

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.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 8908 BEEKMAN.

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Price, Two Cents.

GRAND JURY RETURNS INDICTMENTS AGAINST NEW CASTLE MEN

Charged With Contempt—Trial to Begin Next Monday.

SOCIALISTS ARE BUSY

To Issue Daily Editions of Free Press During the Trial.

By JACK BRITT GEARITY.

(Special to The Call.)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 7.—The miser class war is again on in New Castle with renewed vigor. To-day the grand jury returned indictments for contempt of court against Steve Flanagan, Frank Hartman, and Charles McKeever, all Socialists and active members of the Socialist party for years.

Judge Porter fixed the bonds at \$100 each and ordered the men to appear before him in the County Court next Monday.

While it has not been definitely decided, the defendants may appeal to a higher court; so that Porter cannot try the case, which involves a criticism of himself in the columns of the Free Press.

The seditious libel trial is announced to start Thursday, June 15. In this case, besides Hartman, Flanagan, and McKeever, Charles McCarthy, a steel worker, and old-time Socialist, and William White are involved. This trial has been dragging along for more than a year, the flunkies of the Steel Trust believing that they could put the Socialists out of business by litigation expenses.

Daily Editions During Trial.

Beginning with the morning after the trial of the Socialists starts, daily editions of the Free Press will appear to tell the workers' side of the story.

This week the Free Press will come out with eight pages, filled with the strongest criticisms that have yet appeared in the paper against the capitalist tools who are attempting to railroad the Socialists to jail. Mail subscriptions to the paper are growing rapidly. Copies of this week's issue will be scattered all over the country, so that the fight here, which involves the issue of a national concern to the working class, may be given the widest publicity.

From reports coming in from different parts of the country interest in the struggle going on here is spreading rapidly. Last night a big meeting was held at Ellwood City, a steel town, at which the writer spoke.

Jury May Not Dare Convict.

Denunciation of Judge Porter and the plim officials with him are cheered heartily everywhere in the county. It is believed that by the time a jury is to be selected to judge the defendants, sentiment will be so strong in their favor that this jury will not dare convict. This is the object of the intense agitation now being carried on in every nook and corner of the county.

The fight of the Socialists against the Steel Trust and their local tools has had a wonderful effect for Socialism. The working class message has gone into the home of every worker in the city and county. At the next election it is believed by many that the city, with a population of more than 50,000, will be carried by the Socialist party. Local politicians high up fear this, and are discussing it among themselves. Enthusiasm in favor of the little band of fighters is growing by leaps and bounds.

The capitalist sneers continue their misrepresentations of the Socialists and attempt to stir up violence against men and women on the firing line in the name of the workers of this city.

Finance Committee Still Discussed.

Talk of vigilance committees to run the Socialists out of town is a common thing among the highly respectable persons in the Y. M. C. A. and other such organizations. The entire "law and order" agitation would not hesitate to cast aside civility and use physical force if they did not fear the growth of Socialist sentiment.

The News here, which was edited up a couple of weeks ago by Bert Wilson, who now has left the city to take charge of a branch of the Y. M. C. A., is being sent out with a practical appeal to voters on the part of those who are uncomfortable under the lash of Socialist propaganda. This man Wells has taken a special pleasure in calling the Socialists anarchists. He is a crawling, contemptible scoundrel and has now shipped to other parts of the country the banner of Christianity over Cleveland in a district with a normal Republican plurality of 4,000 to 5,000.

U. S. GUNBOATS NOW MENACE NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The gunboat Marietta, which is now at Gustatamo, has been ordered to Bluefields on the east coast of Nicaragua, where she will remain for some time. The gunboat Yorktown is on the west coast of Nicaragua.

These naval movements have been made at the request of the State Department giving the "existing political unrest in Nicaragua" as an excuse.

Several weeks ago there was the sudden resignation of President Diaz after a dispute with his Minister of War, General Mina. More recently there was a "mysterious explosion" at the government arsenal at Managua in which about sixty soldiers were killed.

Secretary of State Knox has let it out that these incidents are manifestations of an undercurrent of political discontent and he deems it "advisable" to have a naval vessel on each coast of Nicaragua to be prepared for possible developments.

LABOR MEN'S LAWYERS CONFER

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 7.—L. E. Compton Davis, one of the attorneys for the five labor men now in the county jail charged with "dynamiting conspiracies," concocted by the authorities, held a conference today with F. Ira Bender, A. N. Maples and Bert H. Connors, the men accused of plotting to destroy the Hall of Records.

These men are to plead Friday morning and the defense probably will seek an early trial, believing it can secure an acquittal, which, it believes, would have a favorable effect on the stronger case worked up against John J. McNamara and his brother, James B. McNamara. The McNamaras did not have any conferences with their attorneys today.

TEDDY DENIES HE INDORSED TAFT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 7.—In a characteristic speech delivered to a crowd of 300 persons at the Union Station in this city today Theodore Roosevelt denied emphatically the assertion that he had indorsed President Taft as a candidate for the presidency in 1912.

"There is no truth in that statement," said Roosevelt with emphasis. "I have indorsed no man for 1912. I have not even discussed the subject of indorsing a candidate for the Presidency with any man."

GOV'T OWNERSHIP AT PANAMA ASKED FOR

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Col. George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, appeared before the House Committee on Commerce today, advocating the enactment of the bill fixing the rates on toll on the Panama Canal. All the governmental activities on the isthmus, he said, should be under one head. The Panama Railroad, the docks and coaling stations, he added, should be controlled by the commission.

Conditions on the isthmus, he said, warranted government ownership of the canal and its branches. "I do not mean to say that I am always in favor of government ownership," the colonel added, "but conditions on the isthmus are peculiar."

Government ownership, Colonel Goethals added, was the only method of administration that would insure a sufficient supply of coal for American warships. By selling coal to foreign vessels, he added, the Canal Commission would be able to keep a fresh supply on hand.

BRIDGE TOO WEAK FOR GREAT TRAFFIC

The Williamsburg Bridge, opened just ten years ago, is about to be strengthened so that it can take care of its increasing traffic. It is strong enough, the engineers say, to carry what it carries today, but it can't do much more, and such things as ten car trains over it are an impossibility until a lot more steel goes into its frame.

Work toward strengthening the structure is to begin in a short time. On June 3 the Bridge Department awarded to the Savage and Triess Company for \$530,550 the contract for the work.

The Board of Estimate has authorized a total of \$700,000 for bracing up the bridge.

It was stated at the Bridge Department yesterday that although the work involves the erection of additional steel towers and reinforcing the suspended span over the river the bridge will not be closed to traffic.

SOC. VOTE DOUBLED

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 7.—At yesterday's special election in the Ninth Iowa District for the Walter L. Smith seat in Congress, the Socialists doubled their vote. Their candidate received 800 votes as against 400 at last election. Judge W. H. Green, progressive Republican, was elected over F. E. Cleveland, Democrat. Full returns show that Green has about 1,400 plurality over Cleveland in a district with a normal Republican plurality of 4,000 to 5,000.

CRASH OF TRAINS KILLS 5 PERSONS

Four New Haven Freight Pile Upon Each Other in Wreck.

The Call is informed on excellent authority that the loss of life, told of below can be laid directly at the door of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

One of the trains consisted of fifty cars.

Excepting the conductor and engine crew, there were only TWO MEN to handle this huge train.

The New Haven road has for years fought all attempts to force it to employ adequate train crews.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., June 7.—All morning long and well into the afternoon to-day the trains of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad were crawling slowly in one direction and then in the other on a single temporary track around the mass of wreckage which still blocked the line near this city as a result of the crash late last night in which four freight trains piled up on each other.

At least five persons were killed and seven others injured. One of the dead men could not be identified, beyond the fact that he was a fireman, but the names of the four others were finally learned. They are Robert Beach, an engineer, of New London; William Laurie, an engineer, of Hartford; Robert Gates, a fireman, of New London, and a trainman named Hoffman.

The injured are as follows: Oliver Huff, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., the conductor on one of the trains, who was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in Bridgeport; Charles Fox, of New Haven, a fireman, taken to Bridgeport Hospital; Michael Walsh, of 333 East 15th street, New York City, and Daniel Hannon, a brakeman, also removed to a hospital in Bridgeport.

(Special to The Call.)

EL PASO, Tex., June 7.—The predictions of the Socialists during the first days of the Mexican revolution are coming true. Francisco I. Madero, the millionaire, who today rode triumphantly into the capital of Mexico, cheered by capitalists as well as simple-minded workers, is showing that he is as much an enemy of the producing class in Mexico as the old despot Diaz.

It is now plainly seen that Madero will go the same lengths and employ the same cruel methods as did Diaz in an effort to suppress the fighters for real liberty and the lovers of real freedom in Mexico.

As long as he was weak and unrecognized by the federal officials he was glad to have the Socialists and intelligent rebels fight for him. Now that he is stationed in the capital surrounded by wealth and popularity; he has flatly turned his back upon his bravest and most determined associates in the insurrecto army, and has planned to chase them over the hills in the same manner Diaz chased his opponents for years.

The first step in the Madero scheme of routing the Socialists and followers of Ricardo Flores Magon is to rally the support of the capitalist press in misrepresenting the motives of Magon and the Socialists. These press reports state that Magon and the Socialists do not mean to permit Madero to restore peace in Mexico; that they do not want peace, and further that they are in league with the Cientificos, the grafters who have been ousted, to put down the Madero regime and in its stead bring back Diaz. It is also published broadcast that the Cientificos are furnishing money for that purpose.

There is no doubt now in the mind of the big exploiters who are ready to prey upon Mexico as never before that Madero is a "safe and sane" man. He is even recognized as more favorable to American capitalists than was Diaz, as the latter in his old age was arrogant and despotic even with his closest friends. That is why the capitalist press has made such a radical change of front during the last few weeks.

As part of the scheme to discredit Magon and the Socialists an "anti-Madero revolutionary plot" has been

(Continued on Page 2.)

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST SUSPENDS BUT WILL RESUME

The local afternoon capitalist papers put in a rather conspicuous position yesterday a dispatch from Chicago announcing the suspension of the Daily Socialist.

The Call immediately wired the Daily Socialist for the facts, and received the following reply last night:

"Following the suspension of the Daily Socialist for one issue, and the announcement of same in the capitalist press, Socialists, unionists, and friends of the paper, flocked to the office in a steady file, with enough money to enable it to resume publication tomorrow.

"Whether or not conditions will compel the paper again to suspend is not now known.

"Attempts were initiated tonight at a meeting held at Cook County headquarters to head off a complete shutdown by the organization of a Sustainers' League in Chicago.

"The printers on Heart's American and Examiner collected \$50 to save the only radical daily newspaper in the West."

The Chicago Daily Socialist was started in the fall of 1908 under the editorship of Joseph Medill Patterson, son of the owner of the Chicago Tribune, and at the time editor of that paper, and A. M. Simons, now editor of the Coming Nation.

It was started as a two weeks' experiment just before a campaign. Before the two weeks elapsed, however, Socialists from all over the country sent in pleas that the publication of the paper be kept up.

The Daily Socialist then entered upon a precarious existence. It was hampered on every turn by the city

MADERO COMES OUT AGAINST SOCIALISTS AND MAGONISTAS

Capitalist Press Begins Campaign of Lies About Fighters.

"PLOT" IS FOUND

Charges Trumped Up That Cientificos Are Helping to Finance Magon.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

"THE MONEY BARONS DOMINATE CHURCHES"

Preacher Says "Christianity Ignores Labor and Damns Prostitutes."

LENEX, Mass., June 7.—The Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, New York, criticized in strong terms today the attitude of the "Christian Church on the degradation of women, child labor, Sunday observance, and other present day issues.

The occasion was an address made before the spring meeting of the convocation of Western Massachusetts, in Trinity Church.

Dr. Peters' views were so offensive to a number of the clerical delegates that before he had concluded his address they left the building.

He said, in part:

"The Christian Church is out of sympathy with the masses.

"The Christian Church is made plastic by a social system which damns the soul of men and women.

The outcries of the Christian Church against the desecration of the Sabbath are confined to unimportant details.

"The Christian Church is allied with unimoral interests and with the robber barons.

"The cry of the Christian Church is forever 'Money, Money.'

"The Christian Church is negatively opposed to the best in labor unionism.

"The Christian Church closes its eyes to immorality and prostitution.

"The activity of the Anti-Saloon League is pernicious.

"The seven-day saloon is not half so dangerous as the six-day department store.

"Political America is degenerate.

"Questions of child labor and prostitution are as important as the demand of home Christianity."

SEES ECONOMY IN HIGHWAY BILL

ALBANY, June 7.—Governor Dix expressed satisfaction today over the action of the Senate yesterday in passing the Murtaugh bill for the abolition of the State Highway Commission. He believes the bill will have easy sailing in the Assembly, and that when the law is put on the statute books and the proposed new commission assumes charge, a big reduction in the cost of road building will follow.

The Governor pointed out an unusual situation in Franklin County, which this year has had a law enacted to permit it to bond itself for \$500,000 for the purpose of building improved highways without State aid.

The Governor said that the county authorities assert that they can construct their own roads at a cost of about \$4,000 per mile, while the State is paying about \$12,500 per mile for its improved roads.

Governor Dix said that the chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, Mr. Parker, had refused to be considered for appointment as State Superintendent of Highways in this State.

ROOSEVELT STEERED THE STEEL TRUST

WANT A PENSION FOR BILL DEVEREY

ALBANY, June 7.—Big Bill Devere, who was ousted by law some ten years ago as chief of police of New York City, is now a successful real estate operator in Manhattan, but he never has been quite satisfied with the situation in which he was left when legislated out of office.

More with a view of vindicating Devere than giving him any money, Senator Christy Sullivan introduced a bill today giving Devere a police pension of \$3,000 a year.

"For thirty years," said Senator Sullivan today, "Devere paid his share into the police pension fund. Five days before he was legislated out of office as chief of police with the Police Commissioners he was given an opportunity to resign so that he would get his pension in the regular routine of the department.

Devere refused to resign, saying that he would take his chances with the Police Commissioners in fighting the legislation in the courts.

Devere's friends think that he is entitled not only to this pension in recognition of his payments to the pension fund, but also to what little vindication would be involved in the granting of this pension."

ALLEGED LIBELER MUST FACE THE MUSIC

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—The Supreme Court today refused an application to retain for trial the indictments for criminal libel brought against Harvey Thomas, of Atlantic City, and the Atlantic City Review, of which he is the publisher. The court also denied a second application to have a foreign jury summoned to try the indictments. They were remanded to the Atlantic quarter session for trial.

Thomas had laid bare political conditions in Atlantic County and had severely criticized the county courts. His application to have the case tried in the Supreme Court by a foreign jury was based upon the assumption that he would otherwise be unable to obtain a fair trial.

The Supreme Court held that if the county judge felt that he could not try the indictments impartially, because of personal interest, it was within his power to refer them to another judge. The higher court was unwilling to cast any reflection upon County Judge Enoch A. Higbee.

5 HURT IN TROLLEY AND TRAIN CRASH

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 7.—A coal train crashed into a Wilkes-Barre Railway trolley car at Kingston this morning and five persons were injured. Others escaped by jumping.

The injured are: Patrick Finn, the motorman, crushed about the body and injured internally; Miss Nellie Hughes and Miss Alice Anderson, of Edwardsville, ankles broken and severely bruised; Mrs. Michael Dickie, Larksville, severely bruised, and Paul Zurinko, Kingston, injured about the body.

The train, which was backing down, started after the signal had been given to the trolley car that the tracks were clear, and it had started across. The road's officers have not yet determined the responsibility for the accident, but are investigating.

WILSON PUTS THROUGH THREE "RADICAL" BILLS

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Governor Wilson disposed today of four of the fifty-two bills which were held up for consideration upon his return from his Western trip.

One of the measures signed requires railroads to pay their employees monthly instead of quarterly; another would abolish contract labor at the State prison and other penal institutions, and a third requires pawn brokers and dealers in second hand goods to file with the chief of police a daily record of their business transactions in each municipality in which they operate.

N. Y. ELECTION BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY

ALBANY, June 7.—The A. J. Levy bill which, in effect, provides for State wide registration and applies the signature law up State was reported favorably by the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon.

The bill extends the jurisdiction of Superintendent of Elections of New York City to the entire State and provides for two additional deputies. The bill is designed to carry out the Rochester platform.

Judge Gary Admits Sec. Root Was Also Involved.

TELLS OF BIG DEAL

Says Government May Go Too Far—Would Check It.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Admitting that President Theodore Roosevelt, by "tacit acquiescence," and that Secretary of State Root, exercising his legal ability in guiding corporations, made it possible for the Steel Trust to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, thus creating a far-reaching monopoly, Judge Elbert H. Gary resumed the stand today before the Stanley Investigating Committee.

Gary took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to J. Pierpont Morgan, who, he said, exhibited "strength and character, and can do a great deal of harm as well as good by his vast power."

Gary even said, in reply to questions by Representative Littleton, of New York, that Morgan "risks his fortune by his willingness to acquire the industry of the country."

Gary also had more to say today about government "supervision" of corporate monopolies. Persons here who know Gary smile at these solemn statements. They declare their belief that he has a card up his sleeve.

Littleton cross-examined Gary bitterly as to the power and financial methods of J. Pierpont Morgan during the period when the Steel Trust absorbed the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in the panic of 1907.

"It has been said," declared Littleton, "that Mr. Morgan owns or controls most of the banks in New York City. Do you know if that is true?"

"I don't believe that is true, but certainly Morgan owns several banks in New York," returned Gary.

Sidestepp Question.

"Did he control the banks in which T. C. and I stock was deposited during the panic to such an extent that if he desired he could have forced the sale of stock by calling all loans made upon it?"

"I can't answer that question," said Gary.

"With a potential control of the banks in which the stock was held as collateral, and with the contention that the stock must be withdrawn as a basis for loans, would it have been possible for him to have forced the sale?" inquired Littleton.

"Why," said Gary, "any man of Morgan's wealth and strength and courage and character can do a great deal of harm as well as a great deal of good in banking circles. But I believe that with power and privilege there is involved a certain responsibility and obligation. That's one reason why I say that this country must come to the point if it is to keep its place among progressive nations, where there is co-operation between the government and the individual; where the government, while recognizing the rights of the individual must exercise strict control."

"You, Mr. Littleton, know Morgan's power as well as I do. I know his chief strength lies in his courage, his willingness to risk his own fortune."

"The Sherman Anti-Trust Law is inadequate and we should have additional legislative legislation. As to what kind it should be the committee may have a different opinion from mine."

Against "Unbridled License."

"Is there not a danger greater than that of any industrial combine, in the combination of banks and trust companies, which through controlling the money power could restrain all trade and commerce?" asked Littleton.

"I don't believe in the unbridled license to use wealth in all directions uncontrolled," said Gary. "The danger in such a situation can easily be seen."

Gary then qualified his declarations in favor of strict government supervision.

Gary said that he did not believe in "government ownership or management under any circumstances," but returned his declaration in favor

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.

of government supervision. When Lit-tleton resumed the probe of the T. C. & I. deal, Gary said:

Roosevelt Steered Trust. "I believe the action of President Roosevelt in this connection was a piece of real constructive statesman-ship."

"Constructive and destructive," remarked Stanley, "destructive of law and constructive of the United States Steel Corporation."

Gary declared that the corporation had never sought monopoly, and offered to show by articles written as far back as 1900 that he had consistently opposed restraint of trade.

"Tact Acquiescence."

Littleton covered thoroughly the visit of Gary and Frick to the White House, and sparred at length with the witness as to the proper phrase to apply to Roosevelt's attitude.

They finally agreed on "tact acquiescence."

"We sought to acquaint the government with all the facts," said Gary. "I knew that Secretary Root had told the President, and that the President understood that he had no right to approve the sale. But it seemed clear to me that we should purchase the T. C. & I. under the perilous conditions then existing in Wall Street, as explained to the President, there ought not to be any action on the part of the government to enjoin the action."

Gary admitted that the steel men believed that with the consent of the President they would be safe from prosecution under the Sherman law.

Don't Own It All.

Representative Stanley opened the hearing by questioning Gary as to a recently published report of the sale of 17,000 acres of coal in the Pittsburgh field from the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company.

Gary admitted that the sale was practically completed. He declared, however, that there was a great deal of coal outside of the Steel Corporation's holdings.

Stanley elicited that the Steel Trust now owns 60,000 acres of coal in the Connellville field, and that only 38,000 acres are owned by independents. The corporation also holds under lease 50,000 acres in the Pocahontas coal fields.

Under a fire of questions Gary outlined the contract by which the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, which is controlled by the Pittsburgh concern, agreed to furnish a great part of their output to the Steel Corporation.

"Isn't it true," demanded Stanley, "that you are now preparing to gain control of these two companies?"

"No," said Gary.

Senator Oliver Squealed. "The statement has been made by a Senator of the United States," said Stanley, "who has a personal interest in the matter, that the Pittsburgh Coal Company now controls the Monongahela Company; that there is now a scheme on foot to exchange the stock of these companies for bonds of the United States Steel Corporation with the inevitable result that the Ohio River will cease to become a medium of that great coal traffic, through the Middle West, and that this coal will be moved by rail to supply the United States Steel Corporation furnaces at Gary, Ind., in conjunction with the inferior coal of the Southern Illinois fields."

For the first time since he took the stand, Gary was slightly ruffled. "That Senator is certainly laboring in error," he said, evidently controlling himself with an effort.

Representatives Gardner and Young clamored loudly for the name of the Senator, which Stanley declined to furnish.

"Senator Oliver is interested in those companies," volunteered Gary. "Well, I'll put the name in the record," said Stanley.

Robert C. Hall, a stock broker, of Pittsburgh, testified that the Steel Corporation had a twenty-five-year con-

tract with the Pittsburgh Coal Company under very advantageous terms. The witness said that his information came from Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania.

U. S. CONSIDERS "PROPER" ACTION

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Department of Justice and President Taft are in a quandary as to how to shape prosecutions against the officers of the United States Steel Trust with a view to causing the dissolution of that great combine.

The Steel Trust, meantime, is standing pat. It knows the Stanley Investigating Committee will give it virtually a clean bill of health, and that it has nothing to fear from Wickersham.

As regards the possibilities of such suits against the Steel Trust, President Taft and the Department of Justice are in this situation:

For more than five months Frederick W. Lehmann, Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, has been conducting an investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, its organization, its trade practices, and its general methods of doing business.

For a much longer period, Herbert Knox Smith, head of the Bureau of Corporations, has been making a comprehensive investigation of the steel industry in the United States, with particular relation to the alleged Steel Trust. Neither of these two men has made a report, either to the head of his department or to President Taft.

It is not imparting a secret to say that the investigations of Solicitor General Lehmann have gone much deeper into the affairs of the Steel Corporation than the inquiry now being made by a select committee of the House of Representatives.

Since it has not yet been determined whether or not suits shall be instituted against the Steel Corporation it naturally follows that it cannot be said when or where the government will lodge its bill of particulars.

LAUNDRY BOSSES SLUG PICKETS

Realizing that they are unable to beat the striking laundry workers by keeping them out on strike, the bosses have now resorted to slugging tactics to break the strike. Several skirmishes took place near the following laundries yesterday between strikers and the bosses: 449 Grand street, 173 Henry street, 41 Attorney street, and 36 Stanton street.

The strikers, however, did not leave the places and remained on picket duty, announcing that the laundries were unfair to organized labor. There are now 240 union laundries on the East Side observing all the union rules in their places. The strikers are being assisted by the union and they are determined to fight until the bosses sign agreements with the union.

KNOX RAPS ROOT AT SENATE HEARING

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In response to an urgent request Secretary of State Knox appeared before the Senate Finance Committee today to explain further the Canadian reciprocity agreement. An opinion of Secretary Knox as to the effect of the Root and other amendments was sought.

The committee met in executive session. Its members hope to take a vote today on the bill.

Secretary Knox, it is understood, reiterated the contention of the administration that amendments to the reciprocity measure would be fatal to it. He was questioned at length by members of the committee.

While Knox was before the committee, Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, appeared in the ante-room and sent in a request for a hearing on his proposed amendments to the bill. This request, coupled with a somewhat heated debate on the Root amendment, it was said, might delay the final vote in committee until tomorrow.

AMENDMENTS TO 'WHITE RATS' LAW DEFEATED

ALBANY, June 7.—Proposed amendments to the "White Rats" law, which would put the theatrical performers in the clutches of the employment agencies, were defeated by the Assembly today by a vote of 73 to 38.

The opposition claimed that the changes would allow employment agencies to charge double commissions for securing engagements, and prevented the employe in making a fair contract.

JOHN BIGELOW IMPROVING.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 7.—The venerable John Bigelow, who has been seriously ill for the past week, continues to improve as he has within the past twenty-four hours it will be only a matter of a day or two until he is able to walk about. He now is permitted to see his friends in the sick chamber. Today he sat up in a chair, dictated some letters, talked freely with those around him, and relished a plate of ripe strawberries picked from his own garden.

HOLD STRIKING BOILER MAKER.

Magistrate Dodd, in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday held Gerald Daly, a striking boiler maker, in \$250 bail to keep the peace on the charge of interfering with strikebreakers. Daly was nabbed on Monday while walking along Greenpoint avenue, and taken to the police station, where he was put in a cell, not knowing what he was charged with. The Boiler Makers' Union will take up the case and ask for an inquiry into the facts. The strikers say that Daly was nabbed by cops who speeded up through the Greenpoint streets in an auto.

TEA.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

Iced if you like in Summer—hot if you like any time—either way—the Best

all ways the Best

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TEA.

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MOTHER CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIALISM

This Time It's Connecticut German Catholics Who'll Do "Smashing."

HE READS THE CALL

The relation of Socialism to Christianity was discussed by Rev. E. E. Lombard, pastor of the Advent Christian Church...

(Special Correspondence.) NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—The State Federation of German Catholic Societies...

An especially large agitation committee was appointed to do "missionary work" throughout the State...

The agitation committee will hold mass meetings and distribute anti-socialist literature...

The keynote of the convention was sounded by Joseph Frey, president of the New York Federation of German Catholic Societies...

"I believe that the sound sense of the American people will overcome the dangerous Socialist party...

The following officers were elected: Adam F. Lickteig, of New Haven, president...

The large force of coast artillerymen gathered at Galveston at the same time the marines were sent to Guantanamo...

The news that 2,000 marines were herded at Guantanamo and that thirty-six regiments of coast artillery were assembled at Galveston...

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LAXITY SHOWN IN WHITMAN'S OFFICE

Amazing evidence of the laxity in the District Attorney's office came to light yesterday when Eugene E. Allison, formerly a wealthy real estate operator, entered Whitman's office...

The indictment grew out of the collapse of what was to have been the Hotel Darlington at 57-9 West 46th street...

Allison was financing the construction. John Pole and Paul Schwandtner had the contract for the steel work...

Dist. Atty. Whitman, before Judge Malone, in the Court of General Sessions, moved that the indictment against Allison be dismissed...

The only foreigner killed was a Chinese. At Buena Vista the railway tracks were twisted...

LIMIT TO DAMAGE IN ACCIDENTS REMOVED

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7.—One of the most important actions taken by the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly at its present session is its decision to remove the \$5,000 limit for damage in case of death by accident...

The committee will also incorporate in the new law a section which gives a jury the right to consider the question of dependency...

Under the present law when a man is injured the question of pain and suffering, earning capacity, and expectations of life may be set up...

FINAL PROOF

Associated Press Despatch Confirms The Call's Announcement of May 5.

Should there be any remaining doubts as to the authenticity of The Call's exposure last month of Taft's designs on Mexico...

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The 2,000 marines assembled at Guantanamo, Cuba, when the situation in Mexico assumed a critical phase...

The news that 2,000 marines were herded at Guantanamo and that thirty-six regiments of coast artillery were assembled at Galveston...

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MANY KILLED IN MEX. CITY QUAKE

About to Welcome Madero, Death List May Go Over 100.

MEXICO CITY, June 7.—It is estimated that at least seventy-five persons are dead from an earthquake which shook the city and adjacent localities...

The oscillations moved from north to south and opened fissures in the streets. The adobe houses crumbled...

The shock was most severely felt in the western part of the city. The shock was followed by an explosion of gas in the artillery barracks...

Warehouses at the Central station collapsed, killing an engineer. A private boarding school was wrecked...

The total death list may exceed 100. The National Palace had one of its walls cracked, and the keystone of one of the arches was displaced...

Homes of Americans Wrecked. EL PASO, June 7.—A telegram received here indicated that many of the fine homes in the American colony in Mexico City were wrecked...

"Big earthquake at 4:30. Several killed in the Santa Maria district. My house badly wrecked. All our American friends safe."

The beginning of the quake was at 6:11 o'clock, with the principal shock seven minutes later. The direction of the quake was on lines from east to west...

Professor Tjian, of Fordham, said that the earthquake was the heaviest that had been recorded at Fordham in a long time...

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Seismographs throughout the entire country were jarred at an early hour to-day by the most severe earthquake that had been recorded in several years...

The principal component of the earthquake was received on the east-west pendulum, and set up vibrations sufficiently extensive to throw the recording pen off the drum...

ALBANY, June 7.—One of the largest earthquake disturbances that has occurred since the establishment of the local station was recorded on the seismographs in the State Museum...

While the District Attorney's office and detectives under Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty are still trying to get evidence sufficient to hold Henry A. Scheib on a charge of murdering his wife...

POLICE LIKELY TO FREE SCHEIB

While the District Attorney's office and detectives under Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty are still trying to get evidence sufficient to hold Henry A. Scheib on a charge of murdering his wife...

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Strong, who is assisting Assistant District Attorney Rubin in the preparation of the case, said yesterday that unless the police furnished something more definite against the prisoner than so far has been presented...

Strong said that it was the purpose of his office to present all the evidence possible at the police court examination...

He stated that under no circumstances would a "welfare committee" of three members be permitted to deal with the department in connection with the reform of working conditions...

Advocates of affiliation insisted, however, that despite the statement of the Assistant Postmaster General they will offer a resolution for the appointment of such a committee...

When this resolution is debated a lively fight is expected.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The United States Senate today passed 135 bills to-day, going through from one end of the third reading calendar to the other...

The Senate also passed Assemblyman Hoey's bill providing fire insurance corporations or individual underwriters from permitting rebating or discrimination in premiums paid...

SPORTS

YESTERDAY'S GAMES

In the neck and neck and sea-saw race for the National League lead there was another change yesterday. The Giants, after being tumbled out of that berth, hopped right back again...

The Phillie won a close scrap from the Cincinnati and are pressing the Cubs hard. The lowly Boston Rustlers perpetrated one of those explosive ninth inning finishes and took a game from the cantankerous Cardinals...

In the American League, the Athletics clipped twenty-five points off Detroit's lead yesterday. In the first game of this important series the Tigers led up to the eighth inning and appeared to have the game well in hand...

The National Palace had one of its walls cracked, and the keystone of one of the arches was displaced. The ancient cathedral of Santo Domingo was damaged...

Chicago Makes Tie Score, but Are Finally Beaten. CHICAGO, June 7.—The Cubs dropped one to the Dodgers here today, and at the same time dropped the lead of the National League race...

Brooklyn A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Taubert, 1b..... 4 1 1 4 4 0 Daubert, 2b..... 4 0 1 12 2 0

Chicago A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Sheppard, 1b..... 4 0 0 3 1 0 Schulte, cf..... 4 0 0 1 0 0

VICTORY FOR GIANTS

New York Easily Beat Pirates and Pass Windy City Bunch, Who Lose to Dodgers. PITTSBURG, June 7.—Giant bats swung lustily in the early innings today against the offerings of Babe Adams and McGraw's men...

Professor Tjian, of Fordham, said that the earthquake was the heaviest that had been recorded at Fordham in a long time. He thought the center of the disturbance was about 2,500 to 3,000 miles away...

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DODGERS TRIM CUBS

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W. E. D. STOKES SHOT BY TWO WOMEN

Owner of Ansonia Hotel in Mysterious Affair Involving Letters.

William E. D. Stokes, the 65-year-old owner of the Hotel Ansonia, 73d street and Broadway, who recently married Miss Helen Elwood, of Denver, who is 24 years old, was shot three times in the leg late yesterday afternoon in the apartment house at 225 West 80th street...

Stokes got the revolver away from the women and also fired three times, but the shots all went wild.

The women said that Stokes came to them to get some letters he had written before he was married, and that when they didn't want to give up the letters he used force, and they got the revolver to protect themselves.

Three Japanese butlers employed in the house were holding Stokes to keep him from injuring the women when they fired the shots that hit him.

Soon after Stokes was taken to the Hospital his personal attorney, Albert H. Gleason, and Terence J. McManus, of Olcott, Grunber Bonnyne & McManus, who have appeared as counsel for him, had a long talk with him.

Stokes there told this story to the lawyers: "This afternoon I got a telephone message from a woman calling herself Ethel Conrad, of whom I had never heard before. She told me where she was, and said she had some letters that I had written to Miss Graham. She said Miss Graham had called yesterday on the Baltic, and that if I wanted the letters I must come right away, as she expected to return to New Orleans with her brother at any time."

"I knew of Miss Graham, but I couldn't remember that I ever wrote her any letters. I decided, anyhow, to go up and see about it, and I got there about 5:50 o'clock. I had no sooner entered the p-parlor of the apartment before both women faced me, and the door was closed behind me at once. I believe the women were alone in the apartment."

When the police reached the apartment they found Stokes lying on the floor of the hallway outside the girls' room. He told them that the three Japanese servants who worked in the apartment of Pat Casey, the vaudeville booking agent, who lives across the hall, had held him while the girls fired at him. On his story the three Japs were locked up, too, as accessories.

All Locked Up. The two girls and the three Japs were hustled into a patrol wagon, and they drove down to the West Sixty-eighth street station. Lillian Graham walked in with her head in the air. She was dressed in black, and part of her face was hidden behind a very close-fitting poke bonnet of straw. The younger girl, Ethel Conrad, had every appearance of being frightened out of her wits. She kept one hand across her face, and drew her own bowl-shaped hat as far down as she could. The Graham girl spoke right up and told her name, her age, and where she lived, and added that she was a singer. Ethel Conrad refused to say a word, and the lieutenant called the matron and had them taken to the women's cells.

Each of the women had large sums of money, which the police have taken. The Graham girl said she is a singer. Miss Conrad gave no occupation.

Stokes, it is said, is not seriously wounded. The women will be given a hearing today.

STILL WORKING ON BATTLESHIP MAINE

HAVANA, June 7.—The water inside the cofferdam around the wreck of the battleship Maine was reduced to five feet below the outside level today. The cofferdam is holding perfectly. Since the water was lowered, the whole of the top of the after turret is visible.

There will be no more pumping until the arrival of the commission from the United States. Major Ferguson, the United States army engineer, in charge, is highly pleased and confident that the leakage will be negligible.

Burns and Daily Ft. Frankie Burns and Johnny Daly, who are to box tomorrow night at the Twentieth Century A. C. at the St. Nicholas rink, 64th street and Columbus avenue, finished up their training yesterday in great style. Both boys are within striking distance of the weight, which will be 116 pounds ringside, and reports from their training camps say that they are in the best possible condition.

Jim Maher's Def. Jim Maher, middleweight champion of Ireland, writes as follows: "As I was at the ring-side of the Olympic Club on Monday night, and saw every move made by Sailor Burke in his match with Ted Nelson, I called to-day at the Twentieth Century Athletic Club and informed the matchmaker that I would meet Burke at any time within a week on a winner-take-all basis, and if I do not win inside of ten rounds I will return to the old country."

POLO GAME POSTPONED. The second game of the international polo match at Westbury was again postponed yesterday because of the softness of the grounds. The game will be played today, if the ground is dry enough.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League. At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Phila. 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Cinn. 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 4 Batteries—Humphries and Dootin; Keefe and Clarke.

At St. Louis—Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 10 1 St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 5 8 9 Batteries—Mattern and Graham; Steele and Bresnahan.

American League. At Boston—R. H. E. St. Louis 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 3 Boston 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 3 4 3 At Philadelphia—Detroit 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 3 10 10 Phila. 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 4 9 3 Batteries—Summers and Stanga; Coombs and Lapp.

At Washington—Cleveland. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1 Wash. 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 4 6 0 Batteries—Blanding and Fisher; Walker and Street.

At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Phila. 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Cinn. 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 4 Batteries—Humphries and Dootin; Keefe and Clarke.

SENATE AND HOUSE SLIP OVER BILLS

Industrial Investigating Commission Measure Killed.

ALBANY, June 7.—The Senate passed 135 bills to-day, going through from one end of the third reading calendar to the other. Among the bills passed was Senator Hart's, providing for the establishment of county schools of agriculture. One or more counties adjoining may establish a joint school. These county agricultural institutions are to be under the supervision of the State Commissioner of Education, and the State is to give financial aid.

The Senate also passed Assemblyman Hoey's bill providing fire insurance corporations or individual underwriters from permitting rebating or discrimination in premiums paid.

The Senate also passed Assemblyman Goodwin's bill appropriating \$10,000 for a commission to investigate the prevalence of tuberculosis in this State.

The Assembly passed Assemblyman A. J. Levy's bill, giving official interpreters in the Court of General Sessions in Manhattan a uniform salary of \$3,000 a year; and also Assemblyman Oliver's bill, giving applicants refused licenses the right to have a hearing on the causes of refusal and the right to review the decision through certiorari proceedings.

Assemblyman Cuvillier had his bill proposing to create an industrial investigating commission referred back to Rules Committee with the request "that it be kept there."

STREET CLEANERS IN ANNUAL PARADE

Rain had no terrors for the city's street cleaners yesterday and 24,500 strong, they marched in their annual parade down Fifth avenue. Starting at 59th street at about 9 o'clock, they began to file past the reviewing stand on Madison Square at 2:45. Twenty-one military bands furnished the music.

The steady drizzle soaked the men to the skin and their erstwhile snow-white uniforms flapped about them like wet rags; but that didn't matter. Every line went by the stand like a company of regulars.

On the reviewing stand beside Mayor Gaynor and Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards were Colonel Appleton of the 7th Regiment, Major London, Adjutant General Verbeck, Richard Halsted and Deputy Commissioners Davis, Lynch, O'Brien and Scott.

The parade was over at 3:50 p.m., having taken one hour and twenty minutes to pass the reviewing stand.

FINDS MOTHER A SUICIDE. ALBANY, June 7.—While her three children slept, Mrs. Bessie Ensell, a widow of 32, went to the attic of her home yesterday and hanged herself to a rafter. Fred, her 10-year-old son, found her body. Before her marriage she was Miss Bessie Paris, and lived on East 30th street in New York.

U. S. RECOGNIZES PORTUGAL. WASHINGTON, June 7.—The United States legation at Lisbon was today instructed formally to recognize the republican government of Portugal, as soon as the popular assembly, which meets on June 19, votes to confirm the constitution.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 632 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

Bronx Preparatory School 1613 WASHINGTON AVENUE. Near E. 172d St., Bronx.

Goldberg & Saks BAKERY AND COFFEE PARLOR. 110 St Avenue, between 9th and 10th Streets. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

O. W. Wuerz PIANOS 1515 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2925 THIRD AVENUE, near 154th Street (Bronx). 1796 FITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

H. W. PERLMAN HIGH GRADE PIANOS 416 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK. Telephone 588 Grand.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Crowns, 123 E. 64th St. Tel. 5607 Lottman.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 25 East 140th St., Cor. Manhattan Ave. Tel. 549-7, Hudson.

DR. PH. LEVIN DENTIST. 120 Broad St., Cor. 14th St., New York.

DR. L. I. HERRMANN DENTIST. 120 Broad St., Cor. 14th St., New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The New York Mexican Revolution Conference meets tonight at the Ferrer Center, 6 St. Marks place. All delegates are requested to be present.

CONCERT THIS EVENING. The last concert of the season of the Educational Alliance will be held this evening. The concert is at popular prices. The following artists will appear: Maurice Nitke, violinist; Miriam Horn, soprano; Flora Steorn, soprano; Yvonne Koniger, pianist; George Reiff, tenor; Harry Prochaska, soloist.

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

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PAY ENVELOPES

By James Oppenheim This is a cloth bound book, illustrated by Harry Townsend, and contains vivid stories of the real life of the toilers, related with simplicity. James Oppenheim belongs to that class of writers devoting their talent to the cause of the oppressed. This book contains tales of the mill, the mine and the city street, and should be read by all those who appreciate good literature.

PAY ENVELOPES Price \$1.25 On sale at the Book Department of THE NEW YORK CALL 400 Pearl Street New York

BUREAU OF MINES WILL MAKE TESTS

Experiment With Coal Dust Explosions With View to Checking Them.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—Plans have been perfected for a series of mine tests by experts connected with the United States testing station of the Bureau of Mines in his city.

The experiments will be made in a mine at Bruceston, Pa., purchased by the government.

Entries 520 feet in length have been tunneled, and a steel observation gallery has been erected in the mine.

A coal tippie and an incline have been completed and a concrete lining of the entries is under construction.

Within a few days coal dust explosions will be made under conditions where the force of the explosion can always be controlled.

The force of these explosions and their nature will be watched by the experts, while mathematical instruments will record the time of travel of the explosion wave.

It is proposed also to investigate the explosibility of coal dust in pure air and to make tests with small percentages of "fire-damp" in the air.

Tests for limiting and preventing explosions will be made, such as watering by water sprays, by exhaust steam sprays, and by deliquescent salts (calcium chloride), also by the use of shale and rock dust in various ways.

The tests scheduled are the most comprehensive ever undertaken by the United States Government. The results will be communicated to every part of the country.

SLAYER PLEADS FOR LIFE.

ALBANY, June 7.—Fred Gebhardt, convicted of the murder of Anna Luther, near Bayshore, L. I., in April, 1908, has written Governor Dix, protesting his innocence and pleading with the Governor to spare his life.

Gebhardt is under sentence to be electrocuted at Sing Sing Prison next week.

MEETING HALLS.

Astoria Schutzen Park Broadway and Steiway ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.

Labor Lyceum 419 W. 11th St., New York. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 2241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple 243-247 E. 54th St., New York. Workers Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainment and Ball. Telephone, 1089 79th. Free library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

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CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

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OPIUM IS SEIZED ON BRITISH LINER

Customs Officers Draw Revolvers at Chinese to Get Dope.

Customs officers had quite an encounter with Chinese coolies on board the British steamship Roseric, yesterday, after they had discovered many cans of opium. The ship is lying at Bush Stores, South Brooklyn.

The officers drew their revolvers to effect their escape from the ship. The sight of the firearms caused the Chinese sailors who were greatly enraged that the customs men had discovered their opium cache.

Three ringleaders of the Chinamen were later arrested by Brooklyn detectives and arraigned before United States Commissioner Morley.

The Roseric arrived from China and Japan on May 23 and soon afterward it appeared to the police that the opium was being distributed throughout the Chinese quarter in quite large quantities. A special watch was kept on vessels from China at the Bush Stores and suspicion finally centered on the Roseric.

Yesterday morning Acting Deputy Surveyor Norwood and two inspectors went to the ship to make a search. It was suspected that the Chinese sailors of the vessel might be landing the contraband "dope" and the customs men immediately swooped down on the forecastle.

Several Chinamen were asleep in the bunks, but they were routed out and a thorough search made. Under two of the bunks cans of opium were found and seized.

The coolies set up a great chattering as the officers dug out the opium, and when the customs men sought to leave the forecastle they were surrounded and blows were aimed at them.

Norwood and the two inspectors had a rough time of it reaching the doorway, and finally things got so hot that they drew their revolvers. One of the Chinamen was rushing at the inspectors with a hammer when the revolvers came out.

Leader Arrested. On reaching the pier Deputy Surveyor Norwood notified Police Headquarters of the trouble and Detectives Ditman, Busby and Grottano were sent to the ship to arrest the ringleaders. They went to the Roseric's forecastle, and after drawing their revolvers, succeeded in arresting three of the Chinamen.

When they were arraigned before Commissioner Morley there was no interpreter present and they were held for a further hearing. The value of the opium seized was about \$1,000. The Custom House authorities have from time to time made strenuous efforts to break up the practice of smuggling in opium from cargo steamships from China.

TACK KILLS BABY. BUFFALO, June 7.—The baby boy of Nelson Keil, of Dewitt street, choked to death on a carpet tack, which was found lodged in his larynx.

The 933d Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE

DRUNKARD'S ROMANCE OF THE UNDERWORLD

Paul Armstrong Fails to Regenerate Him on \$14 a Week.

By DAN SYKES. James Brown, sometimes known as Dan Mason, is a regularly licensed, constitutional outcast.

Judge Rosalsky has conferred upon all residents of this State the inalienable right to sick the dogs on Brown any time they see him any place.

Brown is 57 years old, and he has spent thirty-four years behind the bars. So far as the records show he never did physical injury to any one, and never took for himself much of what others called their own.

The wise men and elders say Brown is a drunkard, but they don't say why he is. It is not the business of wise men and elders to know the why of anything.

On several occasions when drunk Brown has indulged in petty larceny, and once he broke a show window when intoxicated. Police persons said Brown intended to steal from the window, and they haled him before the bar of justice on this charge.

That was in the middle of last April. Brown had already done his thirty-four years for lesser offenses. Paul Armstrong, the playwright, was in the courtroom when Brown was arraigned. He told the judge that he would like to take Brown in hand and give him "another chance."

Rosalsky suspended sentence and paroled the man in Armstrong's care. That was a noble thing, of course, and should, by all the logic of twentieth century jurisprudence, have served to counteract all the wayward influences of Brown's fifty-seven years of life. It should have made strong drink utterly abhorrent to the man. But it didn't.

Armstrong gave Brown a supernumerary's job in "A Romance of the Underworld" at \$14 a week. But that was no Keeley cure for Brown. He got drunk, after awhile, and when it got to the ears of Armstrong and other stage folk they were so shocked that Armstrong sat down and wrote a letter to Judge Rosalsky saying Brown was an unregenerate bum.

Before the letter was mailed Brown went forth into the street with his burden of strong drink. There a policeman saw him, and was shocked as much as the theatrical folks had been. The testimony of the policeman and the letter from Armstrong was stronger evidence than Brown could refute.

"I was all right until I got drunk, your honor," said he. "I am crazy when I am drunk."

In the face of this shameful confession there was nothing for the honorable judge to do but give Brown two years and six months in Sing Sing, and record him an habitual criminal who can be placed under arrest and thrown into prison the day he comes out, and the day he comes out again, ad infinitum.

Yesterday's total of 142 cases made a new record for the court, although the calendar always had been heavy in June, because, as a court attendant explained, so many husbands and wives were eager to have their troubles ended before the vacation season begins.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Taft goes to Brooklyn tomorrow to be the guest of Representative Calder. The President will be in Brooklyn only about five hours, but they will be busy hours. He will review the parade of Sunday school children from four different reviewing stands.

He will hold a reception at the Hanover Club and the Union League Club, witness a lacrosse game at the Crescent Athletic Club, and steam up the North River to 50th street, Manhattan, on a revenue cutter.

Tomorrow night the President will speak at the banquet of the National Cottonseed Crushers' Association at the Astor and will leave for Washington at midnight.

LAD KILLED ON TRACKS. BUFFALO, June 7.—The 3-year-old son of M. G. Banasook, of Goodyear avenue, searching for his pet dog, crawled upon the West Shore tracks in front of a passenger train and was killed.

TRUSSMAKER HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1499 3d Ave. Bet. 54th & 55th Sts.

FRANCE PREMIER DEAD. PARIS, June 7.—Maurice Rouvier, Premier of France in 1905, at the time of the separation of the Church and State, and later Foreign Minister, dropped dead in his bank here today.

ABANDON SEARCH FOR AVIATOR. NICE, France, June 7.—The sixteen torpedo boats that have been searching since Monday for a trace of Lieutenant Bague, the army aviator, who was lost while attempting a flight from this city to the island of Corsica, gave up the quest today.

SOCIALISTS FOUGHT GOVT BY COMMISSION

Aided in Defeat of Proposed Change in Norwich, Conn.

By EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE. (Special Correspondent.) NORWICH, Conn., June 5.—Government by commission was defeated here Monday by 387 majority, the vote being 1,322 to 845.

According to the papers before election, there was no opposition to it by the citizens at the city meeting, although Comrade Boardman fought it persistently in behalf of the local Socialists; there was no opposition to it at Hartford at the hearing, although Comrade Boardman was sent to Hartford by the Norwich local and opposed it before the Committee on Cities; and as the citizens of Norwich were a unit in favor of the measure, according to the capitalist press, the Legislature passed the measure without a dissenting vote.

But somebody apparently failed to reckon on the undercurrent which was not visible on the surface. Socialists Oppose Plan.

The only outspoken opposition was made by the Socialists, who spoke against it in the city meeting, in open air meetings, wrote against it in the public press and distributed 2,000 municipal platforms declaring against it.

While the Norwich Socialists do not appropriate all the credit for the defeat of the proposed charter, the only audible, impersonal and consistent campaign against it was that made by the Socialists, although it was of course minimized by the local press.

The vote was light. The Prohibitionists put up a full ticket and patched up their State and national platform and called it a municipal platform. The Socialists, for the first time, put up candidates in a municipal election, having three nominees out of twelve offices to fill.

They presented a municipal platform, every plank of which pertained very particularly to municipal affairs which was an innovation in municipal affairs here, as the Republicans and Democrats have never had any platform except to get the officers.

Refused to Print Platform. The leading paper, the Norwich Bulletin, a Republican organ, refused to print the Socialist platform, the editor making the excuse that if he did so he would have to print the Democratic and Republican platforms in all fairness, and they issued no platforms in municipal elections. They would print it for \$21 if the Socialists desired.

The Norwich Record, a so-called independent paper, mortgaged to Republican bankers, printed it entire, however, without charge. For Councilmen, Rudolph Krohn, Socialist, received 73 votes; James E. Donnelly, 78, and Albert Boardman, 93, the last named running ahead in each district.

The Socialist vote was not up to expectations, but it is hoped that next time a more complete ticket may be placed before the electors.

There are some copies of the municipal platform left which might be of interest to those Socialists where the citizens have the commission form of government under consideration. They may be obtained from the State Secretary, Otto Karmegresser, 746 Chapel street, New Haven.

JUNE ALSO MONTH FOR DIVORCES. That June is a month of divorce as well as of marriages was indicated yesterday, when 142 undefended cases were called on the calendar in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Sixty-four were ready for immediate trial, and Justice Bischoff called upon Justice Giegerich to help him dispose of that number in the course of the day.

Yesterday's total of 142 cases made a new record for the court, although the calendar always had been heavy in June, because, as a court attendant explained, so many husbands and wives were eager to have their troubles ended before the vacation season begins.

Col. George W. Dunn, who is one of the receivers of the bankrupt company, has engaged Attorney Curtis to represent his interests, and on June 14 he will make application for foreclosure before Judge Ray, of Norwich.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—United States District Attorney George B. Curtis announces that the property of the Hudson River Power Company, and seven allied companies, which is said to be covered by mortgages aggregating \$11,000,000, will be sold this summer before it goes into the hands of the receiver.

SELL HUDSON RIVER POWER CO. TO SAVE IT. UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—United States District Attorney George B. Curtis announces that the property of the Hudson River Power Company, and seven allied companies, which is said to be covered by mortgages aggregating \$11,000,000, will be sold this summer before it goes into the hands of the receiver.

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ROOSEVELT'S MIND A "PRESTO-CHANGO"

Sen. Rayner, on Popular Elections, Jokes About Four-Flusher.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senator Rayner, of Maryland, in a speech on the popular election of United States Senators today attributed to ex-President Roosevelt a faculty for changing front unsurpassed by any individual in the United States.

The only feature of the campaign for popular elections he did not like, said the speaker, was the fact that the ex-President was joined in the fight.

He marveled at the colonel's "peculiar gift and talent of getting on and off platforms." So quickly does he change, said the speaker, it is utterly impossible for the human mind to keep track of him "his evolutions."

He expressed the hope that Senators would not consider for a moment that he was unfriendly to the ex-President, saying that he was, on the contrary, very fond of him.

"Speaking of platforms," continued Rayner, "the ex-President can make a speech on the platform of a railroad train where the stations are only a mile apart and recant at one station what he had said at the station he had just passed; he can recommend the selection of a 'progressive Senator' in one State and then with equal vehemence endorse an extreme conservative in another; he can stand upon two political platforms each radically differing from the other and then deny that he stood upon either of them; he can coquette with both political parties and then start a party of his own."

Referring to a conversation on the railroad route he had had with Colonel Roosevelt, when the latter was President, Senator Rayner said the President had expressed delight that their views coincided and said:

"Now stand up your colors. Do you recall what Colin Campbell said to his Sutherland Highlanders at Balaklava?" Senator Rayner had recalled the quotation: "Men, there is no place to retreat from; you must die where you stand."

The President had complimented him on his memory and assured him that if necessary they would "die together." But the next day when the vote was taken, the Senator added, he died in his tracks, but saw President Roosevelt holding aloft the colors of the opposition.

"He had slipped away during the night," said Rayner.

3 CAPITALISTS FIGHT OVER JAGGED ROCK

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—Three men whose aggregate wealth approximates many million dollars are about to engage in a bitter legal fight over a piece of rock in the St. Lawrence River that is not worth more than \$50 at the most.

The principals in the action are Gilbert Rafferty, of Pittsburg, a coal magnate, and A. R. Peacock, formerly of the United States Steel Corporation, while the third party, who will be an important witness, is George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Peacock is now at his Thousand Islands home, while Boldt, his neighbor, divides his time between the St. Lawrence and New York.

The price of the little jag of rock is not of much consequence as a point of law, which, if Rafferty wins, will give that party, it is said, a piece of land, so located back of Peacock's boathouse that it will necessitate the removal of the boathouse, which cost \$60,000.

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Big Furniture Works. Heavy Solid Brass Beds. Mattress 2-inch Posts; Seven Fillers. WORTH IN ANY RETAIL STORE \$30. Our Factory 12.50. Price

HYDE WANTS AN IMMEDIATE TRIAL. Judge Would Order Special Court to Oblige Former Official.

CHARLES H. HYDE, former City Chamberlain, Gaynor's protege, and under indictment on charges of bribery in connection with an alleged deposit of \$130,000 of the city's money in the Carnegie Trust Company, then defunct, wants an immediate trial.

Justice McCall in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday reserved decision on Hyde's application.

James W. Osborne, counsel for Hyde, said that there had been too much delay in trying his client on the indictment. He asserted that it was an outrage to delay the trial of a public officer on an indictment of the kind.

Hyde had entered a plea of not guilty, and Osborne was willing to waive all motions and demurrers and go to trial. He said that Hyde was innocent and anxious to have an immediate trial.

Justice McCall said: "I cannot see why this defendant should not have a trial. He has a right to have his demand for a trial granted."

"I will go so far as to say that if he demands it, if necessary, there should be a special term of court held to try him. It is needless to say that such an indictment works harm. It has already worked harm to this defendant. He should be tried without delay."

"But your Honor," interposed District Attorney Whitman, "there are 900 persons under indictment awaiting trial and justice demands that many of them be tried. This defendant has no more right to be tried than 900 other persons under indictment."

Whitman also said that there are many other persons awaiting trial for felonies and that in the interest of justice some of these indictments should be tried before others.

"This defendant has been indicted for a felony and it is in the interest of the people and justice who shall be tried first, not in the interest of the man indicted."

Justice McCall again remarked that Hyde had a right to demand an immediate trial and said: "However, I will take the motion papers and will consider the case."

PERUVIAN MINISTER TO U. S. HAS RESIGNED. LIMA, Peru, June 7.—Felipe Pardo's resignation as Peruvian Minister to the United States has been accepted, and Manuel de Freyre y Santander, first secretary of the legation at Washington, today was appointed charge d'affaires.

George Pardo withdrew from the Washington legation to represent Peru as special envoy at the coronation of King George.

SLAYER GETS OFF EASY. VICTORIA, B. C., June 7.—Gunner Thomas Allen, who shot and killed Captain Elliston, commanding the artillery forces at Victoria on August 1, 1910, was found guilty of manslaughter last night, on his second trial. In the previous trial, Allen was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

PUBLIC NOTICES. NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO CLEAR NAME. Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Filtration Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to allow Pure Water Company.

THE MUNICIPAL FILTRATION COMPANY. By ALBERT OLIVER, President. CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss: CLARENCE FLANAGAN BREWERY, a domestic corporation, does hereby certify that it is engaged in brewing and bottling beer and other beverages using in said business bottles and devices which it uses and has the sole right to use, branded, stamped, engraved, and numbered on said bottles and boxes as follows: ON THE FRONT OF THE BOTTLES, IN LARGE LETTERS, "CLARENCE FLANAGAN BREWERY, PHOENIX BOTTLING CO." The principal place of business of said Company is in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CLARENCE FLANAGAN BREWERY. By CHRISTOPHER H. B. WOODWARD, Secretary. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that McBride, Winston & Co., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to McBride, West & Co.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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IN FEAR AND TREMBLING.

Recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court have so terrified the Steel Trust that it is making preparations for its impending dissolution by doing such things as acquiring coal lands valued at \$18,000,000. It does this, of course, in a purely philanthropic way and in order to show to what an extent recent decisions have driven big capital to cover.

In any consideration of the trust problem there is one feature the courts have blissfully ignored, and that is the other trustified connections of the trust under discussion. The Steel Trust, which seems destined for the same slap-stick comedy repression meted out to the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trusts, is not only a combination for production, but it is a combination for distribution. There is only one way in which it can really and effectively operate, and that is through its alliance with the railroads. It is really here that its strength begins. The responsible heads of the trusts are all allied with the railroads, and allied with the banks, the great loaning institutions that can put through a railroad deal or a productive trust deal. One body is so firmly joined to another, is so much a part of the working force of efficient capitalism, that if the Supreme Court actually dealt a real blow the whole body would be affected. But nobody seems affected, not even the one apparently struck. The Steel Trust, for example, is so much appalled by what may happen to it that it is out acquiring coal lands.

Right at this point it is possible to draw attention to that great and important function being played by the Supreme Court. It is doing nothing to suppress the growth of the trusts, for it could do nothing, but it is doing a great deal to bring the trusts more firmly and safely within the operations of capitalist law. It is not a destructive, but a critical agent; it is not weakening the great combinations of capital so that the smaller fleecers of labor can reassess themselves. It is merely indicating to the trusts certain limits within which they may most effectively operate. When the Supreme Court, with frowning brows and serious air, handed down its two recent decisions there were many who believed the trusts would take warning, rush to cover and there reform themselves. The trusts have merely taken steps to change, in a very limited degree, their methods of control. They have been forced more thoroughly to centralize their operations than ever before. This is shown by the action of the Steel Trust, one of the next corporations up to have a decision conferred on it. Instead of bothering about any governmental permit, instead of waiting for any legislative action, it simply buys what it needs in its business and thereby becomes absolute owner.

If you get nothing else out of the recent Supreme Court decisions, if there is no other appeal from the perfervid trust discussions, you should at least get this addition to your vocabulary. It comes through Judge E. H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, from Theodore Roosevelt, formerly President of the United States. "Tacit acquiescence" is what Mr. Roosevelt in his omniscience donated to the Steel Trust, it is what he, as first American citizen, gave to dignify its operations. And it is good.

It is a term that will be highly useful in what may happen during the next few years. It will help the trusts over a few hard places, but it will not save them from the final jolt that is soon to overtake them. Socialists do not recognize "tacit acquiescence," in fact, they are opposed to compromise of any kind. They fight it continually and vehemently unless it is acquiescence in right. But this is not the kind Mr. Roosevelt recognized. He merely saw that his friends in capitalism were hard put to it, and he utilized his official position to give them additional opportunities. In other words, he sold out.

SO EASILY FORGOTTEN.

At present New York officials are struggling with a building code and in it those who really control building in this city are struggling to reincorporate and intensify all those vicious features which made the Asch fire such a glorious success. The murders which took place at that time were all for the greater honor and glory of capitalism, for the greater profits that could be made through defective building, and through the laxity of the laws concerning building. It will be noticed that while nearly 150 persons are in their graves after having come to a horrible death, nobody is in prison for having sent them there.

According to the law, as expressed in the building code, these persons were robbed of their lives through a legal process, and there apparently was nothing that could be brought against those who were responsible.

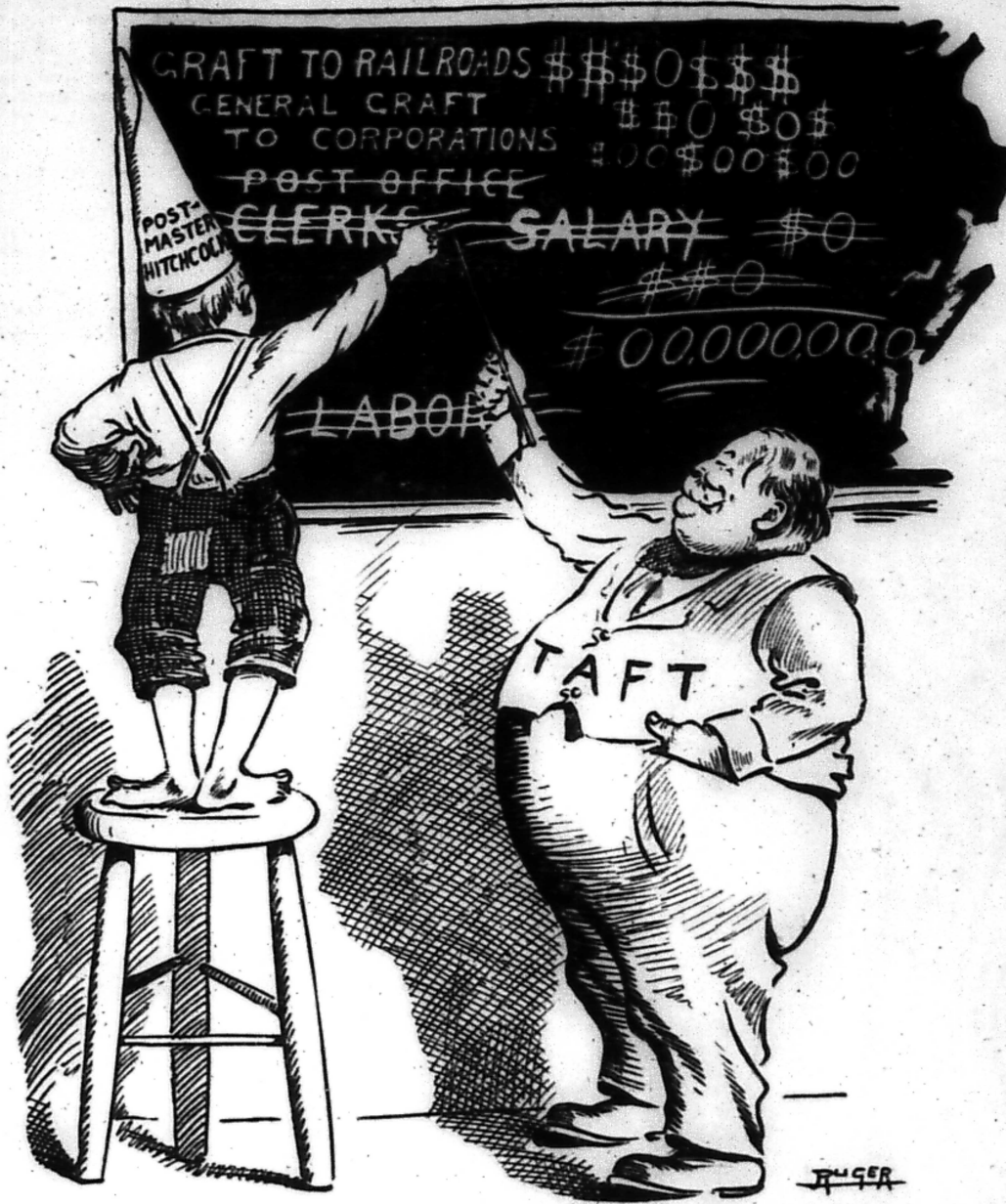
It seems that the fire in the Triangle Waist Company factory, owned by Harris & Blanck and located in the Asch Building, has been forgotten by all but the Socialists. The trades unions of this city, which should be deeply concerned in the new building code, have not had a word to say. They have made no attempt to make their position felt. They have not attempted to change the conditions under which so many of their members are forced to labor. They have left everything in the same old way.

Because of the horrible slaughter that took place in the Asch Building there was really a chance to get at the building code and cause such revision that in the ordinary run of the day's work there would not be such a menace as under the old conditions. But so far at the hearings the only ones who have appeared, the only ones who have seemed at all concerned, have been the very people who were responsible for the killing that occurred. They, who caused it, they who have profited by it, are now occupied in devising the new rules that will affect the workers. On the other hand, the possible victims, that is, the workers, are absolutely quiet and seem to look upon this as a thing that does not concern them.

The Socialists alone have not forgotten either the incident or the causes. They alone have not been blind to what is being done by the builders, that is, by those capitalists in New York who through their investments of money in building seek to make more money. So they have followed the fight about the building code. There is no doubt that everybody who has sought lax supervision and more "liberality" in the matter of construction has done so for the purpose of wringing greater profits out of their investments. For that reason they have sought to keep the building code just where it was, to have the same conditions prevail, and to retain the right, if necessary, to cause a slaughter like that which occurred in the Asch Building.

The unions have not yet moved. It is, therefore, up to the Socialist party to compel action. Nothing definite has yet been done. Anything that is done along the old lines will only mean renewed slaughter.

AN EASY SUM



A FEW OBJECTIONS

217 Glenwood Road
May 25th 1911

Editor of The Call,
Dear Comrade,
For the second time you ask, what's the matter?
It would seem to me that you had your answer handed out in good shape and quantities at the supper of The Socialist Club May 20 but it appears that you lacked either the honesty or the will to inform the readers of the Call what happened there.
This is not the only occasion upon which the nuzzle has been used and I am of the opinion that the majority of the S. P. are on.
If Mr. Hilkowitz thinks he has the party in his vest pocket there is a dull, sickening fluid awaiting him and the crowd who are doing his bidding. The Editor may ponder over this.
To me it is a matter of total indifference as to the fate of the Call. It is not controlled by the party we have great difficulty in being heard, its editorials in my opinion are generally rotten. It teaches nothing, it is pro A. F. of L. which makes it reactionary, and it doesn't tell the truth which is reprehensible.
I would not have written this but you asked for criticism, and as such you have my permission, in fact I ask you to publish this in full.
Fraternally,
A. S. BROWN,
18th Assy Dist' S. P. Local Kings Co., Brooklyn.

Editor of The Call:
As a reader and contributor to the various funds for the Call's support I deem it my duty—painful as it is to me—to express my displeasure with the present editorial policy of the paper.
With the deposition of Comrade Simpson it lost its Marxian exponents and certainly the best editorial writer of any Socialist paper in America and especially is he missed in the present capitalist conspiracy against the McNamara's. Do you agree with the ideas of a certain Mr. Brady who expressed his views in the Call of May 17? If you do, you are not fit to edit a Socialist circular and if you don't you would not have printed that letter without any comment.
There is an article in the "Freie Arbeiter Stimme" of May 27 (which I enclose) entitled "Mine Brady's 'Class Struggle'." I hope you'll have it translated it will do you a lot of good.
P. SCHAFER
May 25, 1911 19 E 115 st

New York, May 29th, 1911.
Editor of The Call,
409 Pearl St.,
New York City.
Dear Comrade—
In last Sunday's issue of the Call, there appeared an article "Thos. Wentworth Higginson's Socialism" by George Willis Cooke. The statements concerning Higginson's "utopianism" are perfectly justified, when one but reads his "Things Worth While." The book is filled with abstract and vague thoughts, written in his finished but dull style. The following is an extract showing his poorly formed conception of socialist theories:
"One may recognize, as many are coming to see, that certain tendencies toward socialism are already modifying platforms and parties and people. One may also wonder, in reading the expounders of these tendencies, who prophesy such vast transformations as being a thing so easy and speedy—one may wonder what they also are going to do with the sometimes inconvenient fact of human nature. Grant that universal suffrage, and shorter hours of labor, collective ownership, and equalized incomes will remove many of the existing temptations to evil, what is to become of the temptations that remain? Grant every struggle in the world removed, what is to become of those of the flesh and the third member of the proverbial trio? Giving everybody bread and shelter will not give them protection, except from the comparatively few sins which grow out of the want of bread and shelter. Looking through the columns which record crime in the newspapers, we find that only the minority among penal offenses come from such causes. Love and jealousy; hate and malice. Ambition and treachery—these contribute most largely to swell the list."
The last line surely betrays his lack of clear comprehension of the true causes. If it were our object to show the fallacy of Higginson's views, we could do so with perfect ease. But since it is merely our object to gather a fair estimate of his views on Socialism, we shall refrain from criticising his viewpoint. However, the rest of the essay shows his ignorance of socialism, with the advancement of such arguments as the social grades are not responsible for misery; and points to the rich to show that it is their own individual choice whether they become sinful or not.
I shall quote the following extract of my essay as still further proof for my assertions, and permit you to judge for yourself as to the justice of my conclusions. (These essays, by the way, were published in 1908, and therefore, are fair samples of his ideas on the subject of socialism.)
"The final problem, what to do with the obstinately idle or quarrelsome or vindictive, is one with which the most advanced theories fail as yet to grapple. For years we have held social science conventions, and the outcome of it all is that some of the express champions of humanity still maintain it to be a sacred duty to punish troublesome prisoners by personal application of a "paddle" on the bare body. Mr. Bellamy, in his reformed world, when the question is asked what to do with the obstinately rebellious, can only say that they will be "cut off from society," whatever that may mean. It means either forcible banishment from the earth or else prison bars within it and in either case what is to become of the patient?" It implies as long and painful a working and waiting as did the abolition of slavery or of the feudal system. And meanwhile we must accept the facts of human nature and make the best we can of the conundrum they offer."
Hoping this will receive due consideration, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
LOUIS WEITZ.

The Grand Rapids Strike

By FRANK BOHN.

I.—Craft Unions Blundering Again.
The great strike of the furniture workers at Grand Rapids is a veritable school in unionism and working class politics. The strike was organized and is being conducted by the Brotherhood of Carpenters. As this organization has in this case done much better than the writer expected, his criticism will be most lenient. Let it be said that his information was got at first hand during a period of five days at Grand Rapids, while speaking two or three times a day to the strikers.
Of course, when the strikebreakers go into the shops they find the union electricians attending to their work, union teamsters hauling goods to and from the factories, etc.
Nor is this all. The Brotherhood of Carpenters pay strike benefits only to the skilled workers who are in the union. The great mass of the strikers are wholly unorganized. They desire organization, but are looked down upon by the officials of the carpenters. The man who draws \$3 a day while he worked, now draws strike benefits. The man who drew \$1.75 a day, gets none. Such is craft unionism. If all the underpaid unskilled workers were to go back to the shops and strikebreak, whose fault would it be?
The strike is primarily to secure the nine-hour day. There are other demands, but the nine-hour day is the chief demand. Craft union leaders, like reform politicians, are supposed to be shrewd and diplomatic. Now it seems to the writer that, under the conditions obtaining, the biggest blockhead in the world, if he really wanted to get nine hours for the men, would have struck for an eight-hour day and then compromised.
The eight-hour day has now been secured in several industries throughout the country. The coal miners, the metal miners, these secured it years ago. The Carpenters' Union has secured the eight-hour day for outdoor workers. They are now fighting bitterly to drive what is left of the old Wood Workers' Union to the wall. If they can get an eight-hour day for outdoor wood workers, why don't they make the same effort for the men inside? If they can't get it then, there is either something wrong with their methods of fighting or they had better give up the fight altogether.
Strikes for fewer hours will no longer be won in isolated industries, by a small number of workers. The eight-hour movement must be a mass movement, a crusade. The cry must be taken up by millions of workers at the same time before it is successful. The workers must be taught to work eight hours, and then, if forced to remain at work two hours more, to destroy what they have produced in the eight hours. Or, as good a method would be to work five days a week and then walk out on Saturday and go to work again Monday morning. This has been tried in numbers of cases with entire success.
Let all the workers be organized in one union, with craft and industrial divisions locally. Let them use all the methods employed by the unions in Europe, instead of the one old-fashioned American method of "go out and starve."
In Grand Rapids many forces are making for the success of the workers. The capitalists of the city are divided. The Mayor is with the workers. Some of the capitalists have surrendered. All of the workers may win.
But if they win and are to keep what they get they must profit by their experience and not make the same error again.

THE VERY THING.

With the air of one who has not a moment to spare, she bustled into a bookshop.
"I want a book for my husband, please," she began. "It's his birthday, and I want it for a present. He'll be 44 next week, so show me quick what you have. I want nothing expensive, nor yet cheap. He's a mild mannered man, and not fond of sports. So don't show me anything in that line, and, for goodness sake, don't offer me any of those trashy novels; and, no matter how you may try to persuade me, I won't have anything in the line of history or biography. Come, I am in a hurry; can't you suggest something suitable after I have told you what kind of a husband he is?"
The assistant lifted down a small volume from one of the shelves.
"Yes, ma'am," he answered. "I think I have the very thing. It's a little book entitled 'How to Make a Talking Machine.'"
Tommy—What is a retaining fee?
"A retaining fee, my son, is money people pay to us lawyers for we can do any work."
"Oh, I see! It's like those meters. The people have to pay money before they get any gas."
The identical interests of labor and capital is a dogma maintained by knaves for the consumption of

PROSPECTUS OF "THE HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES"

By GUSTAVUS MYERS.
(Author of "The History of the Great American Fortunes," etc.)
No established institution in the United States is more powerful than the Supreme Court of the United States, nor is there any the actual story of which is less known or more wrapped in mystery. Irrespective of what legislatures or Congress or lower courts may do, the nine men composing this court have the power of negating or setting aside any law as unconstitutional. Of the nine men, a majority of five can and do dictate what our laws, government and conditions are to be, thus forming a dictatorial and irresponsible body swaying the welfare of ninety-five millions of people.

The ruling class is willing to allow every other institution, political and social, to be criticised, but it has ever demanded that the Supreme Court of the United States be held above reproach and above criticism. The reason is obvious: that tribunal has been the most powerful instrument of the ruling class, the studied and persistent policy of which has been to proclaim its sacred character and inculcate popular reverence for it.

It is urgently necessary to narrate the facts concerning the Supreme Court as it has been from the start, and as it is. This, up to the present, has never been done. Nothing but eulogistic and flowery accounts have been written.

To get the accurate facts, Comrade Myers has had to spend a protracted period in difficult research. The facts, however, are now obtained. They are not mere nominal facts, or those of a superficial character. They are the authentic, underlying facts, all taken from court and other public records, and for the first time will present the actual story of the Supreme Court of the United States. These facts will show, overwhelmingly and indisputably:

That the majority of the men who drafted the Constitution of the United States drew it up expressly to safeguard the ruling class, and to allow the accomplishment of vast schemes of plunder under color of organic law.

That the greater number of these men were already themselves deep in schemes of personal plunder, and immediately after the government was organized, put through still greater schemes of pillage. An abundance of facts, hitherto never brought out, will be presented.

That the Supreme Court of the United States was designed to be the arch protector of the inviolate rights of personal and corporate property; that it was designed to be the authoritative mandate of the ruling class, and has consistently remained so.

That, from its inception, the Supreme Court justices have been men carefully selected because of their wealth, their powerful connections, their interest, or their proved subservency and bias. For the first time Comrade Myers will present the detailed and hitherto unknown facts from the time of John Jay, the first Chief Justice, to that of Edward D. White, the present Chief Justice. The facts connected with a great number of the associate justices will also be brought out.

That some of the most important decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States—decisions which have been cited as precedents in thousands of cases, and which are the literal law of today—have sprung in many instances from the personal interests of the judges making them, or of their associates. The real, startling history of these will be fully described. The facts are certain to make a great sensation.

That the successive chief justices have represented the particular interests of the particular dominant section of the capitalist class of their day. This will be demonstrated in detail beyond question.

That just as the Supreme Court judges of early days were interested in great landed estates or schemes to get great tracts of land (the landed interest was then the dominant interest) so also the majority of the men of the Supreme Court bench have been attorneys for railroads, banks and other corporations. Here, also, the continuous specific details will be given.

This work is certain to be of the greatest propaganda value. It will not be mere statements. It will be nothing but the verified facts, with the reference from the records for every fact given. Comrade Myers has practically completed the immense necessary research. This important work will soon appear serially in The New York Call; and possibly in other papers of the Socialist press. To allow Comrade Myers to concentrate his time and attention upon the writing of this work the city executive committee of Local New York has appointed a special committee to raise the necessary funds for the purpose.

No work is more vital or more timely to the Socialist movement of this country than this, and branches and locals everywhere should contribute liberally. It means much to the Socialist movement and the Socialist press.

Contributions should be sent to Dr. Julius Halpern, 51 East 91st Street, New York.

THE SUNDAY CALL

JUNE 11
In all ways the enemies of Socialism are recognizing the enormous value of The Call to the Socialist movement. The enemies of Socialism are beginning to hammer it lustily, boosting of The Call, by the friends of Socialism, was in preparation to the opposition it has won among our opponents, if the recognition of its value to the movement was as great as the recognition of it as a destructive force in capitalist society, there would be no doubt of its support. From day to day it has been the single force in America. The Sunday has amplified and intensified the week day battles. Here is a mere summing up of some of the things in the next issue:
SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND CHILD LABOR, by Eliot White.
AN APPEAL TO THE WORKER, a magnificent article, by Gordon Nye.
WOMAN'S SPHERE, as usual the best page for all readers. It will be unusually good this week.
THE SOCIAL PYRAMID, by Jesse Fales.
RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN JAPAN. The Call's correspondent has rounded up a few more curious facts than into strong relief the difference between Oriental and Occidental customs.
SHAW'S NEW BOOK OF PLAYS—a fine consideration, by J. G.
A SLAVE TIME ROMANCE, by Mason Dixon.
FAMOUS OUTCASTS, the true story of John Bull.
REVOLUTIONARY POEMS OF JAMES KELLY, a beautiful, sympathetic article by Frank Bohn.
LEONID ANDRIEV, by Theresa Malkiel, without a doubt the best study of the great Russian author that has been given to American readers.