

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Cloudy; probable showers; moderate easterly winds.

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3000 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 4.—No. 158.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

PENNY POSTAGE IS TAFT BID FOR THE 1912 NOMINATION

Will Induce Mail Houses to Cough Very Liberally.

MEANS A DEFICIT

No Parcels Post Lost Express Magnates Rave and Finance Democrats.

HERE'S CONFIRMATION.

(By United Press.)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—That definite assurances have been given him by both President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock that the question of one-cent letter postage will be presented to the next session of Congress, is the announcement today of President C. W. Burrows, of the National One-Cent Postage Association. Burrows, who has just returned from Washington, was given to understand, however, that Taft and Hitchcock would also renew the fight for a higher rate on magazines.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, June 6.—The latest bid about to be presented to the "dear common people" is penny postage.

A hired press agent of the Postoffice Department is now grinding out "dope" to prepare the public for a reduction of first class postage, to one cent per ounce. Hitchcock is represented by this press agent as being dead anxious to give the American people this long felt want.

But the press agent is not telling the entire truth.

Back of this penny postage scheme is politics. Hitchcock, as everybody knows, was Taft's campaign manager. In that capacity he made the rounds of Wall Street to secure the filthy lucre which is so necessary to elect a capitalist party candidate. While ostensibly he resigned this position, he is nevertheless still at the head of the Republican party.

Moreover, Hitchcock expects to go on a panhandle tour again, as money will soon be needed for the 1912 campaign. Now it is whispered in political circles that Wall Street is prepared for a Democratic victory in 1912, and for that reason it has decided not to waste any money next year on the political party.

Inducement to Dig.

But Taft wants to hang around the White House for another four years, and Frank Harris Hitchcock wants his \$12,000 also. So this is the scheme: If mail order houses and other business institutions which spend thousands of dollars for postage every year will come across with liberal donations to the Republican campaign fund, Taft and Hitchcock will give them penny postage.

The average citizen does not spend a dollar a year for first class postage. To him, if he stops to think the matter over, penny postage means practically nothing. But to the big business houses penny postage means increased profits and dividends.

Furthermore, penny postage means that Hitchcock will soon find himself against a big deficit unless he goes the limit in his "economy" plan. Conditions are bad enough for the postal employees today, but the present situation may be termed ideal to what these employees will have to undergo under a penny postage regime.

For many years the big business houses have been working for penny postage. The Congressional Record contains many memorials from chambers of commerce and other capitalist bodies which favor penny postage.

Post-Beating Organization.

It may also be noted that coincident with Hitchcock's penny postage announcement a "National Penny Postage Association" has sprung into existence. This body claims that it is organized in all large cities and that its home office is located in Cleveland.

According to the popular sentiment, it seems that the establishment of penny postage would be much more appreciated by the average citizen than penny postage. But then the express companies have always been liberal contributors to the Republican campaign fund, and Hitchcock is a level-headed politician.

Dollar diplomacy and penny postage seem to be the favorite twins of the Taft administration. They do the work.

DIPLOMATS OF BUSINESS.

ROME, June 6.—The members of the Diplomatic Corps in Rome have addressed a collective note to the Italian Government protesting against the projected law which has for its object the making of life insurance a monopoly. The note says such a law would be a limitation of the economic rights of foreign life insurance companies.

TAFT WILL HEAR ABOUT STEEL TRUST

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A full report on the United States Steel Corporation which Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, has been three years in gathering, will be laid before the President within the next ten days.

The President has been informed that the general outlines of Commissioner Smith's report will be upon this report and the report of special investigators of the Department of Justice, President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham probably will decide what action, if any, shall be brought against the corporation.

Commissioner Smith's report is founded upon investigations which were ordered by President Roosevelt, and which have been continued by direction of President Taft. It was said today that it may be several weeks before the President and Attorney General go into conference upon the case.

It is understood that Solicitor General Lehman will participate in these conferences.

TAFT'S TRADE PACT WILL BE AMENDED

Corporation Senators Rally Round Root on Reciprocity Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The hope of President Taft that the Finance Committee would report the Canadian reciprocity bill unamended was dashed today when after a brief executive session of the committee it was learned that the Root amendment in the paper and wood pulp section probably would be adopted in modified form.

It was held that in addition to seven Republican members of the committee, Senators Bailey, Simmons and Johnson, Democrats, would vote for the amendment, while Senators Penrose and Cullom are declared to be with the three Democrats in opposition, thus precluding the adoption of the amendment by a vote of 10 to 5. Final consideration of the measure will be begun by the committee tomorrow.

The amendment offered by Senator Root provides that the paper and wood pulp section of the bill shall not be in force until the President "shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that such pulp, paper and board, being the products of the United States, are admitted into all the provinces of Canada free of duty."

It is contended by the opponents of the amendment, raising the question of the Dominion Government's jurisdiction over the provinces which is refuted by those who believe in the proposition.

The modification of the amendment may have an important bearing upon the situation.

The committee endeavored to agree on a date for a vote on the measure.

It was apparent that the members favored July 15 and a recommendation probably will be made to the Senate to this effect when the bill is reported.

SENATOR TIM GETS GOTHAM A LICENCE

The Assembly passed today Big Tim Sullivan's bill which amends the act to permit the Gotham Hotel to sell liquor. The bill passed the Legislature in 1907 and Governor Hughes vetoed it.

The Sullivan bill now goes to Governor Dix, and friends of the measure believe he will sign it.

The Gotham is the big hotel which stands at 55th street and Fifth avenue. It is within 200 feet of St. Thomas' Church, and has for this reason been prevented from selling liquor.

Rich guests are thirsty guests, and the Gotham has never been able to attract a really profitable trade to its desert-like confines.

How much Senator Tim profits by his little favor of having a special law passed has not been learned yet.

ANOTHER PREACHER UP FOR HERESY

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—Accused of heresy because he declared that much of the Bible was a legend and a myth and all right for children but not for grown ups, Rev. Dr. John H. Dietrich, pastor of St. Mark's Memorial Reformed Church will be given a trial July 19 by the Allegheny Circuit of the Reformed Church.

Dietrich is one of the most radical preachers in the city. He has a fashionable congregation in the West End.

INTERBOROUGH CO. FREED FROM TAXES

ALBANY, June 6.—The Court of Appeals decided this afternoon that the power house of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is taxable, while the machinery and apparatus contained therein are exempt under the provisions of the Rapid Transit Act.

"SOCIALISM OR NOTHING"---RUSSELL

Tells Cooper Union Audience Insurgency and Reforms Availeth Naught.

New Zealand and Australia were held up as a lesson to the working class of the United States, and a warning of the utter incapacity of mere reform measures to cope with social problems, was sounded by Charles Edward Russell in an address at Cooper Union last night.

Russell has recently returned from a trip to Australia and New Zealand, and last night spoke to a fair-sized audience, which gathered at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Rand School of Social Science, the benefit of his studies and observations in these two countries, which are commonly believed to be a sort of an Eden for the working man and woman.

New Zealand and Australia, Russell pointed out, have had their insurgents and insurgent movements about a generation ahead of the United States. The governments of New Zealand and Australia have long since adopted the reform measures now advocated by the insurgents in the United States. For all this, however, these countries have as much of a slave-ridden proletariat as has the United States. The reforms have availed the working class nothing.

The lesson from New Zealand and Australia is therefore, he said, useless to daily with reforms of the kind advocated by insurgents, and that the only way to solve the social problem is to hasten Socialism.

Russell Roundly Applauded.

When Russell appeared upon the platform with Morris Hillquit, who was the chairman, he was given a rousing welcome. Hillquit made a few introductory remarks and was followed by Algonquin Lee, secretary of the Rand School. He spoke about that institution and the plans for widening its scope and usefulness.

Before entering upon the main subject of his address, Russell paid a "compliment" to the Associated Press, which he said was an institution "to report those things that are not true and to suppress the things that are true." He also paid his "respects" to our new American aristocracy. He cited the late Senator Elkins who paid enormous sums of money to trace his lineage back to some royal nonentity.

He then discussed present day conditions.

"Almost every one," Russell said, "admits that things are wrong in this world. We see before our eyes a colossal pyramid of insufficiency. Four of every five children are doomed to destitution. One of every nine persons in New York receives charity. How do the reformers propose to remedy it?"

The insurgents would reduce the tariff in the interest of the consumer. Then they would have a parcel post; then they would have 'probable' ownership of public service corporations. Would this cure our social ills? Tried Them All.

"New Zealand has tried all of these things, and has found them wanting. There is an old monopoly in New Zealand. The people use much oil down there. Some time ago an agitation was started to abolish the import rate of 12 cents on a case. The rate was abolished. Did this benefit the people? No, it benefited the Oil Trust. The Oil Trust pocketed the 12 cents which it formerly used to pay, and has not reduced the price of oil."

The railroads of New Zealand, Russell said, give cheaper and better service than the railroads in the United States. But to make up this there is a steamship monopoly that is even more vicious than some of the trusts in the United States.

Then there is a Coal Trust that holds the country in its grip. The Coal Trust and the Steamship Trust.

(Continued on Page 2.)

CHANGE IN INSURANCE LAW IS ASSURED

ALBANY, June 6.—The Senate Insurance Committee today reported favorably the State Insurance Department's bill, which was introduced as a substitute for the Frawley-Hoey bill, amending section 100 of the insurance law with regard to the sale of so-called non-lawful stocks and bonds held by life insurance companies at the time of the Armstrong investigation 1905.

Section 100, as recommended by the Armstrong committee, called for the sale by such companies within five years from December 31, 1906, of stock and collateral trust bonds aggregating \$134,000,000.

Prior to April 11 this year these companies had sold a little more than \$50,000,000 of such holdings, and still have upwards of \$80,000,000 to be disposed of.

The Frawley bill would have repealed the mandatory provision and allowed the companies to continue holding such stocks and bonds to a larger extent than was "deemed wise" by the Insurance Department. The substitute bill introduced by Senator T. D. Sullivan extends the time within which such sales must be made to five years from December 31 next.

MEXICO CITY PREPARED FOR MADERO TODAY

His Army Will Be Excluded From the Reception.

SLAY MAGONISTAS

Brutal Execution of Twenty-Eight Liberals Who Oppose New Rule.

MEXICO CITY, June 6.—A hearty welcome will be given Francisco I. Madero, Jr., when he reaches this city tomorrow. There is to be no military demonstration.

The streets, of course, will be lined with regular troops but their duty will be to assist the police in restraining the crowds and maintaining order. Madero's friends insist that the troops must not take a prominent part in the welcome, fearing if they did it would interfere with their leader's popularity.

A special train carrying committees from all of the recently organized Madero political clubs will leave here in the morning and proceed to the junction fifteen miles out. There it will wait the arrival of the Madero special. The latter will be escorted to the station here where all of the marching clubs will be lined up.

Will Launch Candidacy.

An open carriage drawn by four white horses will be provided for Madero and escorted by all of his followers. He will proceed directly to his home from the balcony of which he will make a speech to the crowd.

This speech will formally launch his candidacy for the Presidency to succeed de la Barra. It was at the same spot that Madero was arrested during the last Presidential election and the revolution precipitated.

In his speech he will outline the methods he believes should be resorted to in bringing about normal conditions throughout the country.

The police are today investigating last night's rioting in Santa Julia, one of the poorest quarters of the city. Just how many were killed and wounded in the fighting which followed an attack upon a company of rurales who had arrested a man for stone throwing, has not been ascertained.

It is reported that eight were killed and forty wounded, but these figures are subject to revision.

After Suffragette Parade.

The riot started unexpectedly. A company of women, parading in connection with an equal suffrage movement, were attacked by a band of ruffians. The rurales came to the rescue and arrested one of the ringleaders of the attacking party.

His companions attempted to free him and a general fight started. The rurales first clubbed the crowd with their carbines, but finally fired a volley.

There have been many minor squabbles in the outskirts of the city and President de la Barra has issued strict orders to the police that all disorder must be put down with a stern hand.

As a result of this order the commanders of the insurgent forces outside of the city have ordered their men back to Cuernavaca and will keep them there until Madero can find time to come out and review them. They will then be paid off and mustered out.

Still After Magonistas.

EL PASO, Tex., June 6.—The tardy movement of Madero troops to Lower California to operate against the Magonist insurgents who control the section, is responsible for the delay on the Governorship of Chihuahua. State Governor remains at Juarez, instead of proceeding to Ciudad Chihuahua.

More than 10,000 troops under General Luque, the formal federal commander, are being entrained at Chihuahua for service against the Lower California insurgents. They will either move to Manzanillo and then by steam to Lower California or will come to Juarez if the United States Government grants permission for the transportation of Mexican soldiers through Arizona and New Mexico over the Southern Pacific lines. The delay in this movement is attributed to diplomatic red tape.

Declines a Presidency.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 6.—Captain Henry James, of the Magonist insurgent forces at Tia Juana, today made public a letter received by the insurgent troops from Dick Ferris, the Los Angeles aviation enthusiast, declining the provisional presidency of the republic of Lower California. Simultaneously James announced that a new election would be held this afternoon to choose a successor to General Ferris as head of the insurgent forces in Lower California.

(Continued on Page 2.)

TRANSIT COMPANIES TO DIVIDE UP PUBLIC

Alleged "Solution" Will Extort Two Fares From Subway Riders.

From all indications it appears that one of the biggest transit grabs on record is now under way.

The Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are to be allowed to split up the profit yielding New York public between them, each being allowed a hack at the other's richest territory.

Thus the Wall Street crowd which controls both companies will get two fares for the longer trips from borough to borough; whereas, of course, if one company got all the territory to be opened up by the new subways, there would be serious danger that public opinion would enforce a single fare for even the longest trips from one borough to another.

That danger seems to have been averted by the committees of the Board of Estimate and of the Public Service Commission have agreed to. It is said the details will be given out tomorrow.

B. R. T. in Manhattan.

The plan gives the B. R. T. entrance into Manhattan, with the coveted franchise for a subway under Broadway.

The Fourth avenue subway, now half built, is to be operated by the B. R. T., which will give that company an early increase in its facilities.

The Pineapple street tunnel, as laid out, will form a loop to connect with the Fourth avenue (Brooklyn) subway, giving a continuous line from Seventh avenue and 59th street, Manhattan, to Coney Island, the condition of the grant of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line to the B. R. T. being an agreement by the B. R. T. to take over the operation of the Fourth avenue system and to carry passengers for a five cent fare.

The Interborough will get the extensions of the present subway up Lexington avenue and down Seventh avenue, and "L" extensions in the Bronx. This company will also get the Williamsburg territory, entering that section of Brooklyn by a subway under 14th street, Manhattan, and the East River.

The Interborough will also be allowed to add third tracks to its Manhattan "L" line.

Operation of the Centre street loop will give the B. R. T. control of the East River bridges, while the Interborough, with the Eastern parkway, Lafayette avenue and 14th street tunnel will get the lion's share of transit territory in Brooklyn.

The city, it is understood, has also agreed to take over the Sea Beach and Culver routes, controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, to be operated in connection with the Fourth avenue subway, Brooklyn, giving a direct line to Coney Island.

What Queens is to get out of the deal is not yet announced.

MONKEY LABOR TO SUPPLANT NEGROES

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 6.—Machinery and trusts are not increasing the ranks of the unemployed fast enough. French cotton experts are going to make an attempt in Fulton County to teach monkeys to pick cotton. If the experiment succeeds a colony of monkeys will be imported.

The idea was suggested by the antics of a pet chimpanzee carried by a farmer boy into the fields. The little animal, after frisking around for a time and watching the negroes at work, began to pick cotton with almost incredible rapidity.

By utilizing monkey labor the cost of cotton harvesting would be infinitely less than with human labor, it is claimed by the promoters of the scheme.

CONGRESS LIKELY TO ADJOURN AUGUST 15

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The leaders in both the Senate and the House have been giving some consideration to the probable date for adjournment. The best opinion to be had today was that Congress would be able to adjourn anywhere from August 1 to August 15.

Some of the Democrats in the House have been insisting that the Senate should concede a vote on the free list, and the other tariff measures that are being passed in the House and sent over to the Senate. There have even been threats by some of the Democratic leaders in the House that the House would hold the Senate in Washington until October, if necessary, in order to force a vote in the Senate on all of these measures. But this talk is confined largely to the "radicals" in the House.

CONGRESS TO GET M'NAMARA MATTER

(Special to The Call.)
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee reported to the House today that the committee has decided to transmit to Congress all the evidence it has taken on Burger's resolution relative to the McNamara case.

ROCKEFELLER'S PAY CONSCIENCE MONEY

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 6.—Although a kick was expected from John D. Rockefeller at a meeting held by the Board of Assessors today to hear grievances, none was made.

Rockefeller was raised \$50,000 and it is understood that he decided not to protest because he wanted to help the village pay for its new brick roads.

William Rockefeller gave \$25,000 towards this improvement which will cost \$154,000 and while John D. Rockefeller did not contribute a lump sum, his extra assessment will amount to an increase of \$400 a year. He has been paying on an assessment of \$250,000. Former Congressman William H. Douglas asked to have his assessment reduced \$5,000.

STEEL TRUST NEXT TO BE "PROSECUTED"

Wickersham, Old Trust Attorney, Refused to Investigate Ex-Client.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—It became known at the White House today that the Steel Trust will be the next combination to be sued by the United States Government. Action will be begun this summer, according to present plans.

It is the belief of both President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham that the Steel Trust can be taken over the same road as the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies. The decision to begin the fight is a result of the verdict of the Supreme Court upon the two big trust cases.

Within a few days the President will receive a report on the Steel Trust from Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith. The President already knows the tenor of this report, which is against the steel combination.

It is to be made the basis of the procedure against the trust and the President intends after he has examined the report to turn it over to the House committee which is investigating the Steel Corporation.

The investigation of the Steel Trust, being conducted by Solicitor General Lehman, it was one of the first duties assigned to him when he assumed office last winter.

The administration had sought an investigation some time prior to that, but Attorney General Wickersham was himself at one time attorney for the Steel Trust and did not care to undertake it, and for some reason William S. Kenyon, at that time the "trust buster" for the Department of Justice, did not care to shoulder this investigation.

It was therefore given to Lehman as his most important duty in the office of Solicitor General.

Lehman has been working at it persistently ever since and he has been aided by attorneys for the department investigating the affairs of the concern in New York and elsewhere. However, it is not possible to learn how far along the investigation has got.

The length of time required would depend upon the attitude of the trust, the ramifications of the organization and the nature of the prosecution to be brought. The investigation and preparation of the Standard Oil suit in its first stages required a year and a half. For the Tobacco Trust nearly three years were taken.

NEW LORIMER EXPOSE RESOLUTION TABLED

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A resolution providing for an investigation of the election of William Lorimer by the subcommittee announced yesterday was reported to the Senate today by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, and provided that the subcommittee be given full powers and directed especially to investigate the famous "Jack-Pot-Fund." It was laid aside for the present.

A certified copy of the evidence taken by the Helm Committee, in Illinois, was presented to the Senate by Cullum, of Illinois, and will be printed as a public document.

STATE'S PRISONERS TO HELP BUST TRUST

MADISON, Wis., June 6.—Culminating a fight waged for six years in the Legislature serving to relieve Wisconsin farmers from the oppressive hand of the Binder Twine Trust, the State Senate today concurred in a measure appropriating \$100,000 for equipment and operation of a binder twine factory in the State prison at Waupun. The signature of the Governor is assured.

The operation of the plant and its output will be in charge of the State Board of Control which will regulate the price of the product. This price will be below that the farmers are forced to pay for the trust product.

CARDINAL GIBBONS CLOTHES TAFT WITH "DIVINE RIGHT"

He and Sub-Magistrates Are "Ministers of God."

SALVE IS SPREAD

President Replies With High Laudation of Roman Prelate.

(Special to The Call.)

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—That Taft and his subordinate magistrates are the "ministers of God and are clothed with divine authority" was the startling announcement made here today by Cardinal Gibbons in his golden jubilee address.

In token of his appreciation in thus being suddenly and unexpectedly clothed with Divine Right, Taft came right back at the cardinal with the following:

"What we are especially delighted to see confirmed in him, and his life, is the entire consistency which he has demonstrated between earnest and singleminded patriotism and love of country on the one hand and sincere devotion to his church on the other. One of the tenets of his church is respect for the constituted authority, and always have we found him on the side of law and order, always in favor of peace and good will to all men, al-

ways in favor of religious tolerance and always, strong in the conviction that complete freedom in the matter of religion is the best condition.

"In spite of the burden and responsibilities of his high position in the church, he has taken part in the many great movements for the betterment of mankind."

All this, notwithstanding the fact that the Cardinal is a well known hater of Socialism.

Indicating by the number of pluthrats here today to pay homage to the cardinal, in celebration of his golden jubilee, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the cardinalate, this was distinctly anti-Socialist stuff.

With all the pomp and show that could naturally be accorded to the recognized Pope of America, and incidentally in accord with the traditions of the Catholic Church, the ceremonies were held in the 5th Regiment Armory.

Among the confederate hater of American freedom and bluffers of the country were President Taft, Vice President Sherman, Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Root, Speaker Champ Clark, former Speaker Joe Cannon, Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court, Governor Crothers, Mayor Preston, and many Congressmen and alleged diplomats.

All Long the Church.

Speeches were made by President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt, and Cardinal Gibbons. The Catholic Church was lauded to the heavens, while frequent more or less veiled attacks were made on Socialism.

The Cardinal's platform scored 500 percent and was profusely decorated in red, the cardinal's color.

Every speech was in praise of Gibbons and the church. The good works of the United States received no commendation or mention from the Cardinal.

The Pope's apostle in his speech spoke much about patriotism—the kind the church likes—sublimated Socialism.

Some of the statements he uttered are given here only to show the world.

**WE SELL MORE STRAW HATS FOR \$2.90
THAN WE DO FOR \$1.50**

And the \$1.50 Hat Is the Best
\$1.50 Hat in This Big City

MCCANN'S MEN'S HATS
210 Bowery, Above Spring St.

futility of his benighted philosophy and the great effort made to suppress the truth of conditions.

"Our" Holy Nation.

The Cardinal said:
"I consider the republic of the United States one of the most precious heirlooms ever bestowed on mankind down the ages and that it is the duty, and should be the delight, of every citizen to strengthen and perpetuate our government by the observance of its laws and by the integrity of his private life. 'Righteousness,' says the Book of Proverbs, 'exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to the people.'"

"If our government is destined to be enduring it must rest on the eternal principles of justice, truth and righteousness, and these principles must have for their sanction the recognition of a Supreme Being who created all things by His power who governs them by His wisdom and whose superintending providence watches over the affairs of nations and of men."

That Divine Constitution.

"When the framers of our immortal Constitution were in session, Benjamin Franklin complained to his colleagues of the small progress they had made after several weeks of deliberation. He used these memorable words: 'We have spent many days in fruitless discussion. We have been groping in the dark because we have not sought light from the Father of Light to illumine our understanding. I have lived; he continued, 'for many years and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I have that God governs the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice it is probable that an empire can rise without His aid and co-operation.' We are told in the same Sacred writings that 'unless the Lord build the house he laboreth in vain who buildeth it.'"

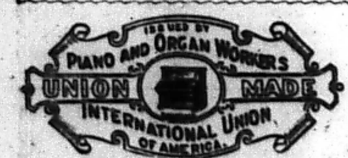
"Thank God, the words of Franklin did not fall on barren soil. They have borne fruit. Our government from its dawn to the present time has been guided by Christian ideals. It has recognized the existence of a superintending Providence. This is evident from the fact that our Presidents, from the first to the last, have almost invariably invoked the aid of our Heavenly Father in their inaugural proclamations.

Politicians, "God's Agents."

"It is the duty of us all, churchmen and laymen, to hold up the hands of our Presidents as Aaron and Hur played up the hands of Moses.
"Let us remember that our Chief Executive and all subordinate magistrates are the accredited agents and ministers of God, and are clothed with divine authority, and, therefore, it is our duty and should be our delight to aid them by every means in our power in guiding and controlling the destiny of our glorious republic."
Roosevelt followed with his customary flood of language, declaring that "what the country demands of church and men in service, etc. He also eulogized the cardinal in glowing terms.

CALLAHAN, 100 BOWERY, 100 Years' Reputation.

UNION LABELS.



See that the tuner and repair man has a membership book to date. See that this Label is on all Pianos on left hand side, INSIDE of instrument.



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

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

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Labor News of the World

25 STRIKEBREAKERS LEAVE PA. SHOPS

Others May Follow—General Strike Movement Being Agitated.

(Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—Twenty-five strikebreakers, tiring of the close confinement in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Verona, today are on their way to their homes in the West. Elaborate plans are being made for the parade of the Verona shop strikers tonight. It is believed that many other strikebreakers will leave also in the next few days.

The strikers claim that their chances for winning are good, if only the general strike spirit was given free scope by the union officials, who have been devoting their efforts to preventing the strike from spreading among railroaders who have "sacred" contracts with the bosses.

As usual, the spirit of the rank and file is for complete solidarity and quick action, but the leaders are afraid, once started, the strike may get beyond their control.

The agitation for a general strike of railroaders in support of the shopmen by Debs here a few weeks ago, and continued by Justice, a weekly Socialist paper, published here, have had considerable effect in arousing the workers to action. Justice is carrying on a special propaganda for the industrial form of organization in the Pittsburgh district, and thousands of copies are being distributed among the striking shopmen.

TO GIVE DINNER TO 3 LABOR LEADERS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Invitations were sent out today to 500 friends of the labor cause for a dinner to be given in Washington on June 14 in honor of Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice president; and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. The dinner is intended as a congratulatory celebration of the dismissal by the Supreme Court of the United States of the contempt case and jail sentences against the three labor leaders. At the dinner will be seventeen members of Congress who carry union cards.

Justice Wright, of the District Court, is making an investigation, through a special commission, to determine whether to start new proceedings against the labor leaders on the old contempt charges.

TRIO OF LABOR MEN MUST PLEAD FRIDAY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 5.—Bert H. Connors, A. B. Maple and Ira Bender, the three union men charged with "conspiracy to dynamite" the Hall of Records of Los Angeles, were arraigned before Judge Frank H. Willis in the Superior Court today.

Counsel for the defendants tried to get ten days within which to plead, but Judge Willis ordered that the accused appear in court Friday morning and plead to the indictments returned against them. The men are arraigned separately.

Job Harrigan, who appeared for them, asked that Clarence Darrow, Le Compton Davis and Joseph Scott also be recorded as counsel for the defense, showing that the unions will stand back of these defendants as well as the McNamara brothers.

No effort was made to obtain a reduction of bail, and the men were returned to the County Jail in default of \$25,000 each, the bond originally fixed.

30,000 WAIST MAKERS STRIKE IN ITALY

TURIN, Italy, June 6.—Following the refusal of the bosses to grant the demands of their employees for higher wages and fewer working hours, 30,000 ladies' waist makers are on strike. The entire trade is tied up as a result of the walk-out. It is expected that the strike will be of short duration as the bosses will be unable to secure strikebreakers.

The center of the waist trade is in this city, and the bosses are hard pressed to fill the orders. Calm attended the first day of the strike and pickets were stationed near all the trunk shops. Both the employers and the strikers are putting up a solid front, but a change in the situation is expected at any moment.

VISIONS OF SARDINES CAUSED TABOGA WRECK

COLON, Panama, June 6.—Mistaking for a school of sardines, the breakers ahead, Pilot Matthews ran his ship, the Taboga, upon the dangerous point of Cuanico, off the coast of Los Santos, as a result of which twenty-three lives were lost and Matthews and Captain Campbell were arrested and are held incommunicado here. Officers of the steamer David, which has arrived here, brings details of the disaster. Eighty survivors were aboard the vessel.

The wrecking of the Taboga will form a chapter replete with heroism, with stern devotion, and with bravery, while through it runs even a thread of humor. The captain, who is now under arrest, was the last man to leave the ship.

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P. O. HEADS STILL OPPOSING UNION

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6.—Declaring that the Postoffice Department would continue its unalterable stand against railway mail clerks affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart addressed the annual convention of the Railway Mail Association here today.

Stewart said the department was heartily in favor of the clerks organizing themselves into "such beneficial orders as the Railway Mail Association." But affiliation with outside organizations, such as the A. F. of L., he said, "would inevitably lead to disloyalty."

Members of the convention were perturbed over a report that the Postoffice Department had secret service men in attendance to seek out those who were fighting for the association's mail clerks' right to join the American Federation of Labor.

PASSAIC EMBROIDERY WORKERS STILL OUT

The striking Swiss embroidery workers, who are out against the Acheson-Harden Company, 8th street, Passaic, N. J., yesterday entered the third week of their fight for better working conditions. There has been no break in the ranks of the strikers, all remaining as determined to fight for better conditions as on the day the strike was started.

The strikers demand that all who participated in the strike shall be reinstated, and that the foreman shall be an experienced embroidery worker. The strikers say that it is very difficult for them to work with a foreman who does not understand the trade, as it takes a tradesman to know how much work a man can turn out.

They say that the old foreman worked them so hard that they could not stand it any longer, and that they were compelled to strike.

The strikers have arranged a benefit concert and ball to be held next Saturday night, and they expect a good attendance. They appeal to all Swiss embroiderers to keep away from this plant until all their demands are granted.

REFUSE DEMANDS OF STRIKING CARPENTERS

CAMDEN, N. J., June 6.—The Builders' Exchange today refused the demands of the striking carpenters, and stated that if the men do not return by Friday they will put new men at work.

The strikers want an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents an hour, and the masters claim this is a violation of contract, alleging that the scale made last January was to continue in force one year. Fifty large operations are tied up, and the carpenters say they will fight to a finish.

PICKETING ENJOINED IN GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 6.—"Picketing as such is enjoined. Peaceable persuasion, the right to the streets, the right to secure information relative to the men at work in the several plants by lawful means is permitted."

This, in brief, is what Circuit Judge John S. McDonald incorporated in his decision handed down last night as the final determination of the injunction suit begun by the manufacturers against the furniture workers in the strike which has been in progress for seven weeks and which involves approximately 8,000 men.

ROOT'S PLAN FOR MAKING SENATORS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Dillingham reported today from the Committee on Privileges and Elections the bill introduced by Senator Root providing means for ending deadlocks in State Legislatures on the election of United States Senators.

The bill provided that after twenty calendar days have elapsed, following the date fixed for the joint convening of the two houses of a Legislature for the election of Senator, and no choice has been made, the candidate thereafter receiving a majority of the votes of the voting members of the Assembly shall be declared the choice for Senator.

The committee amended the bill by providing that such plurality should comprise at least a third of the entire Legislature.

The bill will go upon the calendar. It will be strongly opposed. Many Democratic Senators say it will not pass.

HOLD ANNUAL OUTING.

All the councils of the Per Diem employees, New York State Civil Service Association, Inc., assembled at Witzels Point View Island, College Point, on Sunday, June 4, for their first annual outing. Every council was well represented. The steamer John Sylvester sailed from Dock street, Brooklyn, at 11 a. m., and Recreation Pier, East 24th street, New York, at 12 m.

On arriving at the grove 1,000 members and guests entered the dining room and were served with a splendid repast. During the dinner the president of the organization, Jeremiah D. Dee, made an address. Councilor Michael Stein of the association and Assemblyman James J. Hoy also spoke. After the dinner two interesting games of baseball and various athletic events took place. A moonlight sail home ended the day.

GARFIELD'S SISTER DIES.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 6.—Mrs. Mitchell G. Trowbridge, 90 years old, sister of President Garfield, died here today. Mrs. Garfield, the President's widow, who lives on Long Island, was notified by telegraph.

ITALIAN BARK WRECKED.

CEARA, June 6.—The Italian bark Indria, Pascagoula, January 11, for Rio Janeiro, has been wrecked near Aracati, Brazil, and will probably be a total loss.

TO HOLD McNAMARA PROTEST MEETING

East Side Workers Arrange Big Demonstration at Cooper Union.

For the purpose of arousing the interest of the Jewish workers and getting them to enroll in the protest against the kidnapping of McNamara, the East Side Socialist and Labor McNamara Defense League will arrange a protest meeting to be held at Cooper Union next Saturday night.

This is the first of a series of protest meetings to be held under the auspices of the East Side McNamara league, and from all indications it is expected that this will be one of the most impressive protests against the capitalist system ever held under the auspices of the East Side organizations.

Great interest is being taken by all the workers of the East Side in the McNamara case, and many organizations are voting donations for the defense and agitation funds. There are now about 100 organizations represented in the conference, and it is expected that at the next meeting the number of organizations sending delegates will be doubled.

The league has issued a call to all workers, organized and unorganized, to turn out at this meeting and make a record-breaking protest against the latest attempt of the capitalists to get the blood of representatives of labor.

Joshua Wanpore, Morris Hillquit, George R. Kirkpatrick, A. Cahan, R. Feisenbaum, and J. Panken are scheduled to address the meeting. Those organizations desiring to join the league are requested to send in their credentials to the secretary, 22 Rutgers street.

SPECIAL MEETING OF JEWELRY WORKERS

The Independent Jewelry Workers' Union yesterday issued a call for a special meeting of Locals 1, 2 and 3, to be held at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, tomorrow night. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the advisability of joining the American Federation of Labor, and it is expected that a vote will be taken on this matter.

An organization meeting will precede the special meeting, and all members are urged to attend. It is said that the International Jewelry Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has eleven locals, with a membership less than that of the independents.

All members must bring their membership cards in order to be able to vote. An invitation is also extended to non-union men to attend.

The independents have a membership of about 500, most of them being militant unionists.

CONTRACTOR'S TOOL SWEARS "DYNAMITING"

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—The Grand Jury resumed the investigation of the "labor cases" today. One of the witnesses heard was James A. Scott, of Cleveland, who was a foreman at the Murat Temple, when a part of that structure, then being erected, is said to have been dynamited the night of October 29, 1909. Albert Von Spreckelsen was the contractor.

It was charged by Von Spreckelsen that the explosion resulted from labor troubles, in which he had been involved. Other structures being erected by Von Spreckelsen were also dynamited, the contractor said.

Other Grand Jury witnesses were Joseph Etchison, business agent of the Hoof Carriers' Union, and John Zitcher, a structural iron worker.

It was not given out what phases of the cases they were called to testify about.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., MILK NOW MUST BE PURE

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—The Supreme Court today upheld the constitutionality of an ordinance of the Board of Health of Montclair which prohibits the sale of milk within the municipality except that certified as coming from cows which have successfully withstood the tubercular test. The ordinance was attacked by the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which obtains a large part of its milk from Chenango County, N. Y., where, generally speaking, cows are not subjected to the tubercular test.

The effect of the ordinance is to practically exclude from Montclair the milk of the Borden company. Justice Swartz, who wrote the opinion, considered both the constitutional questions involving the taking of property and the regulation of interstate commerce, and the efficacy of the tubercular test as a means of determining whether cows are healthy.

HELD FOR WOMAN'S DEATH.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—A coroner's jury today held Herbert Rodman of Newtown, responsible for the death of Mrs. Mary H. Asay, of Yardville, who was run down by Rodman's automobile while on her way to place flowers on her children's graves, last Tuesday. The jury found that the car was being run at excessive speed, and that Rodman, who is a cripple, was not physically capable of properly controlling it. Rodman has been placed under \$2,000 bail.

A. S. E. MAY JOIN A. F. OF L.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Supreme Council of the American Order of Steam Engineers, which is holding its annual convention at the Parkway Building, held a secret session this morning at which the effort of the Kensington Council to change the constitution of the organization so that it may become a member of the American Federation of Labor was discussed at length.

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"SOCIALISM OR NOTHING"---RUSSELL

(Continued from Page 1.)

exercise complete control over the government and the newspapers, while the working people are as much oppressed there as they are in the United States where similar "reforms" are being advocated. The few improvements in one direction does not alter the facts of poverty.

Slums Bad as Here.

"I brought with me a photograph of the slums of Wellington," he continued, "and they are every bit as bad as the slums of Trinity."

"In Australia the national government is in control of the Labor party. Yet the slums of Sydney are the worst I have ever witnessed. And what is more ominous, the slums have become much worse in the past five years. I visited Sydney five years ago and upon second visit saw the fruits of capitalism appeared in full blossom. Capitalism is the great power in Australia today."

Russell gave an instance of the control of the Australian Government by the capitalists of that country which he said reminded one strongly of America.

The Labor party in Australia decided to hold an election to amend the constitution to give the central government the power to control the labor. But despite the fact that the Labor party is in control of the government, the election was lost. Why? Very simple. The trust raised a tremendous campaign fund and not only bought the voters, but they also bought newspapers, thus preventing the constitution from being amended in any way harmful to corporate interests.

"Socialism or Nothing."

"What is the use of wasting time then with insincerity?" Russell asked. "It is either Socialism or nothing. I say this not because we are fanatics, but because none of these 'reforms' reaches the fountain of trouble."

Russell also paid his "respects" to J. Wes. Hill, whom he classed with the "old black crows of conservatism" that have from time immemorial been croaking against progress.

In conclusion Russell spoke of the charge which the "lad-like" reformers are making against Socialists in saying that they are "bitter." If Socialists are bitter, Russell said, there is plenty of cause for it. If a man went out and killed the seducer of his sister, there would be many people who would applaud the deed. Yet this is precisely what capitalism does. It forces thousands of women into a life of hopeless degradation as surely as the seducer does. There is plenty of cause for Socialists to be bitter, Russell declared with emphasis.

BIFF ELLISON IS ON TRIAL FOR KILLING

James Ellison, who styles himself Biff Ellison, was on trial yesterday before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for shooting and killing William J. Garrington on November 23, 1905.

There was a gang fight in "The Brighton" in Great Jones street, known as the headquarters of Paul Kelly's gang. Ellison was arrested about a month ago. George Wetzel, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, told of the shooting but failed to identify Ellison. When he was being cross-examined by Abraham Levy he went around the room to see if he could see any one who looked like the man who did the shooting. He passed close to Ellison, but did not look closely at him.

Then Levy asked Ellison to stand up. He did so and Wetzel swore that he certainly was not the man who did the shooting. Another witness, Houghhouse Hogan, said he certainly was.

FIFTY NEW POSTAL BANKS ARE NAMED

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Postoffice Department today named fifty additional postal savings depositories, making a total of 500 offices that have been designated to date.

Among the offices designated today are: Stafford Springs, Conn.; Oldtown, Me.; Rochester, N. H.; Riverside, N. J.; Medina and Palmyra, N. Y.; Beaver Falls and South Sharon, Pa., and Randolph, Vt.

CUNNINGHAM CLAIMS DECISION HELD BACK

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Although there was a tip out today confirming the strong public impression that the Land Office had determined to adjudicate the famous Cunningham Alaska coal claims fraudulent, it was stated by Commissioner Dennett that as yet absolutely no decision had been formulated.

ED HARRIGAN DEAD.

Famous in the days of Harrigan and Hart's minstrels and "The Mulligan Guards," Edward Harrigan, the actor, died yesterday after two years' illness of heart disease, at his home at 259 West 102d street. He was born on Oct. 26, 1845, at 31 Schammel street in the old Irish ward. Harrigan's father was a ship's carpenter of Irish parentage, while his mother a native of Norfolk, Va. On the stage he was equally at home in Irish and negro songs. He had not appeared in public since the Lambert Gambol at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1907.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

BAKERS HELP McNAMARA

After reading an appeal for funds for the McNamara Conference the Bakers' Union, Local 1, at their last meeting, a donation of \$25 for that purpose, of which will go for the defense, and \$5 for the agitation fund. Three members were admitted and other important business transacted.

HARNES MAKERS MEET.

There will be an important meeting of Harnes Workers' Union, Local 53, at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Very important business will be transacted, and all members are requested to attend.

CLOAK PRESSERS MEET.

At the last meeting of the Cloak and Skirt Pressers' Union, Local 53, a donation of \$50 was voted for the McNamara Defense Fund. Primary elections in business agents were held, and other important business was transacted.

UNITED HEBREW TRADER.

At the last meeting of the United Hebrew Trades it was decided to send all workers to beware of false claims which are being used on garments, and appealing to workers to demand the seal of the United Garment Workers. A committee from the cigar makers was given the floor, and it was decided to issue the union label of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

GERMANS TO PLAY SKAT.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—Thousands of Germans from all over the United States will gather here Monday, Sunday and Monday to play the time honored game of skat at the fourteenth annual skat congress of the North American Skat League. Practically several thousand dollars have been offered.

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SUBSTITUTE DEATH AVE. BILL PASSED

Wolves of Assembly Dub Hearstite a "Socialistic Anarchist."

ALBANY, June 6.—There was a battle today in the Assembly among the cheap legislative wolves over the Death Avenue bill which provides for the removal of the New York Central tracks from Eleventh avenue, New York City. The bill, introduced by the passage by the Assembly of the Walker Death Avenue bill, favored by Mayor Gaynor. The bill passed by a vote of 55 to 44.

During the debate, Assemblyman (Hearstite's man) charged that the Walker bill was favored and favored by the New York Central. He declared that it was an evasive measure and declared that the McManus bill, which Gaynor vetoed, should have been accepted by the late majority.

Majority Leader Smith denounced the bill as a "romancer who talked like a cheap anarchist."

"As a matter of fact, the McManus bill would not result in the removal of the tracks from Eleventh avenue. The Walker bill will do that, but these fakers and socialistic, anarchistic rogues who claim that the bill would result in the removal of the tracks from Eleventh avenue, they want it to pass because it will play to the galleries and get a lot of cheap talk for the McManus-Boylan bill, which amounts to nothing. When the people of Manhattan realize this they will not have to be told who are the real paid agents of the Central," said Smith.

Wolves in Wrangle.

Assemblyman Boylan, the House agent of the McManus-Boylan bill, which passed the Legislature, and which Mayor Gaynor vetoed as a useless proposition, attacked the Walker bill. He urged a postponement until next week. During a debate on this question Assemblyman Oliver moved the previous question. Speaker Frisbie, amid the protest of a score of Assemblymen who were on their feet at the time shouting for recognition, ruled that the previous question shut off all debate on the bill and the House got into a wrangle over the decision.

Assemblyman James J. Hoey read a letter from Mayor Gaynor in which the Mayor said that the McManus-Boylan bill was "a piece of waste paper." "The decisions all are," wrote the Mayor, "that while the Legislature has the power to re-locate the tracks and make the company pay for it, the Legislature cannot take the present tracks away from the company without relocating them, and giving the company the right to relocate them. If the people on the West Side would come to their officials in place of howling their news, the thing would be very easily done."

Assemblyman A. J. Levy who favored the McManus-Boylan bill and opposed the Walker measure, said Mayor Gaynor, regardless of the fact that he had served on the bench, had no right to decide the constitutional right of the McManus-Boylan bill than any member of the Legislature.

TUBERCULOSIS BILL VETOED IN COLORADO

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—Governor John F. Shafroth yesterday vetoed the so-called tuberculosis bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature, which provided for the registration with the State Board of Health of all persons suffering with tuberculosis, and which gave the health authorities supervision over buildings that had been occupied by persons afflicted with the disease in the matter of ordering disinfection and repairs.

Of the 560 measures submitted to the Governor by the Legislature 104 were vetoed.

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JUSTIFIES LASHING OF NEW JERSEY BOY

Lad Expelled From Reformatory After Beating---Denies Charges.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—After investigating charges that John W. Sheridan had been brutally treated at the Rahway reformatory, his death is imminent, Commissioner George Wight, of the Department of Charities and Corrections, submitted a report to Governor Wilson today, whitewashing the managers and officers of the institution.

He justified the corporal punishment inflicted upon the young man as merited by "the seriousness of his offenses against the discipline of the institution."

The charges of brutality were made by C. P. Elliott, of Menlo Park, who alleged that the young man had been placed across a table top and given forty lashes upon his bare back by Keeper Edward Crum. He asserted that Sheridan was so lacerated that he was unable to sit on a chair, and that he bears the marks to this day.

Other allegations were that solitary confinement, scant and improper diet, insanitary conditions, and other similar causes, had caused young Sheridan to go into a decline, from which he could not recover. Sheridan was discharged from the institution a few weeks ago, because of his physical condition.

Commissioner Wight visited the young man at his home in West Hoboken. He found him in a feeble condition and as frightened in his fear of being reincarcerated that he told Wight he had not been ill-treated.

The lashing upon Sheridan followed an alleged attempt to escape in which Sheridan and other inmates are said to have armed themselves with clubs, iron pipes and other weapons with a view to accomplishing a general delivery of inmates.

In the circumstances Commissioner Wight regarded the punishment as justified by the offense. He also found that the charges as to the food and sanitary conditions were groundless and that the report of Sheridan's confinement in a dungeon had been grossly exaggerated.

Sheridan was committed to the reformatory in 1909. Although only 17 years old he was more than six feet tall. Within a year he grew nearly two inches more and the medical authorities were of the opinion that his illness was the result of his having outgrown his strength.

In view that Wight has jurisdiction over the reformatory, it can easily be seen how he chooses to refute the charges if there is ground for them.

BIGELOW IMPROVED.
HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 6.—The condition of John Bigelow, who has been ill at his summer home here since Wednesday night last, continued to improve today, and in spite of his advanced age he is considered practically out of immediate danger. Bigelow began to gain in strength on Sunday and was considerably improved yesterday. His improvement today has been more rapid and he has been much easier.

TEAMSTER IS KILLED.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 6.—In an effort to stop a runaway team of which he was in charge, Arthur Hayden, about 45 years of age, who was employed by Frank Bros. market gardeners of Irondequoit, lost his life this morning. Hayden fell and one of the horses stepped on his head, crushing his skull.

MERCHANT'S CHARITY SCHEME WORKS WELL

Gives Shoes, Then Extols His "Good Deeds" in Paid Ad.

(Special to The Call.)
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—A merchant by the name of Fenton here who owns a restaurant has adopted a nifty scheme of advertising his business and at the same time boosting himself as a "noble minded philanthropist."

Fenton announced last week that he would give away 100 pairs of shoes to the needy. The crowds came, of course. And the 100 pairs of shoes did not go very far.

Fenton, his wife and a clerk, examined the applicants and passed out the footwear, and he made it a point to get all the advertisement that was possible out of the few dollars spent for the cheap shoes he handed out to the barefooted. Every applicant was closely scrutinized and questioned.

The next day a "paid ad" news story appeared in one of the papers boasting Fenton's "practical philanthropy" and his love for the poor.

Incidentally, Fenton's scheme is working well, for he has announced that on the first day of every month he will hand out shoes "to the deserving."

WOMAN MAYOR MAY OUST ALDERMEN
HUNNEWELL, Kan., June 6.—Again a quorum of the City Council has failed to meet with Mrs. Ella Wilson, the woman Mayor. Two aldermen, F. C. Landers and W. L. Lewis, were in attendance last night, but it required three to make a quorum of the aldermanic body of five members.

"You can see for yourselves," Mrs. Wilson said to a crowd that had gathered at the hall, "that they do not want to and do not intend to meet with me. But I'll stand my ground. I'll declare the offices of the Councilmen vacant, and I am sure the authorities will permit me to appoint men who will serve with me."

WHITE WINGS WILL BE IN LINE TODAY
Street sweepers will have their annual parade this afternoon, the "white wings" marching from 65th street down Fifth avenue to the Washington Arch.

Some 4,000 men, 1,000 horses and all kinds of department equipment and apparatus will pass the reviewing stand at Fifth avenue and 25th street about 2:30 o'clock.

In the evening all the street cleaners will attend the show at the Hippodrome. The Mayor will be present and many members of the Board of Estimate and of the Board of Aldermen.

SEEK A FILIBUSTER IN THE CARIBBEAN
SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, June 6.—The United States gunboat Yorktown arrived here today from Panama and again proceeded northward to search for the alleged filibustering steamer Eureka, reported to have cleared from San Francisco May 13 with munitions of war for revolutionists in one of the Central American republics.

The ship was last heard from at Amapala, a Honduran port on the Pacific Coast, on June 3. The steamer then was light and her papers apparently were correct.

N. Y. SUGAR FRAUDS UP FOR SATURDAY
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Investigation of the government's course in the sugar customs frauds case in the New York will be resumed by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice next Saturday, when Henry A. Wise, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Felix Frankfurter, his assistant; and Ernest Baldwin, ex-assistant District Attorney, will appear as witnesses.

In addition to the sugar frauds, the committee intends to investigate the government's proceedings against the bull cotton pool two years ago.

PUBLIC PARK ON DREAMLAND SITE?

At a meeting yesterday of the Board of Aldermen the Committee on Parks decided to recommend that the city purchase the site of Dreamland and adjacent property of Coney Island.

The object in acquiring this land, it is said, is to convert it into a public park.

"We respectfully recommend the acquisition of this area south of Surf avenue," say the members in their report. "The area extending from West 5th street to West 10th street, which contains about twenty-four acres. We would also suggest that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that an engineer be appointed to draw up plans and report upon the best method and the approximate cost for reclaiming the city land which has been washed away by the tides."

"If the engineer reports that desirable results may be obtained at an expenditure that will not be prohibitive, steps should be taken to reclaim and develop this land and to acquire the proposed lands as well."

Report says that the assessed valuation of the land "to be acquired" is \$2,000,000.

WIRELESS CONVICTS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Swindlers Want Out on Bail Pending Appeal of Case.

The judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals heard argument yesterday on the application of Col. Christopher C. Wilson and the other officials of the United Wireless Telegraph Company convicted of misuse of the mails in the sale of wireless stock to be admitted to bail pending their appeal from the trial court's conviction.

The five-year defendants are now in the Tombs under a stay of ten days. This stay expires tomorrow, and unless the higher court acts favorably on their application for bail before then the men must go to prison.

John B. Stanchfield, who presented argument on behalf of all the defendants, indicated yesterday that he would move in the fall for a new trial on the ground that the defense should have been informed earlier than it was of the attempts to bribe Juror Newcomb, so that it might have disabused the juror's mind of the idea that the defendants or their counsel had anything to do with the attempt.

He said also that he thought this ought to be considered now as an argument in support of the application for bail.

United States Attorney Wise said that Colonel Wilson and his convicted associates had committed the biggest fraud that had come to light since he had been in the government service, a period of more than seven years, but that the offenses were not extraditable and he mentioned Jules and Hugo Rosenberg, the importers, who are now in Paris and cannot be extradited.

W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for Butler, made a special plea on behalf of his client and ventured to suggest that some overzealous agent of the government had approached Juror Newcomb with the idea of compromising the defense.

This remark roused the ire of Mr. Wise, but the court interrupted to say that Cockran was only offering an illustration and that the statement did not affect the court one way or the other. The court will probably render a decision today.

FOUNTAIN TO RECALL GANGSTER WHO'S DEAD

Alderman John J. White, who is the successor of his life-long friend and sponsor, the late Timothy P. Sullivan, asked the "City Fathers" yesterday for permission to erect a memorial fountain in honor of Little Tim in the open square in the center of the roadway of Delancey street facing the Bowery.

MACHINISTS WON'T BUY THE WORLD NOW

Strikers Get Lesson in 'Fairness' of the Capitalist Press.

The striking members of Eureka Lodge, No. 434 of the International Association of Machinists, at their meeting at 151 Clinton street yesterday, decided to refrain from buying the World, because it has continuously misrepresented the eight hour day strike of the machinists.

The strikers charged that the World has lined up with the Metal Trades Association to help break the strike and that it now employs scabs secured from that body. The strikers condemned that paper for the way it has treated their fight and it was unanimously decided that no reason exists why they should buy or read it.

It was reported that a business agent who called on a manager to talk over matters about the strike, after being asked to call, was thrown out of the room.

The strikers declared that scab machinists are now at work on The World and that all attempts to bring the management to terms have failed.

J. J. Keppeler, international vice president, reported that there are about 6,000 to 7,000 men still out on strike. He said that some men have gone back to work, but that the majority of those whose employers have not granted their demands were still out on strike.

He stated that an organized move is being made by the bosses to visit the homes of the strikers for the purpose of persuading their wives to get the men back to work.

Keppeler said that the men were offered an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, and an extra 25 cents if they agreed to act as strikebreakers. He reported that the organization is now in a better condition than formerly, and that a settlement with several firms is expected to take place this week.

The strikers are receiving weekly benefits, and it was reported that the money for the next payment is already on hand. Pickets were elected for next week, and it was said that conditions in the city were satisfactory to the organization.

The strikers of the American Machine and Foundry Company will hold a special meeting at Bond and Carroll streets, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this morning. All strikers are requested to attend the meeting, as important matters will come up for discussion.

PARENTAGE A SOCIAL SERVICE, SAYS PROF.

CHICAGO, June 6.—"A college of domestic relations"—a step in advance of Chicago's Court of Domestic Relations—is strongly urged by George F. Howard, professor of sociology at the University of Nebraska.

"The sociologist, the economist, the household scientist and other specialists should join forces in such an institution to give sound training in the problems of sex, parentage and the household," he says.

"No more harmful blunder has ever committed by theological subtlety than the setting aside of marriage as par excellence the divine institution."

Trained officers to perform the marriages in districts and revision of the matrimonial laws of the country were suggested by Professor Howard in an article published in the American Journal of Sociology, just issued by the University of Chicago Press. Improvement of the present marriage customs in the United States, Professor Howard proposes as follows: Endowment of motherhood by the State, abolition of the common law marriage, twenty days' public notice before the issuing of license; limiting marriage to those who are of age.

Of the endowment of motherhood, Professor Howard says: "Recognizing parentage as a social service, a social duty which should be paid for at the public expense, looks very much like social justice."

SPORTS

Giants Lose and Fall Back. Victories for New York teams yesterday were scarier than ferocious, man-eating rabbits. The Highlanders might have won from Chicago if they had played, but the rain prevented the game. The Giants lost the first of the series with the Pirates, and this, combined with the fact that a Pittsburgh victory over Chicago has been thrown out by President Lynch, detached the Giants from first place in the National League. The Cubs beating the Brooklyn Dodgers, gained a game and a half on the Giants at one full swoop, and eased themselves into first place.

Giants Beaten by Pirates.
PITTSBURG, June 6.—It wasn't all the fault of Bugs Raymond or Otis Crandall that the Giants slipped the opener of the series to the Pirates today by the score of 4 to 3. A weird heave to first by Devin in the fourth after two singles had been made off the Insect, incited the disaster that came a moment later when Snodgrass and Devore came together in their mad pursuit after Byrne's smash. It was a scrappy game throughout, both teams keeping umpires Finerman and Rizer on the defensive with terrible kicking. Score one for Southpaw Leifeld's great pitching, register a couple of questionable decisions that went against McGraw and acknowledge some contributions by Giants misplays and the story of a hard and bitter struggle is easily told. Smoke-town is in a frenzy over the series, but threatening weather kept the attendance in the opening fray down to about 5,000. Rain seemed a certainty, but the pitching program booked by Messrs. McGraw and Clarke proved this bait for the scattering thousands and their umbrellas. The Insect was McGraw's pick and Leifeld worked for Clarke and it must be admitted that the latter had a shade the better of the fuss. The score:

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devore, lf.	3	1	0	4	0	0
Fletcher, 2b.	4	1	0	3	2	2
Snodgrass, cf.	4	0	2	1	1	0
Murray, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2	0
Bridwell, ss.	3	0	1	0	4	0
Myers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Becker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devin, 3b.	3	0	1	3	1	0
Wilson, c.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Raymond, p.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Crandall, p.	2	1	0	2	0	0
Totals	30	3	6	24	16	3

*Batted for Bridwell in the ninth.
*Ran for Myers in the ninth.

Pittsburg. AB R H O A E
Carey, lf. 2 1 0 5 0 0
Eyre, 3b. 4 0 1 2 3 0
McKee, 1b. 4 0 0 8 1 0
Wagner, ss. 4 1 2 2 2 0
Miller, 2b. 4 0 2 1 0 0
Leach, cf. 3 0 1 2 0 0
Wilson, rf. 3 0 0 2 0 0
Simon, c. 2 1 1 5 1 1
Leifeld, p. 2 1 1 0 3 0
Totals 29 4 12 27 10 2
Merkle out for interference.
New York 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3
Pittsburg 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 4

Cubs Trim the Dodgers.
CHICAGO, June 6.—The champion Cubs defeated Brooklyn today in a lively contest by the score of 5 to 3. There was some good hitting on both sides, each team securing seven hits apiece. Chicago's, however, were made at opportune times and counted most. Dahlen's men put up a rattling good fight, but could not connect with Richie's benders with effect. There was a good sized crowd in attendance, and the game was entirely free from disputes with the umpires. The score:

Chicago	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Schulte, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Hofman, 1b.	4	1	1	13	1	0
H. Zimmerman, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	0
Doyle, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2	0
Tinker, ss.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Kaiser, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Kling, c.	2	1	0	4	0	0
Richie, p.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	27	5	7	27	13	0

Brooklyn. AB R H O A E
Tooley, ss. 4 1 1 2 0 0
Daubert, 1b. 4 1 2 5 0 0
Wheat, lf. 4 0 0 1 0 1
Bach, cf. 4 0 0 6 1 0
Hummel, 2b. 3 1 1 4 0 0
Rosen, rf. 4 0 0 2 0 0
Coulson, rf. 4 0 0 2 0 0
E. Zimmerman, 2b. 4 0 0 0 2 0
Bergen, c. 3 0 0 2 1 0
Bell, p. 3 0 1 1 3 0
Barger, p. 1 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 33 3 7 24 7 1
*Batted for Bergen in the ninth.
Chicago 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 5
Brooklyn 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 3

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OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.
National League.
At Cincinnati—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 1
Batteries—Chalmers and Deolis; Suggs and McLean.

At St. Louis—The St. Louis-Boston game was postponed on account of wet grounds.
American League.
At Washington—R. H. E.
Cleveland 3 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 3
Washington 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
Batteries—Grege and Land; Sherry and Ainsworth.

At Philadelphia—The Philadelphia-Detroit game was postponed on account of rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
National League.
Chicago Won. Lost. P.C.
New York 27 16 .625
Philadelphia 27 17 .614
Pittsburg 25 19 .568
St. Louis 22 21 .512
Cincinnati 22 23 .489
Brooklyn 16 29 .353
Boston 11 34 .244

American League.
Detroit Won. Lost. P.C.
Philadelphia 26 18 .593
Boston 24 19 .558
Chicago 21 19 .524
New York 21 21 .500
Cleveland 19 27 .413
Washington 15 30 .333
St. Louis 14 31 .311

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.
National League.
Brooklyn at Chicago; New York at Pittsburg; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Boston at St. Louis.

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

BASEBALL NOTES.
Long Jack Knight has finally demonstrated that his throwing arm is sufficiently strong to enable him to play shortstop regularly for the Highlanders. This encouraging feature of the Hillmen's play means that Earl Gardner will be the regular second baseman as soon as he recovers from tonsillitis, and that the infield, strengthened at third base by Hartsell, will compare favorably with that of any other team in the American League. With Vaughn back in winning form for the pitching staff, with McGraw at the helm during the remainder of the Western trip the Giants should keep up the good work and come back here the last of the month in shape to take a firm grip of the top notch.

President Fogel, of the Philadelphia Nationals, says he wouldn't sell Pitcher Alexander at any price. The young boxman was purchased from Syracuse last year for \$4,000 and is now worth his weight in gold. His effectiveness is not an accident, for he has displayed consistent form against practically all of the rival teams. But his discovery was a piece of unusual good luck, and President Fogel has a right to crow.

Another week against Boston pitchers and Johnny Bates, the Cincinnati centerfielder, would lead the league. In the series just closed he came to bat eighteen times, made eleven hits and four bases on balls.

The Giants won two games from the Cubs by scores of 7 to 6 and 7 to 1, and in each case they scored all their runs in one inning. Blowups—yes?

RAIN PREVENTS POLO GAME.
Rain yesterday made it impossible to play the second polo game in the international match between the English club challengers and the Meadow Brook team. It will be played today if the weather permits.

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"CUP OF DEATH" NO MORE.</

SAY SCHEIB 'MURDER' CASE IS CRUMBLING

Police at Sea in Bathtub Mystery—No Poison Is Found.

Police and the District Attorney's office admit that the case which they thought would insure a conviction of murder in the first degree against Henry A. Scheib, the young chauffeur, whose wife's body was found in the bathtub of their home at 511 East 75th street, is crumbling.

Professor Larkin, of the Columbia University, retained by the prosecution to make a chemical analysis of the body, has failed to find any traces of poison in the body. He does not know how the woman came to her death. The body was in an advanced state of mortification, and positive proof of murder is doubtful, according to authorities.

On the report of Professor Larkin, it was said yesterday, would depend the future action of the prosecution in the proceedings against Scheib, now in the Tombs.

If the report should show the presence of poison in the body, the Grand Jury would be asked at once to return an indictment against Scheib.

The police and the District Attorney are meanwhile doing all in their power to prevent the dismissal of the charges by the magistrate, as an indictment could not be expected before today under the most favorable conditions.

Alexander Karlin and E. O. Towne, attorneys for Scheib, visited the Scheib apartment yesterday to make a search in the interest of their client.

They have been very anxious to do this for two or three days, but could not before obtain a permit from the District Attorney.

Despite the fact that detectives have gone over the place with the utmost care the attorneys were confident they could find something that would help their client.

They would not say whether Scheib had told them of something secreted there that has escaped the police.

Scheib's career is being traced step by step by the police.

Cornier's Physician Lehane was on the stand for upward of an hour yesterday at the examination of Scheib before Magistrate Corrigan, in the Tombs Court. Little of importance was elicited from him beyond the fact that the woman had been dead for at least four, and probably five, months when the body was found.

"GOOD EVENING, GENTS," SAID THE MURDERER

DURANGO, Colo., June 6.—Ike Cox, a rancher, who a month ago shot and killed William Struby, is dead here today with a bullet fired by an unknown man in his head.

Cox was out on \$10,000 bail. As he and Sheriff Sease were passing the court house an unknown man stepped out from behind a tree, remarked: "Good evening, gentlemen," and shot Cox dead. The man escaped.



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MINERS CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A SHAFT

One Leaves a Destitute Wife and Seven Small Children.

DOVER, N. J., June 6.—Thrown down the shaft in which they were working by the suction of air caused by a fall of earth in another part of the same shaft, two miners, Edward Jenkins, 25 years old, of Mount Hope, and John Hart, of Hibernia, were killed last night, and Harry Brown, of Tebo Mine, was so badly battered and broken up that his recovery is doubtful.

A fourth man who was working near by was carried by the force of the air into a niche of the mine out of danger of the falling rock, as well as saving him from falling down the shaft.

The Mount Hope mines are owned by the Empire Steel and Iron Company and the point where the men were working was about half-way down the shaft.

In case of a cave-in there is no way for the air to escape except through the narrow shaft, and when the great volume of earth fell there was a rush of air of tremendous force equal to that of an explosion. One of the steel cars or "skips" used to hoist ore to the surface was turned completely over by its force.

Jenkins and Hart were hurled down the shaft a distance of 100 feet, and when the rescuing party reached them both were dead, while their bodies were horribly mangled. Jenkins leaves a wife and seven small children. The family is practically destitute.

While Brown who only fell part of the way down the shaft was unscathed, he was found clinging to a projecting rock and partly reclining against the side of the slope.

The shaft in which the accident occurred was a new one and timbered to avoid accidents, but it is thought that the mass of earth and rock was dislodged by a heavy blast in one of the adjoining shafts.

DILLON IS NAMED A POLICE DEPUTY

Yesterday afternoon Borough Inspector James E. Dillon, of Brooklyn, was appointed Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

He will become the virtual Chief of Police in practice if not in name, and one of his most important duties will be that of trial commissioner, taking over the work heretofore done by Deputy Commissioner Walsh.

The deputies will line up as follows: First Deputy Douglas I. McCloy, Second Deputy George S. Dougherty, Third Deputy J. J. Walsh, and Fourth Deputy James E. Dillon.

The new deputy need not leave the police force itself, and while he will hold the position of Fourth Deputy, he will remain an inspector, but he will give up his duties on a leave of absence.

Commissioner Waldo transferred five captains during the day as follows:

Henry Burfield, from the East 22d to the West 47th street station.

John F. McNally, from the West 47th to the East 47th street station.

Charles Wendell, from Bushwick avenue (Brooklyn) to the Highbridge station.

Patrick Tracey, from Bridge C (Williamsburg Bridge) to the Bushwick avenue station.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades 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.

City Executive Committee.—At 239 East 84th street.

Branch 10, Executive Committee and all Standing Committee.—At headquarters, 12th Avenue, 162d street and Amsterdam.

Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club.—At 143 East 10th street.

Socialist Suffrage Club of Harlem.—Meets tonight, subject for discussion, "The Importance of Preparation for Motherhood."

Jewish Socialists, Attention!

Tomorrow evening there will be a party mass meeting at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, Comrades London, Feigenbaum, Vladek, Panken, Sachs, and other delegates to the recent convention of the Jewish Agitation Bureau in Boston will speak of the work of the bureau in general, the problems before the Jewish Socialists in Greater New York and the best method of solving them. All party members and sympathizers are urged to come.

A. J. SHIPLACOFF, Secretary J. S. A. B.

Young People's Federation.

The Young Socialists completed their organization at the meeting held last Sunday at 206 East Broadway. A constitution was adopted after discussion of certain points and additions made to those proposed by the committee.

The Socialist party was represented as well as the Socialist Teachers Union.

After the constitution had been adopted and the different organizations assigned their circle numbers, election of officers was taken up.

The successful candidates were: Organizer, Louis Weltz, general secretary, Frank Shulman, financial secretary, Miss Fannie, treasurer, Isadore Mirkin, agent at arms, Harry Feldman.

A call was issued for donations from the individual circles for funds to enable the officers to start their activities. After the Young Socialist Magazine had been endorsed, the meeting adjourned with the feeling that something had been accomplished.

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to the classes is being verified day by day.

"It is up to the progressive organizations of the country to put a stop to such practices once and for all. Agitation and education will eventually do it."

"Permit me to thank you and through you your co-workers for their unselfish and active interest in behalf of my brother and myself."

"J. J. McNAMARA."

To Fight the Military Spirit.

Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. has elected a special committee which is to plan a strong campaign against the Boy Scout movement and the militia. This committee will meet tonight at Harry Watson's office, 1609 Pitkin avenue, at 9:30 o'clock.

QUEENS.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1 will hold their monthly discussion meeting tonight at their clubhouse, Queens County Labor Union, 1847 Hancock street, Evergreen. Dr. Charles Furman will speak on the "Necessity of Class Consciousness." Bring your friends.

DAVID GREENBERG, Secretary.

To Merge Two Branches.

A meeting of the Jamaica and Richmond Hill branches will be held tonight at Stein's Hall, corner of Jamaica and Van Wyck avenues, for the purpose of merging the two English-speaking organizations. All sympathizers and readers of our press in that vicinity are urged to attend.

DAVID GREENBERG, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

White Plains.

At a regular meeting of Local White Plains, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas J. J. McNamara was kidnapped and was taken away from his own State to another, without being

allowed a chance to arrange for legal defense; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, citizens of White Plains, do most solemnly protest against this act to the officials of his State, and demand his return to the State where he was taken from."

Mount Vernon.

A McNamara protest mass meeting will be held this evening under the auspices of the German Branch, Local Mount Vernon, at Schneider's Hall, 29 Mount Vernon avenue, August Claessens will speak in English, and Fritz Wolfheim in German. Everybody invited. Admission free.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.

The Socialist Educational Alliance gave its second annual picnic at Blue Hills, on Sunday, June 4. The attendance was large, over 600 being present. All were unanimous in declaring the picnic a huge success. The Sunday School had a very successful session Sunday, a large number being present. Every one is gratified with the results of this enterprise. All hands are anxiously awaiting the coming of Gene Debs, who will speak at Foot Guard Hall on June 4.

PHILADELPHIA.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Germantown and Girard avenues, I. Paul and M. Wait.

TOMORROW.

Lawrence and Dauphin streets, William Nagel and Charles Sehl, 28th street and Girard avenue, William Stader and F. W. Whiteside.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.

The fifth annual picnic of the Boston Socialist Club will be held at Oak Island Grove, Revere Beach, on Saturday, July 1, all day and evening. Dancing from 2 until 10 o'clock, refreshments and sports. Emil Seidel, of Milwaukee, will speak on "What the Socialists Have Done in Milwaukee." Tickets, 25 cents; round trip tickets, Boston to Oak Island, 10 cents. Leave Atlantic avenue station of Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad half hourly. The proceeds of this picnic are to be used for the sole purpose of buying bonds for the new Milwaukee daily newspaper.

A splendid spirit of co-operation was shown at the May Day meeting in Tremont Temple. Let us try to do even better on this occasion, and so help Massachusetts to do her part toward establishing a great daily in Milwaukee, which shall tell the truth about the Socialist administration there. This is no longer a local issue, but a national one, since we have sent Berger to Congress.

It will be a great convenience if tickets are bought early and returns made by Tuesday, June 27, to Sarah S. Perkins, 14 Park Square, so that bills may be promptly paid. Tickets may be had of the committee, Sarah S. Perkins, 14 Park Square; J. E. Bellows, Louis Marcus, N. Densberg, Meyer Rabinowitz, Ella Kor, Warren Carpenter, J. D. Williams, 14 Park

Let us set together on this proposition and discuss it; but let us not forget that after discussion comes action. Let us work for a great and formidable UNITED SOCIALIST PRESS! MATTHEW STILLMAN.

NEW YORK, June 6.

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

Manhattan Prep. Schools
ABRAHAM RUBINSTEIN, Author of Plane Geometry, author of Review in Algebra.
Uptown
Madison Ave. School, Manhattan Bldg., Madison Ave., cor. 104th St.
Fifth Ave. School, State Bank Bldg., 5th Ave., cor. 115th St.
Downtown
Second Ave. School, 75 Second Ave., East Broadway School, 195 East Broadway.

Square, and H. L. Raasch, 14 Park Square. SARAH S. PERKINS, Secretary Boston Socialist Club.

Brooklyn.
Local Brooklyn has requested all members of the branches to aid The New York Call.

Dan A. White, the recent Socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, formerly international officer and New England organizer of the Molders' Union, has charge of the trade union department at the national headquarters.

The McNamara Conference, organized by Local Brooklyn, representing 20,000 members of the unions of Brooklyn and vicinity, is to hold a monster open air protest meeting on June 14. All Socialists are to report at headquarters to march in the parade.

The following Comrades will speak at School and Main streets this week: Robert E. Martin, Selectman of Hyde Park, Wednesday; William Jacob, recent Socialist candidate of Governor of Wisconsin, Friday; John F. Mullen, Saturday. JOSEPH W. KELLY, Secretary.

TRAIN CRASHES BUGGY; OCCUPANT ON PILOT

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., June 6.—While Ray Van Meter, a Berkeley County farmer, was driving across the Baltimore and Ohio tracks last night his buggy was hit by a train and the horse was killed. The buggy, with Van Meter in it, was picked up on the pilot and carried two miles.

Van Meter, in the meantime, had crawled along the footboard into the cab, and informed the engineer of the accident, demanding that the train be stopped and the splinters of his buggy removed from the pilot.

When this had been accomplished Van Meter sarcastically asked whether he would be arrested for stealing a ride. He was only slightly injured.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

A UNITED SOCIALIST PRESS.

Editor of The Call.

In your issue of recent date there appeared a letter by G. C. L. Schuchard. The point raised by this Comrade is of such great importance that it is difficult to resist the temptation of commenting upon it.

In his letter this Comrade advocated the advisability of amalgamating all the Socialist dailies of New York. So far as I know, this is for the first time that anything of the like has appeared in the columns of The Call, and it is about time that somebody dig bring up this question.

It is peculiar how inconsistent we Socialists are. On the one hand, we persistently preach that concentration of industry is the best possible thing for the human race; on the other hand, when it is suggested to us that we adopt this principle to our own affairs, we shrink from it as if from a plague. Is it not ridiculous to see three good Socialist dailies, in the same city, each one trying to keep as far away from the other as possible. Why should not these papers be published under the same roof? I would even say, why should not all the associations be united into one great association? All this may appear ridiculous; yet all this is actually carried out in practice. Out in Milwaukee, the Comrades there have a publishing association. They print three or more weeklies in as many languages; they print all the party leaflets (and they use plenty of them there), and what is more, this same association will soon add to its list a daily. Is this not something to be proud of, and does it not make New York look ridiculous by comparison?

There is no earthly reason why the same thing should not be done in New York. Of course, many good Comrades advance many so-called reasons why this cannot be done. They tell us that there would be many legal difficulties that it would be impossible to overcome, etc., etc. I would ask all these good Comrades, why is it that nearly all of the capitalist magazines have found a way to unite their forces?

There certainly can be no doubt in the mind of any one that organization and concentration is far superior to the old and mussy individualism. Neither is it possible to doubt that if our Socialist press were united that the cost of publication, etc., would be less, while the efficiency would be greater. It would probably even obviate the necessity of sustaining funds, and thus give a new impetus to the growth of the Socialist movement.

Let us set together on this proposition and discuss it; but let us not forget that after discussion comes action. Let us work for a great and formidable UNITED SOCIALIST PRESS! MATTHEW STILLMAN.

NEW YORK, June 6.

BATTLESHIP MAINE BEING UNCOVERED

Water Is Rapidly Pumped From the Cofferdam at Havana.

HAVANA, June 6.—The work of pumping the water out of the cofferdam which was built around the wreck of the battleship Maine was resumed this morning. At 9 o'clock the water had been lowered three feet two inches. At the time the top and sides of the wreck's afterdeck were beginning to come into view, and the sighting hood of the after-turret on the port side was just awash.

The greater part of the afterdeck is now clearly visible, showing the confused masses of wreckage, covered with marine growths. The forward part of the ship, upon which the greatest force of the explosion was exerted, is still submerged.

The lowering water indicates the unquestioned stability of the cofferdam. Not a symptom of a movement of any part of the structure has been revealed by the most minute tests, personally made by Capt. Harley R. Ferguson, of the United States Engineering Corps.

It is the intention of the army engineers to proceed slowly with the pumping until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the level of the water will have been lowered five feet, and then suspend all operations until the arrival of the board of American army officers who are expected tomorrow.

After the American officers have reached here the work of removing the water from the cofferdam and preparing the wreck for full inspection will proceed rapidly.

The United States collier Leonidas took her mooring this morning and left up a position alongside the cofferdam, prepared to take on board wreckage of the Maine, and to receive any bodies of American sailors that are discovered in the hulk.

MYSTERY ABOUT INJURED WORK

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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For Three Months	.50	1.00	1.50
For One Month	.20	.40	.60

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

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"A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE"

The other day a young man of 18 years, son of a Socialist Comrade, brought to our office a printed handbill which had been just offered to him by a street distributor. It bore the heading "Young Man: This Will Interest Your Father and Mother." Its contents were made up of three letters from individuals who declared they had served in the navy, and that the advantages it offered were simply incomparable to anything that the average boy might expect in civilian life.

The first was from the mother of a boy serving as yeoman on a battleship, and who sends her ten dollars a month out of his wages. He writes that he is as fat as a pig, is having the time of his life and that his boy friends don't know what they are missing by not joining the navy.

The second letter purports to be from a first class electrician, who was previously a soldier in the Philippines, where his health was wrecked, but the navy restored it completely and he now gets sixty dollars a month and saves fifty of it.

The third who served eight years was not only able to save \$55 a month out of his last enlistment, but came out with an education that enabled him to secure an annual salary of \$1,800 in Brazil. All of the three are loud in praises of the service. Food, clothing, accommodation, medical attendance, general treatment, everything first class.

And yet, desertions from the navy constantly increase, and so little attraction has the service for those who serve one enlistment that today the complement is made up of 76 per cent of those on their first enlistment, 20 per cent on the second and 4 per cent on the third, according to the latest report.

It is a significant confirmation of the growing indifference and hostility to militarism that exists, when this branch of the armed forces of the country has to descend to peddling testimonials on the streets in the manner of the quack doctor, with alleged advice for the "Young Man."

And yet those testimonials given may be literally true. But the general conclusion which it is expected will be drawn from them is almost completely false.

It is true that the enlisted men are fairly well fed and clothed and receive good medical attendance. But that is practically true of every fighting force in the world. The general condition of a fighting animal has to be kept up to a fair standard to secure efficiency. It is for exactly the same reason that a cavalry horse gets better treatment than a peddler's pony.

If life were nothing but food, clothing and shelter, the navies and armies would be ideal places for the "young man."

It is what is not told in these testimonials that is the cause of the reluctance to enlist.

For instance, the prospective recruit is not told that he has not only to buy his clothes, but that he is not the judge of what he shall buy or how often he shall buy. He is not told that it is in the power of his superiors to compel him to spend practically all that is coming to him in dressing himself to suit them.

He isn't informed of the existence of the "dress board," a guide which he must follow if it means changing from one rig into another every five minutes of the day, at the whim of the officer of the deck.

Nor does he know that the entire ordering of his life, down to the very smallest details is arranged for him by others as long as he is on board ship, night or day, and that he has absolutely no say or no initiative in it. He is told when to rise in the morning, when to wash himself, when to wash his clothes, when to mend them, when to shave, when to smoke and where, and he is even told when to "play and skylark," and woe unto him if he attempts any of these things out of the prescribed time or fails to perform them when prescribed.

As for the drills and the general ship work, they, of course, are regulated in the same manner.

And the slightest deviation from the prescribed rules means the irritating "black list," the doing of the dirty work of the ship, or the doing of useless work with a sentry standing watch to see that there is no "lost motion" as the preachers of the gospel of "efficiency" would say. This is what is called "discipline," and to eighty out of every hundred human beings it is almost the torment of hell. Possibly of the remaining twenty, about four may be of that submissive, unresenting habit that can tolerate and perhaps finally grow to like it. These are the "pets" of the service, the people who write testimonials like those above mentioned.

The youth entering the naval service has not the slightest conception of what manner of life it is that awaits him there. He has no idea that he will have a hundred "bosses" even among enlisted men like himself, to disobey whom means instant punishment. No idea that once enlisted he becomes both figuratively and literally a mere cipher, a number instead of a human being, and that he has practically no redress or no way of escape except when opportunity for desertion offers, an opportunity which, by the way, is by no means so frequent as supposed.

But when he does finally escape, it is a case of "never again" with him, and he is the overwhelming majority. Against those three testimonials may be placed the relations of three thousand victims who, when they leave, inform their fellows of this side of naval life, this side which is kept studiously concealed in the printed baits peddled in public to entrap the "Young Man."

RELIGION ON A BUSINESS BASIS

That determination to "play up" religion in the magazines to the exclusion of "muckraking" is fast taking shape and a "Religious Forward Movement" is soon to be launched which will eventually girdle the world. Among those who will supervise the launching are mentioned James G. Cannon, of the Fourth National Bank of New York; Robert Fulton Cutting, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cyrus McCormick, of the Harvester Trust; John Wanamaker and a score of other captains of industry, assisted by several university professors and a bunch of reverends of various degrees. The campaign leader is to be an expert named Frederick D. Smith, who correctly declares that never before in the history of the world has religion been placed on what in this case amounts to a business basis.

At the same time we are doubtful about the success of that launch. Religious craft have a peculiar faculty of sticking on the ways, no matter how well they are greased. The last launching that was at least partially successful was conducted under the supervision of those two well-known experts, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, more than a generation ago, and since then there has been nothing but trouble in Gospel shipyards on such occasions.

Our business men have had remarkable success in launching Dreadnoughts and Presidential booms, but they have had little luck in their attempts to set the Gospel ship afloat on the Sea of Mammon. In other matters the public has been certainly stupid enough, but it has never been wholly fascinated by the sight of business and religion walking hand in hand, and it is becoming increasingly skeptical as to the congruity of the display.

The feet of those who spread the Gospel may be "beautiful upon the mountains," as the Good Book says, but the admiration of the public is necessarily tempered somewhat, when it is realized that these are also the identical hoofs under which humanity is being trampled.

DOESN'T SEEM TO BE A SUIT IN STOCK



Pathetic, isn't it? But when one of the big fellows is landed, it doesn't seem possible to send him to prison.

A MODEST VICTOR—THE SOCIALIST MAYOR OF GRANITE CITY

By OSCAR LEONARD.

If I were asked to characterize M. E. Kirkpatrick, Socialist Mayor elect of Granite City, Ill., in one sentence I should call him "The Modest Victor." I have not had the pleasure of knowing this Comrade before. But I have met him, have spoken to him, and he has conquered me. Although he has been Mayor for only two weeks he has not even begun to develop any symptoms of "swell-headedness." This shows him to be a true Socialist. He does not regard his victory as a personal one. He regards himself merely as an instrument of the idea he represents. His opponents insist that it is not Socialism that won, that it is not the platform of the Granite City Comrades, but that Kirkpatrick won on his personality. I had a talk with a man employed in the office of the Niedringhaus works in Granite City. I did not tell the man I am a Socialist. I wanted a candid opinion as to the new administration. I remarked in an offhand manner:

"You people have a Socialist Mayor here. How is he? Is he going to turn things topsy turvy? Is there going to be free love or that sort of thing here?"

The answer was: "That's all nonsense. The man is sensible. He is a charming fellow. It was his personality that got him the office. He is popular and deserves to be. I guess nothing bad will happen to us."

I met Kirkpatrick three days later and I could instantly see why they liked him so well. He is straightforward, modest, simple, evidently well read. His manners are those of a young professional man. He looks like one, too. Yet he has been at work as a "mill hand" in the steel mills of Granite City for ten years. He has not even stopped a day from his work during his campaign. A workman cannot afford to lose a day very well, even if he is not married, as Kirkpatrick does not yet happen to be.

I formed a mental picture of Comrade Kirkpatrick's intellect by a glimpse at his little library in his absence. I had arranged to go over to Granite City with another Comrade. When we reached the City Hall he was not there. We then went to an office building where he has just rented an office. He was not there. We decided to wait for him. On the table were many magazines. All the magazines and publications were of the kind that deal with serious problems. We then turned to the bookcase. It was open. We began to examine the books. We found a set of scientific books, Morgan's "Ancient Society," Emerson's "Essays," Bacon's "Essays," a number of Socialist pamphlets, Spargo's "The Socialists," and a brand new set of law books.

As we rummaged among the books a tall, smoothly shaven, slender young man entered and greeted us:

"Good morning, gentlemen?"

"Are you the Mayor?"

"My Socialist Comrades have made me so," he said.

We introduced ourselves. I had arranged to meet him before so that he knew I was coming. After the first preliminaries I asked him to tell me how the Comrades won out.

"It is the same story. Hard work!"

"I know that, Comrade, but we want something specific. I believe that it is helpful for Comrades in other cities to know how victories have been won," I insisted.

"We carried on our perpetual campaign of education just as Socialists do everywhere. We would buy 1,000 or 2,000 Appeals and distribute them systematically. We found that the Ap-

peal helped us greatly. Then we would bring speakers to address meetings for us. We always brought the very best. We found that a good Socialist speaker will draw a crowd even if you charge admission. The Social Democratic Herald helped us a great deal. People naturally want to know what Milwaukee is doing. Then, too, the Herald is temperate in tone. It helps bring us a certain element which we need. We had some street meetings, too, but no soapboxing. We generally erected a little platform on a vacant lot and held meetings. Toward the end we issued a paper of our own, which we called the Granite City Socialist. The paper helped."

Mayor Kirkpatrick says that he has made very few speeches during his campaign. He says he does not like to talk much. He had other people do all the talking. Evidently there was a great deal to be done besides talking. There were two other tickets in the field. But even that would not have been so bad were the other parties simply known as the Republican and Democratic parties. The parties in Granite City called themselves the People's party and the Labor party. This made the fight harder. The People's party spent, according to the admission of its leaders, about \$5,000. The money went mostly to beer and cigars. So certain was the People's party of victory that they had bought 200 cowbells and had engaged a St. Louis band to go and serenade Comrade Kirkpatrick, who they felt sure would be the loser. What they did with the cowbells and with the band after he won is not known to this day. In fact, on the evening of election the two newspapers announced that they would have returns in their offices. The people came to see the returns, but as soon as it became evident that the Socialists were the winners, the newspapers simply shut off the lights and went away without even making any excuses to the people. The manager of one of the theaters which gave returns says he has never seen such enthusiasm as greeted the Socialist victory. Still they say that it was not a victory for Socialism any that Kirkpatrick won solely on his personality. The fact is that the man who ran lowest on the ticket received 622 votes. Kirkpatrick won with 551 votes. He says he spent \$5. The party spent about \$200, as against the \$5,000 spent by the People's party. The Labor party tried to set the Socialist vote by coming out two days before election with a platform in which they said, "We favor, in principle, public ownership." The people knew better and voted for the standard bearer of the party which favors good things not merely in principle, but in fact and in deed. One of the slogans of the Socialist candidates was "the Socialist party candidates will spend their hard earned dollars for political education, but not a cent for booze to buy votes."

Any one understanding the conditions in Granite City will realize what it means. The police of that town had become by a word. The St. Louis papers for weeks had been full of stories about the Chief of Police, who had been guilty of gambling and of other improper actions. The saloon interests wanted the old gang to remain. They knew that under a Socialist administration they would have to obey the law. They fought the Socialist candidates as hard as they could.

But even though the Socialists had won out, they do not intend to drive the saloons out of town. They expect them to obey the law. The new Chief of Police, who is a Socialist, had several gambling places raided and made

many arrests. The proprietors objected. They complained bitterly, saying:

"Why didn't you let a fellow know that you were going to have a raid? They expected the Socialist administration to take as good care of them as did the former administration. But they found that Socialists play no favorites. The other day the Chief of Police ordered all gambling slot machines taken out of the saloons. The saloon keepers said that by going to law they could keep the machines. But they took them out just the same. They have become accustomed to the idea that the Socialists mean what they say."

Comrade Kirkpatrick has of course many problems to meet. He says he is trying his best to make the business men realize that neither he nor the Socialist party intends to injure them as long as what they do is legal and legitimate. He says they have been rather suspicious. But they invited him to a banquet where he told them some of his ideas and future plans. He also has to fight against the suspicions of some of the Comrades. There are those who object to his "rubbing elbows" with business men or bankers. They do not realize that his official position makes this imperative and that after all a man does not become contaminated by meeting people of all kinds. He said with a sigh:

"While I do not blame some of my Comrades, still I feel that they ought not to be suspicious. I am one of them and shall always be one. I do not go out of my way to rub elbows with any particular set of people. But I cannot dodge and I think I ought not to dodge any one simply because he happens to be a professional man or a business man."

I hope for Kirkpatrick's sake and for the sake of our movement everywhere our Comrades will take his words to heart. That he is made of the right kind of stuff can be seen from the fact that all passes which were sent him by street railway companies were returned with thanks. His predecessors had used passes, although they were business men and could well afford to pay fares, while he refused them. He wants no favors, that he may not have to give any.

Kirkpatrick is self-trained. He had not seen the inside of a school house before he was 9. He was born on a farm in Indiana, lived in Arkansas with his parents for a while, then went back to Indiana where he went to school for a while. Ten years ago he came to Granite City, where he worked in the steel mills. He is a union man, having held office several times and having represented his union in several conventions. He is every inch a man and is bound to make good. For the sake of his cause and for his own, I hope he will.

ROOM TO SPARE

As a sergeant was howling out his orders the other day in barracks, and watching the line of feet as the raw recruits endeavored to obey the word of command, he found, to his astonishment, that one pair of feet, more noticeable on account of their extra large size, never turned. Without taking his eyes off them, the sergeant shouted a second order: "About face!"

He could see that all the feet except those he watched turned in obedience. Rushing up to the owner, a little fellow, he seized him by the shoulder, shouting:

"Why don't you turn with the rest?"

"I did," replied the trembling recruit.

"You did, eh? Well, I watched your feet, and they never moved."

"It's the boots they gave me, sir," said the poor fellow. "They're so large that when I turn, my feet turn in them."

WE ARE DE-LIGHTED

"Judge Gary—State Socialist" is the way The New York Call describes the chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation. "If what he described as Government regulation and supervision," continues our Socialist contemporary, "does not lead to Government ownership, it leads nowhere and changes nothing."

To quote further:

What Judge Gary advocates is the capitalist prelude to the social and industrial revolution. He sees that the productive forces have burst the fetters of the competitive system in which they were confined and that the time is now ripe for the assumption of their direction by the capitalist state.

But whether he or his examiners see further is of no great consequence. Their business is to bring the capitalist relation to a head, where, as Engels says, "it topples over." The proletariat will be ready to deliver the finishing stroke, and the Socialist movement is the present training ground where they prepare for the final solution of the conflict.

The Call, which is the leading newspaper of American Socialism, states its case clearly and convincingly. What Judge Gary advocates is State Socialism. What Mr. Roosevelt advocates is Socialism. What Mr. Bryan advocates is State Socialism. That the ultimate significance of all their schemes of Federal regulation and supervision of trade, commerce and industry.

Nothing better illustrates the working out of the process than Mr. Roosevelt's own action in licensing the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Trust. Through an act of executive usurpation the Government of the United States practically made itself a partner of the Steel Trust—without of course sharing in the profits. It helped the Steel Trust eliminate its chief competitor; it gave the Steel Trust an ultimate monopoly of high grade ore; it presented it with the steel trade of the South; it assisted the men who control the trust to steady the stock market, protect all their other investments, and in addition it virtually placed the trust in maintaining the price of steel.

The World has many times said that the great missionaries of Socialism in the United States were not Socialists themselves but were Democrats like Mr. Bryan and Republicans like Mr. Roosevelt. In adopting Bryan-Roosevelt theories of government control and carrying it forward to the matter of prices, Judge Gary now takes commanding rank as the Wall Street member of this Socialist partnership. The Call would be worse than ungrateful if it did not give him an enthusiastic welcome. He is worth a dozen Debbses to the cause.—New York World, June 6.

For all the nice things the World says of us, much thanks. It is indeed an honor to be noticed by such a powerful and influential journal. And to be quoted with such distinct approval makes the honor so overwhelming that the Socialist editor, who is usually a modest, retiring creature, feels somewhat embarrassed by the unexpected compliment.

Needless to say, when the World agrees with us so completely, we agree with the World, so there is no question that any comment we may make is not at all in the nature of a "come-back."

But while we agree also with the World that the "great missionaries of Socialism" are not the Socialists themselves, we cannot exactly follow the World to the conclusion that we should give Judge Gary an enthusiastic welcome. Not that we are more ungrateful than the rest of humanity per se, but rather that we do not regard such expressions as that of Judge Gary as being made with the object of doing us a favor. That they happen to be favorable to Socialism is another matter entirely.

A fable of Aesop's will perhaps illustrate more clearly our meaning. That philosopher relates a story of a hog, who, standing under the shadow of an oak tree, regaled himself with the acorns that fell without once looking upward to their source. This conduct angered the oak tree so much that it asked the hog what his gratitude was. The animal replied between grunts that he didn't see any reason to profess gratitude, as the oak did not drop the acorns for his special benefit, and anyhow, couldn't help dropping them even if it desired to retain them.

Now, we don't exactly intimate that Socialists are to be compared to hogs in general, but evidently the fable is not intended to emphasize the supposed hogish character of the animal, but rather to display him as a sensible beast.

When Judge Gary or Mr. Roosevelt or W. J. Bryan actually do confer upon us a favor with deliberate intent to do so, it will be time enough for gratitude and enthusiastic welcomes. Until then we will keep our emotions in a state of guarded reserve.

We might remind the World also that Judge Gary himself didn't seem conscious that the Socialists or even the working people were in any way concerned with his suggestions. He made them because, as he said, he wished to maintain "equilibrium" in industry and the prices of steel products." It was the producer, not the producer, that he was solicitous about.

He wasn't concerned over establishing "equilibrium" in wages, and if we mistake not, wages are about to be reduced in the steel industry. Nor was he anxious about "equilibrium" in employment. For all he proposed to the contrary, the workers who produce steel are still to be confronted with the terror and uncertainty of losing their jobs periodically.

Another reason why our thanks are withheld is that if it was a matter of choice we really don't want this "State Socialism" of the Garys and Roosevelts and Bryans, anyhow. We merely recognize it as a stage that society has to go through, and the sooner it is past the sooner will the real Socialism we desire be realized.

The World really should understand this position without the need of much repetition on our part. We don't want government ownership of industry, while the Roosevelts and Garys and Bryans and Rockefeller own the government. That merely means that they own the industries as before. But what we do want is ownership of the government first, and then ownership of industries by the government afterward. That is the reason we are in the political field—for the purpose of capturing the power of government.

We do not, however, feel that we can give our arithmetical consent to the statement that one Gary is worth a dozen Debbses, as the World asserts. These matters cannot be reduced to figures and worked out mathematically. We will admit, however, that both are important—whether equally or not we cannot positively say—both are important, though different.

If there were no Garys there would be no Debbses, is another way of saying that if there were no capitalists there would be no Socialists. But this much we admit. That we so-called agitators, the Debbses, and others of that type, are not much more than fingerposts pointing the way toward Socialism, a modern John the Baptists crying in the capitalist wilderness that social revolution is at hand, and the signs of it are everywhere. Gary is one of them, and Roosevelt, and even poor old Bryan, some significance as a social portent also.

We don't "enthusiastically welcome" them, neither do we nounce them. We explain them. We explain what they are doing, why they are doing it, why they must do it, and what it leads to. It is not we, but the capitalist system itself, that we admit that they are the "great missionaries" and we merely chorus that tells the audience what to expect from them.

If the World imagines that these men will stop their "socialistic" preparations merely because the World tells them what they are doing, let the World get busy and inform them of their mistake—if it thinks it is merely a mistake. The cheerful aspect of the situation is that while both the World and The Call know their actions are preparing society for ultimate Socialism, knowledge can have no effect on them. They are all practical individuals, masters of statecraft and industry, and they know better what they are doing than either the World or The Call.

The only difference between us is that the World thinks we don't have to do these things while we know they are coming by social evolution to do them.