

tests and was then defeated by a vote of nearly three to one.

Chairman Root rapped the convention to order and the first step in the long proceedings of the day began when W. T. Dorell, the Credentials Committee member for the State of Washington, read the majority report of that committee, which seated the two Taft delegates in the 9th Alabama District.

Chairman Root, through a lieutenant, from the platform requested Walker to withdraw his motion, which was done, and Root then stated that only unanimous consent from the convention would permit McCormick to read his statement.

The convention quickly gave McCormick the right to do so, whereupon he started in to make a stumpy speech, but the convention was already tired out and howled at him and would not listen to him.

Hadley Reads Resolution. Governor Hadley desired to make a motion, the convention cheered and Chairman Root remarking that it was very evident that the convention desired Hadley to take the platform.

Resolved, That in the vote upon the adoption of the minority report of the Committee on Credentials that the delegates nominated in the list attached hereto and whose names are upon the temporary roll of this convention, but whose names are not on the roll until the right of any contestant named therein to a seat in this convention shall be determined in his favor by a majority vote of the uncontested delegates to this convention.

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Sunday Call, June 23

The biggest and most significant fact in the newspaper world is the increase of the Socialist press. It is growing at a tremendous rate, and it is giving force and directness to older, experienced newspaper writers, while it is developing newer writers to carry to completeness the work so well begun.

A Socialist Press Club was recently organized and as a demonstration of what is already accomplished.

The Sunday Call

in its next issue will devote all its space to their work.

Here are some, among the telling things that will be given:

Steering Clear of Marx. By Ernest Poole. Boston Saving Boston. By Horace Traubel. The Risen Sun. By Paul Kennaday. Carlyle and the Present Age. By James Henry Henle.

Ode to Socialism. By Harry Kemp. The End of the Strike. From the Italian of Ada Negri.

The Governor-elect. By Hyman Strunsky. The Vision and the Washtub. By Joseph Gollomb. The Conqueror. By Allan Updegraff. Standing Room Only. By Jane Burr.

The Shrewdly Good. By Walter Lippmann. The Coal Teamsters. By Eliot White. Justice. By Joshua Wanhope.

Saviors. A play. By Edward Goodman.

And other articles by Vida D. Scudder, Louise Heald, Mrs. Erroll Dunbar.

Cartoons by Arthur Young, Lou Rogers, Mitchell Loeb, Herbert Johnson.

Then there will be a striking symposium on the question on

The Causes of Labor Unrest

in which there will be contributions from W. P. Hamilton, editor of the Wall Street Journal; Norman Hapgood, Eugene V. Debs, John Kirby, Jr., Charles Edward Russell, Ralph M. Easley, Hutchins Hapgood, Charles Zueblin, Marcus M. Marks.

It will be a paper well worth circulating, for there is seldom any issue of any paper that will carry such splendid matter.

The price has been placed at \$3 a hundred, and orders should be sent in at once.

Substantial aid has been promised by the Press Club, and here is an opportunity to show possible readers what The Call can furnish. Send in your orders at once.

THE SUNDAY CALL is not the bulkiest of papers. It is actually the biggest and best. Here is an opportunity to become acquainted with The Sunday Call.

Sunday Call, June 23

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The Rand School of Social Science

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NEW HIRES COLISEUM FOR ANOTHER WEEK

CHICAGO, June 21.—The prospect of the Republican national convention extending into next week has become so imminent from the proceedings thus far that the Committee on Arrangements of the National Committee has taken steps to hold the Coliseum, just as it stands, for such an emergency.

"I have communicated with Stewart Spalding, secretary of the Coliseum Company," said Chairman Harry S. New, of the Committee on Arrangements. "I have notified him that in conformity with the terms of the lease the committee wishes to reserve the Coliseum in its present condition with all the convention arrangements for next week."

New would make no comment on how long he thought the Coliseum would be needed, but declared no chances would be taken.

BANKERS AGREE ON HUGE CHINESE LOAN

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The State Department was informed late today through quite unofficial channels that the bankers for the six-power group, conferring at Paris had signed an agreement this afternoon at the terms upon which they jointly will lend the Chinese Republic \$300,000,000.

While this dispatch has not received official confirmation at the State Department tonight, the officials were tonight inclined to credit it. It accords, it was stated, with the view as to the outcome of the conference which has been held in Washington throughout. The department as yet is uninformed as to the details of the agreement signed by the bankers of the six powers and therefore declined to make any comment on the entire matter at this time.

It is pointed out that Russia and Japan will find it to their advantage to stay in the group, and it is the desire of the other powers that they should. It is also held that should either or both withdraw, as appears highly unlikely, the remaining powers would continue in the loan.

It is said that equal terms for all is the program that is determined upon, as the bankers maintain they are acting solely as bankers and therefore cannot take into the consideration of the agreement international politics and special political claims, as put forth by Russia.

HARDIE HITS MONARCHY.

LONDON, June 21.—Keir Hardie, the Socialist M. P., again attacks the monarchy this week in the Pioneer. He says: "In these modern days there is nothing for the King to do except to aid in the work of hoodwinking the common people. A King is an anachronism in these days and is only kept in being as a valuable asset of the ruling class."

FRISCO WOMAN AS MINISTERING ANGEL

LONDON, June 21.—An American woman, Lillian Troy, of San Francisco, is now a ministering angel in the poverty-stricken district of Erdmondsey. She is a novelist and also a director of a hop extract company. She uses the factory yard daily to feed the children and babies of the neighborhood. In a talk with a reporter today, she said:

"I have seen poverty in most parts of the Continent, but the worst slums of Naples are nothing more sordid than Erdmondsey. I started this philanthropic work a week ago by opening the gates at 4 p. m. and feeding the children on bread and milk. I did not anticipate at all the great demand. The first day's supplies were not sufficient, and I was obliged to send for more. Outside there was an eager, hustling crowd trying to rush the gates. These were soon brought to order by appointing the older boys captains and lieutenants. They kept order and lined up the children magnificently. The boys were at first inclined to push to the front, so I called out, 'Who of you are in favor of votes for women?' They all held up their hands. Then I said, 'Since you are so chivalrous, please let the little girls come first,' and they did."

The crowd increased so day by day that five policemen came to take charge of the arrangements. The boy captains and lieutenants resented this deprivation of their authority, and there was a general scramble in which the police were nearly thrown off their feet while the children ran under their arms and between their legs. But my appeal to the boy captains to maintain order met with an instant response.

Mrs. Troy was the innocent cause of getting Ben Tillett, the labor leader, into difficulty. In her desire to assist the children of the strikers as much as possible, she met Tillett at Frascati's, where a reporter of an anti-strike paper discovered them. He wrote a yellow story in which he portrayed Ben Tillett as he was drinking champagne with Mrs. Troy. The later told the correspondent that the dinner was simply for the purpose of arranging for Tillett's co-operation and the distribution of tickets every day to families whom Tillett knew were very needy. Every day Tillett gets 1,000 tickets which he distributes. He has also secured two men to assist him in keeping the lines in order.

A reporter visited the factory on Marine street this afternoon. More terrible examples of child poverty could not be seen. Boys and girls scarcely more than 5 or 6 years of age were there, ragged and dirty, carrying babies from 5 months upward. These were waiting patiently in line. They showed no signs of disorder and were admitted inside the small yard twenty at a time. Mrs. Troy had made an alley of boxes, at the front of which there was a rough board counter. Behind this Mrs. Troy stood and filled cups with milk and cut bread. There was no hurry, but the deep draughts showed how welcome the refreshment was. At the end of the alley several boxes and benches furnished seats for the children with babies.

There was a remarkable exhibition of chivalry on the part of the young boys and girls toward their baby charges. No matter how much they yearned for food themselves these child caretakers fed the babies first before touching a particle themselves. Several youngsters were obviously repeaters, but Mrs. Troy laughingly remarked, "What's the difference

ALL HAIL THE NEW PARTY!

Thomas Henry Cochran, of Allentown, N. J., called The Call on the telephone yesterday and very positively announced the birth of the new political party. The party would have been born sooner, but Cochran and those who are interested in it with him couldn't decide whether to call it the American Keystone party or the American Progressive party. So a Call reporter was appealed to over the wire to make the momentous decision, and the American Progressive party has come into existence.

The new party, said Cochran, will represent the combining power of "the two great powers of the nation." Furthermore, it is going to effect the unity of labor and capital, prove their

identities, of interests, make capital give labor a square deal, expunge the cause of woman suffrage, "revolutionize" the monetary system of the United States (Cochran doesn't like the word revolution), unite the North and South, burst the trusts, lead industry back to competition in accordance with the disposition decrees of the Supreme Court and then regulate competition and do a lot of other things too numerous to mention.

And it's to be a real Socialist party, announced Cochran. The Call is a great paper and "ought to sell for 5 cents instead of 4." The American Progressive party will organize a woman's auxiliary whose special work will be to put The Call in every home in the nation, said Cochran.

When the new party has been completely organized and launched, it will proceed to unceremoniously "wipe" both the old parties off the map and usher in the millennium.

TRUSTODORE TEDDY SPILLS BARRELS OF CAPITAL I'S

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. (In Chicago Evening World.)

Signor Steel Trustodore Roosevelt, the celebrated tumbler and contortion artist, played a return engagement at the Auditorium last night before a large and not exacting audience. Indeed, there had not been so much excitement among our amusement loving populace since the five-legged calf was exhibited out on Blue Island avenue.

A pleasant evening was had, and all present enjoyed themselves. Several were heard to say that in their judgment to see the performer extend his lower jaw until it touched the first row of seats was alone worth the price of admission. The general impression, however, was that this artist was at his best when he clenched his teeth and through them made almost intelligible sounds.

The signor's remarks, when he made any that could be heard, seemed to be addressed chiefly to his own surpassing parts and to the fact that he had been robbed of something he never possessed.

The crowd appreciated the humor of this suggestion, although it was unintentional, and cheered loudly. It also cheered loudly when the signor blew his nose, when he said, "I am hot stuff," and when he said nothing but only did his facial contortion specialty.

His speech was carefully prepared and sent out in advance by the Associated Press to all the newspapers that are trying to establish the "open shop" and down organized labor. It is said to have been on this occasion his own effort, and as Jud Weller is in Washington, the assertion may be true. Parts of it were dull enough to be original.

"There were some things the signor did not say that would have been highly appreciated by a part of his audience. He did not explain why he protected the Steel Trust, nor why the Steel Trust is now supporting him.

He did not tell why he protected the Harvester Trust, nor why that aggregation of plunderers is now helping him to grab a third term. Neither did he dwell upon the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, nor the Panama grab, nor other delicious incidents of his career.

But perhaps the most notable omission was the price of Southern delegates today and any explanation of the mystery of a "moral force" and candidate of the uplift in whose behalf bribery has been reduced to a science.

However, the contortions were excellent, and, as for the vocal efforts, they were so superior that a man could stand on the 12th street viaduct so long as there is enough to go around."

The line continued until 7 o'clock to-night when 218 quarts of milk had been exhausted, 180 large loaves of bread had been disposed of and over 1,600 children had been fed.

Mrs. Troy in speaking of her efforts said: "They are needed and appreciated. Considering the good that is being done the amount expended is infinitesimal."

PRISONER SINCE 1859, HAS FIRST CAR RIDE

HARTFORD, Conn., June 20.—"Fifty-three years in prison. Fifty-three years and yet he knows the traffic laws better than lots of these fellows driving cars around this corner," mused State Senator Charles C. Cook this noon, as he saw a disappearing toward East Hartford the automobile that was carrying old John Warren to the home of his brother Joel in Mansfield from the State Penitentiary in Wethersfield, which had been home to him since 1859.

It took Warren quite a time to get ready to start from the prison this morning, and Warden Garner, the Warren brothers and other officers smiled as they watched the old man completing his preparations. When he got to Hartford the size and hum of the business district impressed him visibly, though he made no comment. Finally he insisted on riding in a trolley car and then accepted an invitation to see a newspaper plant in operation. When he met his friend, Senator Cook, he talked for a few minutes, but soon insisted on the car moving along, directing attention to the city ordinance which prohibits standing in one place more than thirty minutes.

END OF REBELLION IN MEXICO AT HAND

Federals Prepare to Take Juarez—Batopilas Surrenders.

EL PASO, Tex., June 21.—Mexican federal forces converging on Juarez, when united, will number about 3,000 men, and with their artillery the federals expect to have little difficulty in forcing the surrender of the Juarez garrison, numbering much less than a thousand.

Supporters of Emilio Vasquez Gomez today issued a proclamation denouncing General Orozco and making public the correspondence in which Orozco is alleged to have first invited Gomez to become Provisional President and then repudiated him.

"The Vasquistar" called upon the members of the revolutionary party to forsake Orozco and court martial him for "his traitorous deeds."

LA CRUZ, Mexico, June 21.—General Huerta today received a report from Colonel Arroyo, stating he had taken the town of Batopilas, eighty miles due west of here, and an important pass in the mountain.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Bettering of conditions in Mexico continues to be reported to the State Department. From Manzanilla the United States Consul telegraphed today that great improvement has taken place and that the revolution seems ended in the State of Sinaloa.

From Chihuahua, it is said that the federals have gained repeated advantages over rebels in the skirmishes of the last few weeks and that the revolutionist forces are dwindling because of desertions. Another battle more decisive than the last defeat of General Orozco is expected soon by people in Chihuahua.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 21.—Rebels are preparing for a defense of the city with the near approach of the federals, and Americans in El Paso are once more beginning to look to the United States troops for protection.

The federals, who have up to the present declared that Juarez was not to be attacked, now state that forces from Sonora will divide, part going to Chihuahua and part coming to Juarez, and that those directed against Juarez will attack from the east, while the forces of General Sainza and General Sanchez, now within a few miles

of Juarez on the west, will attack at the same hour.

Co. I, Federal Grenadiers, commanded by the Justice minister, has announced in an official communication to Col. E. Z. Steaver, commanding the United States Army in the Department of Texas, that he fears he cannot restrain his men from shooting into El Paso if they are attacked by the federals, as his men know that the federals have been permitted to arm and recruit on American soil, while the rebels have been arrested for every violation of the law.

The federals declare they will attack from the southwest and east sides of Juarez, firing parallel with the river, so their shells and bullets will not fall into El Paso. El Pasoans greatly fear that bullets will be fired into that city, and they will have the realization of every dream of their wildest imaginations in a year ago when a similar attack was made in Juarez.

We Dared

When we announced MORRIS HILLQUIT'S articles on SOCIALISM you said, or perhaps you only thought, "They won't do it."

But we did.

HILLQUIT'S first article—and it's a hammer—is in the JULY METROPOLITAN. So is an eye-opening editorial on Socialism. So is WILLIAM MAILLY'S new department, "Tidings of the Times." There is a "punch" in every page of the JULY METROPOLITAN. It's going to make a lot of folks sit up and take notice.

You can get a copy of the JULY METROPOLITAN at any newsstand. If the news-dealer is sold out he can get you a copy. Insist that he does. If you are situated where there is no newsstand, send us 15 cents and we will mail you a copy postpaid.

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

286 Fifth Avenue, New York

July METROPOLITAN

1,000 MORE JOIN RANKS OF STRIKERS IN FUR INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1)

Manufacturers, said that under no circumstances would the association deal with the union. He said he was surprised to see the workers strike, since they knew that business the last three years has been very bad on account of overproduction in the trade.

"In the last couple of years it has become a custom to make up stock and have it on hand for delivery at any time," said Schoenholtz, "and on account of unfavorable weather the stock piled up, and when the busy season came there was little work left to do. Until lately the demands of the workers have been met, but recently labor leaders came in on the scene and started to talk strike and kept up the boom until the workers walked out."

"The fur workers are different from other workers and there are among them a lot of ladies and gentlemen who are educated and know the trade well. They know that it is impossible to have a union in the fur trade," Schoenholtz said.

He said he was willing to show the books and figures to explain how it was impossible to have a union in the fur trade. He said the furriers were making better wages now than ever before, and said the workers had no kick coming.

He said the bosses decided to keep the shops closed so as to not arouse any trouble, and that they do not want scabs and guards. "We believe that our workers would not make any trouble, as they have proven that they are a fine class of people by their peaceful walkout," said Schoenholtz.

"The association decided not to deal with the union or recognize it, and none of our members will have anything to do with it."

After a lengthy session the Associated Fur Manufacturers, at their meeting yesterday, called for the purpose of discussing the strike, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers firmly believe that the wonderful development of the United States in all things pertaining to human welfare is based upon the constitutional assurance of 'freedom of opportunity'; and

"Whereas the members of the association believe that the fundamental principles of unionism is the monopolization of the opportunities for lucrative employment for the benefit of union members to the exclusion of all others; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., stand steadfastly upon the principle of the open shop, favoring none and discriminating against none who desire to work and who are capable of efficient service; and be it further,

"Resolved, That the members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., do not enter into any contract, agreement or secret understanding that shall or may conflict with the principle of the open shop."

of Juarez on the west, will attack at the same hour.

Co. I, Federal Grenadiers, commanded by the Justice minister, has announced in an official communication to Col. E. Z. Steaver, commanding the United States Army in the Department of Texas, that he fears he cannot restrain his men from shooting into El Paso if they are attacked by the federals, as his men know that the federals have been permitted to arm and recruit on American soil, while the rebels have been arrested for every violation of the law.

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D. S. U. TO WAGE WAR ON FLY. Street Cleaners' Union, New York, in order to get rid of flies, is waging a war on the pest. The union has decided to use a special fly-killing machine. The machine is a small box with a fan inside. It is placed in the street and the flies are attracted to it. The fan then blows the flies into a container where they are killed.

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IF YOU WANT A STRICTLY MADE STRAW HAT. J. H. MOUND. The Only Hatter in the East. 766 Westchester Avenue, New York.

PLUCKY WOMAN BEATS BRITISH WAR OFFICER. LONDON, June 20.—A woman on Dartmoor has been too much for a War Office. The widow, whose name is Edicott, is a tenant on Ockbrook, which is adjacent to the artillery camp on the hill overlooking Ockbrook where the troops had built a dugout for the purpose of knocking out by Hotheads.

THE YEAR FOR VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCE

Invalid Scholar Who Forged \$37 Check Goes to Penitentiary.

In General Sessions yesterday Judge... sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary Maurice De Rougelaine, who was convicted of forging a check for \$37. The forger's invalid wife, who sat in the box of the courtroom, collapsed when sentence was imposed.

Rougelaine is a graduate of the Sorbonne, Paris, and holds an M. A. degree from Cambridge University.

Following several years of misfortune, De Rougelaine found it necessary to go to the White Plains Hospital last April to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and it was some few days later, while convalescing that he was arrested.

He was arraigned later and pleaded guilty to having forged the check against his employer, David J. Conway, a tinsmith operator, of 152d Street and Harlem River, for whom he was working for a salary of \$75 a month. He had started in at \$7 a week.

He told the court that he had needed money for the operation. He did not want to die and leave his wife alone in a strange country. He gave as a reference the Rev. Father James Wheaton, of the Church of St. Agnes, Brooklyn, and the priest was in court.

"Although a very learned man," the priest said, "I have known him to accept the most menial employment to earn an honest dollar."

After Father Wheaton had spoken and the probation officers of the court had made their report, Judge Rosalby glanced about the room and then of the prisoner and said:

"Penitentiary. One year."

Ten years ago, at the age of 38, De Rougelaine came to New York from France. For three years he gained a livelihood by teaching French in various colleges. For several years he was employed by life insurance companies. Then came the dark days when sickness fell upon him. For three years he struggled against heavy odds.

In 1909 he had to spend ten months in a hospital. Last summer he was ill for three months. Then on April 27 last his troubles culminated in the operation to save his life.

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FOR THE

NEW YORK SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JUNE 29-30

Osborne Memorial Hall
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CONVENTION TO OPEN AT 9:30 A. M.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.
THE OSBORNE HOUSE, American Plan, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Rooms only—\$1.00 and \$1.50 per day.
THE CAYUGA HOUSE, American Plan, \$2.00 per day.
THE MAJESTIC HOUSE, American Plan, \$2.00 per day.

Rates at smaller hotels, like The Brunswick, The National, The Vendome, from \$1.50 up a day, American Plan.

LODGING IN PRIVATE HOMES.
Rooms in private homes can be had for 75 cents per day without breakfast and \$1.00 per day to include breakfast.

Information about hotels and rooms can be obtained by writing to Comrade Frederick A. Mohr, 8 South street, Auburn.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.
The special train from New York to Auburn will leave the New York Central Depot, 42d street, Friday, June 28, at 1 P. M. Round trip fare \$8.00. Tickets on sale only at the office of the State Secretary, U. Solomon, care of The Call, 409 Pearl street. All non-delegates desiring to travel to Auburn on the special train are requested to notify the secretary at once.

The special will stop in all points along the New York Central east of Auburn if arrangements are made in advance to take delegates and visitors at those points. Up-State Comrades should write to the State Secretary as soon as possible for further information.

Where ten or more travel together to Auburn from any point they are entitled to a reduction in the fare. Information on this subject can be obtained from any railroad office.

All further information on the convention, etc., can be obtained by writing to

U. SOLOMON, State Secretary,
Office of The Call, New York.

IT FITS WELL AROUND THE NECK



House of Morrison
106 & 108 Fulton St., N. Y.
Tailors

MORMON CHURCH BACKED UP BEET SUGAR BONDS

Details of beet sugar raising from the farmer's standpoint were given yesterday by Thomas R. Cutler, vice president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company. He was cross-examined at the sugar inquiry by Maj. Richard Young, his counsel, a grandson of Brigham Young and practicing attorney at Salt Lake City.

Cutler gave an estimate of the cost of an acre to the farmer in raising sugar beets, as follows: Twenty dollars for labor, 75 cents to \$1.25 for ploughing, \$2.75 for seeding, \$12 for hauling and from \$2 to \$4 for fertilizing. The average yield an acre, the witness said, was fourteen tons, and at 5 a ton the farmer reaped approximately a net profit of \$35 an acre.

With respects to labor, Cutler said that the best laborers in the beet field were the Japanese.

Cutler told of the difficulties he experienced in raising money in the early days of the beet sugar industry in the West. He came to New York to sell bonds, but failed because they were not guaranteed. When this became known in Utah the Mormon Church at once guaranteed the bonds. Previously \$200,000 had been raised by local subscription, and this was the nucleus of the capital which has grown to large proportions since.

"Can you state what amount of money Mr. Havemeyer invested in the beet sugar industry in Utah and that section of the West?" Major Young asked Cutler.

"I should say between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in cash."

COW DRAGS BOY TO DEATH.
Scared by Headlight, Animal Pulls Lad 'Neath Wheels of Train.

TROY, N. Y., June 21.—While Dolly Dominick Boji, 11 years old, of Watervliet, was leading a cow last night the animal became frightened by the headlight of an approaching car on the Schenectady Railroad.

The cow ran directly in front of the car, dragging the boy with it, and he was crushed to death beneath the wheels.

LAWRENCE DEFENSE CONFERENCE MEETS

Big Mass Meeting for Ettore and Giovannitti to Be Held Today.

Louis Weitz, secretary pro tem. of the local Lawrence Defense Conference, makes the following report of the meeting of the conference held at the Labor Temple on Thursday evening.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary, Nicholas Aleinikoff who was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. Edward F. Cassidy's letter in reference to speaking was placed on file.

The following were the additional delegates seated: H. Bush and H. Krause from Bronx German Branch, Socialist party; E. Luftig, J. Finklestein and J. Schwartz, from Bookbinders and Sample Card Makers' Union; E. Lepisto and A. Nordstrom, from Finnish Branch, Socialist party; Peter Frey and N. Geidl, from Deutsche Branch, Hellgate; Hoffman and Metz, from Brotherhood of Machinists.

Contributions received: Previous acknowledgment for defense fund, \$23.21 and for agitation fund, \$107.38. Additional contributions received from Anna Stirling, \$1. from I. W. W., Local 538, \$4.50, and \$3.10 collected from Union Square open air meeting.

Thomas Flynn, as chairman of the open air meeting, held on Saturday, June 13, at Union Square, reported. He said that considering the threatening state of the weather that meeting was a comparative success. He complained that of all the Socialist speakers asked to speak, only J. J. Coronei was present. He made an urgent request to the Lawrence Defense Committee to get more Socialist speakers, as it was beginning to be felt more of an I. W. W. affair than anything else. The report was accepted and the suggestions considered.

Comrade Spielman, who was sent by the Lawrence Defense Committee of Lawrence to New York, was granted the floor. He said that he was well aware that the territory in New York was to be covered by this conference. But he believed that his special work was necessary and would not interfere with this body's activities. His particular object in coming here was simply and solely to get credentials from the New York body, so that no conflict could arise when he presented his plea to the unions for financial and moral assistance. This action was necessary because the unions would get suspicious should the credentials presented to them come from a number of bodies, thus making it difficult to know which one was the bona fide committee. Action on this request was delayed, however, until several other matters were transacted.

The request of the Executive Committee of the conference to petition the officials connected with the Ettore and Giovannitti case was defeated. It was maintained that petitions would not prove effective just now.

The request for volunteers to solicit financial aid from the unions was followed by the following: Oppenheimer, Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Polozatsky, Anna Sloan, Emil Luftig, Lane, Frey and Lundgren.

The delegate from the Italian Socialist Federation gave us the good news that the Italian Socialist Federation had contributed an additional sum of money to the fund, which brought their contribution up to the total of \$1,500. If, he said, other organizations in this locality would do the same, he had no fear of the result to be obtained in Lawrence.

The leaflet prepared by Moses Oppenheimer for the Ettore and Giovannitti case can be had at the organizer's office, 238 East 84th street. Special arrangements can be made with any organization desiring to print this leaflet, which can be got at a cheaper rate, as the plates have been retained. The leaflet sums up the case in a simple and concise manner, and can be easily understood by workmen. Twenty thousand copies have been temporarily printed, but more will undoubtedly be used as the agitation grows in size and importance.

In the discussion of the Union Square outdoor meetings, it was stated that the difficulty in securing speakers from the Socialist party was due to the inability of these speakers to be present until a late hour. A suggestion was made to reach those speakers who are known to speak at noonday meetings. The following were suggested: Hubert Harrison, Charles Solomon, J. Sheeder, B. Kirkman, William Karlin, J. J. Coronei and others. The next open air meeting will be held at Union Square today, from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. A special feature of the meeting will be the parade of the local bodies of the I. W. W., who will arrive on the scene of speaking at about 6 o'clock in the evening. Thomas Flynn will act as chairman, and Coronei, Harrison, Pat Quinn, Domahue and others will speak.

A motion was made that Spielman be instructed not to form a conference

UNION MADE SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
ONLY BEST QUALITIES.



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among the Jewish workers. An amendment was made that if a Jewish branch of the Lawrence Defense Committee be formed that it shall be recognized by us, only on condition that it affiliates with our committee by sending two of their delegates to our conference. The motion was passed.

Since Margaret H. Fanger, the present secretary of the conference, must leave town for ten days, or so, Louis Weitz was elected as the temporary secretary until her return.

The secretary would like to inform those unions who have not yet sent their delegates to the conferences that they are held every first and third Thursday in the month at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Room 14. Much help is needed and we urgently request that you give it. This case is even more important than the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case.

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI MEETING FOR AUBURN

(Special to The Call.)
AUBURN, N. Y., June 21.—Representatives of the Central Labor Union, the local Socialist party and several Italian societies held a conference here for the purpose of arranging a protest meeting for Ettore and Giovannitti.

A committee was appointed to complete the plans for the meeting, which is to be held soon. It consists of Charles Elger, Michael Brennan, L. O'Dell, Guy VanLiew, Frank Palmer, J. Donovan, Frederick Palmer, Claude Thompson, Joseph DeJoy, J. Tonnenti, J. A. Carroll, James Camacelle, James Ray, James Dennis, Edward Shaw, W. Rhodes and George Reichticker.

PROTEST MEETING TOMORROW

An Ettore-Giovannitti protest meeting will be held tomorrow at C. Rocca's Cafe, 3387 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, by the Francisco Ferrer Club of East New York, at 3 p. m. All interested are asked to attend.

BAD BREAK BY GEORGIA SOLON

Representative Bartlett, in Answer to Driscoll, Admits Horrible Exploitation of Children in His State.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, June 21.—From the lips of a leading Democrat, the party that has the Gompers labor politicians tied to a string stands convicted of being the friend of the exploiters of little children.

Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, in an effort to answer the scathing attack of Representative Driscoll, of New York, which exposed the Democratic as being sponsors of the worst labor laws, made a stupid blunder. Bartlett read the child labor laws of Georgia. He was reactionary and foolish enough to point out that Georgia forbids the employment of children under the age of 10 years. But that Georgia, under Democratic rule, permits the enslavement of children from 10 to 14 years, Bartlett did not deny. He just corrected Driscoll to the extent that Georgia Democrats were not such brutes as to take children from the cradles and kindergartens and send them to the cotton mills.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor, whose investigations are printed in Senate Document No. 645, there were, in 1910, six girls of 9 years of age, and twenty-seven girls and boys of 10 years of age, employed in the cotton mills and factories of Georgia. Needless to add, Bartlett did not quote these figures. They were overlooked in the discussion.

The government investigation also shows that the Georgia mill owners are violating and dodging the law covering the employment of children over 10 years of age. The report says, in part:

"Ten of the establishments employing children under 12 did not have the ordinary certificate to legalize the employment of any of them. Ten other mills had certificates for some of the children under 12. Only two mills were found that had certificates for all of the children under 12."

The debate between the Northern Republicans and the Southern Democrats brought out these facts:

The workers and their children who are employed in establishments in the North have no protection under Republican rule.

The workers and their children who are employed in establishments in the South have no protection under Democratic rule.

And the official reports of the Federal Bureau of Labor prove that the charges made by both old parties are absolutely true.

BRANCH 10 STREET MEETING.
Under the auspices of Branch 10 of Local New York of the Socialist party, an open air meeting will be held this evening at 111st street and St. Nicholas avenue. F. Sumner Boyd will be the speaker. All members of the branch are requested to attend and help make the meeting a success.

EVERY WOMAN

Like to be dressed stylishly? You can be! Haimovitz Bros. 87 WESTER STREET, New York City. 1278 7th Ave., N. Y. Corner 116th St.

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Cafe Metropol 10th Street, New York

TARIFF BILL AIDED BEET SUGAR PLANTS

Thomas R. Cutler Tells of Alleged Benefits of Dingley Measure.

Thomas R. Cutler, vice president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company of Salt Lake City, said Thursday that the Dingley tariff bill of 1897 operated as a powerful aid in the rapid spread and development of the beet sugar industry. He was testifying at the sugar inquiry in the Federal Building. It was his opinion that no more money would be invested in the sugar industry until the tariff agitation was settled.

Cutler's company has practical control of the beet sugar industry in Utah and Idaho and contiguous territory. It is a corporation made up of several companies originally organized by Cutler and his associates. H. O. Havemeyer has figured in their growth and development, and Thursday Cutler told of an agreement entered into in 1905-6 between himself and associates on the one hand, and the beet sugar interests in California, controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company, on the other. Whereby the latter agreed to ship all their product direct to the Missouri River section, leaving the Cutler people in control of the Utah-Idaho-Montana territory.

The apparent purpose of this agreement was not only to eliminate as nearly as possible all competition in the West, but also to benefit by the cheaper freight rates to the Missouri River. In this way both sets of interests hoped to have sufficient money to maintain the price of sugar in the Far West.

At the end of each season, said Cutler, representatives of all the companies concerned in the argument met at San Francisco, where the profits and saving were estimated and divided among them. The witness also told about the San Pete and Sevier Sugar Company of Utah, which it never got beyond the incorporation stage. In 1905 that company was organized by Cutler and his associates with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Of this the American Sugar Refining Company took \$300,000, and other interests headed by Havemeyer took \$300,000 more, leaving the remaining \$400,000 to Cutler and his associates. The promoters agreed to construct a sugar plant in the San Pete Valley provided the farmers would agree to devote not less than 5,000 acres to the cultivation of beets. The farmers undertook to do this, but killed practically all the crops in 1905 and 1907, so the enterprise was abandoned in the latter year and the factory was never built.

Cutler testified that when the San Pete enterprise was first started Havemeyer bought a ranch of 735 acres in the San Pete Valley at \$25 an acre.

"What became of it?" asked Assistant District Attorney Knapp.

"The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company bought it within the past month, since I have been in New York to testify here," was the reply.

Cutler did not say what was paid for the land nor what the company intends to do with it.

The witness showed he was peeved at an intimation from Knapp that he took instructions from Havemeyer in the conduct of his sugar business. He

The 1921 Edition of The Call and Our Announcement

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to customers who come direct to our office. Best automobile service for packing and moving in city and country.

232 East 116th St., 178 East 106th St., Cathedral Park, cor. 116th St. and Eighth Ave. "E."

HIGH FARES HIT NEW HAVEN ROAD, HE SAYS

ALBANY, June 20.—After a year and a half of contest between Westchester County commuters and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company over the increase in commutation rates between places in that county and New York City, the case was summed up by counsel today before the up-State Public Service Commission. Joseph S. Wood, appearing for the commuters, said that the increase made on July 1, 1910, increasing rates from 9 to 20 per cent on various classes of traffic, was "a great financial blunder" on the part of the New Haven road, as it had not only decreased the railroad's revenue and added to the burden of the travelers, but also decreased the value of real estate along the line.

He showed records of the company which proved, he said, that the number of passengers had decreased by 609,387, or 41 1/2 per cent from 1910, and that the company's revenue in 1911 was \$1,000 less than the year previous, a falling off of 2.3 per cent.

This, he said, was in spite of an annual average increase in population of 3 per cent. Wood contended that the higher fares cost the travelers \$125 annually and imposed a loss of \$125,000 on the road in suburban traffic.

Real estate in Westchester County along this road, he said, had depreciated 10 per cent, or over \$15,000,000 in value since the rates were increased.

ALBANY, June 20.—Following Hoquiam's recall of Rev. Harry Ferguson as Mayor, Everett yesterday elected Alexander Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works over Rev. Hassell, Congregational minister, now Mayor.

Three commissioners nominated by the "Wets" were elected to place the commission form of government in operation, repudiating the "Dry" government chosen two years ago.

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That's the kind of heat you get for your drying, japanning, and baking if you use a modern

Gas-Fired Oven

Yields absolutely even temperature throughout. No spilling of materials by irregular heat.

Gives quick results, if desired, or can be regulated for slow heat.

Saves space, time and labor; always ready; clean and convenient; turns out a more uniform product.

Verify these claims by calling at the

Industrial Gas Appliance Laboratory

No. 374-380 Second Ave. (Corner E. 23d St.)

Come and see how, by actual tests, you can get precisely the kind of heat you want. No obligation on your part whatever.

Call today. If you cannot call, telephone—GRAMERCY 47.

Open Daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed at Noon on Saturday.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CHATELAIN, President

SPORTS

MARQUARD STILL GOING STRAIGHT WHEN GIANTS BEAT BOSTON BY THE SCORE OF 5 TO 2.

BOSTON, June 21.—Marquard, the \$11,000 beauty, made it sixteen straight victories this afternoon when the Giants downed the Wardsmen to the tune of 5 to 2 in a real ball game. After the joke yesterday, today's contest was refreshing. The hitting was one of the solid variety, there were some good fielding stunts and both twirlers were in good form. The locals outbatted the visitors by one hit, but Marquard tightened up when they started an inning, as they did on five occasions, with the first man reaching first. Rube put on steam then and prevented the runner from getting around the circuit.

His work in the second inning after the first three Bostonians to face him had singled was high class. He struck out O'Rourke, but Rariden succeeded in drawing a pass, forcing in a run. Then Perdue fanned and Devin hit to Fletcher for an out at first, retiring the side. The batting behind Marquard was really what saved him from possible defeat. The boys from Broadway clouted the sphere when it was necessary to bring a man in, and also backed their pet twirler up in fine style. One-hand catches by Becker and Murray cut off drives that were booked for two or more bases and meant a run at least.

The work of the locals was good. O'Rourke slipped up in an endeavor to turn a fast grounder into a double play and both runners were safe. A sacrifice and two singles followed and put two tallies on the score board. The score:

Boston	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Devlin, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	0
Campbell, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Sweeney, 2b	4	0	1	2	0	1
Kirke, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	2	1	0	2
Houser, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	2
O'Rourke, ss	3	0	0	1	4	1
Rariden, c	3	0	0	2	0	2
Perdue, p	3	0	0	2	0	2
*McDonald	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	10	27	16	6

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21.—Harvard, with an American stroke, scored a triple rowing victory over Yale employing British methods on the Thames today. Having won the freshman eight oared event and the varsity fours in the morning the Crimsons came back just before sundown with a variety eight oared crew that rowed away from Bob Cook's pupils from the start, and came down to the judges' boat with nearly five lengths to spare. Harvard covered the four miles in 21 minutes 43 1/2 seconds, while Yale was timed in 22 minutes and 4 seconds.

After a short, desperate struggle just after the gun sent the varsity crews away at 3:45 o'clock, the Crimsons oarsmen, hitting up their stroke to thirty-three, took the lead and were half a length to the good at the end of the first hundred yards. This advantage they gradually increased until they were nearly a length at the half mile. From that stage of the race to the end Harvard held the easy safe. At times the rival crews pulled stroke for stroke, but at no time did Yale row with more than thirty-five strokes to the minute, and in the last half mile the stroke was lowered to thirty-two.

Harvard, on the other hand, gradually increased the stroke to thirty-nine, and finished in a blaze of crimson glory. In all three races Yale was beaten at the flash of the referee's revolver. Wray's pupils got the jump on the New Haven men and capturing an early lead they held it the rest of the way. In the freshmen race Harvard led all the way, but near the end came a mighty spurt from the Yale youngsters, who were beaten by less than a length. Harvard's freshmen rowed the two miles in 10:52 and Yale's in 10:53 1/2.

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STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League			American League				
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		
New York	41	11	.788	Boston	38	19	.667
Pittsburg	30	22	.577	Chicago	35	24	.593
Chicago	28	22	.560	Washington	35	25	.583
Cincinnati	31	24	.564	Philadelphia	32	23	.582
Philadelphia	21	27	.438	Detroit	28	32	.467
St. Louis	24	35	.407	Cleveland	25	30	.455
Brooklyn	20	31	.392	New York	17	39	.304
Boston	18	39	.316	St. Louis	15	39	.291

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League: New York at Boston. Philadelphia at Brooklyn. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. Chicago at St. Louis.

American League: Boston at New York. Washington at Philadelphia. St. Louis at Chicago. Cleveland at Detroit.

ANNUAL AFTERNOON AND EVENING PICNIC AND GAMES

OF THE **Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union**

LOCAL 26, I. L. G. W. U.

WILL BE HELD **TODAY TODAY**

At Liberty Park, Hempstead, L. I.

FIREWORKS, BALLOON ASCENSION AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS AND GAMES.

Tickets 25 Cents. Three Tickets 80 Cents, if bought in advance. At the Gate 25 Cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the offices of the Union, 151 Clinton street, and 6 East 17th street.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO GET TO PARK:

From Williamsburg Bridge take Bushwick avenue car to Ridgewood and transfer to park.

From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle avenue car and change at Ridgewood to park. Fare 5 cents.

HARVARD'S CREWS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21.—Harvard, with an American stroke, scored a triple rowing victory over Yale employing British methods on the Thames today. Having won the freshman eight oared event and the varsity fours in the morning the Crimsons came back just before sundown with a variety eight oared crew that rowed away from Bob Cook's pupils from the start, and came down to the judges' boat with nearly five lengths to spare. Harvard covered the four miles in 21 minutes 43 1/2 seconds, while Yale was timed in 22 minutes and 4 seconds.

After a short, desperate struggle just after the gun sent the varsity crews away at 3:45 o'clock, the Crimsons oarsmen, hitting up their stroke to thirty-three, took the lead and were half a length to the good at the end of the first hundred yards. This advantage they gradually increased until they were nearly a length at the half mile. From that stage of the race to the end Harvard held the easy safe. At times the rival crews pulled stroke for stroke, but at no time did Yale row with more than thirty-five strokes to the minute, and in the last half mile the stroke was lowered to thirty-two.

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RUCKER, IN GOOD FORM, SHUTS OUT THE PHILLIES

Nap Rucker was at his best yesterday and the Phillies were shut out, 7 to 0. Brooklyn hit heavily and in bunches, with Seaton on the mound, putting the game on ice in the first inning with four tallies gleaned from two bases on balls and four singles. Rixie, said to be the tallest player in either league, made his debut for the Phillies in the eighth, when he relieved Seaton and went through the inning hitless. Rucker didn't allow a single Phillie to reach base after the second inning. The visitors got two hits in each of the first and second, but the runners were left. The score by innings:

Boston	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Devlin, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	0
Campbell, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Sweeney, 2b	4	0	1	2	0	1
Kirke, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	2	1	0	2
Houser, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	2
O'Rourke, ss	3	0	0	1	4	1
Rariden, c	3	0	0	2	0	2
Perdue, p	3	0	0	2	0	2
*McDonald	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	10	27	16	6

Philadelphia, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Brooklyn, 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—7 10 0
Batteries—Seaton, Rixie and Doolin; Rucker and Miller.

FAIRMONT'S BIG CARD.

Forty-eight rounds of boxing to be given at Bronx Club tonight.

(Four ten-round bouts between evenly matched talent of excellent caliber, plus two of four rounds each, is the big attraction offered by Manager Billy Gibson at the Fairmont Athletic Club's regular week-end boxing show tonight.

Freddy Hicks, the Western middleweight, clashes with Montana Jack Twin Sullivan in the stellar event, which should be a wildfire affair, as both men are sluggers of the fiercest type. Danny Ridge and Patsey White, featherweights hailing from the East Side, are also down on the program in another ten-round combat which is arousing much interest among the ghetto sports in view of the hot fight these little fellows engaged in several weeks ago. In spite of the closeness and length of the bill, the usual popular prices will prevail.

YANKEES DROP ANOTHER CHASE BACK IN LINEUP, BUT FAILS TO HELP, AS HIGHLANDERS AGAIN BOW TO LEADERS.

Joe Wood beat the Highlanders yesterday without exerting himself. On a combination of hits and errors the Red Sox took the lead in the second inning, and the listless locals were hopelessly out of it. Lewis' home run was one of the longest ever made on the grounds. The score:

Boston	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hendrickson, rf	5	3	2	0	0	0
Speker, 2b	5	0	2	4	3	0
Lewis, lf	5	1	1	1	0	0
L. Gardner, 3b	5	1	1	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	5	0	2	1	1	1
Wagner, ss	5	1	0	5	1	1
Cady, c	5	2	0	7	1	0
Wood, p	4	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	40	11	14	27	18	2

NEW YORK, AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Malone, cf..... 5 0 0 2 0 0
Chase, 1b..... 5 0 1 11 0 0
Cree, lf..... 5 1 0 1 0 1
Zinn, rf..... 4 1 3 2 0 0
E. Gardner, 2b..... 4 0 1 3 0 0
Hartzel, 3b..... 2 0 1 2 6 1
Stump, ss..... 3 0 0 4 2 1
*McConnell..... 1 0 0 0 0 0
Sweeney, c..... 3 0 0 2 3 0
*Sterrett..... 1 0 0 0 0 0
Quinn, p..... 3 0 0 0 0 0
xWolverton..... 1 0 1 0 0 0

Totals..... 36 3 7 37 11 3
*Batted for Stump in the ninth.
*Batted for Sweeney in the ninth.
xBatted for Quinn in the ninth.

Boston..... 0 5 1 0 0 0 3 2 0—11
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—3

First base on errors—Boston 3, New York 2. Left on bases—Boston 5, New York 9. First base on balls—O'Rourke 2, off Quinn 3. Struck out—By Wood 7, by Quinn 2. Home run—Lewis. Three base hits—Hendrickson, Lewis, Cady, Zinn. Two base hit—Yerkes. Stolen bases—Lewis, Stahl, E. Gardner, Hartzel. Double play—Sweeney and E. Gardner. Passed ball—Sweeney. Hit by pitched ball—By Wood (Sterrett). Umpires—Evans and Westervelt. Time—2 hours and 5 minutes.

WOULD-BE AVIATOR HURLED TO DEATH

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 21.—Disobeying an order not to attempt to go into the air with an aeroplane he had been experimenting with at the field here, Henry Turner, 10 years old, died tonight in the Nassau Hospital.

It is said that he had been experimenting with the machine for some days, putting it together with the discarded parts of other machines. His fascination for aviation grew apace and he had got to the place where he could run around the grounds in the biplane. He was explicitly told not to attempt to leave the ground. Consequently as soon as he was left alone Turner lifted his elevating plane.

The machine shot upward and he pointed it down again, but forgot to shut off his power, so he lifted the elevating plane again. Thoroughly rattled, he shut off the power when he got into the air and the aeroplane fell. When the boy was pulled from under the debris he was pierced by innumerable splinters.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League.

At St. Louis.—R. H. E.
Chicago..... 0 1 1 0 0 3 1 0—7 11 0
St. Louis..... 1 2 0 0 1 2 0 0—6 10 2
Batteries—Lavender, Cheney and Archer; Willifa, Geyer and Wingo.

At Cincinnati—Pittsburg-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

American League.

At Philadelphia—
Washington..... 5 1 0 0 0 3 0 0—8 12 5
Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 5 1
Batteries—Groome and Henry; Morgan, H. Barry, Harrell and Thomas.

At Detroit—
Cleveland..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6 9 1
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 4 2
Batteries—Blanding and O'Neill; Summers, Covington, Dubuc and Stanga.

At Chicago—
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 5 5
Chicago..... 0 1 3 0 0 0 2 2—8 8 2
Batteries—Allison and Stephens, C. Brown and Alexander; Walsh and Kuhn.

The CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE

IS SELLING **MEN'S AND WOMEN'S STRAW HATS**

AT **169 Delancey Street 233 E. 84th Street 1851 Pitkin Avenue BROWNVILLE**

We Have Also Put in TEAS and COFFEES as an Experiment. Socialists, Don't Scab on Your Own Comrades.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

18 AND 20 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST. WEEKLY SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM to be paid in December and after July 1st on all sums of \$5 and up to \$250 which have remained on deposit for the three or more months ending June 30, 1912. In accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank, money deposited on or before July 1st will draw interest from July 1st to the date of withdrawal.

HENRY HARRIS, President.
HENRY SAYER, Secretary.
HENRY HARRIS, Assistant Secretary.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER.
18 BOWERY. Tailor and Hatter.

McCann's Hats
20 BOWERY. All shapes the best and cheapest.

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX

A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

W. S. AND D. B. F., 298

By John Stock, Rec. Secy.

The following is a report of the recent activities of Branch 298, Alexander Jonas, Long Island City, N. Y., of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America: On May 19, William Meyer, financial secretary of the National Executive Board, called the meeting to order and the following officers were elected:

William Krueger, chairman; Joseph Fimmel, vice chairman; A. Gertler, financial secretary; C. H. Hall, treasurer; J. Rock, recording secretary.

The charter was given to this branch, which will be known as Branch Alexander Jonas, Long Island City, N. Y.

The following auditors were elected: John Hermann, Louis Miller and Wright Marsh. Richard Frans was elected to serve on the Doctor Committee. Frans Schmiedel was elected as sergeant at arms. Dr. Oscar P. Meyer to act as doctor until further notice.

Comrade A. Filling was proposed and accepted as a candidate for membership.

Branch 27, of Astoria, has promised us its support and loaned us \$10 for our treasury.

On June 11 the chairman called the executive meeting to order. All members of the Executive Board were present. Certain recommendations were made in regard to rules and business routine.

On June 16 the chairman called the meeting to order and the minutes of the two previous meetings were read and accepted as read. A motion was made and seconded to send a copy of the resolution of protest against Bill 3175, known as the Root amendment to the Dillingham bill for the deportation of alien residents, to the Congressman of our district in Washington.

Three new candidates were accepted.

A motion was made and seconded that we use the columns of The New York Call for publication of our business.

The third Sunday of the month is to be used as meeting day.

We trust that all English speaking comrades in our district will rally to our aid and help us to uphold the honored name of Alexander Jonas after whom this branch is named.

Our next meeting will be held at Hettinger's Broadway Hall, Broadway and Seventh avenue, Long Island City, Sunday, July 31, at 9 a.m. sharp, and we trust that those comrades who are interested will be present.

FOR EQUAL DIVISION OF ALL CHINA SWAG

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The bankers of the six-power group in signing the agreement for a loan to China have pledged themselves to divide equally all any financial business in China, according to statements made at the Department of State today. This agreement to share on equal terms in every respect financial business in China includes also the present reorganization loan, which is expected to amount to \$300,000,000.

Furthermore, each group of bankers has the right to decline participation in any particular enterprise if for any reason it so desires. This provision is regarded here as inserted for the benefit of Japan and Russia, which are not regarded as leading nations. Yet, on the other hand, it has been the view of the United States that the interest in China of these two nations entitles them to opportunity to participate in any joint loans placed in that country.

FREE CONCERTS TODAY

The Mall, Central Park, at 4 p.m., by Arnold Volpe and his orchestra.

PROGRAM:

PART I.
"Star Spangled Banner.".....Meyerbeer
Overture, "Robespierre".....Litolff
Fantasia, "Traviata".....Verdi
Bacchanale, "Samson and Delilah.".....Saint-Saens
Waltz, "Southern Roses".....Strauss

PART II.
Overture, "Light Cavalry".....Suppe
Violin Solo, "Nocturne".....Chopin
Gregor Skolnik.
Seclection, "Robin Hood".....De Koven
"Spring Song".....Mendelssohn
Ballet Music, "Faust".....Gounod
"America."

Curtis Athletic Field, New Brighton, Staten Island, at 8 p.m., by Frans Kaltenborn and his orchestra.

PROGRAM:

PART I.
"Star Spangled Banner.".....Liszt
March, "Mazepa".....Gomes
Overture, "Il Guarany".....Gomes
Selection, "Thals".....Massenet
Three Dances, "Nel Gwyn".....German
(1) "Country Dance."
(2) "Pastoral Dance."
(3) "Merrymakers' Dance."
Violin Solo, "Adoration".....Borowski
Frans Kaltenborn.

PART II.
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Waltz, "Kaiser".....Strauss
Selection, "Robin Hood".....De Koven
(a) Prologue, "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
(b) Symphonic Poem, "Phaeton".....Saint-Saens
Overture, "Jubel".....Weber

ALLEGED FIREBUG ARRESTED.

Believe He Was Member of Band of Incoordinaries.

A man who is said by the police to be responsible for 300 fires was arrested yesterday. He is Isidor Steinarz, who lives with his wife and child at 114 East 97th street, and who boasts several aliases.

Fire Chief Guerin declared Steinarz is a member of a league of firebugs, which was founded during the jobless days of the panic of 1907.

ELEVATOR RUNNER INJURED.

William Fischer, 22 years old, of 239 West 134th street, an elevator operator at 156 West 125th street, was loading some trunks from the second floor onto his car yesterday when the brake went out of order and the car slid to the cellar. Fischer's right shoulder was cut badly in the fall. His wound was dressed at the Harlem Hospital and he went home.

PIND TWO BODIES IN RIVER.

Bodies of two unidentified men were found in the Hudson River yesterday. One was discovered at the foot of 12d street, and the other at 158th street.

THE EAGLE SHOE STORE

Wholesale and Retail. 450 Columbia Ave. Tel. 2-2221 and 2-2222.

Where Today? To Clason Point

THE NEW GREAT BEACH. 50 CENT BATH. 50 CENT BATH. I. I. Line on both's Beaches. At the Pier, the perfect place to go.

Official Labor News OF 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.

CIGAR MAKERS' JOINT LABEL COMMITTEE.

By David Levy, Secretary.

At the last meeting the following made application for the label: I. Fleddrager, 534 East 138th street, Factory 115, 14th District; Henry Mayer, 23 Fulton street, Factory 956, 3d District, and Vaclav Perina, 241 William street, Long Island City. Referred to the secretary.

Minutes of the previous meeting being read were adopted. A new delegate was seated from Union 251. A communication was read from Union 295, in reference to the label being used on the inside of the box, and the secretary reported that he had written to the international president in this case. A communication was read in relation to two members of the Night Committee, making a statement that Stein's Cafe, 194 William street, had no label cigars, and the proprietor stating that he always had thousands of blue label cigars on hand. The secretary stated that he went to the saloon and straightened out the matter. The committee that made this report said that they had made a mistake. The secretary also reported that he had found a box of cigars in this place with a different factory number on the union label than was on the caution label. This was referred to the secretary for further investigation.

The subcommittee reported that the two manufacturers that were working after 5 p.m. did not deny this and they were cautioned not to do so again; also reported in relation to the man that was working in the shop while he was receiving the union labels. He was summoned before the committee. He stated that he never made a cigar home while he was working in the shop, and he stated that he did not know that he had to report to the office when he went into a factory to work. His revenue book showed that his statement was correct. He also was cautioned.

It was reported that the Harlem River Casino only had one box of union label cigars at a picnic held there last Sunday; they also had the Strathmore cigars and a box of cigars with a fake Spanish label on the box. This was referred to the delegates to bring this before the C. F. U. It was reported that the Central Union Label Council had secured seventeen churches for their moving picture show to display the union labels, and to lecture on the same. The Night Committee handed in its reports. A 10 cent per capita tax was levied.

Income of the Label Committee, \$120; expenditure of the Label Committee, \$50.86; expenditure of the Agitation Committee, \$13.53.

Reingold Beer
Brewed and Bottled by **S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.**
36 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Drink "Peter Brew"
The Wm. Peter Brewing Co.
UNION HILL, N. J.

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ
PILSENER BREWING COMPANY
127th to 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.

WORKINGMEN, DO YOUR DUTY

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

UNION LABEL.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

UNION LABEL.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

When Buying Caps for Yourself and Company.

THE UNION LABEL IS THE GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

Farm in Catskills
P. and A. JOHNSON, Proprietors, MONTICELLO STATION.

A good opportunity to spend your vacation in nice, clean, new home. Pleasant scenery, bathing and good table, \$5.00 per week. Address letters to Joseph Johnson, care Party Headquarters, 220 East 94th street.

LABOR-UNION SOCIALISM

is the newest book dealing with the subjects now so much under discussion: viz: the relation of the Socialist party to the labor organizations; industrial unionism; syndicalism; direct action; political action; the minimum wage, and class unity. These matters are ably discussed.

By William English Walling who presents a most interesting study of the latest developments in the labor and Socialist movements of the principal countries of the world, as well as the United States. He sheds new light on troublesome problems and does not hesitate to criticize the critics in both reform and revolutionary camps. 26 pages, large type, 15 cents postpaid, 10 copies for 90 cents.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 118 West Kinzie St., Chicago.

Reingold Beer
Brewed and Bottled by **S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.**
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PILSENER BREWING COMPANY
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101 to 115 East 107th Street, Lexington and Park Avenues.

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Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work.

UNION LABEL.

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

UNION LABEL.

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

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

UNION LABEL.

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When you get your eyes examined by Dr. B. L. Becker, you will find that your eyes are better than you think.

Dr. B. L. Becker

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1490 THIRD AVENUE
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Trusses, Stockings, Suspensories, vital Lungs. All guaranteed.

CALL, LIKE OLIVER TWIST, ASKS FOR "MORE"

Twenty-five Dollar Contributions This Time—It's Not an Excessive Demand if You Have the Wherewithal, and Understand the Need—There May Not Be a Multitude of Socialists Who Can Afford That Sum but a Multitude Is Not Needed—Six Hundred All Told Will Do the Trick—Who Will Enroll in the Noble Six Hundred and Meet the Wild Charge We Made?—Again We Remind You That Tempus Fugit, and Tempus Is Fugiting at Rapid Gait Just Now—No Time to Lose—We Shall Now Open a Column for \$25 Contributions—Get Your Name in It—Nobody Barred That Has \$25, and Is Willing to Let It Go to Make The Call a ONE-CENT Paper.

Twenty-five dollars! Don't let the sum scare you, for that is the Call is now asking for as a contribution to its Birth-Fund. And it is asking it in fair confidence that it will receive many contributions of that size or more. But we will ask for the "more" only, so those who intend contributing more, and there must be many of them, can wait until their number is called. The Call doesn't especially care about doing this Oliver Twist but it's simply got to. We can't go into a calculation showing how many Socialists really afford \$25. There may be many who have that sum to spare and who think enough of The Call and its future to spare it, we haven't got the statistical data necessary to give even an estimate of the number. So, therefore, we can do no more than ask. A contributor doesn't necessarily have to be listed in the capitalist class merely because he can afford \$25 for assisting to double the circulation of a Socialist paper. The actual capitalist will and does spend thousands and sometimes millions in sustaining the press that supports his interests. He owns the paper, puts hundreds of thousands into it, though it may not directly pay. But he knows that he is not losing, he gains in other ways by the subsidy. He knows, in short, the value of the press quite as well as the shrewdest Socialist does. The capitalist class are spending hundreds of thousands on the new news of it circulated. Are they wasting money? To the Socialist who looks only at the tops of things it appears to be like a scrap of fat, a wheezy pug dog and a vicious tomcat, with the fighting tooth and claw, but seemingly getting the worst of the fight so far. But it's a much more serious proposition than it looks. It may be only the selection of a figurehead to run the country in the interests of the exploiters for the next four years, but the great danger is that whichever way it turns out it certifies the continuation of the capitalist class rule and the maintenance of the present system of slavery of the workers.

And it means something to us also beyond that. If the big center, Taft, is again nominated, Teddy's hat kicked out of the field, and the Democrats select a mental nonentity—as they usually do in fact, we can almost depend upon them doing it—there will be a Socialist vote in evidence, reaching into the millions, and maybe twenty-five Socialist members in the next Congress.

And if The Call can be made a ONE-CENT paper, immediately the other parties have made their nominations, it may count perhaps another 200,000 or so in the Socialist vote.

Isn't a prospect of this sort worth investing \$25 in? It is only a gambler's chance. It's more like a moral certainty. We leave the subject here with those who can afford that sum. The rest of our space must go to the list of those who have already contributed according to their means. This is how it looks now:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like M. L. Lorentz, Brooklyn, \$5.00; Branch 4, 22d A. D., S. P., Brooklyn, 3.00; A Comrade, 3.00; Dr. M. Romm, New York, 5.00; Dr. N. Goodfriend, New York, 2.00; L. Kauffmann, New York, 2.00; Edith Baldwin, Glen Ridge, N. J., 2.00; John Henry Smith, New York, 1.00; George Brown, New York, 1.00; Isaac M. Levy, New York, 1.00; Max Fisher, New York, 1.00; J. Muscatt, New York, 1.00; A British Comrade, New York, 1.00; Charles Kanovoty, Newark, N. J., 1.00; Fabian, Brooklyn, 1.00; Henry A. Dolge, Dolgeville, N. Y., 1.00; G. C. L. S., 5.00; Harry Levy, New York, 5.00; Elliot White, Mahwah, N. J., 10.00; Angus McDonald, Brooklyn, 1.00; Branch Fort Lee, N. J., Socialist party, 5.50.

Total \$59.50 Grand total to date \$1,839.14 Send all contributions to Dr. Julius Halpern, Trustee Call Birth-Fund, 51 East 91st street, New York.

STUPEL Men's Furnisher and Hatter 2112 THIRD AVENUE

Branch 2, Socialist Party TO ISLANDWILD GROVE, On the Hudson TODAY! TICKET 80 CENTS

Picnic and Summernight's Festival BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 3 OF BROOKLYN Richter's Cypress Hills Park ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1912 Tickets, 25 Cents a Person

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this column 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.

Business Meetings. Central Committee—239 East 84th street. Murray Hill German Group—1022 First avenue.

Open Air Meetings. 169th street and Prospect avenue. Speaker, George Dobsavage. Chairman, J. Evers. 125th street, west of Third avenue.

Branch 2's Excursion Today.

The floating Socialist republic on the steamer Atlas will leave today at 2 p.m. from the shore of Market street to Islandwild Grove on the Hudson River. All necessary arrangements are completed. A buffet with wholesome lunch has been provided and anti-Prohibitionists will be cared for. Schiller's Band will play during the voyage. The boat will reach the grove at 6 p.m. and will stop there for three hours, thus giving the excursionists a chance to bathe, row, etc. At 9 o'clock the boat will start for New York, arriving at the pier at 12 o'clock midnight. Tickets are 50 cents; may be had at the office of the Forward, 175 East Broadway, or at the club rooms, 234 East Broadway.

Literature Distribution.

Branch 5—360 West 125th street, Room 16. Seventy-one hundred copies of the newest propaganda edition of the Appeal to Reason and 10,000 leaflets are ready. Every one must come and help us in this distribution, which is greater than any ever undertaken by the branch. New volunteers will be instructed and accompanied. The Assembly district organizers will be at headquarters from 3 to 6 this afternoon and from 9 to 12 tomorrow morning. Come to do your share either today or tomorrow.

Branch 9—Bronx Forum, 1383 Fulton avenue.

General distribution of literature tomorrow at 10 a.m. The issue of the Appeal to Reason containing Father Vaughn's article and the booklet by Allan L. Benson will be distributed. The organizer appeals to all members to get on the job.

General Meeting Y. P. S. F.

Tomorrow a general meeting of the Young People's Socialist Federation will be held. Election of officers, reports of old officers, followed by a short address by Mrs. Marie McDonald and literary musical numbers from each circle. This will be a very interesting gathering, and will be held in the Garden, Workmen's Circle, 145 East 16th street, at 2 p.m. sharp. The members are kindly asked to appear and elect their nominees. Visitors are invited.

Branch 2 Meets.

At the last meeting of Branch 2, held on Tuesday evening, twelve applicants were admitted to membership. Nominations for branch officers and political candidates were made. A committee consisting of Gillis, Hillquit, Kramer, Jurker and Held was elected to see the nominated candidates personally and call a special meeting for the following Tuesday June 25, in order to report.

Minutes Executive Committee.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York was held on June 19 at the office of the local, 239 East 84th street, the following members being present: Gerber, Feuer, Sackin, Frost, Spindler, Rubinow, Lichtschein, Sackheim, James and Berlin.

Absent with excuse: Wall, Asquith, Aleinikof, Sloan, Paultuch. Absent without excuse: Schneider, Rosen, Taubel. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

J. J. Coroneo appeared as a committee member from Branch 5 offering that Local New York take over the picnic arranged by Branch 5 to be held on July 14 at the Manhattan Casino, and that all net proceeds above \$300 go to the local. In view of the fact that the picnic of Local New York, held on Sunday, June 16, was not successful, owing to the bad weather conditions, the Executive Committee decided to accept the proposition of Branch 5.

Forty-six applicants were admitted to membership. Communication from California Free Speech League asking for financial assistance in the fight for free speech in San Diego was received, and on motion \$5 was donated.

On motion it was decided to bond the financial officers of the local in the sum of \$3,000. The subcommittee and plan, scope and organization of the Committee of Propaganda Among Women submitted their report, which was adopted with some slight changes; the report, as adopted, being as follows:

1. The Committee of Propaganda Among Women shall consist of five members to be elected by the Executive Committee of the Local and one

by each branch and language group of Local New York. 2. The committee may elect such officers and subcommittees as it deems necessary in the performance of its activities. 3. The organizer of the committee is elected by the Executive Committee of the local from two or more names suggested by the Women's Committee.

All funds of the committee shall be in the custody of the local. All the activities of the local shall be under the control of the Executive Committee, which shall render a report at each meeting of the Executive Committee.

The work of this committee shall be under the control of the Executive Committee, which shall render a report at each meeting of the Executive Committee.

The work of the committee shall consist in the propaganda for Socialism among women. Their particular field shall be in women organizations of whatever nature.

On motion it was decided to allow the delegates to the State convention \$5 each for expenses. Organizer reported having secured permit for meetings in three parks, and to get additional permits if branches will decide to hold meetings in the public parks in their locality.

A committee from the striking Hotel Workers' Union appeared before the Executive Committee and asked for assistance. On motion it was decided that an appeal be issued in the party press for funds, and that letters be sent to all branches and progressive labor organizations, asking them to assist financially and otherwise the striking Hotel Workers' Union. It was further decided to recommend to the Central Committee that a mass meeting in behalf of the striking hotel workers be held.

On motion it was decided to allow the stenographer in the office one week's vacation during the summer, with an additional week after the campaign.

On motion it was decided to call on the Auditing Committee of the local to audit the books and submit a financial statement to the Executive Committee at its next meeting; and that the committee be called upon to audit the books of the local monthly. Should they fail in the performance of their duties, the Central Committee be asked to elect new Auditing Committee in their place. WILLIAM I. SACKHEIM, Secretary, Pro Tem.

Notes From Headquarters.

The financial secretaries of all branches of Local New York who have not settled for the 35-cent State convention assessment stamps are requested to do so at once. The State Committee needs the money to pay the railroad fare of the delegates to the convention.

Secretaries are also requested to settle for all picnic tickets. The local needs the money badly, as the picnic did not realize the amount expected on account of the bad weather. Financial secretaries should assist in the collection of the ticket money.

Secretaries of the German branches will take notice that the vote for delegates to the State convention to be held on June 24, Secretaries should see that the vote of their branches is in by that date. All votes should be sent to the organizer of the local, 239 East 84th street.

Ballots for national referendum B, 1912, on platform, resolutions and constitution of the party as adopted by the last national convention, are ready for the branches. As the ballots are bulky and too large to send by mail, financial secretaries are requested to call at the office of the local for them. The vote on this referendum closes for the branches on July 21 and reports of the vote must be in the office of the local not later than July 23.

The vote on local referendum C, amendment to by-laws of the local as adopted by the last convention of the local, closes on July 1, and not on July 22, as given on the head of the ballot. Branch secretaries will see that their members vote and that the vote is reported in time.

The vote for delegates to the State convention closes on Saturday, June 15. Branch 19 and the Jewish Branch have not reported their vote. Secretaries should do so at once.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meeting.

Central Committee—357 Willoughby avenue.

Open Air Meetings.

4th A. D.—Havemeyer and South 5th streets, Louis Weiss and Hubert Harrison.

21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Stagg street, M. Rosenberg and J. George Ginsberg.

23d A. D. Branch 2—Pitkin and Stone avenues, J. Chant Lopez and Bert Kirkman.

NOON.

Flatbush avenue and Nevins street. James Savage and Hubert Harrison.

Suydam street, Between Knickerbocker and Irving avenues, Robert Lansdowne and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Furman and Joralemon streets, Max Sherover.

Settle for Call Anniversary Tickets.

Will the trade unions, benevolent organizations and party branches of

Brooklyn kindly mail money and all unpaid tickets to Mrs. M. C. O'Neil, financial secretary-treasurer, Brooklyn Call Conference, 357 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

QUEENS.

Borough Meeting Tonight.

A borough meeting will be held tonight at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1447 Hancock street, for the purpose of instructing delegates to the State convention and receiving the report of delegates to the national convention.

Open Air Meeting.

Woodward avenue and Linden street. Speakers, Paultuch and Stehle.

Branch Ridgewood Meets.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1 held its regular monthly business meeting on Wednesday evening with Comrade Gronbach in the chair. Three applicants, A. Miller, Mrs. B. Mahler and Mrs. Lommel, were admitted. Many more applications were on file, but owing to the applicants not being present they were laid over for the next meeting. The organizer was given permission to arrange an ice cream and strawberry festival some Saturday evening in July. Also to engage H. Harrison to speak at the next meeting, Wednesday, July 3. The following Comrades were elected for the next term: F. Stehle, organizer; H. J. Roth, assistant organizer; L. Lion, recording secretary; E. Fehre, financial secretary and treasurer; Auditing Committee, J. J. Flanagan, M. Feubert and H. Froehlich; delegate to Central Committee, J. J. Flanagan, H. J. Roth, J. T. Hill, E. Fehre, M. Feubert, R. Morsadt, R. Massey, G. Mahler, P. Gartner, Mrs. M. Gronbach, Miss K. I. Elmer, Mrs. H. Froehlich; Platform Committee, C. Buehner, C. T. Clodi, C. Lederman, S. Moskowitz, L. Lion, H. Feldman and P. Zimmerman.

A discussion then took place on questions that might be asked the branch's soap boxers. To close, the organizer gave a talk, asking each and every Comrade to assist in the organizing and help make the Harrison meeting on July 3 a success.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City Street Meetings.

5th Ward Branch—7th and Hendarson streets. Speakers, Frederick Knorr, chairman, Frank Templin, 2d Ward Branch—Broadway street and Newark avenue. Speaker, Frank Hubachmitt; chairman, F. Winter.

Essex County Street Meetings.

John T. Vaughn, Main and Day streets, Orange. David Wilson, Main and 15th streets, East Orange. Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon, Center and Market streets.

Hudson County.

A special meeting of Local Hudson County will be held at headquarters, 258-55 Central avenue, Jersey City, this evening. This is a very important and every Comrade should be present.

North Bergen.

Branch North Bergen will meet this evening at Muhlenbruch's, 141 1/2th Bergenfield.

Passaic.

Hubert H. Harrison speaks this evening at an open air meeting.

PHILADELPHIA.

Reception to George Bieleusof. A reception will be given in honor of G. Bieleusof, by the Russian Branch tonight at Royal Hill, 7th and Morris streets. Comrade Bieleusof, after escaping from exile in Siberia visited Vienna, Paris, London and other metropolitan cities and is now making an extended tour of the United States. Joseph Shaplen will speak in English.

Tickets for admission are 15 cents each. After the meeting the Russian colony in Philadelphia has arranged a banquet for him at Liberty Cafe, 5th and Lombard streets, at 60 cents a plate. At the table Comrade Bieleusof will give a friendly informal talk about the movement in Russia. This part of the program is being taken care of by Dr. E. V. Sants, 227 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Notes of Interest.

The Organization Committee has had duplicate green dues stamps printed for the first payment for membership in the party. One is for the red card and duplicate for the application card. The committee expects to have the system started by July 1. Branches please note.

The Headquarters Committee is busy looking up properties suitable for a new headquarters. It expects to be able to put some tangible proposition up to the membership before long.

The outdoor summer campaign will be formally opened today. A schedule of the meetings will be posted in headquarters showing corners and speakers for each ensuing week. The meetings also will be announced in The Call, Tagblatt and the Jewish Daily Forward.

The Picnic Committee is busy making arrangements for the sixth annual picnic. From all indications it promises to be one of the most successful ever pulled off by the party. Comrade Edward Crowe is sending a special circular letter detailing at length the various events.

There will be a grand moonlight excursion for the benefit of the new headquarters project, Saturday, August 31. The tickets are only 15 cents each. Don't make other outside engagements. Learn to patronize your own party affairs.

County Committee Minutes.

The following is a summary of the minutes of the last County Committee meeting, held on June 12: Comrade W. D. Oshery occupied the chair and John Whitehead acted as secretary. A communication was received from Berks County Local inviting Local Philadelphia to join and co-operate in the picnic they had arranged for at Willow Grove, Saturday, June 22.

Letters and bills from Messrs. Nelson & Chace, Milton to receive and count in the recommendation of the

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 125-127 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Business, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. Y. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Campaign Committee to close with them for one year's contract, commencing September 1, 1912, on the basis of \$180 a year, or \$15 a month; carried. Sixty-eight new applicants were taken into membership. Comrade Wait made a protest about the nonsettlement for the application cards. Motion that the constitution be complied with. That general secretary and financial secretary present a written report to the next county meeting. Accepted amendment: That all officers give written monthly reports; carried.

Literature agent read report showing balance on hand of \$317.72. Auditing Committee to present general secretary with an itemized statement of the dues stamps taken out on credit. Comrade Wait stated that the profits of the Field Day were somewhere in the neighborhood of \$450.

Simon Libros was elected to the Campaign Committee, a vacancy occurring by the resignation of Grace E. Phelps. At solicitation of Helen Murphy the County Committee invited 10,000 copies of "Madam—How Will You Pay Your Bills?"

Under the report of branches, Comrade Moore said the 33d Ward Branch was in doubt as to whom and where the money for the defense of Eitor and Giovannitti should be turned over to. Motion carried to turn same over to the local's committee.

Also that the branch was in favor of sending out a circular letter inquiring as to the reasons for members dropping out of the party. An amended motion was carried "that the request be referred back to the branch for further information."

Forty-third Ward delegates reported their branch being in favor of Campaign Committee's leaflet being published in the Philadelphia Socialist. Motion adopted that this also include the 33d and the 40th Wards Branch's papers.

Picnic Committee—Motion to endorse action of Picnic Committee in arranging a rebate of 7 cents on each ticket sold by the branches. Carried. THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, General Secretary.

NORRISTOWN, PA.

The Norristown Socialist party was organized August, 1911, and has now a membership of thirty-four. Headquarters are at Main and Arch streets, where meetings are held every Sunday at 2:30 p.m. Much propaganda work is carried on with the assistance of speakers from Reading, Spring City and Philadelphia. The first open air meeting of this party is to be held at Main and Arch streets, this evening, at which Samuel S. Clark, of Philadelphia, is to speak. The public is cordially invited to attend all meetings.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Open Air Meeting. Blockley and Grand streets. Speakers, Con Foley, of Potsville, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"Poisonous Plants in Our Woodlands" will be the subject of the lecture by Norman Taylor this afternoon at the Museum Building at the Bronx Botanical Garden. Doors will close at 4 o'clock. The lecture lasts one hour.

Branch 24, Workmen's Circle of the Bronx, meets tonight at the Bronx Forum, 1268 Fulton avenue. Election of officers and a doctor for the next year will take place.

NO WARRANT FOR BELFORD.

Appellate Division Upholds Magistrate in Case of Brooklyn Priest. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision sustaining Magistrate John C. Maguire, who refused to issue a warrant or summons for Father J. L. Belford, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn.

In his official church organ some time ago, Belford wrote that the Socialist is "the mad dog of society and should be silenced, if need be, by a bullet."

Edward Lindgren, organizer of the Socialist party of Kings County, applied for the warrant or summons charging Belford with inciting to murder.

COPS IN REVOLVER BATTLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 21.—In a desperate revolver battle between constables and police reserves today, one policeman, John M. Taylor, was killed and several others wounded.

SOCIALISTS ARE DEBARRÉ

Socialists will have an opportunity to spend their vacation this year at Long Branch. The proprietors of the Sea Breeze Cottages, 289-293 First avenue, a Comrade, is making special low rates to Socialists and radicals in her effort to fill her places with congenial people. Good bathing, sanitary conditions, clean and airy rooms and excellent board, \$12 a week. Special arrangements for families.

Write now. Address Mrs. Maecher Bruns, 331 East Eleventh street, New York.

Call Advertisers' Directory

PHYSICAL CURE, HANNAHATTAN, HANNAHATTAN, ATTORNEYS, CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS, GENTY FURNISHERS, PRINTING, BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 3 OF BROOKLYN

SOCIETY OF GERMAN FIREMEN AND ASSOCIATES OF NEW YORK BIG ANNUAL PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL Sunday, June 23, 1 P. M. AT WM. HEIMANN'S PARK GREENPOINT AVE. WOODSIDE L. I. TICKETS FOR ADULTS 25 CENTS

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 Beckman.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. SATURDAY, JUNE 22. NO. 174.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF TAINTED BIBLES

We have often wondered at the tremendous output of Bibles that the various societies organized for the distribution of that celebrated work tell about in their annual reports, and more so as to how the demand was worked up to warrant this obscure subject in an exchange, which recounts how Judge Shattuck, of Denver, has instituted the custom of giving every prisoner he sentences a copy of the Word, with the recommendation that he study and meditate thereon while in jail. The prisoner never refuses the gift.

For a long time, the article stated, Judge Shattuck has been interested in the reformation of criminals, but has been puzzled as to the best manner of leading them to honest lives after finishing their terms. Leniency, he was told, often encouraged the criminal to repeat the offense, believing it would get off with a light sentence.

So Judge Shattuck cut out the leniency stunt and introduced the Bible instead. The account states that Charles Smith, who pleaded guilty to stealing a bicycle, was the first man to get a copy of the Sacred Word, along with three years in the penitentiary. Charles told the judge he was out of work, had no money, nothing to eat, and thought he could get \$4 for the wheel. But he got the Bible and three years instead, as above related, together with a little moral lecture from Judge Shattuck on the enormity of stealing the property of other people. The judge said nothing about the man being out of work and hungry.

Richard Nichols then pleaded guilty to burglary, said he was a teamster, but was fired by his employer because the team ran away; that he was hungry and couldn't get work. But he got a Bible and five years instead, the judge presenting both to the prisoner with the words: "There are two duties I have to perform. One is to you and the other is to society. But either in this case did he say anything about unemployment, though he asked each prisoner 'what had led him to commit the crime'."

The account further states that Judge Shattuck got the idea of Bible distribution from a conversation with William Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Pinkerton replied curtly to his inquiry with the answer, "Give 'em Bibles."

In this skeptical age, when the efficacy claimed for the Scriptures as a reformatory agency is being more and more questioned, it can hardly be considered as a testimony, to that extent, the Word has been recommended by Mr. Pinkerton. Doubtless that gentleman is himself tireless searcher of the Scriptures, but he is also a business man of the most pronounced type, and it is somewhat of a strain on the credulity to assume that he would encourage the reading of anything that would militate against his business interests. The Bible really is such a book and is effective in changing a criminal into an honest and useful citizen, at first glance it would seem that Pinkerton's occupation would be thereby rendered much less profitable. However, it may be that the Pinkerton agency is not altogether dependent for its existence upon the criminal element, or at least that portion of it which usually gets caught and sent to prison. Possibly it can manufacture criminals and frame up charges

to make them appear as such, if need be. At any rate, we have a truly remarkable branch of one Mr. W. J. Burns, known as a well known detective, making the statement publicly that all private detective and detective agencies—his own possibly excepted—were composed of the most unscrupulous blackmailers, whippersnappers, and no doubt category included his business rivals competitors, the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Indeed, many say that he was referring to them particularly.

The Bible has had many foul friends in the past, and it is not surprising that they should at times be utilized by the lawless of society. While we would play the last to deny that the Book has played a conspicuous part in what are planned to term our "civilization," would certainly seem that the presentation of a copy to a prisoner condemned to a long sentence, because out of money and desperate he stole to relieve hunger, isn't calculated to bring about a "moral uplift." A society which can or will not provide honest and employment for those composing it, which expects by the gift of a Book to reconcile them to its decrees, is entirely likely to meet with disappointment, if they read the sacred volume with the greatest attention. Its personal is not particularly helpful in making the man for honest work any more successful when they are released. But society, as well as persuade itself that it has fulfilled its entire duty to victims by the presentation of a cheap book and is completely blind to the very obvious fact that under such conditions the action is a bitter mockery, a hypocritical evasion, and an abominable hypocrisy, much more likely to make the victim regard the gift and all it represents with contempt and loathing than to derive a higher ethical conception from its use. It is a pity that so many of our sal. gift and must patiently submit to a Ecclesiastical judicial lecture that is panacea, it, lest worse happen. But ordinary individual of what is called religious turn of mind" is usually capable of such reasoning, even if he is a mimed judge. With a superior belief in the efficacy of the sacred word, regardless of material conditions, he is satisfied if he can thrust his fetters down the throats of those who are powerless to reject it.

However, the practice has the advantage of showing an increased demand of the Bible, even if it deceives the clergy smarting under a loss of social justice. The societies claiming the book must show results if they are to secure continued support and maintenance, and this method of distribution serves the purpose well enough to all appearances. It is a comforting thought, to know that the Gospel is being sent to the "poor" in a manner that they cannot escape, but it is still a sorry state of affairs to know that the "poor" are discerning enough to detect the capitalist gift which thus defeats its purpose.

If the Bible is losing its hold on our kind and its teachings are being regarded as a thing of the past, it is largely because our civilization is a critical, unrelenting society has become a righteous object of scorn to the victims of the evil and intolerable conditions which it maintains its defenses.

IS IT THE END OF INSURGENCY?

On paper, at least, it was quite evident a few months ago that the Western so-called radicals were going to turn things inside out, upside down and stand them endwise. They were going to put kinks in the tentacles of the trust octopus, tie knots in the tail of the tiger of big business and do other things of a like nature.

In the mess and the mass of talk and the torrential stream of words that have come from Chicago there is evidence of nothing except that certain men want certain jobs, and they do not want to allow other men to get these jobs. The revolution was verbal, not actual. And the revolution of words is over.

Every radical of a few months ago is now a stern, unyielding Republican, bent on saving his party. He wishes to save it by getting from the other fellow any job that the other fellow may possess. That is what comes of making politics a business.

Great and small, intelligent or crafty, there is not a man in Chicago that is not the representative of some distinct business interest. From Elihu Root, presiding genius of the proceedings, down to the least consequential of the delegates, there is not one that is not opposed to the working class.

Radicalism has departed. Denunciation and loud declamation have taken its place.

All that great movement which seemed to be sweeping the country has concentrated in an orgy of noise, of marching and countermarching, of prolonged cheers and of hissing. There has not been a suggestion made by the members of the convention during the period they have been beating time and assaulting the atmosphere that has the remotest bearing on anything of interest to the working class—nor will there be. That is not the thing for which they are assembled. Neither was that the thing for which the insurgents insurged. They simply put forth a political feeler, and now that the time has come for real action they are back on the job in the same old way.

Such a convention is not a disgrace to the men who participate in it. That is a matter of cold, hard business. But it is a disgrace to people who permit it. Worse than that, it is a menace to the people, for it shows the depths to which political morality has sunk, and it shows the lengths to which politicians will go for the spoils of office.

But before they can have access to the spoils they must demonstrate that they are able to fool the people some more. The uproar in Chicago helps a little. Nevertheless, the people are getting tired of it and are getting tired of the insurgents who merely attempt to insurge into office, just the same as the proprietors of the nation have tired of them.

WHY SHOULD GOMPERS BEG?

Gompers went to Chicago with his little planks and submitted them to the gentlemen doing the construction work on the Republican platform.

Those planks will be among the missing.

Gompers is not in politics. He strictly maintains he is out of politics. What he hasn't managed to achieve will easily convince every one that his assertions are true. But he has assiduously tried to get into politics, capitalist politics, and as he was of no special use to the politicians he was thrown out.

It will be remembered that Gompers was not at Indianapolis during the Socialist convention. That happened to be a gathering of the working class for which Gompers thinks he speaks.

Probably he reasoned that the convention would naturally take care of all questions concerning the working class and could be depended on to miss none of the important points. Or, perhaps, he thought that if he attended a working class party political convention it would not be dignified. It might antagonize the gentlemen who so regularly and automatically throw him out of the door when he appears at their conventions with his alleged labor planks.

He seems ridden with the idea that he must, convention after convention, go and beg for the things the working class cannot only demand but take.

He is a standpatter. He never bolts. He is simply and regularly bolted. The convention receives him. Some of the members of committees listen to him. Then he is bowed out.

While he has been keeping up this farce the working class organization has been steadily advancing from point to point, from victory to victory, and has been greatly increasing its membership.

It neither begs nor bends, nor does it permit itself to enter a position where it is insulted. It knows what it wants and how to get it. Probably it is now too late for Gompers to learn. But he should at least be taught that he has no right to make a labor organization ridiculous by his appearance at conventions where he is received with a yawn, listened to with impatience and speeded forth with neatness and dispatch.

STILL BILL COMES BACK

Ol' Bill Bryan, some twenty years ago the Boy Orator of the Platte, and speaking as childishly now as he did then, is going to Baltimore to stir things up. He is going to start a little rough house of his own. As everybody's doin' it, there is no reason why he should not start a political turkey trot and run the risk of being ruled off the floor.

Bryan has been a steady, consistent American citizen working industriously at his trade of talking. Since 1896 he has evidently lost the faculty of thinking. But he believes he still has a fight left in him and at Baltimore he is going to try.

It may be that Bryan came a little too early. Some of the new "progressives" in the Republican camp, such as Hadley and Cummins, commonplace as they are, are really progressive when compared with him.

Bryan has had every opportunity to learn. Either he has not had the inclination or else he has not had the brains. The only thing he has in full vigor is his voice. And a voice goes a long way in a convention. That is what he is going to bring to Baltimore and place at the disposal of the Democracy, in case the convention does what he desires it to do. Probably it will not. The Democracy has hopes and is sane and conservative. So it will probably nominate another such eminent champion of the people as Alton Parker.

THE WAITERS

If it had not been for the work of the Police Department the waiters' strike would be settled by this time. But, owing to certain favors received or in prospect, the police have done their best to assist the proprietors. In this work they have been ably seconded by the police magistrates, though the latter could never be suspected of receiving favors from restaurants or hotels.

This strike has been one of the bravest that has been fought in a long while, and it is one that rose from an intolerable series of grievances. The condition of the waiters had become deplorable, and they were being forced more and more to cringe while they were performing great and necessary work.

Everybody who has really seriously considered it, and who has a spark of decency, cannot but side with the waiters. Now, when some concessions have been won, every effort should be put forth to help the waiters to win the rest of their demands. It will mean much not only to them, but to all others.

SYNDICALISM, I. W. W. AND SABOTAGE.

Editor of The Call: The letter of Comrade Eastman shows that we are by no means alone with the confusion in our movement. Comrade Eastman challenges the party to expel him under the new constitution adopted by the convention because he is a member of the party and believes in sabotage.

Well, Comrade Eastman may hold a red card and believe in sabotage direct action, and that Socialism will be brought about by the general strike alone, but this does not prove that he is a Socialist.

Sabotage is a new French name for a very old thing. In the beginning of the labor movement in England workmen demolished new machinery because it displaced labor. In the infancy of the Russian labor movement at every strike machinery was demolished and factories wrecked, but it did not bring the desired result. It is only when workmen learned that their power lay in co-operation and organized intelligently that they were able to obtain concessions from the capitalists.

The Russian revolutionists sought to liberate Russia by terrorism. And it seemed that they were about to succeed. Where is Russian liberty today? In Western Europe the people are gaining their rights by organized effort.

The advocates of sabotage desire to substitute underhand methods of fighting the capitalist class. At the same time they loudly proclaim their adherence to the class struggle and class consciousness.

A class conscious workman is one who has learned of the irrepressible conflict between capital and labor and is willing to proclaim it openly and fight the capitalist class openly shoulder to shoulder with his comrades. The man who fights in the dark is neither class conscious nor a Socialist.

To substitute sabotage for political action is to go back to the old, time-worn methods of pure and simple trade unionism.

It is peculiar that our prominent Marxists are keeping in the background. Is it because they recognize the weakness of their allies and yet sympathize with them because of their mutual hatred for the so-called opportunists? Such an attitude is very opportune indeed!

Next we are to bring about Socialism by direct action. That is explained to mean that the workingmen will strike and take possession of the industries. Well, they struck in England. When Comrade Haywood first appeared on our horizon at Lenox Casino he told us all about the great victory achieved by the English workmen. Does he still believe it? If the workmen stop working, that does not bring food to them and their children, something else is necessary—control of political power—to reap the fruits of the industrial struggle. Economic organization alone will no more emancipate the working class than political action without industrial organization.

If the workingmen in New England take charge of the textile mills will that be Socialism? Will they administer them for their own benefit or for the benefit of the entire working class? Is each industry to be operated regardless of the others for the profit of the people engaged in it, or are the industries to be conducted in co-operation in an orderly manner for the benefit of all the workers so that each worker gets all that is in him?

A number of our Socialists are industriously shouting for the I. W. W. I have come in contact with many of them (I. W. W.) in this city during the Lawrence strike. Scarcely any of them are Socialists, many are anarchists, pure and simple, and the rest inflamed with passion, shouting for revolution without knowing what they want. A suggestion at one of their meetings that we must have order so as to plan intelligently for the reception of the children almost created a riot. You might as well wave a red flag in front of a bull as to speak of order to the majority of the I. W. W. (I am speaking of those in our vicinity.)

This brings me to the experience our party is having with that organization, if it may be so called. They are now very eager to show a large increase of membership. Their method of procedure is as follows: A few men, designated organizers, come to an industrial town; they get together a few workmen who are in sympathy and form an organization. Then they immediately declare a strike. It is a hundred to one shot that the employers will resent it; the majority of workers are not yet organized and refuse to go out; a clash occurs between the strikers and those who work (they are called scabs, but it is a question whether the majority can be properly so called); the police are only too eager to club strikers; there is a small riot; the violence of the police is denounced and the Socialist party, which stands for labor, is called upon to take hold.

Our members jump in, raise funds, finance the strike, manage to organize the majority of the workers in the factory and often win the strike. Thereupon a Great Victory for the I. W. W. is proclaimed.

Concerning the necessity of organizing the workingmen and our duty to help whenever possible, it is still a serious question whether our organization is to be used as a cat's-paw to boost an organization that has no strength of its own and drains our resources in many futile strikes without a previous organization or proper action.

For our own sake the method of the trade union, which first organizes the working people, and then when it feels able, makes demands and calls a strike, it invariably has resources of its own and does not rely entirely on some other organization to do its work for it. Of course, there are times when a strike is provoked by the capitalists on discovery that an organization is being effected, or there is a spontaneous outburst of workmen, as in Lawrence, when the bosses took advantage of a law to reduce wages. But these are the ex-

ception. In other words, the problem confronting our party is: Are we to take hold of the I. W. W. organization, make it cause our own and fly in face of all our decisions and resolutions and contrary to our convictions and rake the chestnuts out of the fire for the anarchists? Has our party a definite mission and platform, or are we like a weather vane to turn wherever the wind blows?

It is peculiar that the majority of our comrades who advocate industrial unionism and direct action are not workmen but intellectuals, the very people who denounce lawless doctors, etc., as unfit to lead the workers. To my mind, he is a workman who is permeated with the spirit of solidarity of the working class and convinced of the justice of its cause, and if he happens to belong to the bourgeois class, all the more credit to him, for he has succeeded in overcoming the natural tendency to work with his class and is antagonizing his own interests in order to emancipate the working class from its thralldom. It is more creditable than when a workman works for his own class, for it is to his interest to do it.

In connection with this it is interesting to review the attitude of our Comrade Haywood, the leader of the direct action crowd. In an article in the Call he spoke of carrying pick axes, that the police will not dare to interfere; that is the way he saw it done in England; the workmen carried pick axes while the police had only batons. All we have to do is to strike and wait until the bosses give up. When Comrade Haywood went to Lawrence to take charge of the strike he warned the strikers against violence. He knew that the police and the militia were ready to shoot down the workmen on the slightest pretext, that in fact, they were only waiting for an excuse to shed blood and drown the revolt.

He realized that violence would be playing into the hands of the enemy and discreetly warned against it, and he was right. When the strikers marched in solid line picketing, they did not carry pick axes, they refrained from carrying arms so as not to give the militia an excuse to butcher them. I must confess that I prefer Haywood in action to Haywood talking. He knows all about strikes for he was trained in it in the Western Federation of Miners. He is a practical working man when he comes to action. But when he starts talking, his tongue runs away with his brain. He knows little of Socialism, and instead of teaching others should take a few lessons himself.

One more word about Syndicalism. Opposed as I am to it I realize that it has its use. It is especially timely just now. It serves to remind those of us who believe in political action that it is not the sole panacea. That in order to win we must organize the working class, both politically and industrially. Some of our friends feel that political action is only a means to an end and not an end in itself. Our representatives in Congress and Legislatures should bear in mind that they are not going to bring about Socialism through legislation, that their real work is agitation. That they must frame bills to present our demands and not what they think they will be able to obtain from the capitalists. I think it is a mistake to ask for less than the working class is entitled to, because we might obtain it. Let us demand our rights. Let the capitalists pay our bills and give us less. We will take what we can get and ask for more. But let us not start by compromising. It is largely due to this spirit of compromise and reform among our English and French Socialist parliamentarians that Syndicalism has been able to make any headway at all. It is a timely protest against watering the Socialist stock and should be heeded. If we heed the warning it will not have been in vain, and Syndicalism will disappear as it came without any ill effects.

L. A. MALKIEL.

SOME UNSEEMLY REMARKS.

Editor of The Call: With his usual good nature the editor has opened the columns of The Call to the discussion of the proceedings of the late national convention. And so far it is the most entertaining thing that has happened in this most lugubrious of seasons. To the philosopher it is more interesting than the Taft-Teddy debate. The only person who is not amused at it at all is the case-hardened Marxian, who never digests the literature of the movement.

Marx and Proudhon discussed these questions many years ago, and the International Socialist movement accepted the position Marx took. The movement made Marx's position its own. But our casuistical philosophers—the men and mules breed—brush Marx and the fifty years of labor and Socialist experience aside.

The International Socialist Review does not mind such things as wages and prices. It never differentiates. To it a raise in wages does the worker no good. Never mind the economic laws, they're no good anyway. Read my "Shop Talks." Marx and Adam Smith are museum exhibits. The Review is the new and the best Bible the Socialists ever had. Now some one pleads for consistency, and says: If a raise of wages does the worker no good why do you talk so much about industrial unionism? Any one can see this interrupter is a reactionist, an opportunist and a yellow revolutionist. The shop talk variety are not supposed to be consistent.

A Nutmeg State advocate of sabotage the original opponent of Article II, Section 6, says he'll do as he likes on sabotage. Who the devil cares? He's not opposing direct action. He's just opposing direct action. The New Haven and Hartford Railroad is he wants to. He can blow up the hat factories of Danbury. If he feels like it. But—and there's the rub—don't talk about it on the Socialist platform. Don't do as the Branch 5, New York, water did, condemn

against the American flag—call it a rag, etc., and appeal to the cop for protection when the flag defenders get busy.

The Socialist platform is not an exhibition stand for long-haired clowns to perform on. The individuals who roar like a Kansas cyclone, who wave their arms like a wind mill and pull and rub the luxuriant sage brush that decorates their empty domes, may impress themselves and their kind with their noise, but they fail to educate or impress the workers.

Some one, I think it was Algren Lee, pointed out some of the incoherent remarks of the Nutmeg head, and pleaded for more correct or sounder reasoning. Now here is where Lee admits he's a yellow, a reactionary. He ought to be expelled or put in the stocks or made to read the poetry of the International Socialist Review.

Some doctor said he was going to preach sabotage whether the party promulgated against it or not. His sacred right to make an ass of himself must not be interfered with. Despite O'Brien and others there is no doubt but doctors do practice sabotage and other methods of warfare on their defenceless patients. Go ahead, doc, kill all the sick and gouty capitalists in your locality, but for the love of Saint Simon don't call it the class war.

These brilliant warriors, the advocates of sabotage, veterans of a hundred fields, battle-scarred all, reminds us of O'Brien and MacNally, who were on their way home from a fair, both were feeling "hearty" and while in that blessed state their spouting blood was aroused. They thought of each other's enemies and yelled for them to fight. MacNally would say: "Here's for O'Brien, who dare say a word to him? Let him stand out." And O'Brien, not to be outdone in boldness and generosity, of course, reciprocated, and called on the detractors of MacNally to step forward. Everybody declined the challenges of the potheen-soaked warriors. I suppose the whole town was made up of cowards, so they wended their way homewards, and like all advocates of violence defiant, unconquered. But all good things must end, so our Mitelcan warriors reached home, and Mrs. MacNally asked for results—that is, the money made at the fair. Mrs. O'Brien asked her lord and master for the price of the sheep and cattle. Neither could give the proper reckoning. Short on cash but long and voluble on explanations. The bold and resourceful MacNally began to react to the compliment. But that blarney or bluff would not go with the women. They turned on them. Finding their hands too soft the ladies turned to get that most indispensible farm implement, the back-slicer (potato masher), but the warriors retreated for the bed room. "Come out you dirty spalpeens, ye. Come out till we give ye the dressing ye been looking for all day." The advocates of violence bravely stayed under the bed and defied the women to lick them.

Some writers have stated that Article II, Section 6, was superfluous, unnecessary. True, but why stop at Article II. Why not abolish the Constitution altogether? The illustrious Tim Campbell on a memorable occasion said: "What is the Constitution among friends?" The Campbell philosophy is still good. The Constitution was never made for revolutionists. Let them initiate a referendum calling for the abolition of the old-fashioned institution. When that is carried out they can proclaim throughout the land their right to make free and unfettered fools of themselves.

If the aforementioned line of action were carried out mutual admiration societies would cease to exist and chair warmers would be no more. All the hair-splitting would stop ranting and the hardy working man in the world, Hon. James Higgins, would be sometimes relieved from the weight of the literature and soap box. The campaign work would be lighter and propaganda work would become more pleasant and maybe more productive.

But then they would cease to be revolutionists and horrors, who'd keep the movement straight?

THE PLATYTOY.

New York City.

ABOUT SABOTAGE.

Editor of The Call: Comrade Solomon tells us in this morning's Call that if we do not vote for Section 6, declaring for political action and against the advocacy of crime, sabotage and violence, we will have it "thrown in our faces" that we do not favor political action, and that we do favor the other three things.

Which reminds me of the historic blunderbuss who promised his interlocutor to answer yes or no to a question he would propound. The question was: "Have you stopped beating your wife yet?"

The rank and file of the Socialist party of course had no hand in placing themselves in this awkward position. That was done by the national convention, with what object may be partly guessed from Comrade Solomon's reference to "some party members" as offenders. The rank and file must, nevertheless, answer yes or no, and it remains to be seen whether they will heed the crack of the party whip and permit themselves to be forced to take medicine prescribed, or whether the members of the convention who voted for the section shall pay the penalty of their thoughtlessness, or worse, and have their share of the humiliation in the defeat of the amendment.

BERTHA W. HOWE.

New York, N. Y.

Shall Our Schools Be Made Recruiting Offices?

By A. KAY.

Time was when the movement for free and popular education was imbued with high ideals, was a vigorous, revolutionary force in this country. In the workingman had awakened a yearning for the fuller life knowledge had in store for him. The capitalist feared the workingman so awakened. Political parties were built or were wrecked on this issue. Amid the strife the public school was born.

It has grown, and grown these eighty years. "Where is that fuller life? Where is the increased power, the enjoyment we fondly hoped for? Why have the victories turned to Dead Sea Fruit?"

The reason is this: Where the vigilance of the one side ended, the resourcefulness of the other began. What the capitalist couldn't prevent he could mold to his own advantage. He would make the public school an annex to his business, a preparation for the wage slavery that was to follow—no more. With what success we may readily see. Like mighty aqueducts the public schools have poured a steady stream into the maw of business—patron; workers content to leave behind the lion's share for their better-to-be-gilded plutocrats to market the products—the clerk to compute the profits.

Is there any one missing? Yes. There come times when Labor becomes demoralized with its share, and reaches out for more. Then Business needs soldiers to guard his pile. By some lamentable oversight, compulsory military service was omitted from the Constitution. Hence the military machinery of this republic has not been as large or as effective as Business might have wished. And while the schools cannot be made to fill this need directly, something has been proposed which would go a long way in that direction.

An Assemblyman of New York, "Tate" Culliver, proposes that in all the schools of the State military instruction be made part of the course of study; that it be compulsory; that no less than twenty lessons (one hour a week) be given in every term, in drilling, maneuvering, marching, rifle practice, etc.

It is with difficulty that one can read such an outrageous proposal without a shudder. It is so plain a device to hide all our industrial ills in the folds of the flag as the patriotic-military-morale-making program for a real victory and to the people's education that it is almost unbelievable.

But what right has the State to force this on those to whom it is not incumbent of the purpose of giving this bill, to make the schools supply the needs for the chains?

No right!

THE HOUR OF SANCTUARY

It is a pity that so many of our sal. gift and must patiently submit to a Ecclesiastical judicial lecture that is panacea, it, lest worse happen. But ordinary individual of what is called religious turn of mind" is usually capable of such reasoning, even if he is a mimed judge. With a superior belief in the efficacy of the sacred word, regardless of material conditions, he is satisfied if he can thrust his fetters down the throats of those who are powerless to reject it.

However, the practice has the advantage of showing an increased demand of the Bible, even if it deceives the clergy smarting under a loss of social justice. The societies claiming the book must show results if they are to secure continued support and maintenance, and this method of distribution serves the purpose well enough to all appearances. It is a comforting thought, to know that the Gospel is being sent to the "poor" in a manner that they cannot escape, but it is still a sorry state of affairs to know that the "poor" are discerning enough to detect the capitalist gift which thus defeats its purpose.

If the Bible is losing its hold on our kind and its teachings are being regarded as a thing of the past, it is largely because our civilization is a critical, unrelenting society has become a righteous object of scorn to the victims of the evil and intolerable conditions which it maintains its defenses.

understanding of, and a demerit of the particular object. A military officer would seek no such thing. Rather would he aim at understanding, blind obedience, at the point of little mechanical puppets, leading to his will alone. And that be part of the child's preparation citizenship in a democracy.

Then, how could we square our actions with the pretended effort toward universal peace? A special is set aside in our schools, known as Peace Day. Then the children are to think of the wanton slaughter war brings. Is this wrong? And shall we make a mistake by teaching them to make slaughter more and more effective measure is that it is an artificial attempt to create patriotism and of the flag. The patriotism of adult citizen is decidedly of a blue and gold uniform to help in a strike, or conquer new territory for the glory of his nation and enrichment of the interests of his boys? Will he submit to being dinned into their ears the true spirit of which they are immature to grasp? Now, straggle to market the products—the clerk to compute the profits.