about the diningroom when a union emissary came with a message to quit and the cooks and waiters walked out.

At Hotel Navarre, too. On top of the New Weston strike a message came up from the Hotel Navarre that the waiters had gone out there at about the same time. Pabst's 125th street restaurant was shut shortly after.

It was learned yesterday that in the Ansonia walkout on Saturday a union messenger came to the hotel carrying the order to strike at 7:15 o'clock. One of the Ansonia managers, however, got an inkling of the messenger's mission. The result was that the strike order was held up until after the dinner hour.

Business Agent Elster told the reporters yesterday when asked whether he expected other unions to side in with the waiters to the extent of calling a sympathy strike, that he does not.

Why, before you know it, said Elster, the hotel workers of New York, even the chauffeurs will be with you. I'll tell you more. Before many days the hotels won't have any lights.

Louis Bastonov says he's going to spring an innovation at his restaurant in the Flatiron Building today. "More than 100 girls responded to an advertisement for jobs as waitresses," he said, "and I've selected thirty-four to go to work Monday morning. The girls will wear a sort of Buster Brown uniform except for the black short skirts which come above their shoe tops. They will wear white shirts, Buster Brown collars and no jewelry."

It was said that six of the new waiters at the Hotel Vanderbilt are Bellevue medical students. It is reported that the New York Police Court, yesterday, imposed a fine who took part in the clash on Fifth avenue, in the vicinity of the Netherlands, Savoy and Plaza hotels and the Metropolitan Club, with the threat of a jail sentence if they came before him again.

The men fined in court were William Meyer, 201 East 40th street, Rudolph Fredericks, 150 East 41st street, Charles Graff, 105 West 14th street, James Marchionni, 737 First avenue, Cheumas Matildas, 250 West 35th street, and Joseph Fortidas, 218 West 53d street.

Michael Calaisa, 204 East 42d street, and Joseph Acuranias, 77 West 44th street, were fined \$1,000 each today, when it is expected Policeman Fole, of the "Strong Arm Squad," will be able to appear against them.

One Waldorf strikebreaker knew so little about slicing roast beef that he almost severed his thumb. Pantry-men were throwing silver into garbage pails as a mark of resentment of the extra work they have to do. One 12-year-old boy had been pressed into service as a helper in the kitchen and had to work so hard that he spent the day in tears. Thirty bellhops had quit because they had to do strike-breaking work at the Waldorf as well as their own duties.

Local folk got their first real touch of summer weather yesterday, for the thermometer averaged the highest so far this year, and the mercury was helped along by the humidity which continued high all day. Men with handkerchiefs tucked into collars and coats over arms were in the majority wherever excursion boats and holiday resorts are found, and they stated that way all day.

The day grew hotter every minute from 4:30 o'clock in the morning, when it was only 67 degrees, up to 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mercury had climbed to 86 degrees, official figures. To make the morning worse, the humidity was 78 per cent and only a faint five-mile-an-hour breeze stirred up above. The cloud banks in the southwest promised, however, and all afternoon the breeze increased until it was doing thirty miles an hour and thirty-eight miles later on, and Sunday sailors had to get to keep above water.

The night didn't get much cooler, although the breeze made it more comfortable for those who stirred abroad, but at 8 o'clock it was still 78 degrees. But the weather man said that there were hopes of showers and a lull in the heat, for Scranton, Pa., and Baltimore had showers, and they were moving this way. They struck a gentle sort of shower at 10:20 o'clock in the evening and afforded some relief.

BRIDGE TRAVELING AT SNAIL-LIKE SPEED Gives but Little Relief to City's Sufferers.

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STRANDED SAILORS HOME. Four Americans Nearly Met Death on Wrecked Steamer.

The Booth liner Aidan, in yesterday from the Barbados, brought four of the crew of the British tramp steamer Lord Lansdowne, which went down on Ragged Reef, on the northern coast of the Barbados, on the morning of May 22 and was a total loss.

The four men brought in were the only American members of a crew of 75. They shipped at Norfolk, Va., when the Lord Lansdowne, an old tramp steamer, sailed from that port with a cargo of about 4,000 tons of coal. The night of May 21 was thick and in the early morning of May 22 the Lansdowne fetched up on Ragged Reef, a reef about three miles from the mainland. After a night of suffering the crew was rescued by fishermen.

The men are James Henry Hoback, Norman, who says he hails from Richmond, Va.; Michael Donald, John Warren and Arthur Jones.

# WAITERS COMPELLED TO LIVE FROM TIPS AND PILFERINGS

## Dr. Henry Schwamm, Who Was a Hotel Worker Before He Practiced Dentistry and Law, Tells of the Unbearable Conditions Prevailing at Hostleries.

Dr. Henry Schwamm, who for many years was a waiter at the largest and most fashionable hotels and who later was admitted to practice law and dentistry, tells the story of the hotel workers' conditions in yesterday's World.

Dr. Schwamm says in part as follows: A waiter in a modern hotel or restaurant must be an specialist in the culinary and gastronomic art. He must possess a flexible vocabulary in at least two languages, he must be a student of human nature, he must be a good conversationalist, have a good knowledge of current events and he must be patient and sympathetic. In many cases he may be the hotel guests' friend and adviser.

The supervision of the hygiene and sanitary conditions of the surroundings of about a thousand employees and for an equal or greater number of guests is left to the manager, who in turn leaves it to the steward.

No employee is ever asked to submit himself to a medical examination. This is true although most of the dishes, whether cold or warm, raw or cooked, are handled with bare hands.

Again the cooks who are compelled to work long hours in a place where the temperature is from 100 to 110 degrees cannot help perspiring. The cook must work quickly in order to hold his job. He has no chance to stop that perspiration, for he has no time, especially during the rush hours. The heat he can do which he does when he gets a chance is to dip his wrist in a can of water.

Coats Soaked With Grease. Waiters are compelled to wear heavy cloth jackets, which they must provide at their own expense. As such coats cost from \$6 to \$12 apiece it is very seldom that a waiter has more than one, which, of course, he cleans himself the best way he can. The coat is worn from four to eight months, but as waiters in the big hotels carry dishes on their arms the coats get soaked with greasy and other dirt within a short time.

When off duty this coat is hung in a locker, which is generally situated near the boiler or some other warm place, and thus we have the coat transformed into an excellent germ medium. The waiter cannot have the coat thoroughly cleaned, for he has no time to use in the meantime and, besides, it costs about \$1.50 to clean such a coat. The simple remedy of supplying the waiters with clean white coats would involve an expense which the hotel managers seem to have no desire to incur.

The food given to the help is a so-called Irish stew, a mixture of left-over odds and ends. If some of it is left over the second time it is treated with some browned flour and red pepper and christened "goulash." Because of this many of the employees buy their meals outside, except the more shrewd ones, who obtain their food in the house by bribing the cooks and other staff.

Unlike the clean and safe appearance of the upper floors of a big hotel, the place where the help eats and assembles to take their meals and change their clothes are often insanitary fire traps. These help halls are generally found in the basement or the subbasement of the hotel near the engine room or the laundry.

Ignore Sanitary Laws. Sanitary laws are not closely observed and no protection is provided for hotel employees. In case of fire the cooks and the employees who happen to be in the help's hall or dining room of the average hotel would have to run half a city block and up a flight of stairs before they would reach the only exit provided for about 1,000 help.

Why cannot the factory laws be applied in these kitchens, where there are always a hundred or more men at work? The help's halls really are only visited by employees, who can find no other way of satisfying their hunger, and by those who bring down the remnants of food left by guests in the dining room, and many of them feed on these remnants.

Take a waiter who has not completed serving a party with a "conventional dinner" of from six to ten courses. He had to run about a mile to get together these dishes from various departments of the house. After about two hours of continuous running, when he is all through with this party, he wants something to satisfy his own hunger. He goes down to the help's hall, where waiting for him is stuff which is not eatable.

"What do you think he does? He takes the first thing in sight that is eatable, hides in some corner and eats it." Wages and Fines. "When a waiter is hired to wait on the guests of a big club, or when he is hired by a hotel run on the American plan, or by another establishment where tipping is not in vogue, his wages are from \$40 to \$60 a month.

good food and uniform. When a waiter is hired by the owner of a dining room which is run a la carte, where every meal is paid for separately, and the waiter is tipped, the owner of such a place puts the waiter a wages in half, supplies him with no uniform and gives him food, as described above. Besides that, a waiter who receives tips must share them with his assistant, the bus boy. The waiter is subject to fines, must pay for breakage, for lost checks, whether such checks have been paid by the customer or not, must take one or two meals outside, and he must pay two or three cartages a day coming to and going from his work.

The tips which the waiter receives take the place of the wages which the owner withholds owing to such tips. These meager wages in the form of tips are still further cut down by some headwaiters.

Man, big hotels have from 100 to 200 banquet parties every year. For these banquets extra waiters are hired that is to say waiters who are out of steady employment. They must appear in full dress and, of course, clean shaven and with highly polished shoes. The extra expenses of such waiters for such a banquet is up to about 15 cents. All a waiter receives for serving such a banquet is \$2. Each waiter must serve from ten to sixteen guests.

Against Tipping System. "And how about the tips? When the banquet waiters have served the coffee they must leave the banquet hall by order of the headwaiter. Those that are extra men are paid off and sent home and those that are 'house men' must return to their stations in their respective dining rooms. When the committee of arrangements calls for the bill the headwaiter presents it, receives a check for the banquet and a goodly sum for pro rata distribution among the waiters who watered the banquet. But no waiter ever receives a cent of that money.

There is not one waiter in a hundred who would not vote for the abolishment of the tip system if the proprietors would consent. The latter know that if tips were abolished their profits would decrease. They would be compelled to pay full wages, and therefore they will not listen to such a proposition. There is, however, every reason to hope that this degrading system of remunerating the members of a useful class of workers will not live very much longer. The owners will eventually have to establish an equitable scale of wages for the waiters, just as they now pay the cooks, the bakers, the bartenders and the cashier.

Tips Are the Wages. But before that change takes place it is well to remember that the only real wages that a waiter receives now are the tips. With the tips he supports his wife and children, with the tips he pays his rent with the tips he pays his doctor and insurance, and with the tips he bribes the headwaiter to allow him to work and the cook to give him something to eat. In short, the tip means everything to the waiter, for he is retained with the implied understanding that he is to be remunerated by the customer.

It is not possible to live and support a family on 83 cents a day, especially if 75 of these pennies are used up in expenses incidental to the business and the rest goes back to the owner in the form of fines. If you want to find fault with the tip system put it up to the proprietors. They could easily, if they wanted to, transform that tip into a bona fide fee, which in fact it is or should be, by merely printing on the bill of fare "10 per cent added for service." They do it when it concerns themselves, for serving a meal, or even a pot of tea, in the guest's room service is always charged extra.

The fine system is in vogue in nearly every large hotel and the extent to which it extends is shown by one big hotel in this city in which there was recently a strike. There each of the four departments has its own fine system and collects from the employees about \$200 per month in fines, or about enough to pay the department manager's salary.

The grievance of the waiters in the various forms cited above have received no check owing to the absence of an effective employers' organization. The general cost of living has increased, and the hotel owners have increased the prices from 50 to 100 per cent. But the wages of the employees have not moved one point within the last fifteen years. In the natural course of things the result of such abnormal conditions in any industry must be a reaction.

"Such a reaction is now taking place, and its nucleus is the rise of the International Hotel Workers' Union. The extent of the dissatisfaction among the hotel employees is best shown by the fact that within about six months the membership of this union has increased to nearly 20,000 and great credit is due to its organizers for effecting and successfully operating a hotel employees' association without the aid of a bar-room.

# JEWISH FEDERATION CLOSES CONVENTION

## To Greatly Extend Sphere of Activities and Affiliate With Socialists.

The eighth annual convention of the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau closed yesterday afternoon. After a four days' meet at Paterson, N. J.

The convention is regarded by the delegates as an epoch making gathering. The organizations will henceforth be known as the Jewish Socialist Federation and will be directly affiliated with the Socialist party. The activities of the Federation will now acquire a broader scope, since their branches will be affiliated with the local movement in their respective localities and through these local organizations with the national party.

The bureau before the National Socialist convention at Indianapolis had not been connected directly with the National Socialist party. The National Executive Committee, however, has helped the bureau materially by donating money for propaganda purposes.

The bureau since May, 1910, has held 320 meetings and to about 65,000 auditors and published 10,000 leaflets, of which 40,000 were distributed without cost to branches and the balance was sold and various booklets were published by them and sold at prices ranging from \$20 to \$3 per thousand. Booklets dealing with the American Government sold at \$20 per thousand has, at the request of branches, been issued in a number of editions. This booklet has done valuable work among immigrant workers in acquainting them with the American institutions.

The secretary, Barnett Wolf, reported having been in communication with over eighty branches in about thirty States.

Yesterday morning's session was held in the clubrooms of the Workmen's Free Library, 41 Bridge street, Paterson, with Meyer Gellis in the chair and Charles Siegel as vice chairman.

William Edlin, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following resolution to the convention, which was unanimously adopted:

A resolution condemning the Dillingham anti-immigration bill at its pernicious Root amendment.

A resolution calling upon the striking silk weavers of Paterson to take heed of the action of the silk bosses in their attempt to inject racial prejudice in their present economic struggle, in which laborers of a number of nationalities are involved. The resolution concludes warning the strikers that all workers have one common enemy, the capitalist class. An appeal by the convention was issued to all Jewish workers to help their striking brothers at Paterson, N. J.

The convention then advised their affiliated branches to join the Ethel and Giovanniotti Defense Conference in their respective localities.

The assembly then on record warning the Jewish proletariat to beware of movement which are of a nationalist character, but claim to be Socialists, and thereby mislead many Jewish workmen.

The National Committee was instructed to use written and oral propaganda to carry the resolution into effect.

A resolution endorsing the Jewish Socialist press, namely the Jewish Forward a daily of New York, the Jewish Labor World a weekly of Chicago, and the Zukunft a monthly issued in Chicago.

The resolution continues, calling upon the Socialist press to work more ardently in the future to serve the interests of the Jewish working masses.

Fifteen delegates living within the 25 cents fare zone of New York City were nominated for the Executive Committee, which is to consist of nine members.

J. Salutzky was nominated as translator and secretary-general.

As all business of the convention had been settled, a number of the delegates addressed the convention.

Secretary Wolf said: "It has been my ambition to build up a Jewish organization. We have had many crises, but now it looks as though we have added another battalion to the Socialist Army."

J. Salutzky, the candidate for secretary ship, followed. He outlined the prospective developments of the federation.

Karl Farnberg, editor and delegate of the Jewish Labor World, expressed his congratulation to the Executive Committee.

"The incoming committee," said Farnberg, "will be a consolidated committee of intellectuals and workers, a committee of practical Americans and Russian idealists as a whole, a working committee."

R. Feigenbaum closed the session and brought the assembly to a high pitch of enthusiasm before adjournment.

JOE E. HEDGES A CANDIDATE. He Would Like to Get Republican Nomination for Governor.

Lawyer Joe E. Hedges announced yesterday that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Governorship of New York. He is a Taft man and has been speaking for Taft recently, but he says he would like to get the nomination "not as the nominee of any faction of the party."

The philosopher and wit, who has probably talked to more miles of listeners at public dinners than any man of his years in New York, thus gets the jump on a dozen Republicans of more or less importance who hope to be the leading figure in the Republican State campaign, but who have not said so in public as yet. The only other ex-Congressman candidate believed to be ex-Congressman William E. Bennett, whose headquarters have been proclaiming him for several weeks. Others who have been "mentioned by their friends" are ex-Controller Frederick G. Vice President Sherman, Thomas B. Dunn, ex-State Treasurer, District Attorney Charles E. Whitman, Frederick C. Stevens, and Congressman William M. Calder, of Brooklyn.

# RED CROSS FUND REACHED \$150,000

## Titanic Survivors Get \$60,000—Pensions for Permanent Relief.

The Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee, which raised a fund of \$150,000 for needy or destitute survivors of the Titanic disaster or for the families of passengers who perished, has paid out nearly \$60,000.

A preliminary statement of the committee's work was made yesterday by Robert W. de Forest, the chairman. Some of the peculiar problems the committee has had to solve are set forth in the Survey of the Charity Organization Society.

Temporary assistance to individuals and families was furnished by the Women's Relief Committee, and the committee of the New York Stock Exchange. Most of the attention of the Red Cross has been given to working out plans for the permanent relief of Americans. A form of pensions will be adopted.

Permanent relief, De Forest says, is especially necessary in the case of widows. Seventy-two of these were already known to the committee. De Forest outlines the work as follows:

The committee has found eighty-three families whose main loss, so far as the means of support is concerned, was a property loss. This in many instances was so serious as to leave the families quite helpless. For these families the committee has appropriated \$18,375, the larger part of which has been disbursed.

The committee is in touch also with 102 persons whose only loss was of property, not very large in any case, but serious in its consequences to those concerned. In these cases the committee has appropriated \$9,225, all of which has been paid. The same individuals have received \$8,275 from other sources, or a total of \$17,500.

The total appropriations thus far made by the committee accordingly amount to \$97,300, in 257 separate instances. There are 104 other cases in which sufficient information has not yet been received to warrant the making of final plans.

In many instances the committee's investigators found the loss of the support of relatives who perished or the loss of health has been far more serious than loss of property only.

The aggregate of all losses far exceeds the funds at the disposal of the committee, and whatever the character of the loss in probably no instance can it be replaced by the Red Cross.

No applications have been received from first cabin passengers, but the committee is in touch with several women in very great need whose husbands were lost. There are many similar cases from the second cabin list. All of the steamer survivors are known to the committee and have had help when it was needed.

De Forest adds: The Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee has established relations with the management of each of the funds raised for the same people, both here and abroad; that there may be no duplication or waste in the administration of the funds in any case.

The dependent relatives of those who perished now living abroad, including those not resident in Great Britain, will be helped from the large funds—nearly ten times as large as the total of the English committee—in the hands of the English committee.

The Survey of the committee is a case of imposture. A youth representing himself as Daniel Burke, who was in the lifeboat that took off Mrs. Astor, turned out to be a high grade imbecile. Every word of the Titanic story and of his rescue was taken from the newspapers. He impressed the committee favorably until the real Daniel Burke was found.

One of the most puzzling cases was that of the ballet dancer from "Cleopatra" in the Barnum & Bailey circus. In order that she might go on the road, her mother was coming from England to care for her two small children. The mother was lost.

The dancer's salary being small, she faced the difficult task of taking the children with her on a tour in a circus.

After it had been all talked over she proposed that the committee set her up in a side show at Coney Island so that she could take care of the children herself. All that the committee need do, she said, was to buy her a tent, some camp chairs, a few spangles and abbreviated (vertically) costumes for six dancers.

Some way that did not seem a legitimate use for relief funds, though it must be confessed it was in the line of self help. But a plan was worked out by which the youngsters will have to follow the show.

Among other puzzling cases was that of Mrs. Goldbaum, the widow of a Johannesburg merchant, who had sold out his business in South Africa. All of his money went with him to the bottom of the Atlantic. A Miss Flood lost nine relatives and has left no kith or kin. A missionary returning after thirteen years in India lost all his savings and household effects. These are typical cases. The statement closes:

"The stories might be prolonged indefinitely. So far as money will help they are being helped. But the amount of the misery and sorrow, the wracked nerves, the number of expected babies carried next to breaking hearts are staggering."

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that the \$5,000 mark has been passed with the fund to erect a lighthouse for all those who perished on the Titanic. This is the lighthouse being erected on the new Seamen's Institute, corner of South street and Coenties slip. Checks and currency should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall street, city, who will promptly acknowledge them.

FRISCO RECORDS 98 IN SHADE. SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—San Francisco sweated today under the fiercest heat known in eight years. The night was warm and at early morning the mercury went above 90 and gradually climbed to 98 in the shade at 1 o'clock. At 3 a breeze began to blow from the ocean and the mercury fell eight degrees. This was the hottest day since September 8, 1904, when the mercury registered 101 degrees.

# WE SELL MORE STRAW HATS FOR \$2 THAN WE DO FOR \$1

## And the \$1.50 Hat is the Best

# \$1.50 Hat in This Big City

# McCANN'S MEN'S HATS

## 210 Bowery, Above Spring St.

# MEXICAN REBELS IN A TIGHT FIX

## Are About to Be Cornered in Chihuahua, It is Reported.

EL PASO, Tex., June 2.—As a result it is reported that the rebels are about to be "bottled up" at Chihuahua. In addition to General Huerta's forces approaching from the south and west, and General Sanjines' force reported approaching from Ojinaja, apparently reliable reports are that the railroads are about to be destroyed between Juarez and Chihuahua.

Gamboa and Pales, upon whom Orozco depended to control the situation between Chihuahua and El Paso, have been driven with their men to Madera. It is reported. Santa Ysabel and Temosachic are in the hands of a Maderalista force numbering more than 200 men. Federal troops, those whose disappearance from Guadalupe caused speculation, are near Villa Ahumada, on the Mexican Central.

Pancho Villa, the ubiquitous federal free lance commander, is in the mountains flanking Orozco and maintaining a patrol which may prevent his escape. Business messages prove beyond a doubt that the rumor of the rebel capture of Lerdo is a canard. Parral, Jimenez and all of the country lying between these points and Mexico City are in the control of the constituted government. It can be said on reliable authority that the United States will extend its border embargo probably within forty-eight hours.

A recommendation to this effect is now in the hands of the President, forwarded at the request of Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico. It has the unqualified endorsement of military authorities now on border duty. Orozco's realization of the predicament in which he has placed himself has not tended to improve conditions in Chihuahua. Refugees arriving here bear no words of comfort for those concerned with the welfare of their friends and relatives. Business in Chihuahua is utterly stagnated. Orozco seems at the end of his tether. He has no funds. His supply of ammunition was almost entirely dissipated a week ago.

# TOWN IN CUBA IS BURNED BY REBELS

## Fifteen Rurales Make Futile Resistance—200 Houses Totally Destroyed.

HAVANA, June 2.—General Estenoz, the negro commander in chief, last night burned the town of La Maya on the railroad between San Luis and Guantanamo. There were fifteen rurales in the town, who were killed or wounded. The rebels were in the lifeboat that took off Mrs. Astor, turned out to be a high grade imbecile. Every word of the Titanic story and of his rescue was taken from the newspapers. He impressed the committee favorably until the real Daniel Burke was found.

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# BRITISH R. R. MEN FIGHT FOR UNION

Hold Meeting to Protest Against Dismissal of Fellow Workers by Central London Railway.

LONDON, June 2.—Twenty thousand railway men and their sympathizers held a demonstration meeting in Hyde Park today to protest against dismissals by the Central London Railway because the men discharged were trade unionists and were prominent in the agitation for the carrying out of the conciliation scheme.

The meeting recommended the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the matter, and also decided to support the employees of the Central of London and any decision of the Executive Committee which aimed at justice and the stopping of the victimization of men because they were trade unionists.

ROME, June 2.—Pope Pius XI has granted his 77th birthday a day of congratulatory and joyous prayer in all the churches of the world.

POPE PASSES 77TH BIRTHDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—William Lorimer, according to most reliable polls that have been made of the Senate, will be voted from his seat on the second ballot of the question of his eligibility, a majority of from 14 to 17. The canvass of the Senate shows 54 against Lorimer, 37 in his favor, and doubtful.

A poll made by Vice President Sherman before he went to Chicago urged Senator Lorimer to resign. Lorimer 39 votes as a maximum of these votes have changed in a few days, leaving the Senate, Illinois but 37. It is possible that vote may be even smaller than friends have expressed dismay at. Cause he refused to resign and the issue.

Against the resolution: Republicans—Borah, Idaho; Brewster, Oregon; Brewster, Kansas; Brewster, Nebraska; Burton, Ohio; Clark, Nevada; Crawford, South Dakota; Cummins, Iowa; Curtis, Kansas; La Follette, Wisconsin; Lodge, Massachusetts; McLean, Connecticut; Nelson, Minnesota; Page, Vermont; Pendergast, Washington; Root, New York; Smith, Michigan; Tamm, Utah; Townsend, Michigan; Williams, California—24.

Democrats—Ashurst, Arizona; Bacon, Georgia; Bryan, Oklahoma; Chamberlain, Oregon; Clark, Texas; Culberson, Texas; Davis, Kansas; Gardner, Maine; Gore, Oklahoma; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Jones, Tennessee; Kern, Indiana; McPherson, Kansas; McPherson, Missouri; McPherson, New Jersey; McPherson, Nevada; McPherson, North Carolina; McPherson, Oklahoma; McPherson, Ohio; McPherson, Maryland; McPherson, Missouri; McPherson, Indiana; McPherson, Georgia; McPherson, South Carolina; McPherson, Mississippi—30.

Against the resolution and the member: Republican—Bradley, Kentucky; Brandegee, Connecticut; Briggs, New Jersey; Burnham, New Hampshire; Clark, Wyoming; Crane, Massachusetts; Cullom, Illinois; Dillingham, Vermont; DuPont, Delaware; Gurnea, New Hampshire; Gurnea, Dakota; Guggenheim, Colorado; Jones, Washington; McPherson, North Dakota; Nixon, Nevada; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Quinn, California; Richardson, Kansas; Smart, Utah; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Warren, Wyoming; Wheeler, Rhode Island—25.

Democrats—Bailey, Texas; head, Alabama; Chilton, West Virginia; Fletcher, Florida; Louisiana; Johnston, Alabama; Kentucky; Simmons, North Carolina; Smith, Maryland; Louisiana; Tillman, South Carolina; Watson, West Virginia—12.

The men classed as doubtful rather on whose decision no has been

COAL COMPANY NOW IN BANKRUPTCY

Firm Operating Scab Mine Where 83 Men Were Killed Goes Broke.

(By A. F. L. News Letter.)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Jeddah Coal Company, with coal mines two miles from Welch, W. Va., suffered a terrible disaster on March 28, in which the lives of eighty-three men were sacrificed. This company employed non-union miners who received 10 per cent less than union wages.

The condition of the mine was certified to by the State Commissioner of Immigration of the State of West Virginia, John Nugent, prior to the disaster.

A full exposition of this case appeared in the May number of the American Federationist, under the title "Murder is Murder." As an aftermath of this disaster the following appears in Fuel, a publication devoted to the coal mining interests, published at Chicago.

The Jeddah Coal and Coke Company of McDowell County, W. Va., has gone to the hands of a receiver, A. H. Morris, president, being appointed to that position. The court acted at the request of President Storrs, who succeeded W. A. Lathrop, who, with thirty-three miners, was killed in an explosion in the Jeddah mine on March 28.

The federal labor and trade unions attacked directly to the American Federation of Labor, provides that such organizations have been in continuous good standing for one year.

Members in good standing for one year also are entitled to a strike benefit of \$4 per week.

The first seven months of the fiscal year, according to a report rendered by Secretary Morrison to the Executive Council, show that \$50,059 has been paid out as strike benefits to members of the organizations referred to.

This is the largest amount of strike benefits ever paid out by the federation in any one like period.

Benefits are still being drawn by a large number of strikers.

E. A. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, appeared recently before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to urge favorable consideration of the Cary bill providing that telegraph companies will put the filing time on messages done in Europe, and also in Massachusetts and Maryland under the state laws.

This bill is designed to stop the practice of telegraph companies sending messages by mail.

The most conspicuous instance of sending messages by mail occurred at the time of the San Francisco earthquake, when thousands of messages were accepted by telegraph companies, but owing to the fact that the wires were down and communication impossible, the messages were sent by mail, although the telegraph com-

panies accepted the ruling telegraph rates for transmission.

Charlie Post's Appeal. As will be remembered, the suit instituted in St. Louis by C. W. Post, of "Trappe Nuts" fame, against the American Federation of Labor for \$250,000 damages, or really \$750,000, growing out of the Buck Stove and Range controversy, was dismissed by the St. Louis court.

Post then appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals and arguments were recently made in the case. It is believed that the appeal of Post will be dismissed and the decision of the lower court sustained.

The unveiling of the monument erected in honor of Martin Fox will take place at Cincinnati on July 5, with appropriate ceremonies.

Martin Fox was at one time president of the International Molders Union, and for the facility which he displayed on behalf of the organization and the success which attended his efforts, his memory is greatly revered.

President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice President McConnell of the American Federation of Labor have been invited to be present at the ceremonies, as well as other members of the Executive Council.

For some little time literature has been sent out over the country by an individual for the purpose of securing affiliation to what is termed a mythical organization called the League of Government Employees. The league proposed to bring in close touch all of the organizations in the postal service.

This effort has been branded by the president of the National Association of Letter Carriers as not worthy of any notice.

At a joint meeting of representatives of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, Railway Mail Association and National Association of Letter Carriers, a resolution was passed protesting against the using of the names of these associations by the League of Government Employees to further its propositions.

President Johnson of the International Association of Machinists, appeared before the Executive Council at its recent meeting and requested that the organizations of Machinists, Helpers, under charter of the American Federation of Labor, be turned over to the International Association of Machinists, and that jurisdiction be conferred.

The Executive Council took favorable action and conceded the jurisdiction to the machinists, and the locals of Machinists Helpers have been instructed to apply for charters to the machinists, which will be granted without cost.

Charters issued by the American Federation of Labor from October 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911, total 155. For a corresponding period, October 1, 1911, to April 30, 1912, the number of charters issued reach 172.

The Building Trades Department has recently granted charters for local departments at Fargo, N. Dak., and Fort Wayne, Ind., and applications are pending for the Indiana State Building Trades Council, Newburgh, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill.

Since the St. Louis convention of the Building Trades Department, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has not been affiliated with the department.

The controversy was taken up and amicably adjusted, and the United Brotherhood submitted to a referendum vote the question of reaffiliation with the department.

That vote was taken and resulted favorably, there being 32,077 votes for reaffiliation and 15,490 against.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 2.—The strike which has been in progress at the Garnerville Print Works for nearly two weeks, in which over 800 men and women were involved, has drawn to a close, and the employees have returned to work.

The employers conceded a substantial increase in wages, which means that \$10,000 per year has been added to the pay roll of the company.

MINEVILLE, N. Y., June 2.—The Federal Labor Union of this city, comprising approximately 700 members, employed in and around zinc mines, have just secured a 10 cents a day increase. The company has also agreed that it will meet with a committee from the union in the future.

Further that another conference will be granted in three months to consider a still further increase in wages and also the question of reducing the workday.

Negotiations have been in progress for several weeks, and at one time a strike appeared imminent, but matters, as stated above, have been worked out satisfactorily to both employees and employers.

Painters Get Agreement. WORCESTER, Mass., June 2.—Twenty-seven of the thirty-four painting firms in this city have signed the new schedule agreed upon between the local Painters' Union and the Master Painters Association and practically all of the painters who went on strike on April 1 have resumed their old positions.

The new agreement calls for the forty-four hour week and a substantial increase in the wage schedule beginning April 1, 1912.

The controversy between the bricklayers and the contractors has been terminated, the issues having been decided by an arbitration committee. The bricklayers endeavored to secure a forty-four hour week for the entire year.

The arbitration board granted the forty-four hour week for June, July, August and September of this year. It is understood, however, that next spring the forty-four hour week goes into effect permanently for the year.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Boston union of the United Boot and Shoe Workers has announced that it has amalgamated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Baggage and Transfer Drivers' Union has secured a new agreement granting additional betterments from the largest local employing corporation. The union had voted to strike, but the company acceded to the union's demands, thus averting a conflict.

HOLYOKE, June 2.—The Farr Alpaia Company has surprised its employees by issuing a notice that a raise in wages would be voluntarily granted. The wage increase runs from 9 per cent to 14 per cent.

On January 1 this company did not reduce wages, although it reduced the working time to two hours a week. The same schedule was paid for fifty-four hours, to conform to the State law, as had been paid for the fifty-six-hour week.

No satisfactory adjustment of the wage question has been reached at conferences held between the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees on the trolley lines in certain portions of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The companies have offered a compromised schedule of 22 cents to 27 1/2 cents per hour. The trolleyman demand a flat rate of 30 cents per hour.

The compromise offer of the company is not looked upon favorably by the men and the situation at the present time is somewhat strained, although there is some talk that the entire matter may go to arbitration.

Massachusetts Compensation Law. BOSTON, June 2.—The Workmen's Compensation Law, enacted by the State Legislature, will go into effect July 1 next.

This measure abolishes the rule of contributory negligence, negligence of fellow servants and the assumption of risk laws and court rulings; allows a person half his regular earnings for a maximum of 300 weeks if partly incapacitated in an accident while working; gives the employe half pay for a period of 500 weeks if he is totally disabled for work by any such accident.

It adds from \$4 to \$10 a week to this allowance for 100 weeks if he loses both hands, both feet or 10 per cent of sight of both eyes, makes this additional allowance for fifty weeks if he loses one hand, one foot or 10 per cent of sight of one eye, furnishes him with the added compensation for twenty-five weeks for the loss of two or more fingers, thumbs or toes, and for twelve weeks for the loss of one finger or one toe.

It prevents exploitation by exorbitant fee charges by lawyers or doctors under any and all circumstances; exempts such sums of money as may be due him for damages from attachment for debt of any kind or description; sets his half pay allowance at a minimum of \$4 a week and a \$10 maximum, with a \$3,000 limit for total disability, in case he is killed gives his dependent relatives the equivalent of this half pay for 300 weeks, and if he has no dependent relatives allows \$100 for his funeral expenses. It will, with the exception of domestic servants and farm laborers, cover all cases where accidents occur to wage workers of both sexes, while at work for their respective employers.

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—The local Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has just secured an agreement with the Detroit United Railways which fixes the wages at 25 cents per hour for the first six months, 28 cents for the second and third six months, and 30 cents per hour for those of eighteen or more months of service.

The new scale is an increase of 2 cents per hour to first six months' service and half a cent per hour in the classes of more than six months of service. The aggregate annual increase for motormen and conductors reaches \$90,000, with 2,100 men affected.

The Ford Motor Company has informed its 5,000 employes that their working day would be reduced from ten hours to nine and that the pay of

all employes working on an hourly rate would be increased 15 per cent.

Toledo Printers Victorious. TOLEDO, Ohio, June 2.—After several conferences the local Typographical Union and newspaper publishers have agreed on a new scale, which means an increase of \$2.25 per week for every member employed on the Toledo newspaper and the aggregate will total an increase of \$75,000 per year. The new rate will be \$26.75 for night work and \$33.75 for day work.

The agreement calls, of course, for the strictly union shop, together with regulations regarding apprentices, who will be given a thorough education in the printing trade by the union after the first six months. This education comprises a technical training under the system inaugurated by the International Typographical Union.

"CHICAGO, June 2.—The League workers of this city, after a struggle with the employers, have returned to work with an agreement that all differences are to be adjusted by a committee of the union and the employers.

GALEBURG, Ill., June 2.—The trade unionists of this city have organized a Labor Temple Association, and the active spirits in the association are working diligently to raise a sufficient amount of money to purchase a site and erect a building for a home for union labor. Every indication points to the success of the enterprise.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 2.—Local unions of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America in Rochester, N. Y., Toledo and Calgary, Canada, are still on strike, contending for the union shop against an effort in the Master Tailors' Association to establish the open shop.

The international union has a large treasury and is financing the strike and will continue to do so until a victory is won. The strikes have been in progress nearly three months.

New local unions have been chartered at Haverhill, Mass., Trenton, N. J., Waterbury, Conn., Woodland, Cal., and Dunkirk, N. Y. John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and ex-general secretary of the International Tailors' Union, has been nominated for delegate to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor, and E. J. Brais, general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has been nominated for congress from the 17th Illinois District on the Socialist ticket.

Investigates Button Workers' Strike. MUSCATINE, Iowa, June 2.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in company with President Lbrick, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, were in this city recently making an investigation of the strike against the button factories.

There are about 300 button workers still on strike.

DURBUQUE, Iowa, June 2.—The brewery workers of this city have negotiated new agreements with all the local breweries for a period of five years. The agreement carries with it an increase in wages and a betterment of conditions. The negotiations were conducted without friction.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 2.—The "U" union has just passed a resolution increasing the pay of trolley men in the sewer works and paving departments from \$2.25 to \$2.40 a day of eight hours.

ST. PAUL, June 2.—The pressmen who were locked out on the two papers in this city are still out conducting a vigorous campaign against them. The Trades and Labor Assembly has unseated a local union of the International Steamfitters, with the advice to seek amalgamation with the United Association of Plumbers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America has secured a splendid schedule with the southern system of railroads known as the Southern Railway Company, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, Alabama Great Southern Railway Company, Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company, Mobile and Ohio Railway Company, and the Virginia and Southwestern Railway Company. New rules have been secured in addition to an increase in pay, and all has been accomplished without friction.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has also been successful in organizing local lodges at Bridgeburg, Canada, Bay City, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis.

The national organization also shows a continued and steady increase in membership of existing lodges.

Michigan Carpenters Win. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2.—The District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., report an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour and the establishment of the Saturday half-holiday. This achievement was brought about after a strike lasting two days.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 2.—Some months ago it was decided by the labor organizations of this city to build a labor temple. All of the organizations have taken a deep interest in the project and entertainments of a various character have been held since that time for the purpose of providing the nucleus for purchasing the site.

A neat sum has already been gathered, and it is expected that before long a sufficient amount of money will be available to purchase a site.

ANNISTON, Ala., June 2.—The Alabama State Federation of Labor recently in convention, aside from transacting the regular business before that organization, passed a resolution declaring in favor of woman's suffrage.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 2.—The bakers in this city have just won a victory. After a six weeks' strike an agreement has been reached whereby all the Fort Worth bakeries are to be manned by union men.

The agreement provides for the use of the label and also an arbitration clause. This makes Fort Worth 100 per cent strong for the union bakers.

MONCTON, New Brunswick, June 2.—The iron molders of the Record

MISSIONARIES IN KOREA IN DIFFICULT POSITION

Japanese Government Holds Christian Propagandists Responsible for Political Views of Their Converts. Rev. J. G. Gale Praises Governor Terauchi.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

KOBE, Japan, May 6.—As a result of the arrest of many Korean Christians on a charge of plotting against the life of the Governor General, a good deal has been written concerning the attitude of missionaries in Korea, says the Japan Chronicle. Apparently the Japanese view is that the foreign missionaries are responsible not only for the spiritual welfare of their flocks, but for the political opinions and good conduct of these converts as citizens.

Count Terauchi takes this view apparently without hesitation. Replying to the memoranda of missionaries dealing with the allegations against Korean Christians, he said:

You inform me that time and again Christian leaders and teachers have been anonymously threatened by non-Christians and political agitators because they have taken a position strongly condemning any opposition to the government. I have never failed to appreciate the plausible attitude taken by the Christian leaders of a whole. It is most surprising, therefore, that at the time when we believe that political agitation among non-Christian people has almost been pacified, an untoward plot has been found among the Koreans connected directly or indirectly with the church. Of fifty persons who have been already transferred to the Public Prosecutors' office by the police authorities, forty-three belong to the Presbyterian Church, four to other Christian denominations, while only three are non-Christians, according to their own declaration.

This is a clear indication that in the view of Count Terauchi the missionaries are to a large extent responsible, not only for the opinions but even for the acts of those who attend their churches and profess the Christian faith. No doubt there is some measure of justice in this, on the principle that the tree is known by its fruits, but there are few people who will believe that any one of the missionaries, however much he may sympathize with the aspirations of Koreans for a vanished independence, would advise a resort to force or say a word that might be interpreted as a condemnation of assassination. Their influence would most certainly be on the side of law and order.

An interesting question raised. But an interesting question is thus raised: Must missionaries who sympathize with Koreans in resenting subjection to a people on virtually the same culture level as themselves conceal these opinions? Must they tell the Koreans that the Japanese are right in prohibiting the use of text books which contain references to George Washington and the war of independence in America? Must they approve the suppression of free speech and of all methods by which public opinion may find expression? And, assuming that the reply to these questions is in the affirmative, is it incumbent on missionaries holding these views to refrain also from expressing them in periodicals published in their home lands and to be extremely careful not to give a hint outside Korea that all is not well with the administration of the peninsula?

Here, again, the official reply is clearly in the affirmative. The missionaries have no right to express political opinions. Curiously, however, this ordinance of propriety applies only to missionaries who may show an inclination to be critical. To indulge in politics that are of the right complexion is no impropriety whatever. Some years ago, just after the protectorate was declared, a Japanese Christian pastor, holding a high office in his church, toured Korea and preached in a large number of missionary schools and buildings. His discourses were almost entirely political, setting forth the benefits of the Japanese regime, the beauties of protection by a powerful State, the paternal solicitude of Japan for the good of Koreans, and the duty of all to accept the new state of things with gratitude for favors received. Now if this introduction of politics into Christian teaching is justifiable when employed on behalf of the powers that be, why should missionaries be blamed who show sympathy for Korean aspirations while deprecating all appeals to violence or disorder?

Another Japanese Ally Found. As every one who has studied events in Korea is aware, the Government General has had a staunch ally in Bishop Harris, whose utterances, indeed, have been regarded almost as semi-official. During the last few weeks another ally has been found in the Rev. J. G. Gale, of the Presbyterian Mission in Korea. In a paper published in the New York Independent some weeks ago, Dr. Gale speaks of Count Terauchi in terms that can only be described as fulsome in admiration. "He came over to Chosen (Korea) as a soldier of God, and would have his way by cold steel with no heart at the back of it—so said rumor. But far from it; he has been Korea's best friend and benefactor;

Foundry and Machine Company of this city, who have been on strike over four months against a reduction of 20 per cent in wages, have returned to work, the management of the company having acceded from its position, granting to the iron molders the wage scale and conditions demanded by the organization.

LONDON, June 2.—In the past sixteen years the paper mill workers have been endeavoring to secure the abolition of the "long drag" system. This is a system under which employes are compelled to work on Saturday afternoon and night, and in many cases on Sunday.

As a result of this agitation many of the paper manufacturers have consented to close their mills at noon on Saturdays and keep them closed until 6 o'clock Monday morning. Only 10 per cent of the manufacturers have refused to establish the new condition.

has brought rest and quiet to the country." Without expressing any opinion as to whether cold steel with a heart at the back of it is to be preferred to cold steel unadorned, Dr. Gale may be reminded of the phrase about making a solitude and calling it peace. Count Terauchi has adopted any such method, but when rest and quiet are attained by suppressing all public manifestations of discontent by the strong arm of military force, it is a rest and quiet which, as events have recently shown, is apt to be delusive.

But the enthusiasm of the minister of peace for the man of war is unbounded, bearing in mind the profession of the writer, any one might think the rhetoric was applied to a savior of men rather than to one whose fame has hitherto been due entirely to deeds of warfare. Dr. Gale implies that Count Terauchi is loved by the Koreans as a great benefactor.

He was born in Choshu, just over the way, and Koreans like to think that in the early days of the world his forefathers and theirs may have been brothers on each side of the whirling waters of Tanahima. The picture of forefathers with brothers on both sides of the Tushima Straits is a flight of eloquence that would be more effective if it had some coherent meaning, but perhaps this is not of much importance. What the readers of the Independent are apparently to understand is that the Koreans recognize in Terauchi the love of a brother and speculate on a possible physical relationship accordingly. Such is the view which Dr. Gale seeks to impress on American readers while scores of natives of his own mission are in prison on a charge of plotting against this paragon of benevolent despotism.

Dr. Gale Gilding His Idol. But while Dr. Gale is, of course, a perfect liberty to cherish his own ideals, either as to men or policies, he has no right to enhance the gilding of his idol by illicit means. In the course of his eulogy of the Governor General when Minister of War he says:

"But think of Terauchi when the Hattuse went down off Port Arthur, a prize battleship, 15,000 tons, 700 men and more on board, with those sorely needed twelve-inch guns; and worse still, when the loss was wired home to him of the transports that had been sent off without convoy! The way seemed clear, and the move a secret one, and yet the Russian cruisers suddenly appeared and Japan (sic) that would not surrender went down. There had been a leak somewhere in the sources of information. Some one had spied, and the unpleasant task of locating the spy fell to Terauchi. One fair morning on the seas east of Dushu, near the quiet Buddha of Kamakura, a posse of soldiers was seen to be encircling a French officer's house. The officer was arrested by order of the Minister of War, tried, sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, but afterward pardoned and sent home."

This evidently has reference to the late Captain Bougouin, who was at one time a military attaché of the French Legation and later a Press correspondent. It may be worth while analyzing this statement in order to show the gross carelessness with which the Rev. Dr. Gale can smirch another man's memory in order to enhance the credit of his hero. The facts are briefly summarized in a letter signed "Justice" appearing in the Korean Mail, which had given currency to Dr. Gale's eulogy on Count Terauchi. The sinking of the transports to which attention is called took place in June, 1904, and the Vladivostok squadron was practically destroyed in August of the same year. It was not until June, 1905, that Captain Bougouin was arrested, and he was tried the following month. In the reasons for the judgment issued by the court the dates when secret information is supposed to have been supplied are given. The earliest date is November 21, 1904, six months after the disaster to Japanese transports and three months after the Vladivostok squadron had been so crippled that its practical utility was over.

Gale States Inaccuracies. Yet Dr. Gale states as an assured fact that the Japanese transports were sunk as the result of secret information given by Captain Bougouin. The same correspondent points out that Captain Bougouin was not charged with supplying news to Russia, but with sending secret information to France, for the French press. The pardon, moreover, was an unconditional one, and the captain left the country of his own accord. Many of Captain Bougouin's friends deeply regretted that in his endeavors to obtain news of moment for the journals he represented he should have been placed in a false position, but few of those who studied the facts are likely to believe that he acted as spy. A very rare statement made in this connection by Dr. Gale are quite inaccurate, as will be seen by the dates given above.

We come back to the question why the intervention in politics of Dr. Gale and Bishop Harris is to be applauded, while the mere suspicion of sympathy with the Koreans in their

HOOSIER LIABILITY LAW A DEAD LETTER

Socialist Organ Shows How Companies Force Slaves to Abandon Rights.

(Special to The Call.)

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—At least one big establishment in the city that employs a large number of women, the Employers' Liability Law is a dead letter, says the Register, the local Socialist weekly. Men, women, boys and girls, minors or adults, must take their lives in their own hands and agree to release the employers of all responsibility in case of any accident that may happen to them incident to their employment in that firm's immense laboratories, if they expect to obtain employment.

We reproduce a copy of the "Memorandum of Agreement" that stands away all rights of the employe to redress or compensation for injury or loss of health which may result from the breathing of the fumes of the acids, drugs, etc., which was recently given to all the employes of the Eli Lilly Company with instructions to sign and return them the next morning.

These abominable concoctions of the devil which were devised by a greedy corporation which would seek to compel their employes to sign away their rights in redress of all injury which may or may not be the fault of the employe, were carefully counted out and returned the next morning. The mistake that the firm made was in allowing employes to take away from their factory. They should have called the workers in by one and forced them at the point of a gun to sign them in their own office. In that case the Register might not have got hold of the one that came into our possession and this expose of their methods would not have been made.

Talk about your freedom of contract. This bit of trickery compels every one who would retain a position with the firm to abrogate the company from all liability for loss of health, limb or life if they want to work. Note also the clause that agrees to state that "If I am transferred to any other department than the one in which I am now working it may be assumed that I understand all such dangers incident to employment in such other department, unless I shall at the time of the proposed transfer inform my foreman in writing to the contrary." Will any one who is dependent upon their wages make up his mind to sign the document that will mean their dismissal?

Note also in particular the clause which signs away the employe's claim regarding any improvement or invention which he may make while employed in the employ of Eli Lilly & Co. Some of the important inventions that have been made have originated in the brains of the workers, and this little agreement would place any future invention though it might be worth millions of dollars, absolutely in the hands of the firm of Eli Lilly & Co.

Labor unions have for years worked for the passage of laws which would give the employe some measure of protection from the preventable accidents to the daily toll of the workers and finally got one of the statute books of this State, only to see it go glimmering and fade away in the face of these private agreements between the employer and the employe. The fact that the employe is in possession of the means to force the worker to agree to such an agreement by reason of the ownership of the means of subsistence makes no difference in the eyes of the law, which is made in the interest of property rights.

The employes of the firm of Eli Lilly & Co. are unorganized, and are forced to accept the terms of the firm. They have the power in their own hands to force the company to make these abominable contracts if they so desire, and the example is shown them by the successful outcome of the striking workers of the Malleable Iron Works.

Don't be slaves. Be men and women and show the masters of your fate that you cannot be made to pass up give up the few rights which you possess. Demand of them that there be no danger in the way of your being called upon to do to make them their profits (and which they admit in the contract there is), that they do all in their power to make them safe. Don't submit to be slaves to be robbed not only of the greater part of the products of your labor, but also be forced to take all the risks incident to your employment. Be men and women!

regret for the loss of independence is to be condemned. We can understand a missionary urging the Koreans, who look upon him as a teacher, to submit themselves to the new rulers of Korea and endeavor to make the best of the situation.

But it is difficult why he should get out of his way to applaud the new order and suggest the chief architect of what at best is a benevolent despotism. Dr. Gale must know well as any one that authorities checked by public criticism is likely to be abused, and that as history has repeatedly proved, the power of man cannot be trusted. Autocratic power without democratic checks, as a part of our constitution to the effect of the arrests of some Koreans, and their detention in prison for months without trial, he sends this extraordinary eulogy to a New York journal which implies that everything is well with the best of all possible administrations. Yet the missionary who goes to hint that Japanese officials have been known to cry and that crimes kept public administration was denounced as a scandalous.

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# 20,000 AUTOS SENT FROM U. S. IN YEAR

## This Country Closest Rival of France in Making Devil Wagons

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Twenty thousand automobiles will be the export record of the United States in the fiscal year which ends with the present month, and their value, including parts and accessories, will approximate \$27,000,000. This statement is made in a very round terms, for the Bureau of Statistics, upon whose figures the estimate is based, has at present detailed figures covering but ten months.

They show, however, nearly 17,000 automobiles exported to foreign countries in the ten months ending with April, valued at \$16,500,000, parts thereof, \$2,250,000, tires, sent separately from machines under the head of exports of rubber manufactures, over \$2,000,000, and automobile engines, \$668,666 2/3, making a total for the ten months of practically \$22,000,000 and fully justifying the assertion that for the full twelve months the total will approximate and probably exceed \$27,000,000. This figure includes only the exports to foreign countries and is exclusive of the 900 machines sent to our noncontiguous territory, valued at about \$1,500,000.

This total of \$27,000,000 worth of automobiles sent out of the country in 1912 is in marked contrast with the figures of a decade ago, 1902, which, by the way, was the first year in which the Bureau of Statistics found the exports of automobiles of sufficient importance to justify a separate record, the total for that year being a little less than \$1,000,000.

The growth in exports of automobiles from the United States has been especially marked during the period since 1905, this growth being coincident with the expansion of the domestic industry and a corresponding decrease in imports of automobiles. Thus in the period from 1899 to 1904 the value of domestic manufactures of this class of articles increased about \$25,000,000, from \$5,000,000 in 1899 to \$30,000,000 in 1904, an increase of \$25,000,000; while in the period from 1904 to 1909 the value of the output increased practically \$220,000,000, from \$30,000,000 in 1904 to \$249,000,000 in 1909.

Accompanying this notable growth in production the imports of automobiles decreased from \$4,250,000 in 1905 to \$4,750,000 in 1907 to approximately \$2,500,000 in 1912.

While France still leads the world in exports of automobiles, the United States surpasses that and all other countries in rapidity of growth of production, and exportation. For example, our own exports of that class of articles have increased from \$5,000,000 in the calendar year 1908 to nearly \$20,000,000 in 1911; while in the same period those of France increased from \$24,600,000 to \$31,700,000; those of the United Kingdom, from \$7,500,000 to \$25,500,000; those of Germany, from \$3,000,000 to \$11,000,000; and those of Italy, from \$5,500,000 to \$16,100,000.

The fall in export price of automobiles is an especially striking feature of the Bureau of Statistics' figures. They show an average valuation for all automobiles exported in 1909 of \$1,300 each, and in 1912 of \$980.

This remarkable fall in the average valuation of the automobiles exported is due in part to a general reduction in the selling price of automobiles during the period in question, a disposition on the part of manufacturers to reduce the price of the machines to meet popular demand, but more especially to the fact that large numbers of partially used or "second hand" machines, are in recent years being exported to Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies, thus reducing the average valuation of the entire number exported.

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# ACTORS ARE EAGER FOR SOCIALISM

## Stage Folks Organize Club to Bring Message of Emancipation Before Theatrical Fraternity.

Many of the workers in the theatrical profession are awakening to the fact that Socialism is the only remedy for the unjust conditions which now exist and which are the result of ages of class domination and class oppression. They have realized that they, too, cannot stand at a distance and be mere onlookers in the great battle for human emancipation.

There are many in the theatrical profession who are active and enthusiastic party members and these have decided to bring the gospel of Socialism home to their fellow workers.

In order to accomplish this purpose more effectively than by street corner conversations they have been granted the use of the club rooms of Branch 4 of the Socialist party, for every Thursday afternoon, at 509 Eighth avenue.

Last Thursday they held their first meeting. They had an unusually good attendance. Tim Murphy addressed them and with his exceptional style of combining humor with logic he brought hope and conviction to the hearts of many.

Thomas Williams, the secretary of the Theatrical Socialist Propaganda League, which is the name of the newly formed organization, said yesterday:

"The theatrical workers of the United States are organized into 35 local units with a membership of about 20,000. There are almost at all times about 10,000 of them on the road with traveling companies. By virtue of the fact that they cannot stay in one place these men, as far as the franchise is concerned, are classed with aliens and criminals, and as such are useless to any party as voters. Still, the influence which they could exert (if they were Socialists) in the various towns and cities which they visit is enormous, for whosoever saw a Socialist who was not trying to convert some friend to Socialism."

An opportunity to widely scatter the seed in fertile ground lies here, and we as opportunists (pardon the phrase) should not neglect it.

Males and females engaged in the theatrical profession are invited to visit our meeting place, where they will be very welcome. No collections are taken up."

# BRINGING SOCIALISM'S MESSAGE TO DENTISTS

The Dentists' Study Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, it is safe to state, is the most wideawake body of students to be found in the realm of the studious fraternity. This chapter is not satisfied with organizing the students into a Socialist body and with holding a series of Socialist lectures, debates and discussions, but they do far more to bring the message of Socialism to the dental profession.

In October of last year they realized that while every student did not have sufficient time to attend lectures or meetings, yet all of them could spare a few moments now and then to read up on Socialism from a point of view that would appeal to them, that is, from the point of view of their profession. With the limited means at their disposal they succeeded in launching a monthly publication called the Progressive Dentist, which made its first appearance in that month.

From the beginning it proved that it responded to a long-felt want and its success was assured.

There was another factor, however, which inspired William Mendelson, Dr. M. S. Altman and J. S. Calman, its editors, to push the little enterprise, and that was the problem of reaching the practicing dentist, to divert his attention to the inadequacy of the existing laws, to explain the social value of the dentist's work, and, most important of all, to spread the philosophy of Socialism to the dentist, who suffers from the iniquities of capitalism as much as the rest of the community.

The editorials show that its editors have a well grounded understanding of Socialism. Its articles pertaining to dentistry, which are being contributed by well known men in the profession, have much educational value. The subscription price of the Progressive Dentist is 25 cents yearly, but it is free to students. The publication office is located at 26 East 166th street.

**JURY DEFIES JUDGE'S ORDER.**

LONDON, June 2.—Despite Judge Lumley Smith's orders, the jury at the Old Bailey refused to acquit Arthur Johnson, restaurant keeper, charged with obtaining \$400 by false pretenses. The judge agreed that it was a clear case of fraud, but as there was no evidence as to "misstatement of fact," the law did not permit conviction. The jury refused to acquit and were accordingly discharged, the case being retried next session.

**UP TO DATE CLOTHING.**

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

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

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# SPORTS

## YANKS TURN TABLES

Succeeded in Pulling Out Victory in the Ninth, Beating Detroit by Score of 6 to 3.

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—Starting today's game in a rainstorm, with a water covered field and very muddy diamond, the Yankees succeeded in pulling a game from the fire in the ninth inning when they scored three runs after getting three others in round six which tied the score.

Ford was easy in the beginning, but tightened up and held the Tigers scoreless after the third inning. Cress was the sensation of the day, getting several chances and making many long, successful runs. The score:

Detroit	3	1	0	3	0	0
Yankees	3	1	0	2	0	0

AB R H O A E.

Rush	3	1	0	3	0	0
Jones	5	1	2	3	0	0
Cobb	5	1	2	3	0	0
Crawford	3	0	1	1	0	0
Delehanty	4	0	1	1	3	1
Gainor	4	0	0	12	1	0
Moriarty	4	0	1	1	1	0
Stange	4	0	2	3	1	0
Mullin	3	0	1	0	3	1

Totals..... 35 3 10 27 15 2

New York	3	1	0	3	0	0
Danley	5	1	2	3	0	0
Chase	5	1	0	3	0	0
Zinn	5	1	2	1	0	0
Cree	4	1	0	9	0	0
Hartzell	3	1	1	2	3	0
Gardner	4	0	1	1	3	0
Stump	4	0	1	1	2	0
Sweeney	4	1	1	3	0	0
Ford	3	0	1	0	3	0

Totals..... 36 6 10 27 11 2

Detroit..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 6

Two-base hits—Zinn, Ford, Cobb. Struck out—By Mullin 2; Zinn, Cree, by Ford 2 (Moriarty, Cobb). Bases on balls—Off Mullin 4 (Ford, Chase, Cree, Hartzell). Left on bases—Detroit 11, New York 7. Wild pitch—Mullin. Time—1 hour and 53 minutes. Umpires—Hart on balls and Connelly. Attendance—8,862.

## WELLS TO FIGHT YOUNG BROWN

Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion, will make his first appearance in Brooklyn at the Clermont Avenue Rink on Wednesday night against Young Brown, the sturdy local lightweight. Brown has been in strict training at the New Polo A. C., boxing daily with all the noted boxers who trained there, including Freddie Welsh, who believes that Wells will be given the surprise of his life. Wells is training at Rye Beach with Bomharder Wells, the English heavy weight, who will be one of his seconds in the fight with Brown.

## OTHER BASEBALL GAMES

**National League.**  
No games scheduled.

**American League.**

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.  
Chicago..... 0 10 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 2  
Philadelphia 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3 9 3  
Batteries—Combs and Lapp; Walsh and Sullivan, Peters, Block and Kuhn.

At Cleveland—R. H. E.  
Boston..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1—5 12 0  
Cleveland..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4 7 0  
Batteries—Wood and Nunamaker; George and Adams.

At St. Louis—R. H. E.  
Washington..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0—6  
St. Louis..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3  
Batteries—Groom and Henry; Lake, Brown and Krichell.

**GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.**

**National League.**  
St. Louis in New York.  
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.  
Chicago in Boston.  
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.

**American League.**  
New York in Detroit.  
Philadelphia in Chicago.  
Boston in Cleveland.  
Washington in St. Louis.

## CAN'T SUPPLY DEMAND FOR ARTIFICIAL SILK

WASHINGTON, June 2.—French manufacturers of artificial silk, notwithstanding great increases in production, are unable to supply the demand, according to the United States Consular Service. The production of the artificial silk remains far below that of the real silk.

In 1909 70,547,900 pounds of real silk were turned out by the world's producing centers, but the spinning factories where artificial silk is made were unable to deliver more than 2,976,000 pounds.

The artificial product is made out of cotton, no chemical process being used in manufacture. "The cotton raw material only undergoes a mechanical change and an additional process is used to make it brilliant and incomparable. The only difference between artificial silk and cotton fabrics lies in the weaving process.

The artificial silk processes are in general use, the Chardonnet, the viscose and the one called vegetable cabin. The viscose is the cheapest. The delicacy of the work is seen in the fineness of the texture. The threads are spun at one-eighth of a hair's diameter. This almost imperceptible filament is very strong and solid. Its base is spun glass and it can be twisted, braided or woven with extraordinary facility.

**ARMY LEUTENANT IMPRISONED.**

GENEVA, June 2.—The fondness of Swiss officers for what the newspapers describe as "German army methods," was again disclosed when Lieutenant Kunzler was sentenced to ten days imprisonment in barracks for ordering a corporal to beat a soldier with his sword belt for a minor offense. The corporal got five days, and the injured private's friends are instituting a damage suit for assault against the aggressors.

## ARTIE HOFMAN, THE CIRCUS MAN OF BASEBALL, NOW WITH THE PIRATES AS RESULT OF TRADE



ARTIE HOFMAN

PITTSBURG, June 2.—Local fans are delighted with the deal made between the Pirates and Chicago Cubs whereby Artie Hofman comes to this city. Hofman is a first rate center

## LEACH AND BROWN FIGHT THIS EVENING

Under the management of Billy Gibson, the Garden Athletic Club will resume operations in the big Madison Square amphitheater this evening, the star attraction being a ten-round glove fight between Knockout Brown and Leach Cross.

Cross recently knocked the spots out of Harlem Tommy Murphy at a local club, and has taken on Brown with the idea that a victory over the Teuton will lead to a scrap with Volgaist. Brown, on the other hand, believes that Cross will afford a stepping stone toward a meeting with the lightweight champion.

Aside from the fact that a match with Volgaist is the prize, Cross and Brown will battle for 50 per cent of the gross receipts and also for the purpose of settling various grievances. Last December these young men fought a hair-raising ten-round bout at a Harlem club, and each insisted that he had won. More than 4,000 persons managed to get inside the building on that occasion, and as many more were turned away. But the unanimous opinion was that if Cross and Brown ever clashed again everybody would be on hand, providing there was room. That is why the Garden A. C., which can seat nearly 10,000 spectators, successfully bid for the battle tonight.

## NOTES OF THE DIAMOND.

Earl Gardner's quota of hits per day since he returned to the game has been about two. Chase has been below par with the bat, and that, with erratic pitching, has kept the team down.

The smallest first baseman in the game comes pretty near being the best, Stuffy McInnes.

Polo Ground fans were so pleased with Shafer's work that they were beginning to think Fletcher was destined for the role of substitute. Now, after seeing Fletcher again, they are wondering how anybody could force him into a secondary role.

First game yet to be won: Cubs and Pirates from Giants, Boston from Cardinals, Phillies from Pirates, Pirates from Brooklyn, Highlanders from Red Sox, Browns from Red Sox and Highlanders, Athletics from Cleveland, Washingtons from White Sox.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	29	7	806
Cincinnati	24	17	585
Philadelphia	18	17	514
Pittsburg	19	17	523
St. Louis	20	23	465
Philadelphia	14	29	412
Brooklyn	12	23	343
Boston	13	27	325
American League.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	29	13	686
Boston	26	14	650
Philadelphia	18	17	514
Detroit	21	21	500
Washington	20	21	483
Cleveland	15	23	474
New York	15	23	461
St. Louis	13	25	380

## EDDIE ZANDERS SHOWS CLASS BEATING KURTZ

The warm weather had no terrors for the big crowd that filled the Fairmont Athletic Club Saturday night, and witnessed a boxing bill that lasted about three hours. While the preliminaries were fairly interesting and smacked of fast action, it was reserved for the final bout, which was between Eddie Zanders, of Chicago, a middleweight, against Young Kurtz, of Newark, to arouse the appetites of all the fans to their very topmost. Zanders, a new recruit to local sport, made a big hit. He possesses many of Mike Gibbons' virtues in footwork, sparring and hitting powers, and some little but helpful tricks of the boxing art to an appreciable extent.

The only real Gibbons attribute which was lacking was the absence of any feinting with his hands, but instead he used his feet for such purposes, stepping here and stepping there enough to puzzle his sturdy and willing opponent to miscalculate when and where he was to be attacked.

Kurtz had his left eye badly cut in the sixth round, the blood almost blinding him for the rest of the session. While outpointed plainly, he stood his ground even when under the severest grilling, as, for instance, in the fourth fifth and sixth rounds, when Zanders particularly scored with double-barreled smashes to the body. He tried to retaliate in kind, and missed many, for the fleet moving Chicagoan was hardly to be found. He made a desperate attempt to overthrow Zanders' lead in the last round, and though he was so fortunate as to connect with a vicious swing to the jaw of Zanders which staggered him, the latter recovered his equilibrium rapidly and the two were mixing it up in grand style when the bell rang "tap."

The referee halted the Eanty Lewis-Frankie Dubois bout in the tenth and last round, after Dubois had been felled twice. Young Erne drew with Joe Jackson in six rounds. Sanford White lost to Joe Young on a foul, and Christie Zanders, a brother of Eddie, defeated Young Lustig in the semi-final contest of ten rounds, which, while fast was totally devoid of hard hitting. Both were "jabbers," and Zanders having the longer reach, landed the most blows.

## SHOES For the Whole Family at COLES, 670 Broadway, Brooklyn

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# MILK COMMITTEE TO GO AFTER RESULTS

## To Plan Practical Campaign for the Reduction of Infant Mortality.

A new system of conducting the infant milk stations of the city will be adopted this season. Final steps preparatory to the opening of the campaign will be taken at a meeting of the Association of Infant Milk Stations this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the office of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health, at Center and Walker streets.

It is proposed to change the name of the organization to the Infant Welfare Association as more indicative of the broader purposes that have grown out of the experience of last season's work. It is believed that the work has outgrown the mere distribution of milk and the education of mothers in its use. It is the purpose eventually to make the milk station the center for looking after every physical need of the child in the tenement districts from the pre-natal period until school age is reached.

To carry out these purposes more effectively a broader organization is planned to include not merely the agencies which are handling stations, but all those associations in any way co-operating in the work, such as hospitals, dispensaries, day nurseries, outings and ice distributing agencies and those doing research work. It is proposed to organize subcommittees to look after the special problems of the home, the hospital and the milk station separately. One of the most difficult problems to handle is that of obtaining immediate hospital or dispensary accommodations for infant emergency cases.

A special study of the problem of congenital diseases, which account for 25 per cent of the total deaths of infants under the age of 1 year, is being made by the Committee on the Reduction of Infant Mortality of the New York Milk Committee. A detailed report of its work will be issued in the near future. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is chairman of this committee and has arranged a vaudeville entertainment for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week on the Astor roof to raise funds for the season's milk station campaign.

The New York Milk Committee, of which Paul E. Taylor is secretary, has turned over its own milk stations to the Board of Health this season and is co-operating with the Health Department and all other agencies in conducting an active campaign of educational publicity.

## WILEY ECONOMICALLY SECURE.

His Income to Reach the Sum of \$25,000 Annually.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Forecasts made at the time of the investigation of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's pure food bureau in the Department of Agriculture that he would soon be recognized as a \$25,000 man appear to be nearing realization. If Dr. Wiley takes the position of chairman of the Boston Board of Health his guaranteed income will then reach the \$25,000 mark.

Upon resigning from the government service, where the doctor held that his "hands were tied," he became associate editor of a woman's monthly magazine at \$7,500. Lecture bureau managers were prompt to reach for the noted food specialist's services and he signed up with one at \$10,000. An added income of \$7,500 from Boston would bring the total up to \$25,000.

It was said tonight that the Boston tender has not yet been made, owing to the doctor's illness. He became ill last week and Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, who came down to make the offer for the city, was unable to talk business. Representative Murray returned today from Boston and stated he would offer the position to the doctor as soon as the latter was able for the interview.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PROSPECT THEATRE**  
Prospect & West  
EVENING, 7:15.  
MADONN TOWER

**The Thief**  
Sunday—Continued  
Vaudeville & Motion Picture.

**PARKS AND RAZAS.**

**HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO** Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations.  
127th Street and Second Avenue.  
G. T. BOAG, General Manager.

**Labor Lyceum** 500 W. 42nd St. Brooklyn.  
Open to all Brooklyn Labor Organizations.  
Owned and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5611 Williamsburg.

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Workers' Educational Association.  
Open to all Brooklyn Labor Organizations.  
Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

## Call Advertisers' Director

**PHYSICIAN**  
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SPECIALTY: Gynecology and Obstetrics.  
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SURGEON DENTIST  
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Tel. 540-L Harlem.

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OPTICAL PLACE  
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No. 1, 101 Essex Ave., Tel. 1104 and 1105  
170 Fulton Ave., Tel. 1040 and 1041  
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Surgeon  
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**DR. J. M. JAMES**  
SURGEON DENTIST  
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SURGEON DENTIST  
22 East 106th St., Cor. Madison St.  
Tel. 540-L Harlem.

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Half block from Capitol. 3 blocks  
from Union Station. Rooms, 50c and 67c  
Canadian, Wetherill and Berry

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF YORK, ANNEA P. LORING, Plaintiff, against NAVARR REALTY CORPORATION, Defendant.**

In pursuance of a judgment of the said court, duly made and entered in the said action and bearing date the 28th day of May, 1912, the following property, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situate in the City of New York, at the Exchange Place, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the east by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, on the south by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and on the west by the lot of land owned by the said defendant, and containing one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches of the center line of the block, bounded on the north by the lot of

DO YOU WANT THE CALL FOR ONE CENT?

Now is the Time to Get Busy. Almost One-tenth of the Work Wanted. Fund Must Grow Faster if There is to be a ONE CENT Socialist Paper for the Campaign. So far we have Never Failed and They Will Not Now. Get your Friends and Acquaintances to Read This Notice and Chip In. All Contributions Will Be Promptly Acknowledged in These Columns. Time is Flying and Opportunity Passing, So Let Us Have Quick Action.

The other day at the New Star Casino when the Fourth Anniversary of this paper was celebrated the fifteen hundred Socialists assembled who had watched over the infant from its birth unambiguously registered their intention of getting The Call in proper shape for the campaign by assisting to reduce its price to the public to ONE CENT. The matter of raising the necessary funds was considered an easy task, and assurances were heard on all sides that the requisite amount would be forthcoming.

The time to make good is NOW. Every dollar contributed pledged now makes the assurance all the more certain, and the sooner the price can be reduced the more effective will be the work of The Call in the campaign.

Now is the time for every good Socialist to come to the aid of the paper. Not for the doubtful and doleful task of merely keeping it alive, but for the more encouraging and inspiring purpose of doubling or trebling its present power and influence.

That the Socialists will not fail in this task is a foregone conclusion. There is no such word as fail. Looking back over the work that has been done, the difficulties surmounted, the sacrifices made to keep the message of Socialism before the American people in the past, it is not conceivable that we shall fail now, with ever increasing strength to do.

We look upon the \$15,000 Call Birthday Fund as practically assured now. But the sooner it is made up the sooner can the paper appear at the popular price of ONE CENT, the sooner will its circulation leap ahead and the greater will be its influence and power in the campaign that lies ahead of us.

Every new reader secured becomes a possible, perhaps probable, supporter of The Call, and will help it to accomplish ever greater things. And we attempt to demonstrate that of all possible ways of securing new readers the best is to make The Call a ONE CENT paper.

Get busy now. There is no time to lose. The sooner the price can be reduced the greater will be the gain for the Socialist movement in the coming political struggle. Let that fund be raised as quickly as possible. He gives twice who gives now, and besides, his example encourages the others. All contributions and pledges will be acknowledged here.

To do our part in "encouraging the others" we reprint some extracts from letters received (with cash) since our last report.

J. Levin, of New York, writes: "Inclosed please find \$1 as a birthday present for The Call. Sorry cannot give more at present."

"Inclosed find birthday present for The Call from Drs. Aronovich and Dember, with the sincere wish that the aspired to sum of \$15,000 be reached very soon and that we behold the ONE CENT Call before the beginning of next campaign."

D. Loebelson sends \$3, Tessie Blitzen 2, Bella Berlin \$1, and Nathan Courtman \$2—all of them enthusiasts for the ONE CENT Call.

From T. H. Woehlert, Philadelphia, Pa.: "Inclosed find money order for \$1 for Call Birthday Fund as a little contribution. Sorry not being able to turn out more."

Charles Marks, also of Philadelphia, writes: "Inclosed find \$1.50 to help along the ONE CENT Call proposition. Two dollars of this amount is contributed by the 43d Ward Branch, Socialist party, this city, and 50 cents by Comrade H. Geoghan, of the same branch."

This is how the fund now stands:

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Pledges \$701.12

Cash 442.37

Total pledges and cash \$1,143.49

PLEDGES RECEIVED TO DATE.

Harry Lichtenberg \$50.00

H. Karp 25.00

Dr. I. Rubinow 25.00

Dr. S. Berlin 5.00

Total pledges \$105.00

CASH RECEIVED.

Drs. Dembe and Aronovich \$10.00

Tessie Blitzen 2.00

D. Loebelson 1.00

Bella Berlin 1.00

A. Rodman 5.00

T. H. Woehlert, Philadelphia 1.00

From Local Philadelphia 2.00

Edith Breithut 1.00

A. Solsberg 1.00

B. Silverman 2.00

Mrs. P. Shofman 1.00

M. Librens .50

H. Peck .50

M. B. .50

Total cash \$29.50

Pledges and cash \$134.50

Previously acknowledged cash and pledges \$1,143.49

Total to date (cash and pledges) \$1,277.99

(An error was made in the last report by which Comrade Knudsen, of Branch 1 of the 16th Assembly District, Kings, was made to say that the branch was trying to raise \$5 for The Call Birthday Fund. It should have read \$500, which sounds much more like the way the Comrades of Kings are accustomed to do things.)

Send all contributions and pledges to Dr. Julius Halpern, Treasurer of The Call Birthday Fund, 51 East 91st street, New York City.

And send them as soon as possible. Time is money in this case, and the quicker we get The Call on a ONE CENT basis the better for Socialism and the Cause of Humanity at large.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this 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 begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 5—360 West 125th street. Branch 3 Campaign Committee—264 East 10th street. Plans for the campaign are to be made. Branch 11—Maurer's Casino, Union-park road and Van Nest avenue. Socialist Singing Society.

A regular session of the society will take place this evening at 8:15 o'clock at the headquarters, 143 East 103d street. The membership of the chorus has decided to continue having lessons during the month of June, as they have become much interested in the art of choral singing. Penault's "Good Night," a beautiful piece of classical music, will be studied during this month. All members are therefore urged to attend this evening's session. New applicants are welcome.

The Call Anniversary Festival.

Miss Caroline Dexter, treasurer of The Call Anniversary Festival Conference, Hotel Martha Washington, New York, requests all party branches and organizations to remit for outstanding tickets, as to enable her to publish a detailed financial report without delay.

Party Meeting June 6.

A party meeting of Local New York to hear the report of the delegates to the national convention will be held on Tuesday, June 6, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 343 East 84th street.

All members are requested to attend. Party cards will have to be shown for admittance.

BROOKLYN.

Open Air Meetings.

1st and 2 A. D.—State and Smith streets. Charles L. Furman. 2d A. D. Branch 2—Hudson avenue and Waters street. Hubert Harrison and Polish speaker.

5th and 23d A. D. Branch 1—Howard avenue and Monroe street. J. Jennings and James Brady.

Noonday Meetings.

Beard and Dwight streets. James Saville. Court and Remsen streets. Bert Kirkman and Robert Lansdowne. Jerusalem and Furman streets. Hubert Harrison.

Business Meetings.

18th and 23d A. D.—365 East 51st street. 21st A. D. Branch 3—143 McKibbin street.

23d A. D. Branch 3—1701 Pitkin avenue. The delegates to the Jewish Aviation Bureau convention will remain here and an important communication will be read and acted upon.

Members in arrears are requested to pay up, as the financial report for the first six months of this year is soon to be made.

NEW JERSEY.

West Hoboken.

A mass meeting will be held at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, this evening at 8 o'clock, to voice West Hoboken's protests against the arrest of Etor and Giovanni, and the Root-Dillingham bill. Speeches will be made in English, German and Italian. All Comrades should attend.

North Hudson County.

The special meeting of all Comrades from Guttenberg and West New York, called for this evening, will be held at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken, instead of King's Hall, in West New York, as announced on Saturday.

The change is necessary in order to give all Comrades an opportunity to attend the meeting at Liberty Hall to protest against the Root-Dillingham bill, and the imprisonment of Etor and Giovanni. Immediately after the protest meeting the West New York and Guttenberg Comrades will meet.

Kearny.

Kearny Branch will meet tonight in Roche Hall, 96 Halstead street. Delegates to the State convention will make their reports at this meeting.

East Orange.

The Literature Committee of Branch East Orange has compiled the following list of books on Socialism or relating to the subject at the East Orange Public Library:

- "Capital," by Marx; "War of the Classes," by Jack London; "The Struggle for Existence," by Walter T. Mills; "New Worlds for Old," by H. S. Wells; "New Democracy," by W. E. Weyl; "Socialism as It Is," by W. E. Walling; "Modern Socialism," by C. H. Vail; "The Substance of Socialism," by C. H. Vail; "Spiritual Significance of Socialism," by C. H. Vail; "Elements of Socialism," all by John Sargo; "Socialism in Theory and Practice," by Morris Hillquit; "Socialism and Success," by W. J. Ghent; "Socialism and Superior Brains," by Bernard Shaw; "The Religion of Socialism," by E. B. Bax; "Socialism Utopian and Scientific," by Frederick Engels; "Why I Am a Socialist," by Charles Edward Russell; "Socialists at Work," by Robert Hunter; "Socialism," by Q. D. Skelton; "The Socialist Movement," by J. R. MacDonald; "The Ancient Lowly," by C. O. Ward.

Perth Amboy.

An open air meeting will be held in Perth Amboy on June 7. The speaker's subject will be "How We Should Vote at the Coming Election." Comrades are requested to attend the business meeting of the branch to be held on Sunday, June 9, as the delegates to the State convention will report.

CALIFORNIA.

Oakland. Robert Vincent, for Mayor; Thomas Sheehan, for Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, and J. H. Eustice,

for Commissioner of Streets, have been nominated by the Socialist party of Oakland for the coming recall election. The utmost democracy prevailed and the debates were participated in generally by the membership. The result of the convention united the delegates and the working class of Oakland. All disagreements were forgotten and all elements agreed to put their shoulders to the wheel for the recall of Mott, Turner and Bacca, and the election of Vincent, Sheehan and Eustice.

The platform endorsed and approved by the section of the national constitution relative to party members who advocate violence and declared for a municipal platform, as follows: Believing that the citizens of Oakland will not tolerate or condone the invasion of the fundamental liberties of the citizens, and believing, further, that the present administration does not represent or execute the will of the majority of the people of this city, we demand the recall of Mayor Mott and Commissioners Turner and Bacca, a majority of the present city administration.

"We ask every citizen of Oakland who believes in the legal process to adjust grievances and a legal trial for all those accused of violation of the law, to unite with us to prevent this city from being governed by an armed vigilance committee, and the repetition in Oakland of conditions now prevailing in San Diego.

We favor the acquisition of all municipal public service corporations at their physical valuation as rapidly as possible.

We favor a complete revolution in the practice of the Police Department of the City of Oakland to the end that the preservation of peace shall be the practice of the department and that the standing of a police officer shall be measured by the number of arrests made unnecessary by him rather than by the number of arrests that he makes on his beat.

"We are opposed to the establishment of parks for the benefit of the realty firms or city officials and favor the establishment of parks in the congested centers and the general plan for city parks and amusements worked out by the Socialist administration in Milwaukee.

"We believe that in case of all new franchises granted to public service corporations or of permits issued to those now holding franchises for new work, that union labor conditions shall prevail.

"We also favor an up to date municipal hospital and a free employment bureau.

We also favor a \$3 minimum wage for all city employes and a maximum work day of eight hours, and that this rule should apply to all contracts let by the city.

"We also favor the rigid enforcement of the civil service provisions of the city charter so ruthlessly violated by the city administration."

Berkeley.

Resolutions as follows strongly indorsing Mayor J. Stitt Wilson and Commissioner John A. Wilson for work in the City Council have been passed by the Berkeley Branch, Socialist local.

"We recall our Comrades, Mayor J. Stitt Wilson and Councilman John A. Wilson, have now served in the City Council of Berkeley for nearly one year, and

"Whereas their administration of the routine business of their offices, and especially their constructive and aggressive measures in the direction of municipal Socialism, have been most commendable, and

"Whereas Mayor Stitt Wilson's brilliant record as a pioneer in the municipalization of public service utilities, as of interurban water and telephone co-operation among the bay cities, the organization of the Land Tax Reform League and his preaching of Socialist doctrines to all sorts and conditions of men has made him the foremost radical figure in the State, and

"Whereas the two recent elections in Berkeley, the first adopting an amendment to the charter which increases the tax rate, and the second or recall election vindicating and reinstating our Comrades, Councilman John A. Wilson and School Director Herman I. Stern, by majorities nearly three times those of a year ago, are an emphatic indorsement of our Socialist members in the city administration by the people of Berkeley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Berkeley branch of the Socialist party, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby, once and for all, commend and congratulate our Comrades, Mayor Stitt Wilson and Councilman John A. Wilson, for their brilliant record in the City Council of Berkeley, and for their constructive and aggressive measures in the direction of municipal Socialism, and for their brilliant record as a pioneer in the municipalization of public service utilities, as of interurban water and telephone co-operation among the bay cities, the organization of the Land Tax Reform League and his preaching of Socialist doctrines to all sorts and conditions of men has made him the foremost radical figure in the State, and

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

late our Comrades in office for their faithful and able services and pledge them our hearty support in their future labors.

A NEW SOCIALIST LEAFLET.

"The Strike and You" is the title of a new leaflet by Edward Perkins Clarke, issued by the Socialist party of Connecticut. The leaflet is addressed to workers who are out on strike and shows how the working class, by not making a proper use of the ballot in helping to bring defeat on itself in time of labor troubles, can be obtained at \$1 a thousand copies from S. E. Beardsley, State organizer, Box 554, Shelton, Conn.

SELECT 100 TEACHERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs has just completed the selection of over 100 American teachers for service in the Philippine Islands. These young men and women come from the best universities, colleges and normal schools in almost every section of the United States and were selected from a larger eligible list of candidates than ever before applied for positions with the insular branch of the government service.

Students and travelers in the Orient in recent years have returned to the United States with the report that the East is to be the center of the greatest governmental activities of the twentieth century.

More than eleven years of educational experiment in the Philippines has demonstrated to those who have investigated the subject that, as a noted educator on his return from the Orient said, "the achievements of the Bureau of Education in the Philippines make as bright and inspiring a chapter of history as was ever written."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, tomorrow at 8:30 p.m., Algot Lanke will lecture on "Life Among the Rubber Workers of the Amazon."

The New York Public Library has placed in its main exhibition rooms at the central building, Fifth avenue and 42d street, an extensive collection of portraits of American Indians and pictures of Indian life. The portraits will remain on view during the summer.

"CORPSE" COMES TO LIFE.

Man About to Be Buried Cries for Help From Coffin.

VIENNA, June 2.—A funeral which had to be postponed because the "corpse" thought he would like to go home, is reported from Zurich, Galicia. A prominent landowner named Masny was being buried with elaborate ceremony; the priest had given his last benediction to the departed, and the relatives were commencing to fill the grave when hollow cries for help were heard issuing from the coffin.

Most of the mourners stamped mad with terror, but on the priest and grave diggers mustering up sufficient courage to investigate and remove the lid of the coffin, the "corpse" was found to be very much alive. He could give no explanation of his strange trance, but was well enough to walk home and is now completely recovered.

ASKS ENEMY TO HIT DIRIGIBLE.

TRIPOLI, June 2.—Holding that warfare should be conducted on scientific principles, Marquis Piraino, commander of the Italian dirigibles operating near Asia, sailed over the Turkish encampment at Semit-ben-Adem and dropped a polite note to the Turkish commander, Javer Effendi, requesting him to try a little aerial warfare. "In the interests of aerial warfare," the Turks obliged him, and succeeded in hitting the dirigible, which retired for repairs.

The Booster Column SOMETHING DIFFERENT TODAY

Have you been thinking this was a call to CANVASSERS and you never did like canvassing? Couldn't get a man to take a gold watch at a pawn broker's price, much less get a Republican or Democrat to subscribe for The Call. Well, in the first place, if you did not write in to find out, HOW DO YOU KNOW WHAT THE WORK IS OR HOW IT IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED?

Can a man tell what he could do farming by digging in a flower box on his window sill? Can you line up this proposition in your MIND and in your IMAGINATION go through all the processes of effort and failure?

Do you ever let your FEARS BLUFF YOUR COURAGE? However, let what you see here ENCOURAGE YOU TO TRY, and if you can't one way, try another, and here's how.

Do you know of any one who might

Subscribe For The Call

If seen by a HUSTLER? Send in a bunch of names of prospective new readers. DO YOU BELONG TO A LABOR UNION or other ORGANIZATION (churches and men's classes, too) where a HUSTLER might get the privilege of the floor to get the organization to purchase a quantity of Circulation Coupons and sell them to their members? Remember, quite a number of organizations have bought these coupons, the total aggregating just about

5,000 Coupons

To date, and that's going some! How many of those who love The Call but what can DO SOMETHING TO HELP GET NEW READERS along this line? GET BUSY. Write "Circulation," The Call.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING REGULAR. Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING: 1 insertion, 10 per line; 2 insertions, 15 per line; 3 insertions, 20 per line. Seven words to a line. All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

Workers Circle Directory

BRANCH NO. 2, Arbiters Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at Capital Hall, 16-18 Manhattan ave. Our doctor, John Bailey, 85 McKibbin st., J. Finkelstein, 107 Varot st., Fin Sec., S. Lew, 131 Harrison ave. Hospital. THE WING MEN'S CIRCLE, Center Ring, General Office, 80-81 Delancey st., N. Y. City, Tel. 3628 Orchard. ALGERIAN WORKERS EDUCATIONAL SO. C. Branch 42, Workers Circle, meets every Friday evening at 521 E. Houston st. WORKMEN'S CIRCLE No. 24, BRONX, meets every second and fourth Saturday in the month at the Bronx Forum, 1303 Fulton ave. Fin. Sec., W. Sec., 1432 Crotona Park E. Fin. Sec., Chas. W. Liphart, 1286 Clinton ave. P. Altshuler, Hospital, 2 St. Paul's pl. Dr. H. Cohen, 509 E. 173d st.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

A boy 16 yrs. farm life and offers his services to reasonable employer for his board. Socialist preferred. Has had previous experience. Address: J. H. P. O. Box 242, New Durham, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED rooms in nice locality near I. with all improvements including telephone, electric lights and shower bath; gentlemen preferred. 1078 Forest avenue, Bronx. Madame Jay.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Nice airy room, all conveniences with private bath. Chas. Alt, 231 E. 72d st.

CO-OPERATORS WANTED.

CO-OPERATIVE, clothing store, near No. 10, Jersey Ave. Co-operators invited. E. Miller, Crystal Springs, Fla.

CO-OPERATIVE REAL ESTATE.

GOING "BACK TO THE LAND." Have you investigated the Fellowship Farm plan? Co-operative, not communistic, therefore practical and successful. Easy commutation to New York. Next meeting at Smith & McNeill's Restaurant, 194 Washington street, Friday evening, June 7.

DETECTIVES.

DETECTIVES—No strikebreakers employed; only legitimate detective agencies. 225-221 West 43d street. CAPTAIN ROYER.

Official Labor News Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All matter should be addressed to the Labor Editor of The Call.

LABOR COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK.

By August J. Joos, Secretary.

J. A. Schofield presided at the meeting of the Labor Council of Greater New York held on May 24 at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. An invitation from Bakers Union No. 3 to their picnic on June 22 was received with thanks.

A communication from the Metal Spinners' Union of New York and vicinity was read and a committee appointed to wait on that organization as requested.

The Picnic Committee reported getting ready for the annual picnic, to be held on Sunday, June 30, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

"The request of the Lawrence Textile Workers' Defense Fund Committee was considered and it was decided that all donations received from organizations shall be turned over to the defense fund. Delegates were instructed to make donations for the defense of Etor and Giovanni.

The committee on the grievance against the Obermeyer & Liebman Brewing Company was instructed to make a definite report by next meeting. This grievance concerns the carpenters and carriage, wagon and automobile workers.

The carpenters reported that Boss Engelhard, of Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, broke his agreement and was stricken from the fair list.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the Root amendment to the immigration bill. The resolutions were sent to the proper authorities. A resolution was also sent to the Public Service Commission protesting against the recent subway grab, by which a Wall Street magnate made the small amount of \$17,000,000.

SOCIALISTS ARE DESIRABLE

# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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

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## SOCIALISM, COWARDICE AND COURAGE

Many severe strictures have been passed upon the Socialist party for having at its recent convention declared against "sabotage" as a method of conducting the labor struggle. The insertion of the clause containing this word is generally construed by the critics as an unmistakable sign of cowardice and pandering to the better elements of society, with the object of securing votes. The charge is all the more difficult to answer in view of the undeniable fact that those who bring it forward are well known to be individuals of great physical courage, personal hardihood and with imposing records of efficiency in innumerable rough-and-tumble experiences. Had their courage been merely manifested in hurling verbal brickbats at intangible scabs and abstract minions of the law, or constructively destroying imaginary capitalist property as a sneaking torpedo boat at maneuvers puts a battleship out of business, something might be said in rebuttal. As it is, however, their strictures are unanswerable.

Probably in a certain peculiar sense the Socialist party is growing in "cowardice" as it grows in numbers; perhaps, indeed, the two growths may be inseparable. Still it might be said on the other hand that the insertion of the clause is rather an evidence of increasing courage than otherwise, as it requires no small degree of that quality to deliberately brave the wrath and scorn of these terrible critics, whose fire it knew in advance would be inevitably drawn by the insertion of the clause. Indeed, it would seem that the question of courage or cowardice in this case depends, like many other intricate questions, mainly upon the angle from which it is viewed. It might, to be sure, be again claimed on the other hand that the poltroonery charged is proven by the fact that the Socialist party is more afraid of the wrath of an enraged capitalist bourgeoisie than that of the bravest and most pugnacious of its own Socialist critics, though it is probable that the latter will refrain from using this argument as being somewhat derogatory to their own recognized prowess.

But be these things as they may, and even admitting that at times discretion may be the better part of valor, there is something inspiring in being able to hurl defiance at the enemy, advise his destruction or injury and get away with it. Some organizations have already attained immunity in this respect, but as yet the Socialist party is not included in the category of these privileged ones.

The other day, in casually perusing some exchanges, our editorial eye lighted on the following undaunted utterance:

A man who employs workers for long hours at low wages and under insanitary conditions is a sweater, and the sooner the sweater is taken by the scruff of the neck and thrown into the Hudson River the better, for we have no use for him in our Christian civilization.

This advice does not come from a syndicalist or anarchist source, as might be supposed. On the contrary, the extract is quoted from an organ of the Catholic Church known as Truth. As an incantation of "direct action," it is, however, not inferior to many we have noticed from other sources, and it would probably pass as a fairly correct sample of "sabotage" also.

However, the difference is that if a sweater or a number of sweaters were drowned in accordance with the above advice, neither the Catholic Church nor the publication in which it appears would be or could be held responsible. They are immune, for it is well known that they stand for "law and order." With the Socialist movement and its publications, however, the case is very different. And this leaves entirely out of the question the idiocy of the advice, the assumption that drowning the sweater will abolish or tend to abolish the sweatshop.

It may be magnificent, like the charge of the celebrated Light Brigade, but it isn't war, and war on capitalism is the object of the Socialist movement—war that will steadily and surely vanquish it. The general plan of battle, for the present at least, is worked out, accepted and understood by the rank and file. It is winning, too, all along the line, and will not be departed from or disarranged to follow the spectacular charges of irregular industrial cavalry or the petty conflicts inaugurated by groups of skirmishers coming into contact with the enemy at various points along the line. Support will be given as far as practicable in every such conflict, but not of such character as will endanger the general plan of attack.

The vast majority of the rank and file of the Socialist party have indicated their opinion and attitude in this matter, and will carry out the general arrangements, charges of cowardice to the contrary notwithstanding. These things are beside the question, and move them not. They have been brought against other Socialist movements in other lands, but there has been no falling back. To these taunts the Socialist movement needs to return no answer, though they presumably come from "the bravest of the brave." Where, in the opinion of the rank and file, "heroism" means stupidity and futility, the cry of cowardice is heard unmoved. Cowardice will neither save nor destroy either capitalism or Socialism, for the processes that spell the doom of one and the realization of the other do not depend upon the personal characteristics or qualities of individuals in either camp.

## ON THE EVERLASTING JUMP

In view of the approach of the Olympic international games soon to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, column after column of space is being devoted to the possible chances of American athletes in the various contests. There seems to be some doubt about our representatives capturing the running long jump, but just the same we are celebrated as a nation of jumpers, though all exploits in that line do not receive equal attention or excite public interest to any great extent.

Turning from one of these speculative sporting forecasts the other day, we observed on the next page two short items concerning jumping, though as the principals were not engaged in the pastime either for the purpose of sport, exercise or exhibiting their physical agility, the feats passed almost unnoticed.

Both took place on New York's transportation system, where, to be sure, the public are kept on the jump all the time, so to speak, but the two related in the press items alluded to were different from the ordinary and therefore worthy of passing note.

The first recounted the story of a young man traveling downtown on a local train on the elevated. Standing on the rear platform, he observed an express train passing in the same direction on the middle track. Seized by a sudden impulse, he made a flying jump for the tail-end of the express while both trains were in motion. He made it, amid the shouts of male passengers and the screams of women, but had hardly clambered aboard the swifter train than he was arrested by an officer in plain clothes. The explanation came out shortly after before a magistrate. The young man had a job downtown. On that particular morning he knew his

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

## THE ABYSMAL BRUTE REACHES OUT'



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'CRIME, SABOTAGE AND VIOLENCE'

Editor of The Call

The public-stricken consternation of some of our little Socialist statesmen before the disconcerting portent of syndicalism has attained appropriately famous expression in the proposed Article II Section 5, of the new constitution of the Socialist party, providing for the expulsion of any member who "advocates crime, sabotage or other methods of violence."

As this product of the diplomatic corps of the revolution, although it got by the national convention, has yet to go to referendum of the membership, it is not too late for the rank and file, who have the final decision as to whether they wish the god of "law and order" put into the constitution of the Socialist party, to examine it in detail after "the shouting and the tumult" of the convention has died away and those who have been tempted to consort with the vote catching chimera have an opportunity to listen to the still, small voice of their one true revolutionary ideal.

1. "Crime." This all-inclusive word embraces any violation of law. The word "crime" has no ethical significance whatever, except to those who look upon the capitalist state as the embodiment of eternal justice and the fountainhead of all morality—it means simply violation of law, nothing more nor less. The Socialist movement, therefore, was born in "crime" and nourished by "crime" and when it finally conquers it will be by "crime" that it will do so—according to the standards of today, the standards of the state which it will overthrow and which defines crime to suit its own interests. Karl Marx, the exile, was a criminal, the Germans under the anti-Socialist laws were criminals, the Russian revolutionists were all criminals, and the fourth of infinitum, the Socialist leader who has not at some time "done his bit" is the exception. The Socialist movement has repeatedly had to resort to "crime," and at any moment legislation may be enacted even in this country where we have political freedom that will compel the Socialist movement to resort to continuous and systematic crime. Nay, we do not need to go into either the past or the future to find our justification of "crime." Not to mention judicial inflexions and the anti-free speech injunctions of the anti-trust cases, the ukases of Mayors, Judges and Police Chiefs, which might be regarded as mere usurpations, there are already laws in some States prohibiting boycotts. Here is a plain violation of statute law. Will the Socialist party expel members of any labor union who have the courage to undertake a boycott under these circumstances? How petty and cringing this declaration of a revolutionary national convention sounds when compared with an utterance like that of Thoreau in a slave State a prison is the only house where a free man may abide with honor.

2. "Sabotage." This also is a very elastic term. The definition of sabotage by the working class is as comprehensive as the definition of crime is by the ruling class. In the land of its origin sabotage means anything from pounding or kicking a strike-breaker with a wooden shoe to the mis-shipment of freight in a railway strike or the quiet uncorking of "stink pots" in an opera house or fashionable restaurant where the workers are on strike. (Waters now on strike in this city, please take notice. Sulphuretted hydrogen or hydrogen sulphide is the dope. Twenty-five cents worth will clear the largest dining room in three minutes.) It does not necessarily involve either violence to persons or destruction of property. It includes every form of petty annoyance that proletarian ingenuity can invent to harass the boss who refuses the demands of strikers. To spoil material, to cause stoppage of work by putting soft soap in the machinery (let our ultra-legal Comrades observe that this is nothing so horrible as "destruction of property"—that terrible economic atheism of the wicked proletariat), to disorganize a railway service by painstaking observance of all the red tape, dead letter rules, which the company adopts as a matter of form, but does not wish its employees to follow literally—all these things, in the present state of the evolution of language, are indisputably included under "sabotage." Sabotage means anything from dynamite to safe-cracking. A man may favor one form of sabotage and disapprove of another. It all depends on the special circumstances of the particular case. The proposed section of the national constitution, however, does not define sabotage any

more than it defines crime, and neither sabotage nor crime necessarily imply violence.

Violence. While it is perhaps only in exceptional crises and under special circumstances (but these are continually arising), that violence accomplishes enough to make it worth while, there is certainly no reason why Socialists should go out of their way to denounce it. There are many different types of violence. It may be against strike-breakers or against police or against employers. It may be against persons or against property. It may be individual or collective. It may be spontaneous or organized. It may be defensive or aggressive. Which of these forms of violence is it sought to prohibit? All of them? If a Socialist should advise workmen to defend themselves physically against the violence of police and Pinkertons who have organized a reign of terror in time of strike, or in an attempt to suppress free speech, is he therefore to be expelled from the party? Is a Socialist who commits an assault on a professional, detective agency strike-breaker or drops a cobblestone on his head, to be expelled? Perhaps not, unless he has also "advocated" that which he does. The section says nothing about committing violence, it only "advocates" it. That is prohibited. Perhaps this is because, in the nature of things, violence is seldom "advocated"—it is merely practiced. Yet it has been advocated in the past, and it will be advocated again in the future, when circumstances call for it, and by the most prominent of Socialist spokesmen. If this section had been in force when Debs wrote his manifesto, "Arouse, ye slaves!" calling upon the workers to take action if Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were convicted, our Presidential candidate would not now be a member of the party. And even Comrade Hillquit before mounting the barricades to fight like a tiger will first have to pause and move a substitute-for-the-whole if he wishes to proceed with due respect for party rules. Violence like religion, is a private matter in one sense, of course, not in another. It is certainly not religion in the church as an instrument of the exploiters, the priests ever ready to sprinkle holy water on every form of capitalist robbery and murder, and the parson with his platitudes eternally befuddling the minds and paralyzing the wills of the workers (in Socialist conventions, as elsewhere). But it is a nonpolitical matter, and therefore the Socialist party, as a political organization, regards it as a private matter in the sense that it is outside the political sphere. Why should not the same hold true of violence?

It is not true that violence retards the progress of Socialism by antagonizing non-Socialists. The working class public is no longer shocked by violence—it is rather in the mood for it. The McNamara case is the proof of it. Despite the passage of the plous resolutions by a few sympathetic labor leaders in unions some of which had doubtless been using the same methods and wished to whitewash themselves in advance, there was no genuine horror or indignation over the act of the McNamaras. On the contrary, there is already such a deep hatred of the capitalist class amoldering in the breasts of the workers that any violence directed against capitalist oppression meets with satisfaction and approval even when it is useless and ill-advised. Not scruples against violence, but a cynical distrust of politics and politicians of any sort, is the feature of the average proletarian's mental attitude today. And when the Socialist party takes the path of intellectual dishonesty and hypocrisy it starts on the way to incur the distrust and to extend it to itself.

Vague and inept in wording, without definition of the things it prohibits, hypocritical and craven in spirit, this section, whether the majority of the good Comrades who voted for it yet recognize the fact or not, is not only inspired by the desire of small-spirited opportunists to vote themselves a schoolboy's certificate of good behavior for vote-catching purposes, but it also represents the desire of this element to dominate the organization at any cost, and to have a ready weapon for use against all who dare criticize their compromises or oppose their policies.

COURTNEY LEMON

P. S.—The mental operations of some pure and simple political Socialists when confronted by the specter of syndicalism are most diverting. Comrade Ghent, for instance, in this week's National Socialist, in a characteristically violent diatribe comes to the conclusion that syndicalism, which he calls I. W. W.-ism, "is not a movement, not a program, not even a definite tendency. It is merely a bunch of ideas, a set of ideas, a collection of ideas that do not define themselves any

more than it defines crime, and neither sabotage nor crime necessarily imply violence.

Doesn't this show a fine, strong grip on the economic interpretation of history, a beautiful understanding of social forces—to be able to find no explanation for a movement spreading all over the world and numbering hundreds of thousands of adherents in European countries except the innate depravity or "natural cussedness" of its followers? So the bourgeoisie explain Socialism in general. And in the Metropolitan Magazine we have poor, bewildered old Keir Hardie saying that although syndicalism may be very popular in Latin countries, he does not believe the British workingmen will ever take to it. How very like this is to what we used to hear about Socialism being all very well for Germany, but it could never take root in America.

### REFERRED TO FATHER TAYLOR.

Editor of The Call

Will you please have some one of your wise men in the East answer this "heavenly" question: What are you going to do with the good Catholic young lady who wants to teach school, has religious scruples about teaching in the public schools, doesn't care to be married, wouldn't become a nun and hasn't money enough to open a school of her own?

If you are stuck get a line on Taft or Cardinal O'Connell.

Why make such an ado about the prospect of Cardinal O'Connell purchasing a steam yacht? Didn't Christ use a boat, and probably owned one? And what about doing greater things than He did?

HENRY LEE

Valparaiso, Ind.

Just such a question, or, rather, string of questions, is put up to us for solution is difficult to perceive unless on the supposition that Socialist editors have plans ready for all possible individual emergencies.

We confess that the dilemma of the Catholic young lady has never occurred to us, and we have devised no plan to meet such a case.

But, fortunately, we can give our correspondent a pointer from an incident that occurred the other day in New York in which he will perceive how a Catholic priest handled a somewhat similar problem. We will only say that we don't quite see how we could do worse.

Miss Hutchinson, a young lady teacher in the parochial school attached to the Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament in this city, walked in the recent suffrage parade. She was called to task by the parish priest, Father Taylor, who informed her that he disapproved of woman suffrage, that it led to Socialism, and that no suffragist could teach in his school. He asked for her resignation, got it, and now she's chasing another job.

That is how Father Taylor solved the problem. What's good enough for him ought to be good enough for us; at any rate no better can be legitimately demanded from us.

This woman wanted to teach, presumably in a parochial school, and as she is chasing a job, it is probable that she has no intention of getting married or becoming a nun, and that she has no money. The problem went squarely up to Taylor and he solved it by firing her, and apparently not giving a damn what became of her afterwards. If this is what Taylor did with his own, why should we, who are not specially interested in young ladies of the kind described, be saddled with the problem?

We refer our correspondent, therefore, to Father Taylor, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st street, New York.

As far as we can figure it out, Socialism has made no special provision for such cases. Under Socialism every one can have a job, but there can be no guarantee even under Socialism that every one will get the exact work they want any more than at present. But the young women will not starve or have to go on the street in consequence, as thousands of them have to do now because they can't get a job of any kind.

Besides, our correspondent will remember that under Socialism only the best modes of education will prevail, and the best educated people do the teaching. Under such circumstances a person who wanted to teach in a "parochial school"—supposing that such things were in existence—would by that very desire proclaim herself incompetent and unfit.

We haven't just any sleep over Cardinal O'Connell purchasing a steam yacht. In fact, we don't give two hoots in heaven if he purchased the White Star Line with the Casard steamer in.

As for Christ going in a boat, we don't see that fact shows any probability of His having owned one. He certainly didn't talk like a shipowner when he declared that He had no place to lay His head and was in that respect worse off than the animals. If He had a boat, He could surely have slept in it, and wouldn't he have made the observation attributed to Him: "as there would be no sense in it, and He was a very sensible kind of man usually, and didn't either tell lies or talk nonsense."

If there is anything else, Henry, that you would like to know just call again. We can't exactly guarantee satisfaction, but we can't exactly guarantee anything, so we can't exactly guarantee anything.

## Plutocracy Drunk and Degenerate

By GEORGE R. LUNN.

Reading of the sumptuous feast which was tendered a number of dogs in the luxurious Hotel Vanderbilt in New York City on last Friday reminds me of the feast of Belshazzar given in the ancient city of Babylon on the eve of its fall.

It was an afternoon affair consisting of a luncheon given by Mrs. Arthur L. Holland in honor of her pet Pekinese Spaniel Vi Sin. Several of Vi Sin's intimate friends were invited, properly chaperoned, of course, by their respective mistresses.

Covers were laid for sixteen, each dog occupying a separate chair beside his chaperon. Vi Sin received his guests in the main foyer of the hotel and attracted considerable attention by his costume, which consisted of a huge ribbon bow and a beautiful carnation. As his guests arrived Vi Sin conducted them to the Chinese room and luncheon was served. The table was decorated with Chinese lotus and lilies.

In reading the press dispatch I was might be tempted to believe that such an event was impossible and that it was simply a foolish write-up which some reporter, pressed for news, fabricated out of his own imagination. The fact is, however, that the press report is a true one. The dinner was held; the dogs, attended by their rich mistresses, were participants in the feast, the like of which no one knows but the idle plutocrats of this country who are at the present time drunk with power and degenerate by their luxury and license.

We Socialists are often falsely accused of stirring up hatred. Nothing that any Socialist ever uttered can cause such feelings of just resentment as this act of wanton extravagance on the part of these rich women idlers. This feast for dogs prepared by the chef of the Hotel Vanderbilt, served by well trained waiters, spread upon a table decorated with every elegance of silver and cut glass and hot house blooms and in the environment of greatest luxury, is in marked contrast with the poverty-stricken homes on the East Side of New York where little children starve and by the thousands perish miserably.

Mrs. Arthur L. Holland and her frivolous friends are enemies of our common humanity.

The very breed of the dog helps to point a moral. The dog in whose honor the feast was given was a Pekinese Spaniel, which is but a canine caricature, a freak of the perverse in nature, not only helpless to himself but useless to man.

So these women are but caricatures perverting the high type which they are supposed to represent, with no evident purpose in life other than to amuse themselves by idiotic extravagance, being totally incapable of rational pleasure for the reason that they have long since given up all useful employment.

These women are useless to themselves and to the world. They are parasites that live in luxury while the very people who provide the luxury live in squalor. Yet some people insist that the plutocracy is of a superior mold and of superior brain to the rest of us.

Hundreds of men walk the streets of New York City looking vainly for work by which they can earn bread for their hungry children.

These women, who constitute the scum of society waste in such riotous living the money which has been wrung from the hard toll of the working class.

We do not wish to draw a generalization from one incident, but we are justified in pointing to this as one of the wild extravagances which are evidence at least of the growing madness and wanton imbecility of the idle rich.

We are interested in seeing conditions change for the better so that it will no longer be necessary for girls driven by economic necessity to sell their souls for guilt. But these poor sisters of the street are on a plane much higher than these frenzied women of dog luncheon proclivities.

We Socialists are demanding changed economic conditions so that these poor sisters of the street as well as these frenzied women of dog luncheon proclivities may be saved.—Schenectady Citizen.

Dr. Reid, the celebrated medical writer, was requested by a lady of literary eminence to call at her house. "Be sure you recollect the address," she said, as she quitted the room: "No 1 Chesterfield street."

"Madam," said the doctor, "I am too great an admirer of politeness to remember Chesterfield, and, I fear, too selfish to forget Number One."

THE SOCIALIST'S THE ONLY DEMOCRAT.

Beware, sir, of the Banker for he is a chilly eye.

As cold and calculating as can be He will freeze you and will squelch you of your fortune if he can.

For he's the guardian of the country the free (?)

CHORUS.

Beware, sir, of the Democrat, a man that will deceive.

Ask Doctor Wiley, he will tell you that.

It's too adulterated for an honest working man.

The Socialist's the only Democrat.

Beware, sir, of the Broker for he is very tricky, too.

It's a nip and tuck between him and ruin.

He keeps the ticklish market always underneath his eye.

On lookout for the trouble that brewin'.

Beware, sir, of the Editor who's tins day and night.

To keep the news from getting out.

The man who wants to know truth about the world, at all.

Must read it in the CALL, or else to sprint.

Beware, sir, of the College Man, thesea under arm.

As full of erudition as can be He owes his education to a plutocrat.

Which puts him into debt for degrees.

Beware, sir, of the Preacher for sitting on a fence.

Which keeps his temper always on the edge.

Between his poor parishioners those who have the dough.

The only thing that he can't hedge.

Beware, sir, of the Doctor afraid to raise his voice.

For fear he will offend the boss set.

Industrial diseases do not kill him at all.

He has bigger fish to fry, he can bet.

Beware, sir, of the Lawyer, need to tell you that?

His reputation's ruined by courts.

He needs your fear and pity than any one I know.

For he's guilty of a hundred awful torts.

BIRTH STONES.

For ages certain gems have been to the month, each with its own legend. The list given below is one generally accepted:

January—Garnet: Constancy and fidelity.

February—Pearl or amethyst: Peace of mind.

March—Jacinth or bloodstone: Courage in affection.

April—Diamond: Unchanging affection.

May—Emerald: Innate happiness and domestic felicity.

June—Agate: Ensures long life, and prosperity.

July—Ruby: Exempts from love and anxiety.

August—Moonstone: A charm for a joyful felicity.

September—Sapphire: Innate fulness.

October—Opal: Helpfulness and faith.

November—Topaz: Fidelity in a ship.

December—Turquoise: Success, peace and many friends.

## News Not Fit to Print

COMPILED BY LOUISE HENNING.

This department, expurgated from the Capitalist Press, will hereafter be a regular feature of The Call.

HAWTREY'S ICY COLLAR.

Every one admits that Mr. Hawtrely is a good actor. But when it comes to acting the part of a banker, he has been a banker. "He has a cold eye that is worn by every eye I have ever known personally to be so cold and self-possessed of a yard cat," said Mr. Bennett, wouldn't lose his poise if his head dropped in the soup. Things happen around Mr. Hawtrely. They happen to him."

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Shabby Individual (to painter-ladder)—"Hi! you're dropping paint all over me."

Painter—Well, you're badly in of a coat of some sort.

## ON THE EVERLASTING JUMP

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

was late, and feared he would be discharged. The passing of express seemed to him a sort of a forlorn hope, and he jumped for it.

The magistrate remarked that it must be an exceedingly good job if he was willing to risk his life to hold it. The driver replied that it was; that it paid \$9 a week. Three of those dollars the law confiscated in the form of a fine. The jump then cost one-third of the young man's weekly salary, but he saved his employers showing leniency when they heard the story.

The other man was also a jumper, but not to hold a job, because he had none to hold and couldn't find one. He chased subway as the scene of his Olympic games. He waited at a street station until the next incoming train was within a few feet of him; then he jumped; but such was his strength and agility, perhaps, his desperation, that he jumped too far, and landed clear of the rails in the space between the two tracks, and the train in only cut off one of his legs. He, too, was arrested amid the scenes of excitement as the \$9 incident on the elevated, but he has no \$9 to pay a fine, it is difficult to say just what will be done to him. Probably he will be sent to jail for having jumped.

That these incidents were disposed of in a few lines in while column after column is given to the as yet unjumped at the Olympic games is perhaps after all appropriate. Jumping, matter of life or death, though spectacular in a certain sense, is a common occurrence to attract attention. It is a common thing to give or withhold life in the form of the "job" which depends upon to make jumping of this kind common even not make it popular. And jumps that have yet to be far off Sweden are a much more pleasant form of exercise contemplation of that enormous mass of people whom we described as possessing "three guinea-pig brain power," which contains all the so-called "intelligence" of the nation.

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