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### TAFT BITTERLY ATTACKED BY LA FOLLETTE

### Badger Senator Makes Bid for Nomination for President.

### CHARGES TREACHERY

### Says Executive Betrayed Trust Imposed in Him by the People.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senator La Follette came out into the open today as a Presidential candidate in a speech on the floor of the Senate against President Taft. La Follette openly charged the President with treachery to Roosevelt and a betrayal of the trust imposed in him by the people of the country. He characterized the administration interstate commerce bill as a complete surrender to the railroad interests, a sham set before the country under false pretenses and under a false title, a mask behind which was concealed an obscure and devious language the sinister purpose of the measure. La Follette accused the President of trying to buy the progressives with patronage and characterized his acts in the Ballinger case as the most mortifying that the American people had ever had to endure from any President.

"Fair to the Roosevelt policies as a Presidential candidate, Mr. Taft," said Senator La Follette, "was a progressive and the leading and the most enthusiastic Roosevelt champion from the first to the last day of the campaign. Three months before he was inaugurated Roosevelt's cabinet seemed certain of being retained by Taft. Three months after he was inaugurated he seemed to have forgotten that there had ever been any well-known Roosevelt policies. He had no sooner taken his oath of office than he nullified the progressive cause for the support of Aldrich and Cannon and their reactionary program. Tried to Buy Progressives' Help.

"Rebuked at the polls in the election of 1910, he foolishly tried to buy back with postoffice appointments the support of the progressives in Congress which he had lost when he abandoned progressive policies. In the same spirit he is now seeking to regain the lost confidence of the public by Cabinet changes. In the hope that the people will forget, the President's course has been vacillating and without definite policy. His conduct of the pending legislation is of the same kind and quality as that which has marked his whole course as President. Reciprocity is a popular catchword. The President seized upon it." Senator La Follette declared that the reciprocity measure violated every principle of reciprocity heretofore expressed in the platform declarations of the Republican party and recommended by former Republican Presidents. Also considered as a tariff bill, it violated, he said, every tariff principle and platform promise upon which William H. Taft was elected President of the United States.

Senator La Follette accused President Taft of having crossed the progressives in the matter of an income tax. Senators Cummins and Borah had been led to believe that they would have the President's support on this proposition, when, lo! Senator Aldrich stepped forth with his corporation tax proposal as a means of wadding off the income tax, and President Taft immediately accepted it. An artful dodge in the opinion of the Wisconsin Senator. Tax corporations, indeed! It was merely an additional tax upon the common people, for the corporations shifted the tax to their customers.

"It was a suitable provision to be included in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. It adds betrayal to betrayal," said Senator La Follette. Senator La Follette characterized the administration's proposed amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act as some of the most glaring examples ever presented of the complete surrender to special interests. The original bill, "Battling Bob" contended, was drafted in the office of the Attorney General with the aid of Wall Street lawyers. No single act in the history of the Taft administration is more damaging," it would have been difficult to have drawn a bill more harmful to the public interest than this one drafted by the Attorney General.

Senator La Follette then turned to the Controller Bay incident. He inquired that the administration has withheld its decision on the Cunniff coal claims until Guggenheim's company has an opportunity to get a word in on the Controller Bay water rights. He characterized the executive withdrawal of the land from

### FOREMAN BREAKS NECK IN FATAL FALL

Bernard Mooney, a foreman employed on the construction work of a new building for a power company in Astoria, met death yesterday while directing his men on the third floor of the unfinished building. He was giving orders to men under him when he stepped on a board insecurely fastened which tilted up, allowing him to fall through the opening to the floor below, where he struck against an iron girder, breaking his neck. His body continued on through to the first floor. The dead man was 28 years old and lived at 95 Steinway avenue. He was head of a gang of men at work on the new building, and was on the third floor of the structure when the accident happened. Workmen rushed to his aid as they saw him go through the third floor, but by the time they got to the first floor the man was lifeless.

### OUTRAGED WOMAN HELD FOR MURDER

### About to Become Mother, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Bride of a Year, Shot Her Husband.

Mrs. Frances O'Shaughnessy, the young bride of a year, who shot and killed her husband, George, on May 5 last, because she thought that he was going to desert her, will go to trial instead of an insane asylum, as was expected. A special sanitary commission appointed by Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions, before whom the young woman was arraigned after being indicted for murder in the first degree, reported yesterday that it found that Mrs. O'Shaughnessy was sane at the time of the commission of the crime. Had she been adjudged insane she would have been confined for several years, if not the remainder of her life, in an asylum.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and her husband became engaged to be married in Ireland. Then they came to this country. The bride-to-be obtained employment with Mrs. Simeon Ford as a domestic. O'Shaughnessy secured a job as a clerk in a grocery store. Shortly after they were married it is alleged that O'Shaughnessy met another girl with whom he planned to elope, deserting his wife, who was about to become a mother.

### WHO PAID DOTY'S PERSONAL BILLS?

### Quarantine Chief Clerk Does Not Know Why Some Items Are Missing From Files.

The senatorial charge that certain personal bills of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port, had been paid by the State of New York was made at the resumption yesterday of the investigation of Dr. Doty's "administration" of the Quarantine station before the commissioners appointed by Governor Dix. The charge was made by Charles Duskin, the attorney representing the complaining immigrants. He called Morris Doyle, chief clerk of the Quarantine station, to substantiate him. Doyle had been subpoenaed to bring certain bills, among them being one for \$1,200.28 paid to Wannamaker. He did not present this bill, saying he could not find it in the files, but Duskin had a duplicate obtained from the Controller's office which he offered in evidence. Among the items in this bill was one reading "Dr. A. H. Doty's account—\$25.26." There was another reading, "Health Officer's account—\$100.75." Doyle had nothing illuminating to testify to concerning the items found in these bills. He couldn't explain why they were missing from the files.

### "BLOODY SHIRT" WAVED IN SENATE

### Washington Solons Indulge in War of Words Over Fate of Jefferson Davis' Body Servant.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate on meeting today laid aside Canadian reciprocity and for nearly two hours worked itself into a white lather over a proposal to abolish five places on the Senate pay roll which admittedly were nominal and for which the incumbents drew salary but rendered no service. The Civil War was fought over, the bloody shirt flaunted and such words as "pusillanimous" exchanged between Senators.

The net result of the debate was that the resolution to abolish the places was amended to retain three of the men marked for decapitation, and the two remaining "nominals" it was admitted, are to be immediately reappointed to positions of equal salary and importance on the Senate roll. In effect no person lost his job. Jim Jones, a body servant of Jefferson Davis, was the principal subject of the ratcheting by the solons, and after it was over Jones was kept in his place as an employee of the stationary room by a vote of 37 to 19.

### KILL BAILEY CLAUSE TO RECIPROcity BILL

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Bailey warden amendment to the Canadian reciprocity bill, providing a reduction of all wool duties to 30 per cent ad valorem, was defeated in the Senate today without roll call. Senator Bailey said he considered it a waste of time to delay the Senate with a record vote.

### AFTER ICE TRUST WITH BRASS BAND

### Gaynor and Waldo Give Monopolists a Gentle Warning.

While many babies of the East Side and other congested sections of the city were dying for want of ice yesterday, Police Commissioner Waldo and the Second Deputy, Dougherty, ex-Pinkerton, were leaning in the sunshine of columns of newspaper publicity, in which they were hailed as crusaders against the Ice Trust. All this because of a letter which Mayor Gaynor had written to the Police Commissioner asking him to pick out "some of the most intelligent men on the force" and have them investigate the Ice Trust.

Had it not been for the fact that the artificial ice famine was causing endless suffering and misery among the poor, the antics of Gaynor, Waldo and Dougherty, and their brass band announcements that they are going to "get" the trust could have been viewed as a fine piece of buffoonery. The trust wanted nothing better than the tip from the City Hall that it was going to get "investigated."

By the time Waldo's "most intelligent men" get ready for an investigation the trust will have removed every shred of evidence that might tend to incriminate it.

### Trust Officials Look Wisc.

While Waldo was giving column interviews to the newspapers telling that he was going to get "results," and while Dougherty was searching his head for romantic sleuth methods of getting evidence against the trust, officials of the Knickerbocker Ice Company looked in the direction of the City Hall with a wink in their eyes. The "Little Father" has certainly done a good turn to his intimate friend President Oler of Knickerbocker company. The trust's press agent could not have contrived a better scheme of informing the Ice Trust ahead of time to prepare for a searching investigation than was Mayor Gaynor's letter to Waldo.

District Attorney Whitman, who is the proper man to make the investigation into the conduct of the Ice Trust, had the wind taken out of his sails by the letter of the Mayor in which this investigation was entrusted to Waldo and the Police Department. The District Attorney, however, decided to take up the evidence against independent dealers against the Ice Trust and to start action on the basis of this evidence. Whitman appointed Assistant District Attorneys De Ford and Ellison to prepare the evidence presented and lay it before the Grand Jury.

### May Modify Its Tactics.

There is a chance, however, that the Ice Trust will be compelled to modify its tactics now that the apartment house district uptown and in the Bronx are likewise finding themselves inconvenienced by the ice famine. As soon as the ice famine hits the rich sections of the city and the comforts of the old idlers and society dames is imperiled, action is sure to follow from some quarters putting a check to the brazen tactics of the Ice Trust.

In a letter to Police Commissioner Waldo, President Oler of the Knickerbocker Ice Company tried to explain the ice shortage, laying it to the "unprecedented heat and its long continuance."

### ICE TRUST IN BAD AT INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—The Grand Jury investigation under the anti-trust law into the combine of ice manufacturers in this city, began today and several persons, including one independent manufacturer, was before the jury. Evidence was given showing that the combine is selling ice 10 cents lower on the hundred pounds on the South Side, where an independent plant is located, than on the North Side where there is no competition. Ice peddlers testified that they had been compelled to give up some of their largest customers—grocers, butchers and saloons—through threats of the combine to refuse to let them have any ice at all. The evidence is being taken in advance of the instructions of Judge Markey, who has told the jury that he will explain the anti-trust law and define their powers fully early next week.

### DIES FROM BULLET WOUND.

Hugo O. Uhrich, who on Tuesday shot himself at his home in Winfield, when crazed by the heat, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital at Long Island City from the result of the bullet wound. Uhrich was 54 years of age.

### ILLINOIS "INTERESTS" OPPOSED DENEEN IN GOVERNOR'S RACE

### Lorimer Was Their Tool, Swears Executive at Inquiry.

### HINES REPUDIATED

### Deneen Had Talk With Taft, but He'd Rather Not Repeat It.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, today described before the Lorimer investigating committee the troubled course of Illinois politics during the Senatorial deadlock which ended in the election of Lorimer as United States Senator. Governor Deneen told how efforts had been made by interests opposed to him to persuade him to become a candidate for Senator with a view to eliminating him from the Governorship. Senator Lorimer suggested that he (Deneen) become a candidate and promised the support of Democratic Senators if Deneen would agree to make the race.

Governor Deneen said he regarded Lorimer as representing the interests who had opposed his nomination and election as Governor. In his opinion the contest which had been filed by the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor following the election had been used to force him into the Senatorial fight. Lorimer, according to Deneen, was the controlling force in Illinois politics. By reason of this control, Lorimer, the witness said, was in a position to declare the Governorship vacant had he so desired.

Governor Deneen declared that he declined to become a candidate for the Senatorship because he had fostered the direct primary law under which the people of Illinois had declared in favor of the re-election of former Senator Albert J. Hopkins, and he thought he ought to stand by the choice of the people under this law. "Interests" Opposed Deneen.

"I told Mr. Lorimer," said Governor Deneen, "that I wanted the Governorship contest question settled. I realized that he was in control and could not me had he wished to. He had been successful and I was ready to take the results of our political warfare. Mr. Lorimer told me that I seemed to be a cheerful martyr. I replied that I thought that I would be stronger with the people of the State if I were ousted from the Governorship. The people back of Lorimer wanted me out of politics. They wanted to eliminate me either by forcing me out of the Governorship or by electing me to the United States Senate. They wanted to kick me upstairs or kick me downstairs."

The liquor people, the railroads, the gas and electric light companies were the "interests" named by Deneen as opposing him. Governor Deneen denied that he had aided in Lorimer's election. He had heard of a "jack pot fund" at Springfield since 1897. The probable contributors to this fund, he said, were the railroad companies, the gas and electric light companies, the stockyards and elevator companies and the Pullman company.

### EXONERATED BY WOMAN, SEEKS NEW TRIAL

### WARREN, Pa., July 13.—Counsel for John M. Andrews, former superintendent of the Warren Water Company, who was convicted of murdering Emil Aman, an inspector of the company, which conviction was followed a few weeks ago by a confession by Mrs. Arthur R. Drake, or Stella Hodge, at Atlantic City, that she had accidentally killed Aman, yesterday asked for a new trial.

### TUBE WORKMAN KILLED.

Adam Bulovich, 35 years old, a McAdoo-tunnel workman on the New York extension was crushed to death yesterday by a big piece of timber, which rolled down an embankment at the head of 1st street, Jersey City. He lived at 86 Essex street, that city.

### HEAT SLAYS FIREMAN.

John Conklin, 52 years old, a fireman at the American Type Foundry Company's Plant in Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, fell dead at his work early yesterday just as he was getting ready to quit. His death was due to heart disease aggravated by the heat. Conklin lived at 104 Wilson street.

### ETHEL COMING TO NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Ethel Barrmore has cancelled her Coast engagements and is going to New York. "Nothing at all," he says, "is the only explanation she reaches, but getting explained it is either to begin her battle for divorce from Russell G. Barr in person or to arrange reconciliation."

### DISORDER REIGNS THROUGHOUT MEXICO

### Many Killed and Wounded in Riots--Strikes Abound. Elections Pending.

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—The latest reports from Puebla say that in a fight last night the Maderistas lost 150 killed and 80 seriously wounded, while the federals suffered a loss of 12 killed and 20 wounded. The fighting ceased at 7 o'clock this morning, but more trouble is feared, as the Maderistas claim that 4,000 Maderista soldiers from the States of Morelos and Guerrero have been summoned to their assistance and they say they will renew the battle. Madero arrived at Puebla at 10 o'clock this morning. It is believed that his presence will have a calming influence, but the situation continues critical. In spite of the battle, Puebla is gaily decorated in honor of Madero, and most of the populace left off making an inspection of the battle field in order to join in the welcome to Madero.

Dispatches from Guadalajara say that trouble is anticipated there on account of the political differences of several divisions of the Maderista party. A meeting was held last night to choose a Provisional Governor. It broke up in a row, and during the fighting in the streets afterward several persons were injured. The State of Jalisco is at present without a Governor or Legislature, as the Provisional Governor, Alandara, appointed several weeks ago by Madero, after discharging the Legislature, resigned himself in order to become a candidate at the fall election. The entire force of the Mexican railway shops at Orizaba, numbering 500, struck today because 50 men were discharged on account of alleged lack of work. The strikers declare they will not return unless the 50 men are reinstated. As all the railroad workshops are contemplating cuts in the staffs, a general strike is feared.

MONTEREY, Mexico, July 13.—Fighting between armed bands belonging to the different political factions has been in progress in the Ocotlan district of Oaxaca for several days, and more than twenty persons have been killed and a large number wounded. Noncombatants are fleeing from that section. The rioting in San Miguel Alvelo, State of San Luis Potosi, has been quelled by a force of federal troops that were sent to that place for the purpose. The election for Governor of that State will take place next Sunday, and intense excitement awaits on the part of the rival factions.

The situation in the State of Chiapas is still acute. The armed force of 2,000 clericals that were in San Cristobal has not disbanded, but has moved out of the way of the government troops sent there to restore order. Further evidence that Albert Ulrich, the carpenter arrested for assaulting Dr. Booker T. Washington in this city last March, will never be tried was furnished in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. When the case against the carpenter, who says he struck the noted educator because he made an insulting remark to his wife, was called for trial there were no witnesses, and at the request of the District Attorney's office the case was sent to the foot of the calendar. This means that it will not be reached again before next October.

### BOOKER T. WASHINGTON FAILS TO APPEAR

Further evidence that Albert Ulrich, the carpenter arrested for assaulting Dr. Booker T. Washington in this city last March, will never be tried was furnished in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. When the case against the carpenter, who says he struck the noted educator because he made an insulting remark to his wife, was called for trial there were no witnesses, and at the request of the District Attorney's office the case was sent to the foot of the calendar. This means that it will not be reached again before next October.

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### COMMITTEE ASKS FOR SEASIDE PARK

Jacob Riis, Eugene A. Philbin, Mrs. J. Gordon Harrison, Miss Lillian Wald and other members of the Parks and Playgrounds Association appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday to ask for a provision in the current corporate stock budget for money for a municipal seaside park. The budget, as prepared, contained no appropriation for the purpose, but the Budget Committee, McAneny, Mitchell and Pruden, in a supplemental report expressed itself in favor of seaside parks both at Rockaway and the Dreamland site at Coney Island. "What we want is a park," said Riis. "We don't care where we get it. But we earnestly ask that the money be voted now." The Controller said that the committee recommendations called for a further investigation and report back to the board by July 2. The board will vote on the corporate stock budget on Monday. It calls for \$45,000,000.

### TWO KILLED WHEN CAR HITS AUTO

### Accident Occurs at Junction of Trolley Line and Two Long Island Railroads.

Frank T. Jordan, a brother-in-law and secretary of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author, and Miss Edith Johnstone, a sister of Gilbert Johnstone, secretary of the United States Printing Company, at 11 West 59th street, were killed yesterday morning in a collision between Mrs. Burnett's automobile, in which they were riding, and a heavy construction car on a trolley line at the junction of Plandome road and Middle Neck road, between Port Washington and Dooly, L. I. Miss Mildred Johnstone, another sister of Gilbert Johnstone, was so severely injured that she is hardly expected to recover. The physicians fear that her spine is broken. The two other persons in the automobile, Louise Johnstone and Hope Johnstone, small nieces of Gilbert Johnstone, and daughters of Samuel T. Johnstone, of Baltimore, also were taken to the Nassau Hospital.

A 6-year-old niece of Gilbert Johnstone and a daughter of Samuel T. Johnstone, of Baltimore, received a broken left arm and her sister, Hope Johnstone, aged 4, received a broken right leg. The accident occurred at 10:30 o'clock while the party was on its way from Plandome, where both Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Johnstone have their homes, to Fort Washington.

### AUTO OVERTURNS, ONE KILLED, OTHERS HURT

CANE MAY, N. J., July 13.—McL. Morgan J. Goldsmith, 41, wife of a teacher in Washington Irving High School, New York, was instantly killed, her husband and John H. Judge and members of the families of each man were injured this afternoon when the auto in which they were riding near Swanton was overturned in the effort of the driver to avoid running down two boy bicyclists. The automobile party, which left the summer home of Judge, a New York lawyer, with offices at 281 Broadway, on East Fleming avenue, Holywell, Conn., comprised Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, their two children, Morgan J., Jr., and Helen; Mrs. Judge, her son Victor, and the chauffeur. There were going to Atlantic City to attend the convention of the Elks there. While on the State road near Swanton, not far from Cape May, the automobile swung around a curve at a good pace and the chauffeur saw two boys on bicycles approaching rapidly. The boys became confused and to avoid running them down he turned the machine into the ditch.

### STEEL CONFERENCE NEXT FOR PROBE

U. S. Department of Justice to Investigate What Gary and the Gang Did at Brussels. WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Department of Justice is to investigate the Brussels steel conference. The government wants to know in connection with its investigation of the steel industry in this country whether Judge Gary and the steel men who recently met in Brussels have attempted to form an organization for the control of steel in international trade. At the present time the investigators of the Department of Justice assigned to the work they can do. Solicitor General Lehmann, who is conducting the investigation, intends to have his investigators look into the facts of the reported international trust organization. Cotter T. Bride and Henry Martin, secretary and treasurer of the Anti-Trust League, called at the White House to ask President Taft to have the international steel conference investigated. The President told them that he thought the government ought to know exactly what had been done there and sent them to Attorney General Wickham and Solicitor General Lehmann to present their suggestions. At the Department of Justice, however, they were told that the officials had already decided to look into this matter at the first possible moment.

### WINDY CITY BUZZES TO FIGURE.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Architects, building contractors and owners here planned a new organization on open shop lines to combat with present "unfavorable conditions" in local building industry. "Under the arrangement proposed the Interborough company could be made \$75,000,000 a year and could be constructed and operated with an investment of \$2,000,000. The Interborough company could be made \$75,000,000 a year and could be constructed and operated with an investment of \$2,000,000. The Interborough company could be made \$75,000,000 a year and could be constructed and operated with an investment of \$2,000,000.

### SUBWAY GAME BEGINS TO SHOW WHAT'S DOING

### Mitchel Denounces Interborough "Offer." Says It Is "Robbery."

### STEEL TRUST BUSY

### Williams Usurps Name of People and Declares Delay Is an Outrage.

The fight between the subway magnates to get their hands on the city's money provoked Col. Timothy S. Williams, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, to profanity yesterday. Williams had a conference with Borough President McAneny before the Board of Estimate got together in executive session. When he came out he said in reply to questions as to the purpose of his visit: "I heard they were giving away golden apples over here and I came over to get my pocket full." "Did you get them?" "I did not." "Do you mean that the Interborough gets the terms it now asks you will demand better for the B. R. T.?" Timothy dodged that question. He was asked if there was any chance of the B. R. T. withdrawing. "Not by a Damned Sight."

"I haven't anything to say on that subject, not yet. I came over to the City Hall this morning at the request of Mr. McAneny to answer some questions." "Will the B. R. T. ever remain open till any time the Board of Estimate is ready to act on it?" he was asked. "Not by a damned sight!" he exclaimed. "This is an outrage. The people are entitled to action, and action right away. They are getting tired of the whole situation." Williams said he was going to act in the board or know the reason why. Mitchell conferred a little while with Williams and McAneny, and then went back for more talk after the Colonel left. He expressed disapproval of the plan to put the final vote over until next week and gave his opinion of the Interborough's proposal that the city give it a guarantee of 3 per cent over and above interest and amortization charges.

"That would be nothing more than less than robbery. It would be just a guarantee of the interest on the watered stock of the Interborough Metropolitan, and they admit it. It would make an umbrella of the city to protect them from the water in the Interborough-Metropolitan stock. There is no chance that it will pass through the Board of Estimate." Pruden agreed with Mitchell that the Interborough's guarantee proposition could not be passed by the board. He seemed to think that the Interborough might have something else to offer. At the office of the company it was said today that they were still waiting for some word from the Board of Estimate. City officers have figured that the \$11,350,000 gross profit that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is demanding on the total investment of \$125,000,000 capital, if the company should put \$75,000,000 into new lines would practically be a guarantee of dividends of 4.9 per cent on the preferred stock of the Interborough Metropolitan Company. This \$11,350,000 would be 3 per cent on the total investment. At one time the company demanded only \$10,000,000, which would be an 8 per cent guarantee.

A statement from the Corporate Stock Budget Committee estimating the constitutional borrowing capacity of the City of New York as at July 13, shows that the margin is \$154,500,000. Of this amount \$68,825,713 is available for rapid transit purposes only. Wells Low Gets Busy. Seth Low, in a letter to the Board of Estimate, says that the plan provides an allowance of 2 1/2 per cent profit above interest and amortization on the company's investment, old and new. The net profit he figures at \$1,750,000. Low has been active through out the subway negotiations, and his statement of this plan is taken as indicating that he was partly responsible for its suggestion. In support of the proposition outlined in his letter, Low says that the city can get no compensation from the Interborough with the Interborough left out, and add:

"Under the arrangement proposed the Interborough company could be made \$75,000,000 a year and could be constructed and operated with an investment of \$2,000,000. The Interborough company could be made \$75,000,000 a year and could be constructed and operated with an investment of \$2,000,000. The Interborough company could be made \$75,000,000 a year and could be constructed and operated with an investment of \$2,000,000."

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600,000, which it is earning today for operating the smaller system."

The appearance of J. P. Morgan, Jr., at the subway conference Wednesday is highly significant. The Morgan firm is, of course, influential in both Interborough and B. R. T.

It is understood that the real backer of B. R. T. and the Interborough in the subway negotiations is the United States Steel Corporation. It is well known that the giant corporation has ample funds available for such purchases, the furnishing of which would carry the contract for supplying the steel required for construction and a large part of the equipment.

At the opening of the session of the board yesterday Edward M. Grout appeared in opposition to the Battery Park and Atlantic avenue route.

"I appear for Abraham & Straus," said Grout. "This change of route would cause many people to ride over to Manhattan to do their shopping instead of going to Brooklyn's business center, as they would if the route were under Schermerhorn or Livingston street."

Malbie explained that the Public Service Commission thought the Atlantic street route best, and the matter was laid over for one week.

In the meantime there is to be a meeting on Sunday night between representatives of the Interborough and of the Conference Committees of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate. The meeting is to take place at the home of Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission.

It will then be decided whether or not the joint committee shall agree to the demands made by the Interborough.

### NEW SKYSCRAPER, CLAIMS VICTIM

At Work on Woolworth Building, Man Is Killed When Two-Ton Caisson Falls.

Patrick Kelly, 45 years old, employed by the Foundation Company as a sturgeon tender in the Woolworth Building, under construction at the corner of Broadway and Park place, was crushed to death yesterday morning when a two-ton caisson which was being lifted across the excavation fell when a derrick chain snapped.

Kelly was sitting over one of the lower caissons near the southwest corner of the work. There were several other workmen near him. The caisson was swung slowly by the arm of the derrick, and just as it was over where Kelly was sitting at his work a link in the heavy derrick chain snapped. The mass fell a distance of about twenty-five feet.

The workmen with Kelly saw the break and made a dash for safety. Kelly was not as quick as the rest, and he was caught under the mass. Henry L. Snyder, an iron worker, 28 years old, of Van Horge street, Jersey City, who had charge of the work of lifting the caisson, was taken to the Greenwich street station and a technical charge of criminal negligence made against him.

Private advices received here say that a speedy overthrow of President Simon is to be expected, and exiles are preparing to return to Haiti.

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## GOVERNOR COLTON PARDONS AYBAR

Porto Rican Labor Editor Does Only Two Months for Scoring Judge.

By SANTIAGO IGLESIAS.  
(Correspondence to The Call.)

SAN JUAN, July 8.—Governor Colton has pardoned the editor of Union Obrera, the working class daily of this island, after being in jail for less than two months.

Editor Julio Aybar was sentenced to two years in jail for publishing two articles denouncing a municipal judge of Arecibo when the strike of the agricultural workers in the district of Arecibo was on, as a tool of the capitalist class and being corruptly partial against the poor peasants on strike.

The "caciques" of Arecibo did the best work to have Editor Aybar sentenced to imprisonment in 1908. The case then went to the Supreme Court of the United States, which declared it had no jurisdiction. Then the unions appealed to Governor Colton for a pardon, and it was granted on July 4.

Colton said in granting the pardon that "justice was accomplished with the hardship endured."

The strike of the cigar makers of Ponce is being maintained with enthusiasm and with a firm disposition on the part of the men to win. The persons affected by this strike number 1,000. Now, in a little shop of San Juan fifty cigar makers are on strike for refusing to do any work that had been contracted by the firm that is on strike in Ponce.

Another strike of the unorganized tobacco workers of the American Tobacco Company has been inaugurated at Caguas. Most of the 800 strikers are women, and they are asking for a shorter workday and more pay.

Several big meetings have been held in Caguas, Mayaguez, San Juan and other minor towns to agitate and inform the public in regard to the McNamara case, and to collect money for the defense.

The spirit of the laboring men is more progressive in Porto Rico than in former years. In the last two months twelve new unions have been organized and others are preparing to get in good standing.

### LEATHER WORKERS CALL ON WALDO

A committee of the striking leather goods workers accompanied by several pickets who had been beaten up called on Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday to make a complaint against the activity of the thugs in beating strikers and against the police on strike duty for neglecting to arrest the slugging thugs. After listening to their committee Waldo assured them that he would do his best to make a complaint against the thugs landed in jail and said that he would delegate detectives to guard the strikers.

The strikers will today file charges against policeman No. 7734 for refusing to arrest the thugs who were freely using rubber clubs on pickets. The pickets on duty near the shop of Foschel & Co., 129 Mercer street, called on the cop and asked him to arrest the thugs and he refused. There was a fight near the shop and the policeman arrested a striker, Abe Datz.

Bertha Steinmetz, Rose Shattenfeld and Lillie Teitler, who were arrested near Lefkowitz's shop, 48 West 3rd street, were discharged in the Night Court yesterday morning. The cop, Greenburg, a striker, was arrested while on picket duty near the shop of Robins & Prokesch, 307 Canal street, yesterday afternoon.

Essential & Stark, 106 Greene street, called at the union headquarters yesterday and signed agreements granting all demands made by the men. That firm thus averted a strike of its employees, as they were determined to fight for their demands.

### ITALIAN POLICE MASSACRE STRIKERS

ROME, July 13.—A report just received from Bologna says that there was a serious clash yesterday between the striking agricultural workers of San Pietro, in Casale, and the "carabinieri" who had been sent there to "protect" the strike-breakers, and a worker named Stanzolini was killed by a rifle shot, while another named Berta Busi was severely wounded.

It means that the uncalled for intervention of the cops in the strike has aroused the anger of the agricultural laborers and in an argument with the former a few stones were thrown. This was excuse enough for the cowardly police to make use of the weapons, with the result already noted. Not satisfied with the havoc they had wrought, the brutal "carabinieri" arrested a number of the defenseless strikers.

That the Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies will demand a strict accounting of the Giolitti Government for this massacre is taken as a matter of course.

**GAYNOR WILL ACT ON DEATH AVENUE BILL**  
Mayor Gaynor will hold a public hearing next Tuesday at 11 a. m. at the City Hall on the McClelland-Walker bill for the removal of the New York Central's "death avenue" tracks on the west side.

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### LOCOMOTIVE MAKERS FORM FEDERATION

Will Use Concerted Action in Disputes With Employers.

For the purpose of bringing about closer relations among members of the various trades employed by the American Locomotive Company, a Federation of Employees of the American Locomotive Company was organized in New York at a convention of representatives of various crafts employed by the company, which was held in the Broadway Central yesterday.

The federation will favor the industrial plan in unionism in preference to the trade plan. In case of a strike of members of one trade employed by the American Locomotive Company the employees in all the other crafts will walk out in sympathy. This will apply not only to any one particular city where the company has shops, but to all cities.

In case of trouble in the Montreal shops of the American Locomotive Company its employees in all other cities where the company has shops will immediately be ordered out regardless of crafts or trades, according to official statements.

Among the cities where the American Locomotive Company has shops, besides Montreal, are Schenectady and Dunkirk, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Pittsburg, Pa.; and Manchester, N. H.

The officers elected by the Federation of Employees of the American Locomotive Company are the following: J. S. Henderson, Richmond, Va., president; M. B. Thurbon, Pittsburg, Pa., secretary-treasurer. The Executive Board is composed of H. J. Morton, boiler maker, Richmond, Va.; O. B. White, stationary fireman, Paterson, N. J.; E. E. Woodman, machinist, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Frank Van Gelder, pattern maker, Schenectady, N. Y.; and J. P. Fleming, blacksmith, Pittsburg, Pa.

### MACHINE BOSS FREED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Thomas Loble, a member of the firm of the Empire Machine Works, Berry street, Brooklyn, who was arrested on June 6 on the charge of assaulting Joseph Flenski, a striker, was discharged in the Special Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday. The strikers went out to get a drink of water and the "dispensers of justice" refused to wait until he came in.

One of the strikers bitterly condemned the Brooklyn judges for the way they handle cases of the strikers are the complainants. He said that while the judge would adjourn cases when strikers are on trial in order to give the bosses and their hirelings a chance to trump up testimony they absolutely refused to delay this trial until Flenski came back.

The strikers took out several more scabs from Hoe's yesterday and it was stated that there are only a few men left in the shop.

### WATCH MAKER WANTS 24-HOUR DAY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 13.—Luncheon at 13 o'clock, dinner at 18 and bedtime at about 22:30 is the plan of C. T. Higginbotham, a South Bend watch manufacturer, to replace the present time system.

In his address before the State Jewellers' Convention here today, Higginbotham advocated one meridian time for the United States and characterized the present system "all bosh." Under the one meridian time the day would start at mid or 24 o'clock, said the speaker.

Wireless electric watches, to be kept in motion by a huge central electric clock, were also predicted soon by the speaker. The 24-hour day system of time has been in use in Italy for several years and has met with general approval.

### SPAIN WANTS EXONERATION.

MADRID, July 13.—La Correspondencia de Espana, commenting on the developments in the work of raising the battleship Maine, declares that in the light of the recent revelations it is the duty of the United States to publicly proclaim Spanish innocence of the explosion that sunk the battleship.

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## LYNN SHOE BOSSES SEEK INJUNCTION

Ask Judge to Prevent Strike Because Demands Are "Unreasonable."

(Correspondence to The Call.)

LYNN, Mass., July 12.—At the present time in the City of Boston there is being tried a case which warrants the attention of the entire Socialist movement as well as the attention of all workmen throughout the world.

The case in question is that of J. L. Walker against Robert M. Osborne and others, officers of Local No. 1, Local No. 5 and Local No. 8, United Shoe Workers of America, these locals being stationed in Lynn, Mass., and the case is an injunction to restrain the defendant local unions from going out on strike and for continuing what is called a sympathetic strike.

This in itself is perhaps nothing out of the ordinary, but the grounds on which it is based simply show the encroachments that are being made on the rights of the workmen by the capitalist courts.

It seems that Local No. 8 of Lynn, Mass., presented a price list to the J. L. Walker Company on June 16; the price list not being agreed to, the members of that local were taken out on strike for the enforcement of the price list, and Local No. 1 and Local No. 5 being local unions of the same organization, presented a price list within a few days following.

The J. L. Walker Company is seeking an injunction on the grounds that the price list asked for Local No. 8 is unreasonable and that if the firm were to pay it it would be driven out of business, and is seeking an injunction against Local No. 5 and Local No. 1 on the grounds that the demands are unreasonable and are not made in good faith, but are made with the intention of calling a sympathetic strike in support of Local No. 8.

All of this, of course, comes as a result of the judge-made law in Massachusetts; such judge-made laws having been handed down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to the effect that strikes are illegal unless called for an advance in wages or a reduction in the hours of labor, and that a strike for a closed shop or sympathy with any other body of men is an illegal strike, and is immediately enjoined. Now comes the prosecution and seeks to establish a still further step that the strike is illegal providing the demands are unreasonable. Here we are right back to the sixteenth century when the judge says what is and what is not unreasonable.

May Establish Precedent. The seriousness of the situation to the working class movement in this country and of the world lies in the fact that the Massachusetts courts are many times quoted as precedents by the courts of other States, and anything that is established in this State, you may depend upon sooner or later, the courts of the other States will use as a standard.

The defendants in their answer have introduced a number of constitutional questions so that eventually the United States Supreme Court in Washington in order that all the intermediaries may be put upon record.

One of the first steps that must be taken to cure this constantly increasing encroachment on the rights of the workmen in Massachusetts is the election of judges by the people. It is true that many other States elect their judges, and it is also true that those other States have had judges as they have had Governors; but the working class of this State have absolutely no redress, as the Governor and his council appoint the judge for life, a purely Neol capitalist situation. With a judge appointed for life by a capitalist Governor and the said judge to sit in judgment as to whether a workingman's demands are reasonable or unreasonable.

At the last meeting of Local Union 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a request from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor was indorsed in regard to the attitude toward organized labor of Messrs. Kurtz & Sons, of Brooklyn, furniture and carpet house. A donation was sent to Local Union 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., for one of their members.

An invitation from Brewers' Union No. 1 in New York, with bands, and the members requested to attend their picnic on Sunday, August 13, to be held at Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue. An invitation was also received from Local Union 309 for their coming picnic to be held at Harlem River Park on July 29. The following committee of five was appointed to represent the union: Herman M. Staffers, William E. V. Schwarz, A. E. Kruezer, Frank Schmitz and Robert Baer. Peter Steadlin is on the sick list.

All members are invited to attend the Picnic Committee meeting to be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock sharp, room 16. Members are requested to take notice of the union's family outing to take place on Sunday, July 30 at Jacksons Point Picnic Grounds and Hotel, North Beach, L. I.

Members should invite all their relatives and friends to participate, as the committee has spared no time or money to make the day a joyful one for young and old.

**WIRE MILLS TO RESUME.**  
PITTSBURGH, July 13.—Schoenberger and Donora plants of the American Steel and Wire Company will resume after ten days' idleness, because of improvement in the wire market.

**ANOTHER CHICAGO BOMB.**  
CHICAGO, July 13.—An explosion which was heard for several miles and threw hundreds of people into a panic occurred early today in the elevator shaft of a new building under construction.

## You and 299 Other Men Can Share in a Saving of \$2,250

### Customer-Making Sale of Summer Suits

At This

This is no ordinary markdown sale. All fresh, new goods—not left-overs or odds and ends.

It's a remarkable opportunity for the thrifty—coming right in the middle of summer—bigger savings than are ordinarily possible even at closing out sales of goods at the tail-end of the season.

We got these suits at a big price reduction, and pass them along to you at almost what we paid for them—about 25 to 50 cents added on to cover the expense of handling.

It was this way: You know manufacturers of clothing are now ready to deliver fall goods. Well, a famous maker, in taking stock a few days ago, found he had a number of summer suits still on hand—he had made up too many. So, rather than be "stuck"

with them, he offered them to us—for spot cash—at less than the cost of making. There are 300 of these suits. We have marked them at \$9.75, \$11.75, \$14.50 and \$16.50. Ordinarily, for suits of the same grade most stores would get \$15, \$18 to \$20 instead of \$12.50; \$22 instead of \$25 in—

**\$9.75 \$11.75 \$14.50 & \$16.50**  
Suits of same grade are usually priced at \$15, \$18, \$22 and \$28.

stead of \$14.50, and \$20 to \$28 instead of \$16.50. So we estimate that the 300 men who get these 300 suits will save an average of at least \$7.50 a suit—a total saving of \$2,250 to be divided among you.

Some of these suits are strictly summer suits—others are suitable for wear late into the fall. So you will get at least three months of wear this year and all of next season.

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### TWO COMPANIES GIVE IN TO SEAMEN

Ward Line Grants Union Demand and Morro Castle Sails on Time.

Rather than have its ships delayed for hours, as has been the case with many ships of companies that have not granted the demands of the seamen, the Ward Line yesterday gave in and thus averted a tie up on its line. The company dodged the demands of the seamen until the last moment and, at a meeting of the seamen on Wednesday night, announced it would yield.

The seamen called the bluff and to a man walked out. Realizing that the men meant business and that the Morro Castle, which was due to sail yesterday, was without a crew, the Ward Line changed its arrogant stand and granted the demands of the seamen.

The company agreed to pay the same wages the passenger ship firemen are getting to the firemen employed on freighters and to pay the men 75 cents a day while the ship is in port. The men also succeeded in abolishing the crimping or padrone system which has been a menace to the men and the union for years.

The seamen also won another victory yesterday when the Metropolitan and Eastern Steamship companies, running ships from New York to Boston, signed an agreement for one year with the union. It granted all the demands of the union and agreed to permit the union delegate to visit its pier when the ships are in port.

After being delayed for five hours, the United Fruit Company liner Mazatlan sailed with a scab crew yesterday. The company recruited five scabs from Charles Bebenroth's boarding house, 180 Cherry street, and three men from Strumbers, 11 President street, Brooklyn. As soon as they were put aboard the Mazatlan the ship started out from the pier, but the ship had not gone far before the eight men quit.

A launch with union pickets followed up the Mazatlan and announced to the employees that there was a strike on the ship. When the men heard that there was a strike on their ship they jumped into the launch and were taken to the union headquarters. The strikers said yesterday that the ship sailed with about half a cargo.

The Waterfront Federation held a successful mass meeting at its headquarters, 406 West street, last night, where addresses were made by many labor union leaders. It was stated that many new local unions of the various trades will be formed as a result of the formation of the federation.

**RED STAR STRIKE SPREADS.**  
ANTWERP, July 13.—The crews of the Red Star steamers in the Antwerp-Boston service joined the strike yesterday. All the Red Star services are now affected.

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### CAPT. FRANK ARRESTS THREE WAIST MAKERS

The Brooklyn police took a hand in assisting the Lack Manufacturing Company, ladies' waist makers, 344 Blake avenue, Brownsville, yesterday, when they arrested three strikers for the mere offense of picketing the shop. About 300 girls have been out against this firm for about two weeks and they succeeded in completely shutting up the shop.

The strikers say that Captain Frank of the Liberty avenue station is himself doing the dirty work of strikebreaking, and that he has been down near the shop every night chasing the pickets. Last night he came down to the shop as usual and while the strikers were parading in front of the shop he chased them away.

While two pickets were talking to a scab trying to induce him to leave the shop Frank jumped on an ice wagon, pursued them, and arrested Dave Flambeaum and Louis Rosehouse. Later another striker, Bessie Cooper, was arrested by a cop while she was picketing the shop. They were all bailed out and they will be arraigned in the New Jersey avenue court this morning.

The strikers will call upon Commissioner Waldo and make charges against Captain Frank for acting as a strikebreaker for the firm and for arresting pickets on trumped up charges. The strikers will hold an open air meeting at Pitkin avenue and Sackman street tonight for the purpose of advertising their strike.

### CHICAGO LABOR MEN SURRENDER?

CHICAGO, July 13.—Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council; Thomas Kearney and James Garvin, all labor leaders, indicted Tuesday, on the charge of murdering Vincent Altman, has surrendered themselves, it is said, to a deputy sheriff.

They have not been locked up and the sheriff's office admits that it does not know their whereabouts. It is understood, however, they are being held under guard in their attorney's office while a petition for a writ of habeas corpus is being prepared.

### SPANISH STRIKERS SHOT LIKE DOGS

SARAGOSSA, Spain, July 13.—The general workmen's strike recently proclaimed here is assuming a serious character. The civil guard yesterday charged and fired upon a crowd, killing five persons and wounding many others. Twelve thousand workmen are out.

### UNEMPLOYMENT IS ON THE INCREASE

Bulletin Says More Men Are Out of Work in This State.

ALBANY, July 13.—Unemployment is on the increase in the State of New York, according to a bulletin just issued by the State Department of Labor.

Returns from all labor organizations in the State, representing 474,000 members, show that in the first three months of 1911 there was considerably more idleness than in the corresponding months of 1910. There is 8.5 per cent of the members were reported as idle continuously during the quarter in 1911 as compared with 7.3 per cent in 1910, while 28.6 per cent were returned as idle on the day of March, as against 16.1 per cent in 1910.

The greatest increases in idleness this year are found in the building and metal trades. In the clothing trades also an increase of idleness appears, but not nearly so large. The other two of the five largest groups of organized trades, transportation and printing, are notable as showing less idleness this year than last.

From the end of September, 1910, to the end of March, 1911, the number of organized wage earners in the State increased from 461,924 to 469,770, the number of unions increased by 49 in the same period.

The total gain of 12,846, which thus carried the union membership to within less than five thousand of the half million mark, was principally in New York City, where there was an increase of 11,545 members.

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ATTY. DARROW FLAYS CAPITALISTS' THUGS

Makes Stirring Attack on Judicial Intrigue in McNamara Case.

(By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, July 8.—The law has been twisted and perverted, and by perjury, fraud and violence John J. McNamara has been brought into California, where he has been indicted on charges other than those mentioned in the falsely acquired requisition, and the whole illegal procedure is abhorrent to all sense of justice.

In clear, incisive tones, Darrow outlined the method of the detectives and prosecutors in the conspiracy to get possession of the man whom capitalism had selected as its victim.

The argument came on a motion to deny jurisdiction in the case against John J. McNamara. Attorney LeCompte Davis made the first argument of the day, following the argument made by Judge Cyrus F. McVane. In Davis' speech he took three or four shots at the prosecutors. None of the attorneys for the defense failed to deal with Ford in scathing terms.

"Shall John J. McNamara be brought before these lawbreakers for trial? Shall he be tried before a court that winks at the violation of the law and condones the high-handed outrage against his liberty? Never in any civilized country has a man been brought into a State by men who come not with clean hands—these men who have connived to kidnap this man and stand themselves among the lawbreakers. In similar cases courts have always ruled they would not be a party to crimes against alleged criminals," said Davis.

"This court has been imposed upon by these detectives and the District Attorney. The presence of John J. McNamara here was brought about by a crime greater than that with which he was charged in the fraudulently obtained requisition."

Davis scored the District Attorney the hardest when he pointed out that they might have kidnaped a man charged with simple assault where the penalty would be one year in prison, whereas the crime of perjury committed in getting the requisition was punishable by fourteen years' imprisonment. He looked at Ford as he said this and the prosecutor winced beneath his gaze.

District Attorney Fredericks admitted the kidnaping and the fraudulent methods of procuring the requisition papers and fell back on the same attitude that has been held by Ford: "What are you going to do about it?"

During the crossfire Ford made the statement that the Governor of In-

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BONAPARTE WOULDN'T PROSECUTE TRUST

Witness in Sugar Probe Believes Railroads Have Fear of God.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Milton D. Purdy, former assistant to the Attorney General, and "trust buster" during Roosevelt's administration, today told the Hardwick Sugar Trust Committee he didn't know why the Department of Justice had not prosecuted the Sugar Trust for closing the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, at Philadelphia, and that action should have been taken.

George H. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia, told the committee some weeks ago that Purdy had gone into the case and after learning the details asserted:

"We will send the — to jail. This is the case that the United States has wanted for years."

Purdy today said Earle presented the facts of the closing of the Pennsylvania company to him.

"I told Earle I believed the facts warranted prosecution," said Purdy. "I have never had any reason to change my mind since."

"Do you know why the case was dropped?" asked Hardwick.

"It was delayed temporarily because Attorney General Moody was soon to go on the Supreme Court bench. When Mr. Bonaparte became Attorney General, I talked with him several times. He never told me, and I do not know why the prosecution was dropped."

Purdy said he gave Attorney General Bonaparte to understand that he, Purdy, believed the government had a very strong case against the Sugar Trust.

That Won Him a Job.

"It was after this expression of willingness to prosecute the case that you were nominated for a federal judgeship, was it not?" asked Representative Baker, of Colorado.

"Yes."

"Do you remember the members of the Committee on Judiciary who failed to approve your appointment?"

"Yes. Senators Nelson and Overman, I think."

"Well, I guess I'll leave matters right there and let the people judge for themselves why you were never appointed," said Baker. "To my mind, however, it is perfectly evident it was because of your fearlessness to do your duty."

"Railroads in Fear Now."

Refusal of the trunk line railroads of New York to grant the Federal Sugar Refining Company light rate charges similar to those allowed Ar buckle Brothers and the American Sugar Refining Company was a serious drawback to his company, according to Frank C. Lowry, of the Federal company, who also testified before the committee. He said the matter was now before the courts.

"Are the larger sugar companies able to force the railroads to reduce the freight rates into a territory the sugar company wants to enter?" asked Chairman Hardwick.

"I don't believe so," answered Lowry. "After the overhauling the railroads have had they fear the law, or God, or something, and any concession they would make would be open to all companies."

DECLARES PEOPLE NOT FIT TO RULE

Rep. Sutherland Wants 'Ablest' to Govern—House Ignores Labor.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, July 13.—The American people cannot be trusted and are unfit to manage their own affairs.

This is the gist of a long speech delivered by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, against the "recall" feature of the Arizona constitution. Sutherland is an aristocrat. He frankly advocates the theory of "superior brains." He believes some men are fit to rule. He scoffs at the idea that all government is through the consent of the governed.

The Utah Senator is a trained reactionary. Unlike Senator Heburn, of Idaho, Sutherland is a politician and an able speaker. When Sutherland takes the floor, the senate stand patters of the Eastern States turn their bloated faces beaming with admiration toward the direction of the Tory Senator from the Mormon State. And Sutherland never disappoints them. He is "sane."

Mixing satire with eloquence, humor with history, law with practical politics, Sutherland flayed mercilessly all those who believe in popular government. The people, he said, are unfit for self-government.

Favors Present System.

"Everybody will agree," Sutherland said, "that the average man is not as intelligent, as able, or as honest as the ablest, or the most intelligent, or the most honest."

"The individual fallibility of the average man will at once be conceded, but there are some people who seem to imagine that there is some mysterious virtue in mere numbers; that ten men are necessarily more moral and more honest than one man; that by adding together a thousand individuals, none of whom has ever gone beyond the multiplication table, some strange transmutation results by which the combined mass is enabled to work out the most difficult problem in Euclid with the utmost accuracy."

Sutherland's argument, in short, was that the people should pick out the "ablest" to run the government. But the "picking" should be done under the present rules, insisted the Utah Senator. The initiative, referendum and recall, he said, would make government difficult, if not impossible.

Which means that the reactionary Sutherland favors the continuance of the present political system, without the slightest change or amendment. A new system, he inwardly fears, would deprive politicians like himself of the opportunities to rule and exploit that they now have.

Labor's Cause Ignored.

Now that the House has nothing to do, meeting on Mondays and adjourning until Wednesdays, meeting again on these days and adjourning until Saturdays, how is it that the House does not devote some of its idle hours to the consideration of labor measures?

Least the reader forgets, it is again stated that the Democratic party, using the United States mails to defraud in a "fake" horse race scheme, was today unconditionally pardoned by President Taft.

I well, after his conviction, claimed he was a victim of mistaken identity. He satisfied President Taft that he was in Cuba when the crime was committed.

The President commuted from three years to eighteen months the sentence of Oscar G. Strauss, who pleaded guilty of embezzling government money in 1910 when collector of internal revenue at Jackson, Miss. Strauss repaid the money and claimed the embezzlement was technical, as he had used the money for traveling expenses. He has served eight months.

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MRS. BELMONT TO AID MRS. NAPOLITANO

Suffragist Appeals to Women to Save Victim of Canadian "Justice."

Aroused by the ferocity of the Canadian authorities in condemning Mrs. Angelina Napolitano to death for having slain the wretch who wished her to sell herself for his profit and determined to assist in the campaign being waged for her liberation, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the well known suffragist, yesterday issued the following appeal to the women of this city:

"AN APPEAL FROM ONE WOMAN TO ALL WOMEN.

"In Ontario, Canada, a woman soon to become a mother sits in a prison cell condemned to death for the murder of her husband. She is to be hung twelve days after the birth of her child. This woman, Mrs. Napolitano, was abused, as well as her four children, by this husband. He demanded that she lead an improper life, the wages of her sin to accrue to him. To defend herself from this immoral life—mind you, she was carrying his child at the time—she killed him.

"The law holds if a householder finds a man in his home at night who is undertaking to rob him he may kill him in self-defense, but this woman, too ignorant to know of law or any of its wearisome channels, defends herself, her honor, and she must hang.

"Do you think had women been on that Canadian jury the verdict rendered would have been to hang that woman? I do not appeal for sentimental reasons. I hold that if a woman's virtue is worth anything she has a right to protect it, and no man living has a right to hang her for doing so.

"We women can sit on no jury, but I beg all women to rebel against this verdict, and to appeal to the Governor of Ontario to pardon this woman. ALVA E. BELMONT."

Inactive in Strikes' Case.

No further action has been taken by the prosecutors in the case of Ira Bender, Bert H. Connors and A. B. Maple, the striking iron workers who were charged with complicity in an alleged attempt to dynamite the Hall of Records last September. The indictments against the men were quashed, but they are still held in jail under \$25,000 bail. It is believed the prosecution is certain no conviction can be had in the case, therefore they will hold the men in jail until the end of the McNamara trial—this irrespective of the fact that there is no evidence on which they can be held; that the case has become ridiculous by the fact that Sam Browne has become involved in finding foolish bombs in the vicinity of the Hall of Records and that the men are able to prove they had no knowledge of the alleged attempt to place explosives near the building.

The District Attorney has made no move toward the threatened imprisonment of Mrs. McNamara. It was said they would place the woman on the stand once more and then endeavor to get her to confess to support the will statements made by her husband in the McNamara case. Her counsel has defied the prosecutors and served notice that she will not again appear before the Grand Jury. The frail little woman stands firm and says she will not weaken even if she is tortured again by the brutal Burns operatives.

McCann's Hats Are always the best and cheapest. 110 BOWERY.

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Labor Lyceum 428 W. 42nd St. Cor. 7th Ave. Brocnz. Home for the Brocnz Labor Organization. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple 245 217 St. Cor. 7th Ave. Brocnz. Workmen's Educational Association. Mainly for the Entertainment and Social Purpose. 1909 Tel. Free Library open from 9 to 10 P. M.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants NEW YORK CITY. 45 Bleecker St. 135 & 447 Pearl St. 275 Seventh Ave. 106 E. 84th St. BOSTON, MASS. 27 Elizabeth St. PHILADELPHIA, PA. New address, 420 Chestnut St. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. 10c. 12c. 15c. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

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George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

SHOOTS COMPANION; THEN KILLS SELF

Piano Polisher Fires Pointblank at Fellow Employee, Threatens Another Man, Then Tries Suicide.

Joseph Popsal, 28 years old, of 1446 Eighth avenue, a Bohemian, and a piano polisher, employed in the Archer piano factory, shot and seriously wounded John Bentsch, of 1408 Avenue A, employed by the same company and doing the same work as himself. The two men went into the building together yesterday morning, and suddenly Popsal drew a revolver and shot Bentsch pointblank.

Charles Meyer, a workman, stepped forward as if to interfere, whereupon the other told him that if he did so he would receive the same treatment as had been given to Bentsch. Meyer fell back and Popsal escaped.

He went immediately to the home of his mother at 501 East 72d street and found her out. He left the house and walked to the corner of 72d street and Broadway.

Apparently realizing the seriousness of what he had done he turned the revolver on himself and put a bullet into his head. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital a prisoner.

CORPSE CAUSES INJURY. To Prevent Fire Reaching His Father's Body, Son Is Badly Burned.

In an effort to prevent flames reaching a casket containing the body of his father, George Hamburger was severely burned yesterday at his home, 807 Henderson street, Jersey City. He was hurried to the City Hospital with his face, hands and arms badly burned.

At the head of the casket were lighted candles, and the wind blew the draperies against the candles, and soon the flimsy stuff caught fire. The son rushed in and prevented the fire from reaching his father's body.

MAKES FATAL MISTAKE. Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, of 35 Windsor place, Brocnz, was groping in the dark for a toothache drug yesterday morning, when she picked up by mistake a bottle of carbolic acid. She was dead within an hour.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS BOY. Peter Girato, 8 years old, of 226 East 19th street, was run over and killed by an automobile at Second avenue. The driver of the machine, George Arnold, of 20 East 25th street, was arrested.

PICNIC

Fireworks Display and Balloon Ascension

—WILL BE GIVEN BY— The Workmen's Circle, C. D. Saturday and Sunday July 15 and 16, 1911 Union Hill Schuetzen Park UNION HILL, N. J. Admission 15 Cents

CONSERVATION BILL DEFENDED BY DIX

"Will Encourage and Develop Private Industry" by Providing Manufacturers With Cheap Power.

ALBANY, July 13.—The conservation bill signed by Governor Dix is calculated to bring great benefit to the manufacturer with a minimum charge to himself.

In the course of his statement given out today Dix omits to say whether the workers will derive any benefit from the State's activity in this direction. He said in part:

"No State possesses a greater wealth of hydraulic power. I appreciate to the fullest extent, I believe, the loss we suffer from every year's delay in conserving this power. At the same time we should make no false move.

"A statute must be worked out under which the rights and interests of power users, of private property owners, of the people here today and of those to come hereafter, of the locality and of the State at large, will be harmonized.

"No grants of any public right in this power should ever be made in perpetuity, but privileges for private use should be authorized on terms sufficiently long and at such rates of return as will encourage and develop private industry to the end that manufacturing enterprises may enjoy cheap power and be enabled to attain and hold a position in keeping with our Empire State."

INNOCENT MAN "PARDONED." Taft Liberates Victim of Mistaken Identity and Cuts Another's Sentence

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Willard Powell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who was convicted in March, 1910, with members of the Mabray gang of crooked gamblers, in the Boston, was today unconditionally pardoned by President Taft.

I well, after his conviction, claimed he was a victim of mistaken identity. He satisfied President Taft that he was in Cuba when the crime was committed.

The President commuted from three years to eighteen months the sentence of Oscar G. Strauss, who pleaded guilty of embezzling government money in 1910 when collector of internal revenue at Jackson, Miss. Strauss repaid the money and claimed the embezzlement was technical, as he had used the money for traveling expenses. He has served eight months.

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PAY ENVELOPES is the latest book from the pen of this talented writer whose reading will strengthen your enthusiasm for the cause of the toilers.

Price \$1.25 On sale at the Book Department of THE NEW YORK CALL 409 Pearl Street

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matters intended for publication 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. Contributors are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

## MEETINGS TODAY

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

**OPEN AIR MEETINGS.**

Broad and Wall streets, J. C. Frost, 12 o'clock noon.

Southwest corner 10th street and Second avenue, J. T. Vaughan.

Tremont and Bathgate avenues, Sol Feldman.

117th street and Madison avenue, J. W. Brown.

Avenue B and 3d street, Russian Branch.

### TOMORROW.

14th street and Broadway, J. C. Frost, 12 o'clock noon.

145th street and Seventh avenue, August Claessens.

163d street and Amsterdam avenue, J. T. Vaughan.

Southeast corner 143d street and Prospect avenue, J. W. Brown.

Southeast corner 148th street and Willis avenue, J. C. Frost and I. Phillips.

### OTHER MEETINGS.

Circle 2, Y. P. S. F.—Important matters to be discussed. Plans for the summer will be proposed.

Branch 6—At McMahon's, Metropolitan Hall, 2605 Third avenue, northeast corner of 142d street.

**Memorial Meeting Tonight.**

Due to the fact that the Young Socialists of New York have lost their oldest and best member, Comrade David Soffer, who was drowned on July 6, Circle 1 of the Y. P. S. F. will hold a memorial meeting this evening at the clubroom, 22 Rutgers street, at which Comrade Jacob Panken and others will speak. All young Socialists and friends of Comrade Soffer are invited.

**Don't Waste the Party's Money.**

The Executive Committee of Local

New York has issued the following address to branches and members of the local:

Comrades—You all know that distribution of literature is the most effective form of Socialist propaganda. Without literature, street meetings have little value with it, they are worth while.

You have, through the Central Committee and through repeated demands from the branches, required the local office to print monthly leaflets. Several comrades have taken great pains to write suitable leaflets, which have been printed in attractive form. We do not have to pay the writers, but we do have to pay for printing, and printing bills make a large item in our expense account. This money ought not to be wasted.

Thus far, you have not used even 50,000 leaflets a month. You number 5,000 comrades in a territory having a population of over two millions. Don't you think it practicable to get Socialist leaflets into the people's hands at the rate of at least 100,000 a month? Don't you think this absolutely necessary, if we are to make a good showing at the polls?

In the organizer's office are several thousand copies of each of the following leaflets: On "The McNamara Case," by Henry L. Flood; on "The Court of Appeals Decision Against Workmen's Compensation," by W. J. Ghent and Algernon Lee; on "Dear Milk and Babies' Lives," by Robert W. Bruere, and "The Open Letter to the Mayor on Labor Conditions in the Subway."

You ought to clear these out before the end of July. You ought to begin tomorrow. All these leaflets are timely. All are written in popular style. All will command attention and make Socialist votes. But if you wait till the "hurry campaign" has begun, you will find many men's minds closed against the argument.

Besides these, there are in the organizer's office several thousand copies of Victor L. Berger's speech in the House of Representatives—the first speech ever made by a Socialist in Congress. It is just the thing to send to the enrolled old party voters in your districts. The copies are already inclosed in franked envelopes. All you have to do is to write on the addresses and put them in the letter box. Why leave these till they are out of date?

We ask that you support our efforts to make this the best campaign ever carried on by our party in these boroughs. Will you do it?

**Italian Socialists Plan Work.**

The Italian branches of the Socialist party of New York and vicinity met

last Sunday morning at the Women's Trade Union League, and two delegates from each of the following branches were present: Branch 1, N. Y. York; Branch 2, New York; Branch Astoria, Queens County; Branch 21st A. L. Kings County; Branch West Hoboken; Branch Hoboken, and Jersey City.

An Agitation Committee was formed and Comrade Balanca, of 91 Elizabeth street, was elected organizer.

It was decided that a very active campaign should be made this summer to educate the Italian workingmen to the principles of the Socialist party and it was decided to have open air meetings in every section of the city where Italians reside. A systematic distribution of literature will be made, and efforts made to bring the Italian weekly paper, La Parola Del Socialista, closer to the public.

It was decided by this newly formed Agitation Committee to raise a sum of money to carry on this work, and to get the co-operation of the English-speaking Socialists for the new committee hopes that before long they will be able to show very good results.

The Italian workingman has been rather slow in this city, and seems to be in need of working class organization in the political and economic field, for out of a half million Italians in Greater New York, a very small number are organized.

However, the time is ripe for organization. They must be shown where their interest is, not with the bosses and politicians, but with the Socialist party. The Italian workingman must do his share in the struggle of the proletariat, and every Italian worker is called upon to do his share.

### OTHER MEETINGS.

15th A. D., Branch 2—At 261-67 Driggs avenue.

16th A. D.—At Finnish Hall, 764 40th street.

22d A. D., Branch 1—At 675 Glenmore avenue.

### Young Socialists of America—At home of Comrade S. Pavloff, 55 Graham avenue, Room 12. Important business meeting, 8 p.m. sharp.

### Brooklyn Call Fair Conference.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Call Fair Conference will be held tonight. All delegates are expected to attend. The Auditing Committee has finished its work and is ready to officially render its report. This report will not be submitted to the Socialist press until officially received by the conference. It is very important that all delegates attend. Socialist clubs and trade unions are requested to see to it that their representatives attend this meeting.

### Y. P. S. E. and D. Club.

The Young People's Socialist Educational and Dramatic Club will hold a meeting this evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum at 8 o'clock sharp.

The club will hold a wood's party at Schramm's Hollis woods on Sunday, July 15. Directions to reach the woods: Take Myrtle avenue car to Richmond Hill or Broadway to Cypress Hills and transfer to Jamaica car to the end of line. A committee will be there to guide the way.

### BROOKLYN.

#### OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Pearl and Sands streets, B. J. Riley, 12 o'clock noon.

6th A. D., Sumner avenue and Hopper street, A. L. Samuelson and Bert Kirkman; 30th A. D., Branch 2, Bushwick avenue and Hancock street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens; 21st A. D., Branch 1, Graham avenue and Moore street, Harry Slavin and N. Stupniker; 21st A. D., Branch 1, Graham avenue and Debevoise street, Jean J. Coronel; 23d A. D., Branch 4, Wyona and Blake avenues, A. B. De Mill.

### TOMORROW.

4th A. D., Havemeyer and South 15th streets, A. L. Samuelson; 9th A. D., Branch 2, Fifth avenue and 49th street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens; 18th A. D., Flatbush and Church avenues, B. C. Hammond and William Mackenzie; 21st A. D., Branch 1, Manhattan avenue and Slegie street, Harry Slavin and D. Oshinsky; 21st A. D., Branch 2, Johnson avenue and Humboldt street, speakers to be announced.

### SCHOOLS.

**ERON PREP. SCHOOL.**  
155-157 EAST BROADWAY.  
Commercial, Ragam, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.  
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

evening, July 15. All bodies will assemble at Five Corners, Jersey City, at 7 o'clock and parade to Pohlmann's Hall, Ogden avenue and Ferry street, where a protest meeting will be held. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

### Elizabeth.

Branch 2, Local Union County, will hold a regular meeting tonight at headquarters. Election of officers and delegates will take place. Voting on new national referendum and reading of new by-laws and constitution.

### Pateron.

The general meeting of Local Passaic County, Socialist party, will be held at party headquarters, 184 Main street, on Saturday evening, July 15, at 6 o'clock sharp.

The object of the meeting is to receive the half-yearly reports of the county officers, the nomination and election of officers for the next half year, and to transact any other business that the party members may consider necessary.

Members participating in the meeting must be in good standing. Comrades should see the financial secretary of their branch and have him put them in good standing. Don't fail to bring your Red Card, as a guarantee that you are in good standing.

By order of the County Committee.  
WM. GLANZ, Organizer.

### PHILADELPHIA.

#### OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

25th and Somerset streets, H. E. Close and H. Reis; Germantown and Indiana avenues, Joseph Domes and B. Sykes; Front and Diamond streets, William Nagel and F. Burlington; East Columbia and Girard avenues, Philip Hemminger and M. Walt.

### TOMORROW.

Front and Dauphin streets, A. Muldowney and Ed Moore; Germantown and Lehigh avenues, H. Kenney and John P. Clark; East Frankford avenue and Cambria street, H. Mawson and Harry Gantz; 42d street and Lancaster avenue, K. M. Whitten and F. Burlington; 7th and Moore streets, A. J. Raskin and Charles Sehl; 21st street and Point Breeze avenue, O. Moss and Simon Knebel; 3d and Callowhill streets, J. Laitter and C. Volof.

### NEW JERSEY.

Party branches and all progressive bodies are urged to participate in the McNamara demonstration Saturday

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OAK LEATHER COUCHES, CRAW FOOT, VALUE \$12.00; OUR PRICE \$6.75  
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**COMMITTEE ON SAFETY HAS NEW ADDRESS**

The Committee on Safety of the City of New York, of which Henry Morgan is president, and Gifford Pinchot vice president, has removed its office from the Metropolitan Building to 165 Broadway.

The committee was organized immediately following the Triangle shirtwaist factory fire, its purpose being "to initiate or second any action needed to conserve the lives and health of working people, especially in their places of employment, and of all citizens in places where numbers gather; to investigate existing conditions; to recommend standards of safety and health; to promote legislation toward the establishment and enforcement of such standards; and to adopt such other means as will tend to conserve the lives and health of the people in factories, shops, stores and elsewhere."

The committee has been actively engaged in securing fire prevention legislation at Albany, and is preparing to co-operate with the Legislative Commission provided by the Wagner-Smith bill.

The commission is also organizing the various social, civic, philanthropic and labor organizations into a united movement for bettering working conditions as endangered by fire and panic.

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Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.  
Rates Under This Heading Are:  
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## WOMEN WILL WIN VOTES BY 1912

Several "Friends" Left Senate Just Before Vote, Says Mrs. Blatch.

That the women who are leading in the fight for women's suffrage are by no means discouraged by the fate of the Stillwell bill was shown yesterday when some of them expressed their views on the situation and future prospects.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch president of the Women's Political Union, said they were all very pleased with the position.

"If the bill had gone down under a large majority we would not be so happy as we are. What will we do now? We will go into the districts of the Senators who voted against us and convince their constituents that we women are in the right. I do not believe those Senators who placed themselves on record as being against equal rights at the polls because, as Senator Hinman said, 'a majority of the good women of this State do not want to vote,' expressed the sentiments of the husbands of the women in those senatorial districts. We will find that out."

"Several of our friends left the Senate chamber just before the vote," said she. "Among them were Senators Saxe, McManus and Rantsberger, who came out strongly for woman suffrage before election. Then there was Senator Black, who voted for the bill in the Judiciary Committee. If he had voted for it in the Committee of the Whole I believe we would have won. So we see how near we came to victory. Thus encouraged, we will go on fighting until we win."

"The most thrilling episode in the history of women's rights," was the expression of Miss Elizabeth Cook, secretary of the Women's Political Union. "The good news of our near victory has been wired around the world. Think of it! The proposed amendment to the constitution of the Empire State of the Union in favor of equal rights was lost by only one vote. Wonderful! It is all perfectly corking. We never dreamed it would be so near."

"Our next move? Start all over again. See every Assemblyman and Senator in this State, no matter how low he stands. Win over those who are against us. Thank those who stood for us, and convince those who now enjoy the great privilege of the ballot that their feminine fellow citizens and taxpayers should have a similar privilege."

## WOMAN KILLED BY HOTEL ELEVATOR

Caught Between Lift, Floor and Ceiling Her Back Is Broken. Death Instantaneous.

Miss Kate Grimes, a maid in the Gregorian Hotel, 42 West 35th street, was killed yesterday by being caught between the floor of the elevator and the ceiling of the first floor. Her back was broken. Several guests at breakfast heard her shriek, and could not continue their meal.

The maid and other women and men employees were riding down in the car, run by Walter Brower, of 93 East 120th street. She wanted to get off at the ground floor.

The car would not stop, and continued to the bottom, striking the bumpers with force. It rebounded and became stuck between the basement and ground floor, four feet above the basement floor.

The woman shrieked in terror as she was pinned against the ceiling by the cage. Brower dropped the car and it released her body.

Dr. Irvingham, of New York Hospital, said the spine had been broken and that death was instantaneous.

The body lay in the lobby covered with a sheet for nearly an hour before the coroner gave permission to remove it to the West 30th street station.

Brower was not held.

## BOY, 17, "TOO TOUGH EVEN FOR TOMBS"

Seventeen-year-old Peter Reede was taken before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday under indictment for highway robbery, the charge being that he had snatched a handbag from a woman. Judge Mulqueen told him that the court would accept a plea of guilty to grand larceny in the second degree, as it was desired that he should be sent away with all possible expedition.

"You are too tough to stay in the Tombs," said Judge Mulqueen. "The other prisoners don't want you over their cells, which you will probably learn more about unless you change your methods."

The boy said that if he ever had a home and parents he didn't remember anything about it. He lived in Providence as it was 14, when he was sent to a reformatory.

## ALBANY IN HASTE PASSES IMPORTANT BILL

ALBANY, July 13.—One of the most important things done at Albany for a long time happened today.

At a short session Senator Black's concurrent resolution increasing Governor Dix's salary from \$10,000 to \$20,000 was passed and will be voted on at the next general election.

It is rumored that the number of candidates for Governor has doubled.

**LECTURE BY MISS FLYNN.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak tomorrow night at Germantown avenue and Mankel. Saturday night she speaks at Broadway and Newton avenue, Camden, N. J. Miss Flynn is lecturing under the auspices of the Philadelphia and Camden I. W. W. locals.

## GOV. DIX SIGNS NEW ELECTION LAW

Levy Measure Provides for Uniform Rules Throughout the State.

ALBANY, July 13.—Governor Dix this afternoon signed the A. J. Levy election bill.

The Levy bill makes the following provisions:

Limits the persons whose names shall be counted on an independent certificate of nomination to registered and enrolled voters of the party.

For four uniform days of registration throughout the State, viz, the fourth Friday and Saturday and the third Friday and Saturday before election.

That each watcher shall be an elector.

That all registration throughout the State shall be uniform except that outside of cities and villages of over 5,000, personal registration is not required upon the first day.

Establishes bipartisan boards of elections consisting of either two or four members in every county in the State.

Makes boards of elections throughout the State the custodian of primary records.

That the name of any person nominated shall appear but once on the ballot.

That the ballot for Presidential electors in a Presidential year shall be entirely separate from the regular ballot.

Appoints three Superintendents of Elections in the place of Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District and extends their jurisdiction throughout the State.

Extends the so-called signature law and kindred provisions of the election law throughout the State.

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## SOCIAL-DEMOKRATEN

**SOCIAL-DEMOKRATEN**  
or  
"Alle gode Menninger Blad"

**Agitation i Norge.**  
I Norge er Socialdemokratiet det eneste parti som har en fast og regelmessig avis. Denne avisen er en uunnværlig del for alle som er interesserte i sosialisme og sosial demokrati. Den gir en grundig og upartisk behandling av alle spørsmål som gjelder arbeiderne og den fattige befolkningens interesser.

**Agitation i Danmark.**  
I Danmark er Socialdemokratiet det største og mest innflyedsrike partiet. Denne avisen er en uunnværlig del for alle som er interesserte i sosialisme og sosial demokrati. Den gir en grundig og upartisk behandling av alle spørsmål som gjelder arbeiderne og den fattige befolkningens interesser.

**Agitation i Sverige.**  
I Sverige er Socialdemokratiet det største og mest innflyedsrike partiet. Denne avisen er en uunnværlig del for alle som er interesserte i sosialisme og sosial demokrati. Den gir en grundig og upartisk behandling av alle spørsmål som gjelder arbeiderne og den fattige befolkningens interesser.

## SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN, THE GREAT SOCIALIST DAILY OF DENMARK

(By National Socialist Press.)

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—In probably no country of the civilized world is Socialism growing faster at the present time than in the little country of Denmark, with a population of slightly over 2,500,000.

Although Socialist agitation has been going on from soap box and platform for the last thirty years, without a doubt the greatest force for the growth of revolutionary sentiment has been the Socialist daily press.

Not a city of more than 10,000 inhabitants in the kingdom, built on islands and peninsulas, is without its daily working class newspaper, generally owned and controlled by the party, unions or the co-operatives. Twenty-seven daily Socialist newspapers are now in operation in Denmark.

The greatest of these Socialist family newspapers is Social Demokratet, published in Copenhagen every morning except Mondays, with issues of eight to twenty-four pages. Although first published in 1873, its supporters toiled for years through hardships and financial privation and against government prosecution until they had placed the paper on a financially safe basis.

Today Social Demokratet's circulation is nearly 75,000 daily and its influence is stronger than all of the capitalist newspapers in Denmark combined. Its closest competitor is Politiken, the organ of the government, with a circulation of 46,000.

Last December an American printing press of the most modern type was installed and the form of the paper changed to a smaller size with more pages. Many features were added. One of the incidents worthy of mention was the changing of the style (but not the policy) of the paper was the canvassing of the city by the young Socialists and the Socialist women the first two Sundays in January. Six thousand additional subscribers were secured.

Last week Social Demokratet moved into its new structure. The occasion was celebrated with a big demonstration.

**Dr. Benj. Gortikov DENTIST**  
Telephone 2567-J Easton.  
10 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

## UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 289.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. Delinquent Body meets every fourth Monday at 8 p.m.

## CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKMEN UNION OF BROOKLYN.

Headquarters, 230 East 84th St., Manhattan, O'Brien rooms, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2800 Local 65.

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL NO. 427.

Headquarters, 230 East 84th St., Manhattan, O'Brien rooms, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2800 Local 65.

## PAPER CIGARETTE MAKERS' UNION.

Headquarters, 151 Clinton street, 12th St. W. St. Office, 230 East 84th St., Manhattan, O'Brien rooms, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2800 Local 65.

## WOOD CARVERS AND MODELERS ASSOCIATION.

Headquarters, 151 Clinton street, 12th St. W. St. Office, 230 East 84th St., Manhattan, O'Brien rooms, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2800 Local 65.

## LOCAL 2 BHO. CHANDLERIES AND BRASS METAL WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Headquarters, 151 Clinton street, 12th St. W. St. Office, 230 East 84th St., Manhattan, O'Brien rooms, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2800 Local 65.

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AMSTERDAM AVE. 500, near 80th St.—3-4 room modern apartments; \$13-\$16.

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LENOX AVE. 342 (near 125th subway)—Two heights; 3 rooms, bath, steam heat; \$22.

MANHATTAN ST. 49 (near Amsterdam Ave.)—3 rooms, bath, steam heat; \$13-\$14.

48TH ST. 404 W.—4 large rooms; \$13-\$14; clean, well kept house, hot water.

62TH ST. 160 W.—3 rooms, bath, private hot water; \$12; latest improvements; \$20.

114TH ST. 24 W. (near 125th subway)—3 rooms; private bath; latest improvements; \$20.

10TH ST. 52 W.—4 light rooms, bath; \$22.

10TH ST. 107 E.—2 rooms and bath, hot water; \$12.

10TH ST. 200 E.—3 rooms, bath, steam heat; hot water; \$14-\$15.

120TH ST. 300-300 E.—1 large, light room, bath; \$14-\$15; gas range.

12TH ST. 62 E.—3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, private bath; \$20.

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# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## NONE OF OUR BUSINESS

All that the manufacturers of food desire is a reasonable right to poison, and they are going to oust any man who stands in the way of it.

That is the reason they are after Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, head chemist of the Department of Agriculture. Even under such a purely class government as this of the United States it is inevitable that some capable public servants should get into office. Gifford Pinchot was one, and he believed that there should be some reasonable limitation to the appropriation of the remaining remnants of the public domain. He isn't in office any longer. Dr. Wiley is another, and the whole food sophisticating pack is after him in full cry.

When Dr. Wiley began to make public the methods through which food is adulterated he advanced public education along a necessary line. The pure food law that followed this agitation was as defective as the food manufacturers could make it, but it does serve some useful purpose. Had Wiley been content to allow the matter to rest with the passage of this law all would have been well. But he committed the colossal blunder of fighting to have it enforced as it should be. This aroused all those who doctor foods, who dye and chemicalize jams and jellies, who use noxious preservatives of all kinds, who misbrand packages and who dope medicines. It is well known that their business is highly harmful to the public. But public health cannot be permitted to stand in the way of private enterprise, and because Dr. Wiley thought it could he found himself in trouble.

Under decent conditions the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture should be one of the most useful of all. But so far it has had to battle to keep from becoming a mere routine department kept in existence merely for the purpose of giving jobs to a favored few. It has had to fight strenuously to preserve its existence. In the opinion of those who oppose it there should be no such thing as the prevention of food poisoning or food adulteration. If the fool public is willing to buy such stuff it should be permitted to do so, and any interference on the part of the bureau really amounts to an unreasonable restraint of profits.

That food adulteration costs the people of this country millions of dollars a year is manifest. Those who get a share in these millions have been among the bitterest opponents of Dr. Wiley. That countless people are killed by the chemicalized food is evident. Those who manufactured them did not have to bury the victims, and they are after Dr. Wiley. The whole fight against him has been based on the idea that no department has a right to stand between swindlers and their prey. It is rank paternalism to do so, and it costs the business interests of this country a great deal of money. As business is sacred and as the public welfare is not, the fight against Wiley has been unusually acrimonious, and he has had lined up against him everybody from the manufacturers of imitation cereals to the sellers of cocaine catarrh medicines.

It is possible that his opponents will be able to drive Wiley out. But he has been a factor in a really valuable fight, and one that has only just begun. The safeguarding of the public health is a thing with which manufacturers of so-called food will not be permitted to interfere, but, on the contrary, a really effective pure food law will be passed, and what is more, it will be enforced.

## THE MISSING PARENT IS FOUND

Researches in economic genealogy have disclosed the alleged but generally accepted fact that the maternal parent of the modern trust was the protective tariff. "The Tariff is the Mother of Trusts," is a phrase familiar in the public mouth as household words.

But until now no statesman or practical business man has enlightened the public as to the identity of the other parent. Even the untiring Mr. Bryan never ventured an opinion on that point. It would seem that in regard to this matter our economists had applied to the trust the rule of the Foundling Hospital in Paris, that "the search for paternity is forbidden."

However, at last the missing parent has been identified. It came out in one of those very useful Congressional investigations which is now probing sugar, after settling steel, oil and tobacco. Mr. Frank L. Neale, a Philadelphia shipping broker, was the informant and as usual the discovery was made from the witness stand. Said Mr. Neale:

"If the tariff is the mother of trusts, the trunk line railroads of the country constitute the father, and the trunk line association the grandfather."

So Mr. Neale has not only established the fact that the trust is the child of rich but dishonest parents, but has incidentally cleared the road for a final solution of the entire trust problem.

We have always regarded the slogan of "destroy the tariff and you destroy the trusts" as at best a half truth. To get rid of the monster completely we must destroy both parents. Therefore let us do away with the railroads also. The father having been abolished, the grandfather vanishes too as a matter of course.

We congratulate Mr. Neale on his discovery. We Socialists, while we cannot claim credit for recognizing the railroad as the father of the trust, have often insisted—instinctively perhaps—that the way to destroy the trust was to abolish the railroads and go back to transportation by ox wagons, wheelbarrows and stage coaches. In fact, to abolish all improved methods of producing things and get right back to primitive industry.

For it is evident that either of the parents if left alive is fully competent to support their monstrous progeny, and the necessity of destroying both is therefore indisputable.

And Mr. Neale, who is a railroad broker himself, would of course also be abolished—that is, his business would disappear with the disappearance of the father of the trust.

But what difference does that make anyhow? While we are about it we might as well abolish the steamships too, which depend on the railroads, also the steel plants, the mills, mines, factories and farms which supply the railroad with freight and thus keep the father of the trust alive. Let's make a clean sweep of everything that is and call back everything that was and isn't any longer. Let's order the middle of the eighteenth century to return also, so we can all get a fair start once more.

Difficult! Not at all. What have we got a Supreme Court for anyhow?

## PECULIAR OLD AGE PENSIONS

In his fervent plea that Jim Jones, once body servant of Jefferson Davis, be retained on the rolls of the Senate as a laborer, although he is unable to work, John Sharp Williams said: "Who would suggest that Senator Frye of Maine be called upon to resign because he now finds himself physically incapable to come to the Senate and attend to his duties?"

Any real advocate of efficiency would; any head of a business concern, any expert in business methods would. Why should this country be called upon to pay \$7,500 a year to a man who renders no service? Why should it pay money to many other such, including Jim Jones? We do not believe in old age pensions, so why should we make an exception of those who have long been the beneficiaries of public office?

Surely such arguments as these should readily occur to the minds of all right minded supporters of capitalism and they should instantly drive both Senator Frye and Jim Jones out of their berths and replace them with men who can render a return for the money they receive.

## IT'S A BUSINESS PROPOSITION



## WHO ARE THE PEACEMAKERS?

### THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY

ANDREW CARNEGIE, President. SAMUEL T. DUTTON, Secretary. ASTOR TRUST COMPANY, Treasurer.

Mr. Morris Hillquit, New York City: Dear Sir—A committee of the New York Peace Society has been appointed for the purpose of submitting nominations for the officers and directors for the annual meeting to be held at the Hotel Astor on next Tuesday, and desires me to inquire whether or not you would be willing to accept nomination as director, in case it should be offered. While meetings of the full board are not held frequently, yet the Peace Society being incorporated, we feel that we must have a board which, so far as possible, will attend meetings when they are called and assume the responsibility which naturally falls upon a board of directors.

The growing interest in the peace movement, and the prominence of the New York Society, make it very desirable also that its directors shall be men who are willing to inform themselves on the subject with which it deals, so that the acts of the board may be such as to give the society rightful leadership in this important field. Hoping that we may hear favorably from you at an early date, I am Very truly yours,

W. H. SHORT, Executive Secretary, New York, June 12, 1911.

Mr. W. H. Short, Executive Secretary, New York Peace Society, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

Dear Sir—Temporary absence from the city and accumulation of work of all kinds have prevented me from answering your kind letter at an earlier date. I presume that your society has in the meantime elected its directors for the coming year and that the practical part of your communication has thus been disposed of. But I feel that I nevertheless owe you the courtesy of a reply, and I am glad to take this opportunity to express my attitude toward your society and its work.

I realize that I am indebted for the honor of a tentative offer of a nomination as a director of the New York Peace Society to the fact that I am known to be a Socialist, and I am frankly gratified at this proof of your recognition of Socialism as a factor in the peace movement.

The organized Socialist movement of the world is relentlessly opposed to war between nations. Not only because wars are among the grossest relics of barbarism, and entail a criminal economic waste through standing armies and formidable navies, but more particularly because the sufferings and miseries of wars fall almost exclusively upon the working class, and because militarism, with its inseparable companion—false patriotism—demoralize and debauch the public mind, and are a most formidable obstacle to true social progress.

Long before the abstract movement for universal peace had received the endorsement of political and industrial monarchs, the Socialists of all civilized countries have demonstrated their earnest and active opposition to concrete wars, sometimes at the risk of their liberties and lives. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, it was the Socialist workers of Germany and France who alone had the courage to raise their voices in protest against the wholesale human butchery, and to exchange fraternal greetings and mutual assurances of friendship and solidarity across the Rhine. During the infamous Anglo-Boer war the Socialists of Great Britain fearlessly denounced the brutal slaughter of a defenseless people, in the teeth of the enchained forces of their war-driven countrymen.

While the governments of the Czar and the Mikado were busy gouging the masses of their people to mutual murder, the Socialists of both countries clasped hands in international congress, and solemnly proclaimed peace and good-will among the workers of Russia and Japan.

Hardly a national or international Socialist Congress passes without the adoption of a strong resolution in condemnation of militarism and war; the Socialists in all national parliaments consistently and consistently advocate reduction of armament and arbitration of international disputes, and in several recent instances, the determined pacifist attitude of Socialism and organized labor in Europe has been directly instrumental in averting threatening wars.

The fear of a proletarian rising is one of the most effective checks on the bellicose expansion policies of the ruling powers, and the organized movement of Socialism is admittedly an effective factor for international peace.

In so far as your society stands for the principle of universal peace, we are therefore in perfect accord, but I fear that our conceptions of the causes of war and our methods of combating the evil are so radically at variance as to preclude any practical co-operation.

The Socialists discern the prime cause of all modern wars in the competition of the capitalist class of all leading nations for the world market. Underpaying their workers at home and thus reducing their capacities for consumption, the capitalists of every country are chronically burdened with a surplus of manufactured commodities for which they must find an outlet in foreign markets. The struggle for foreign markets is the foundation of the international policy of all capitalist ruled countries. In its milder phases the struggle expresses itself in tariff wars and diplomatic hickerings; in its acutest form it leads to sanguinary conflicts. When the capitalists of one nation effectively bar the way of those of another nation to profitable foreign market, the latter at once discovers a multitude of patriotic, ethical and philanthropic grounds for war upon the obstreperous nation, the complacent government and venal press promptly espouse the sacred cause, and the emotional, thoughtless masses of the people are ever ready to offer their lives and limbs "in the service of their country." The huge capitalist interests

engaged in the manufacture of deadly weapons and in furnishing war supplies for profit naturally contribute their honest share toward fostering the salutary spirit of national pride and patriotism.

In the earlier ages wars might have been caused by religious, ethical or dynastic motives, or might have been due to the general love for fight inherent in the savage, but modern wars are cool, calculated, industrial enterprises. They are the international symptoms of a diseased competitive industrial system, just as the class wars at home are its national symptoms. The Socialists hold that wars between nations will disappear completely only with the disappearance of the system which inevitably breeds them, the capitalist system of privately owned, competitive industry.

We do not underestimate the power and beneficent influence of anti-military propaganda in the meanwhile, but we believe that such propaganda, in order to be effective, must be based upon a sound understanding of the economic causes of war and must be carried on in conjunction with a general movement for the abolition of the war-breeding capitalist system. And above all, it must be carried on by the classes primarily interested in the abolition of wars, the working class. The classes and the men who cause wars and thrive upon them cannot intelligently and honestly combat them. Men who are daily engaged in the fierce struggle for the control of the international steel market cannot avert the necessary consequences of their disastrous work by sentimental after-dinner peace speeches. Men who derive colossal fortunes from the manufacture of armor plate cannot escape responsibility for war by using part of their wealth for the erection of peace temples. Men who are responsible for such carnage as that of Homestead are the last ones to be accepted by a self-respecting working class as apostles of universal peace. In the interests of true peace between the nations and a true struggle against the pernicious spirit of militarism, the Socialist movement and organized labor must steer clear of a movement headed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and supported by some men of similar records and interests.

Yours very truly,

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

accusation, but it comes perilously near being true.

The pity and sympathy which accurate charity workers are admirable, and in so far as they help individuals to a better life they are to be commended.

But, in the larger sense, their work is utterly hopeless. Every essential feature of the present social system has its dagger out to stab their efforts to death. The results of their work are extremely puny.

It would be too bad to neglect the individuals whom they are helping. But, in addition to that work, they should use their first hand knowledge of conditions to scourge the system which produces those conditions.

In other words, they should join the Socialist party and help to abolish capitalism and introduce Socialism.

For the necessity for charity is caused by the fundamental injustice of the present capitalist system of industry.

The men who do no useful work—the men who have money invested from which they draw incomes; the men who through their invested capital have a suction pump by which

they draw into their own coffers most of the earnings of the rest of the people—these men are rolling in wealth which they did not earn.

All because they are permitted to own the industries.

Give us the collective ownership of the industries, so that we can guarantee every man and woman an opportunity to earn a living and to receive their full earnings, and the charity organizations can disband forever.

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## THE DISEASE OF ASKING FOOL QUESTIONS

One of the most curious and persistent delusions still prevalent is the idea that a school of human thought, economic, political or scientific, can be demolished by asking a question which the proposer assumes to be perfectly relevant and at the same time unanswerable.

A favorite query some thirty years ago by which the advocate of the Darwinian theory of organic evolution was supposed to be annihilated was "Which was first, the egg or the hen?" The lecturer, who could not answer this poser by naming one or the other as "first," was invited to consider himself as qualified for the Down and Out Club.

In much the same manner is Socialism eliminated from time to time. For instance, we notice in the issue of the New York Press of July 11 a "Question for Socialists," from the pen of an editorial wisacre who runs a column of disjointed remarks under the caption "On the Tip of the Tongue." In the middle of a column of incoherent remarks concerning the conduct of certain people with various habits, he interjects the following: "A QUESTION FOR SOCIALISTS."

"Tip wants to ask this question about Socialism: When there is such a vast army of mortals who won't work industriously, faithfully and right for the benefit of themselves, how, in the name of heaven, can they be induced to do it for the benefit of others?"

Now just why this question is peculiarly pertinent to Socialism and Socialists is somewhat difficult to perceive by one who knows anything of the subject. "Tip" evidently imagines that it is not only pertinent, but is also unanswerable, and puts Socialism down and out forever. The attitude of mind is, "If you can't answer this, don't talk to me of Socialism at all."

Trifling and ridiculous as these things are, they nevertheless do temporary service as serious obstacles with which Socialism has to contend. The "hen or the egg" question when propounded never failed to enlist the support of a large part of the audience, who were quite ready to agree that the fate of the evolution theory depended on the answer,

which in this case has never been answered. Of course, but the fact has more affected the theory of evolution, the whole than if it had never been asked. One never hears it now, but the reason is not that everybody knows the answer, but rather that its asking is no longer generally recognized as the question which fool and most people are accustomed to put themselves in the position of being regarded as fools.

In this respect Socialism is now where the Darwinian theory was some years ago. It is still a fairly safe bet for fool questions. Possibly a majority of those who read "Tip's" query regarded it as an absolute crusher.

Socialism or Socialist society, in the mind of this erudite critic, is a system in which nobody works for himself, but for others. The conception is a variation of the "dividing up" theory, which is the blindest form, at least, is being advanced for the reason aforementioned. Once assumed—and it is, of course, a usual illogical mind that can entertain the assumption—the query forms a matter of course. And it is about as absurd and illogical as the concept it is derived from.

The "vast army" who don't work for their own benefit are first introduced, but we are not informed whether they work in a casual, inefficient way, themselves or do not work at all. The latter is probably what is meant, though it is not definitely stated so. Then the poser for Socialists becomes, "If a man won't work for himself, how can he be induced to work for others?"

If the reply be made, "Who wants to induce him to work for others?" the answer, undoubtedly, is, "Why, the Socialists, of course." And in case the asker denied the assertion, would be instantly forthcoming that this was Socialism, as I understand it.

The counter question might now be put: "When there is such a vast army of mortals who simply assume that they understand a subject and will not work faithfully and industriously to understand themselves with a knowledge of it, how the name of heaven can they be induced to ask an intelligent question regarding it?"

## A CORONATION ODE

[Though Alfred Austin fell down lamentably on the job of breaking into song on the occasion of the coronation, King George V is not destined to go odious through life. An Englishman, of humble standing, busted into ode in the Huddersfield Worker. His name is "Karl" and his ode goes thus:]

Hooraay for George; and yet again hooraay; And still hooraay, till every loyal throat is dry as "Blogs' Sermons." Let's be gay, And wag a flag, and act the blooming goat.

Lo, on this day the second son of Ned Dons a gold hat—though not before, 'tis true, The Primrose has poured on the royal head Some sacred hair-oil and a prayer or two.

On this auspicious date each lordling wears His Sunday togs; each peeress her best gown; Also, the trousers of provincial mayors Grow baggy, doing homage to the Crown.

Today, the hoodlums of the British clan Will broach the wine skins (hence these hearty cheers); Also, the patriotic workman Will smash his hat and purchase sundry beers.

And scyphants will syc, the livelong day; To gain a knighthood (title rich and rare!); And having crawled upon their stomachs, they Will henceforth keep their noses in the air.

It's true, the day George Wettin gets his crown, A half-crown is more than some have got; Who live beneath his rule—but they are down Because they drink and gamble, like us not.

If they worked hard, and didn't get in debt, And were content to do as they were bid, And never drank or gambled, each would get Each year, like George, four hundred thousand quid.

Let's dwell on more congenial things instead; Let's think how, everywhere, some corpse silver Will hand out snob medals made of lead Amidst the cheers of an admiring mob.

Note, how the nation's youngsters will be stuffed With buns and sentiment, till growing tired, Each goes home plus a mug, and some what puffed (Said mug by other mugs will be admired).

The paupers—some of them—will be regaled With goodly fare (but not too good, of course) Although to make their fortunes they have failed; They'll be allowed to cheer until they're hoarse.

The very rich will have a glorious day; Thanks to their store of dividends and rents; As to the very poor, I think—but they 'Are, after all, of little consequence.

they draw into their own coffers most of the earnings of the rest of the people—these men are rolling in wealth which they did not earn.

All because they are permitted to own the industries.

## LITERATURE AND ADVERTISEMENTS

"To come right out with it, in the scheme of production I play the part of a sweet scented bed-bug. I'm a parasite."

"My business is to assist in making sales. I'm 'in trade' for all I let to be of finer clay than that. I let people to soak up surplus values, and costs so much to pay the workmen who produce the use-values of commodities. It costs a whole lot more for those commodities at retail. The difference is surplus value, and I let collect it so that it can be divided between the man who owns the check-skates that do the selling and the man that owns the cheap-skates that do the making."

"Modern literature, as has been said, is written on the backs of advertisements. There's no money selling the magazine to readers; the money is in selling advertising space to advertisers. If the magazine is composed entirely of beautifully gotten-up and somewhat truthful assertions that Higgin's automobiles were the best ever, and Jones' automobiles were the best ever and O'Flaherty's automobiles were the best ever, you couldn't give 'em away, alone sell 'em for 15 cents a copy. And if they were entirely composed of first-rate stories and articles, the editors and illustrators wouldn't get cent for their work. So what I want and what you wouldn't have is a precious gift are combined. What a magazine has a couple of hundred thousand readers, there is a chance that quite a good many of them will go on past the pure reading matter and look at the advertisements; these there is a certain percentage that will seriously think of buying, and finally, there is a very small percentage that are actually separated from their money."

"When I am paid for my magazine productions, I am no more contributing to and receiving my share of the world's production than I would be if I had given a second-story window a boost and he had handed me one of his plunder."—From The Change by Eugene Wood in the Evening Nation.

Somewhat Superior Young Minister of the Episcopal Church—No, my lady, frankly, I cannot persuade myself that it would be safe to let me on vote.

"And what, may I ask, is your reason for opposing it?"

"Well, dear lady, I cannot but think that if women were to vote it would make them, let us say—a little—more masculine."

"Oh, I don't know. It has never had the effect upon the clergy's life."

Naturally, when one hears the tale of the old soldier, it is always the enemy, the foreigner, who played the odious part. The child hears it frequently, and his mind is impressed from his home education an impression. Before even going to school the urchin already bears in his blood the hatred of the foreigner, the national vanity, idolatry of the mystical adoration of the country, is already a patriot.—Gustave Meyerson.

The Shortstop—Going to try that new boy for the team? Captain No. The minute I heard that you plenipotentiary, erumpant, and numerical I knew he wouldn't be one on a ball team.—Pica.

"Brown has come to know his head." "He'd be like his head?" "Earned the money to go to the top."—Boston Transcript.