

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

# The New York Call

The Weather.

Fair; moderate variable winds.

409 FEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 300 BEEKMAN.

Price, Two Cents.

Vol. 4.—No. 165.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911.

## KNOX INVOLVED DEEPER IN STATE DEPT. SCANDAL

### Paid Ex-Senator Hale's Son \$5,000 on Knox's "O. K."

### Portrait Mystery Voucher of Graft, Long Hidden, "Found" Near Waste Basket.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—As a result of sensational disclosures before the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department today, another subpoena has been issued for Secretary of State Philander C. Knox. It is made returnable tomorrow, when Knox will be asked to explain the payment to Frederick Hale, a son of former Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, of \$5,000 from the Canadian Boundary Fund on no other authority than Knox's "O.K." on a slip of paper pinned to an unsigned voucher.

Knox will also be asked if he knows anything concerning the discovery a week ago of the long lost voucher in the Day portrait mystery on the floor in the disbursing office at the department. The members of the committee intend to keep on probing until they get to the bottom of the mystery in connection with the portrait matter, which, in their opinion, is rapidly assuming the aspect of a scandal, and also find out concerning the payment to Hale.

Thomas Morrison, disbursing officer of the State Department, was the principal witness today, and the committee went after him in lively fashion, daily resulting in Morrison changing his testimony he gave the other day, to the effect that he gave former Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department a Treasury warrant for \$2,450 to pay for the Day portrait, and of which the artist received only \$850.

Morrison remembered today, when pressed by the committee, that he made out a Treasury check payable to himself, sent a messenger to the Treasury for the cash and turned it over to Michael.

Chairman Hamlin and his colleagues sat up straight in their chairs when Morrison mentioned rather casually that the Day portrait voucher, withdrawn from the department since the direction of Elihu Root, when he was Secretary of State, and apparently lost for the last five years, had been found in such a peculiar fashion. "Where was it found?" queried Hamlin in unfeigned surprise.

"In my room on the floor near the waste paper basket."

The committee collectively caught its breath.

"Who found it?" they asked in unison.

"A messenger, cleaning up," Morrison answered.

"How did it get there?" Chairman Hamlin demanded.

"I don't know."

"Do you ever find any other vouchers lying around on the floor in this manner?" Hamlin inquired.

Morrison said that he hadn't and added that the voucher was in a good state of preservation.

"Had it been lying there long?" asked Hamlin.

Morrison said he thought not, and added that outside of former Third Assistant Secretary of State Cridler several United States Consuls, he couldn't recall anybody else who had been in the room in the course of the day.

"Was it complete?"

The committee got another shock at that moment, when Morrison casually contributed the information that the voucher when returned via the waste basket route was complete, "that is, that it had Col. Michael's explanation of how he expended the \$1,600 difference between the \$2,450 he received ostensibly to pay for the Day portrait and the \$850 he sent by check to the artist taken from the files the day after he had no such paper attached. Morrison added that he turned the voucher over to the chief clerk of the department.

"What did you do that?" Hamlin asked.

"I don't know," he answered.

"You mean it since?"

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I don't know," he answered.



**FREE**



**SPECIAL DELIVERIES**  
to the Bronx and  
Westchester County.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.**

**Home Furnished \$75.00**  
(Actual Value \$100) at.

Containing the following articles:

<b>PARLOR:</b>	<b>DINING ROOM:</b>
1 Sofa	1 Ext. Table
1 Arm Chair	1 Cana Chair
1 Reception Chair	1 Rocker
1 Table to match	10 Yds. Oilcloth
1 Oil Picture	1 Bed Room
1 Fr. Curtain	1 Mattress
1 Rug	1 Wash Stand
<b>KITCHEN:</b>	1 W. W. Spring
1 Table	1 Bed Room
1 Wood Chair	1 Dresser
1 Hanging Glass	10 Yds. Matting
10 Yds. Oilcloth	

**Our Terms**  
\$3 Down on \$50  
5 " " 75  
7.50 " " 100

**Cut This Out**  
It will Entitle  
You to a  
**HANDSOME**  
**SOUVENIR.**

**ROYAL FURNITURE CO**  
2188 2190 3<sup>rd</sup> AVE. BET. 119 & 120 ST.

permit newspaper reporters to secure a record of Baldwin's injured and dead.

But some men at the entrances make chalk strokes on a slate for every man carried out of the works to the ambulance—and some days the slates are filled, and are cleaned, and the chalk strokes started over for the second time.

It is that mother wit, which none possess so well as the man who has his feet right in the dirt, that has given Baldwin's name by which it is generally known: "The little hell on earth."

The masters of that hell have never done anything of a material nature except to pour fuel on the fire. But there is no hell without spiritual salvation. So the men who made the hell, with the late John H. Converse at the head, provided any and all manner of religious services, noon hours, regulation church and sporadic revival waves.

But neither the hell itself nor spiritual blessedness created by the creators of that hell have satisfied the men.

So, by and by, the union agitators within the works and the Socialist agitators outside the works at noon hours began to find willing ears, and when the general strike came a year ago Baldwin's men did not lag behind. They walked out. Better than that, they started to organize.

As it became apparent that the men were going to join the army of general strikes, the superintendent of the plant went among the men and offered to restore wages to what they were before the last cut if the men would remain at work.

But the men refused this individual arrangement at the expense of the rest of the army.

It may be the walkout at Baldwin's will result in better conditions. It may be it will bring about not only a strike of the carmen, whose grievances are even now on the carpet, but a general strike of all organized labor who require relief from oppressed conditions.

But the real strike should take place at the ballot box.

It is generally known in Philadelphia that Baldwin's have secured miles of city streets closed for them and given over to their use. And this without any compensation to the city.

This, too, despite the fact that the promoters of Baldwin's strain under the reform party, and were there any difference among the old parties, would be harmed instead of helped by the Republican machine.

The men at Baldwin's cannot put up too valiant a fight for pressing reforms of working conditions.

But they should not forget, as none should who came out on the general strike, that the fight is also political, that the old parties, Republican and reform, must be lifted out of the saddle of office and the workers, through the Socialist party, assume control of their affairs.

**ASSEMBLY GRANTS  
A BLACK REGIMENT**

ALBANY, June 13.—Capitol Hill, today yielded easily to the colored folk. A delegation of colored men from Manhattan came to Albany to lobby for the Cuvillier bill, which permits an organization of a colored regiment of the National Guard in this State. The bill came up in the Assembly recently and failed to pass.

The colored delegation showed some of the professional lobbyists' cards and spies in the game of getting votes, and before the Assembly adjourned, they had succeeded in having the vote by which the bill was defeated reconsidered, and the bill passed. And there wasn't a vote against it.

The Assembly put the Cuvillier bill through in its order, and there was general handshaking which made the visitors feel that they were quite at home.

"Fifty thousand votes, when" declared one of the legislators, and then turning to ex-Representative Wheaton, he said: "Bring the boys up any time, we're always glad to see you."

The visitors said they believe the Senate will pass their bill.

**RICKARDS**

Co-operative Profit Sharing Association  
430 SIXTH AVE., COR. 26TH ST.  
Clothing, Tailors and Hatters.  
SPRING SUITS, \$10 TO \$30.  
Open Saturdays Until 10:30 P. M.

**HENRY FRAHME**  
TRUSSMAKER

1499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

**INSURGENTS NOW  
IN PITIFUL PLIGHT**

"People's Representatives" Show Up as Rank Cowards. Reactionaries Amused.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The insurgent movement in the Senate as a result of last night's vote on the Bristow amendment to the direct election of Senators resolution is today pounding on the rocks harder than ever.

It is generally admitted now that the insurgents are in a bad fix. Charged with inconsistency on reciprocity, with a two-faced record on the direct election of Senators, and divided among themselves, their present plight is exciting even the commiseration of Republican regulars.

When the direct elections proposition was before the Senate in the last session, Senator Sutherland, of Utah, introduced an amendment providing for the retention by the Federal government of control over the time, manner and place of holding the elections.

The Democrats raised a cry that the adoption of this amendment would give the federal government control over the "grandfather" clauses in the constitutions of the Southern States. The insurgents joined hands with the Democrats and declared on the floor of the Senate that the proposed amendment would never do.

When it came to a vote these insurgents raised their voices against the amendment. Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Cummins, Gronna, and La Follette.

**Sudden and Strange Reversal.**

It is only three short months since the insurgents recorded themselves on this proposition, but yesterday several of them absolutely reversed themselves. In the meantime they had apparently seen a great light, the negro voters in their States had jumped on some of them for voting to uphold the hands of the Southerners in State control of the franchise. Senator Bristow's sentiments on the subject were so completely changed that he not only was willing to record his vote in favor of the amendment, but he sought the opportunity to introduce it in the present session.

Murdock was the only one to raise his voice in protest. He took the ground that inasmuch as the Senate will kill any wool revision bill that the House may send over that there was no particular sense in arranging for any delay in getting this Underwood measure before that body.

The insurgents—about twenty-two in number—were frank in their statements that after they will have voted with the Republican regulars for Mann's motion to recommit the Underwood measure, and gone down to inevitable defeat, they propose to turn around and vote for the bill.

**Enter "Conference."**

The meeting of the Republicans today was called a "conference" with premeditation inasmuch as not a single one of the insurgents would have accepted an investigation to attend the "caucus." More than eighty Republicans attended the conference, which was called and presided over by Minority Leader Mann.

After the wool discussion was over, the Republicans solidly agreed to support the Bristow amendment to the resolution providing for direct elections of United States Senators, which was adopted by the Senate last night.

**CAPITALIST'S WIFE  
THROWN OUT OF HOME**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 13.—As a result of the arrival in this city of George Albert Curphey, a captain in the British army, named as co-respondent in the action of Banker A. W. Mellon for a divorce from his wife, the Mellon children are today at the home of Richard Quay, at Sewickley. They were taken there yesterday by order of Judge J. J. Miller, of the Orphans' Court.

Mrs. Mellon was forcibly ejected from her home last night, after the children had been removed.

Her wedding presents from her husband and other effects have been carted away.

A Mrs. Crawford, who has stood by Mrs. Mellon in her trouble, was dragged from the porch last night by a negro deputy.

**"POLITICIANS ARE  
LIARS," SAYS ONE**

Underwood Wool Bill Source of Verbal Heat in House.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, one of the best known of the Republican gangsters, expressed his opinion in the House today on Woodrow Wilson Dalzell was discussing the Underwood wool revision bill, which was before the House. He was not surprised that Governor Wilson had endorsed the Underwood bill in view of the Governor's recent performances.

He added that "New Jersey's peripatetic Governor is engaged in writing backwards the sane and respectable record of his life." Dalzell insisted that the wool bill was "indefensible from every point of view," and charged that the Democrats who advocated its passage, realizing that the Senate would kill it, were merely playing politics.

"Politicians are liars," announced Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota, in beginning an attack on caucus ridden members, and caucus framed legislation.

"This House," cried Lindbergh, "has ceased to be a forum of the people. In that capacity it has gone out of business. A few more than half of the Representatives have renounced their rights, lent themselves to a caucus system and are willing that the caucus action should take the responsibility of the individual membership off the individual mind. No member has any influence after the caucus has once made its decision. No act or speech in the House now changes the result of caucus action. The House has capitulated to an unofficial body known as the Democratic caucus."

"I am talking against treason," I unflinchingly said, "that any member who surrenders his action to the control of a caucus violates his oath, is a traitor to his constituency and commits treason against his country."

Representative Willis, of Ohio, a new member, made a speech devoted to the interests of the Ohio sheep-raiser and against the Underwood wool revision bill.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock until noon tomorrow, when general debate on the wool bill will be resumed.

**REFUSED DEMANDS,  
IRON WORKERS STRIKE**

As a result of the refusal of Brand & Silberstein, iron workers, 4014 Park avenue, the Bronx, to grant the demands of their employes, thirty-five men in their employ went on strike yesterday. The strikers demand a fifty-hour week and recognition of their union.

The Inside Iron and Bronze Erectors' Union, Local 56, of which the strikers are members, endorsed the strike and promised to assist them in their fight. Pickets have been stationed at the shop, and it was reported that the entire plant was at a standstill.

The union is now carrying on a campaign to establish a fifty-hour week in all inside iron work shops. The strikers request all iron workers to stay away from this shop until the firm grants their demands.

**TO ORGANIZE WORKERS  
ON CHILDREN'S JACKETS**

The conference of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, which was formed recently for the purpose of carrying on a united campaign to organize the trade, will hold the first mass meeting for this purpose tonight at Liederkranz Hall, Manhattan avenue and Meserole street, Brooklyn. This is the first of a series of organization meetings to be held in every part of the Greater City and a fight will be made to bring all the unorganized children's jacket makers into the union.

A call has been issued to all unorganized workers and widely distributed in the children's jacket making section, inviting them to attend tonight's mass meeting, and a large attendance is expected. Jacob Panken, B. Weinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and others will address the meeting in Yiddish, and Sam Ferro will speak in Italian.

**UNION MEN FIRED,  
TINSMITHS STRIKE**

The Tinsmiths' Union, Local 300, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, yesterday ordered a strike against Nichthauser & Levy, 252 Java street, Brooklyn, because the firm discharged several active union men. The strikers claim that for some time the firm has been trying to freeze out the union in their plant by discharging the union men one by one.

This has been going on for some time, and the men wanted to strike several times, but when the firm suddenly discharged a man yesterday without giving him any notice, all the workers of the shop walked out.

**OFFERS CONGRESSIONAL  
RECORD AT \$1 YEARLY**

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Representative Taylor, of Colorado, today introduced a bill authorizing all postmasters in the United States to accept subscriptions for the Congressional Record at \$1 a year.

**Labor News of the World**

**WHY EMPLOYERS  
PREFER UNION SHOP**

'Preferential' Plan Described Before W. T. U. League Convention.

(Special to The Call.)  
BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—The main event of the morning session of the third biennial convention of the Women's Trade Union League of America was the speech of Henry Moskowitz, who gave a description of and plea for the "preferential union shop" and the Board of Sanitary Control. He said in part:

"The trade union movement has long been recognized as a civilizing agency, and it is a notable fact that besides the two main demands of trade unions for better wages and shorter hours, stress is laid on sanitary conditions. In so far as a union is well organized and strong, the more power it has for constructive reform."

He then described the great cloak makers' strike of 1910, which began in New York in July, 1910, and closed with the famous protocol of September, 1910, by which the great majority of the strikers' demands were granted. "But," said Moskowitz, "the critical point was whether the manufacturers would hold to their agreement, and it was clearly seen that the only thing which could insure this recognition was the real recognition of the union. So the suggestion of Mr. Louis Brandeis was adopted by both sides, the manufacturers and the union, and the preferential union shop was adopted."

"This was no platonic recognition of the union shop, but was accepted as the most acceptable form of collective bargaining for both. By this arrangement, each manufacturer was bound to maintain the standards of a union shop and in hiring men always to prefer union men, and when employment becomes slack to show preference in keeping the union men. The employers felt in accepting this compromise that they were dealing with a responsible union without fear of sudden stoppage, while the union could feel that the employers were bound by the contract to keep to their agreement."

Two telegrams and a letter arrived during the morning, which caused great applause, and which speak for themselves.

"New York—We send you our heartfelt wishes for your success in your effort to uplift the world's distinguished class—Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25."

"Chicago—May your deliberations during this convention be of material benefit to the women workers of our country. Governor Deneen has signed woman's ten-hour bill.—Elizabeth Maloney, Anna Willard."

At the close of the session the delegates listened to a report of the league at Springfield, Ill., the main incident of which was the information of a girl clerk from that city, Miss Pugh, that after the formation of the Retail Clerks' Union the wages of the department store clerks were raised from a minimum of \$3.50 to a minimum of \$9.

Miss Mary Dreier, president of the New York League, closed the morning session with an enthusiastically appreciated report of the work in New York. That league numbers 559 members, 210 of which are members of trade unions. There are twenty-one affiliated trade union bodies.

**Predicts More Strikes.**

"Everybody might as well get ready. We're going to have strikes steadily for the next two years," was the significant call from the league's national president in the midst of reports from local leagues, which was the only business of yesterday afternoon's session after the seating of the seventy-seven delegates representing twenty-six different trades by the Credentials Committee.

Miss Louise Cary reported for the league in Baltimore that it was organized through the assistance of Miss Helen Marot, secretary of New York League, on May 11, with thirty-five members. Miss Neavy, president of the league, is also president of the Bindery Women's Union of Baltimore.

"We have seventy-two members of our league," said Louise Middelstadt, in a report from the Kansas City League, "and we have affiliated with us machinists, plasterers, carpenters, teamsters, beer bottlers, bottle washers, and many others, and we are in close relation to the Industrial Council of that city. This is due to the fact that the trade union men of that city demanded and helped organize the league. We work especially among laundry workers, and in educating women, even wives of union men, in the principles of trade unionism."

At the beginning of yesterday's afternoon session, the following telegram was read:

"The United Hebrew Trades of New York send you their hearty congratulations. We recognize the noble work you did for oppressed working women. We thank you for your devotion to our affiliated unions. Long live organized labor."

"E. WEINSTEIN, Secretary."

**White Goods Workers.**  
"We have been able to organize 500 white goods workers by the use of the slogan, 'General Strike,'" was Rose Schneiderman's supplementary

remarks to the report of Mollie Lifshitz, of New York, on the conditions of the trade in that city. "The wages range from \$3 to \$9 per week, and the shops are the worst on the East Side," said Miss Lifshitz. "The girls must pay for power for machines, sometimes 50 or 60 cents a week, besides we must pay for needles and broken machines."

Mollie's back eyes flashed as she appealed for help for 15,000 white goods workers to strike. "Many girls of 14 or 15 get \$3.50 per week. By the next convention we hope to have all unionized."

Pearl McGill, fearless and enthusiastic worker for the Pearl Button Makers' Protective Association, gave an eloquent description of the recent strike in Muscatine, Iowa. She described the deadly conditions in pearl button factories where men and women workers must handle buttons which have lain in water for weeks and months, or where dust from machines fills their lungs. All listened while she told how the bosses tried to bring in militia and threatened to move the factories, and did bring in gun men from Chicago, who were forced by the people of the town to leave. Then four companies of soldiers came, but they did not influence the workers. Finally, the workers went back winning the principal demand, the right to organize. It was necessary to call one shop out, and 400 are still out. This had a good effect on the remaining shops.

After adjournment, the members had tea at the headquarters of the Boston branch.

An altogether fitting mass meeting was held in the evening in Faneuil Hall, which today offers an audience hall for labor calling for freedom as in the old days to chattel slavery.

**Last Evening's Meeting.**

The evening meeting was opened by Mrs. Alfred Clark, president of the Boston branch, who after reading a letter from James Duncan, first vice-president of the A. F. of L., introduced Mrs. Raymond Robins, who in turn welcomed delegates and introduced as speakers Dennis Driscoll, secretary of the State branch of the A. F. of L., and James Stirling, member of the Advisory Board of the W. T. U. L., and member of the Typographical Union.

Miss Gertrude Israel, fraternal delegate from Germany and member of the Executive Board of the Women Commercial Clerks, Stenographers and Bookkeepers' Union, numbering 10,000 members, extended the greetings of the organized women of Germany to their sisters in the United States.

The main speaker of the evening was Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of New York, who delivered an eloquent plea for active work in improving fire conditions.

"Teach the workers to protect themselves," she cried, "by demanding safeguards against fire and by organizing. Let us get legislation, but let the workers demand that that legislation be enforced."

**German Delegate Speaks.**

The Central Labor Union of Boston expressed its sympathy with the aims and efforts of the Women's Trade Union League through short speeches on the part of William H. O'Brien, president of the Central Labor Union, and Henry Abrams, secretary, at the opening of the afternoon session today.

After the reading of a letter of greeting from the women of Grange No. 3, of Pepperell, Mass., the floor was given to Miss Gertrude Israel, the fraternal delegate of Germany, who gave a detailed account of certain phases of the trade union movement of Germany. She represents the Communist Union of Women Employes, number 30,000 members, with headquarters in Berlin. She told the delegates that the German organized women could not report much actual progress in the last two years, but that the problems of working class interests were much discussed publicly, and several propositions were laid before Parliament. There were, in general, a demand for wage, board, and to have home work prohibited.

"The ten-hour bill for women has passed," she said, "and the bill to keep women from working two weeks before and four weeks after confinement, during which time she is to be entitled to support."

**Other Demands.**

"The workers of Germany are also demanding that the trades board bill be passed and the compulsory continuation schools be enforced all through Germany. The new bill we ask for is to provide for further education of boys in towns of over 10,000 inhabitants and the time for instruction to come out of work hours. We also want the same law for girls. We also work to further the advanced insurance bill by which all workers have benefit of the insurance act, instead of being restricted as now to those in commercial positions at less than \$500 a year. We ask that the old age pension bill apply to all men and women of 65 years instead of 70 years, and to every widow and every orphan up to 15 years of age."

Miss Israel then explained the division of the workers of Germany into three lines of trade unionism, the Socialist, the Christian trade unions and the Liberal movement. She believed that it is necessary to have women's trade unions and that all employees concerned in a trade should be organized together.

At times the unions form temporary committees from various unions for special aims, as, for instance, the early closing of stores. This is the great aim of Miss Israel's union. In order to obtain closing at 8 o'clock in Berlin, it was necessary to visit all the storekeepers of Berlin. This work cost thousands of

marks, and lasted years before it was accomplished.

The Commercial Union of Women Employes has great offices in Berlin and employs twenty-five stenographers, maintains an employment bureau for 6,000 workers, mutual sick benefit fund and an information bureau for the use of its members on legal questions, and is also building up a fund for a home for aged members.

The many questions put to Miss Israel took the rest of the afternoon and the convention adjourned for the day.

Many Socialist delegates visited the Socialist headquarters in the course of the evening.

**HUB CIGAR MAKERS  
ELECT DELEGATES**

Men Chosen by Union Are Socialists, With One Exception.

(Special Correspondence.)  
BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—The Cigar Makers' Union of Boston at its last regular meeting, held in Faneuil Hall, after due discussion, adopted the following resolution by a large majority:

"Whereas the matter of foreign cards and immigration concerns all local unions on our seacoast, as well as the International Union as a whole, and

"Whereas the Federation of Tobacco and Cigar Workers have always invited our International Union to send delegates to their conventions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the international president, by and with the consent of the International Executive Board, to tender our European brothers affiliated with the Cigar and Tobacco Workers an invitation to send delegates to our convention to be held in September of this year, with voice, but no vote."

**Elect Delegates.**

The union also elected delegates to the proposed convention of the International Union, which will be held on the second Monday in September of this year in Baltimore, Md.

The following are the delegates elected: Patrick Mahoney, Lew Wiener, Herman Raasch, Phil Rascurio and the president of the local union, Edward Broders.

All the delegates elected are ardent Socialists and members of the Socialist party, with the exception of the president, who is considered a man with liberal views.

**Conservatives Defeated.**

James A. De Bell, vice president of the union, a Socialist, and such men of the old conservative trade union school as Frank H. McCarty, organizer of the State branch of the A. F. of L., who is no longer working in the trade; Thomas F. Tracy, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., who has not worked for a score of years on the bench; William Stendcombe, president of the New England Label Conference; and Thomas J. Holmes, member of the Executive Board of the local union, were the defeated candidates.

At the previous meeting the union voted 10 to 1 in favor of holding a convention, conservatives and Socialists alike recognizing the necessity for one. They believe that the bringing together of delegates from the different parts of the country and their reviewing of the conditions in the cigar and tobacco industry, as they prevail at the present time in this country, may be of great benefit to the members of the whole trade.

**SAILORS' STRIKE  
MAY BEGIN TODAY**

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 12.—An international strike of sailors will be called tomorrow, according to an announcement this afternoon by officials of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union.

Havelock Wilson, secretary of the union, said that he believed enough men would shaver the strike call to force the shipowners to grant increased wages and improved working conditions.

**TEAMSTERS' PRESIDENT  
MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT**

CHICAGO, June 13.—John Shanahan, 38 years old, president of Local 705, of the Chicago Teamsters' Union, was mysteriously shot at South Halstead and West Harrison streets today. The bullet entered his right thigh, and he was taken to the County Hospital. He refused to tell how he suffered the wound.

Joseph Glennon, 27 years old, 3565 Wilcox avenue, a teamster, who was with Shanahan, made conflicting statements, and he is held by the Maxwell street police pending further investigation.

The 938th Edition of The Call  
Our Announcement  
**COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL**  
**MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS**



**UNION LABEL  
CLEAN MADE**

Underwear, Shirts, Suits, Hats, Collars, Neckties, Caps, Coats, Cuff Buttons, Overalls, Waists and Coats.

Carrots, Kimmans, Waists, Gloves, etc. Up-to-date Goods at popular prices.

**SIG KLEIN and Assistant**  
30 THIRD AVE.  
Near 10th St. New York

**What Local Labor  
Bodies Are Doing**

**M'NAMARA CONFERENCE TO MEET TONIGHT.**

There will be an important meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference comprising the Socialist party, Communist Federated Union and other labor bodies at Beethoven Hall, 210 1/2 street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Arrangement for the Carnegie Hall meeting, which is to be held on June 14, will be made and other business will be transacted. Delegates are requested to be on time.

**CANVAS MAKERS MEET.**

The New York Makers' Union of Canvas and Cigar Workers will hold a mass meeting at 159 Rivington street at 8 o'clock this afternoon. A very important question is to be discussed and it is requested that all canvas makers be out at this meeting. Addresses will be made by Yiddish and Italian speakers.

**BROOKLYN CARRIAGE WORKERS.**

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union a donation of \$10 was voted for the McNamara Defense Fund, and Ed. Herzog was elected as delegate to the conference. A communication was sent to the Ward Baking Company, Dean and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, notifying them that unless they will refuse to buy their bread unless they employ union men. An invitation was received and accepted from the "Union No. 3" for their picnic to be held on June 24. One hundred tickets were accepted from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor. Ten members were admitted. Bergman, Rohrer, Fensterer, Ege and Herzog were elected a committee to report the by-laws.

**BELGIAN CABINET  
PARTIALLY FORMED**

BRUSSELS, June 13.—Monsieur Breyelle, who was appointed to form the new Belgian Cabinet, will be Minister of the Interior in addition to the post of Premier.

In the Schollaert Cabinet Breyelle was Minister of Railroads, Posts and Telegraphs. Schollaert was Minister of Arts and Sciences in addition to being Premier.

**FRANK'S**

N. E. COR. 63D ST. & AVE. A. & C.  
Always Something New.  
We handle all union-made merchandise.

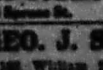
**Westchester Clothing Co.**

Third Ave. and 144th St.  
We give S. & H. Trading Goods.

**J. Lau's Shoes**

1659 Avenue A, bet. 82d and 83d Sts.

**UNION LABEL**



See that the label and register has a membership book for each man. See that this Label on all goods on left-hand side, INSIDE of the garment.

<



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.

SUGAR TRUST HEAD BLUFFS COMMITTEE

Says Removal of Duty Would Lessen People's Burden.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—That the sugar bill of the American people to \$468,000,000 yearly, and that if the duty on raw sugar were removed, it could be reduced by nearly \$52,000,000, was the declaration made to the Hardwick Sugar Trust Investigating Committee of the House today by Edward T. Atkins, acting president of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The committee's session today was devoted mainly to a technical discussion of sugar prices and refining methods. Atkins testified that on account of the free sugar from the Philippines and Hawaii, sugar could be sold cheaper in San Francisco than in New York, but admitted that the price was the same. He referred the committee to John D. Spreckels, of California, for information regarding the purchase by the trust of 50 per cent of the stock of the Western Refining Company.

He said, however, that the American company controlled the sugar refineries in California and did not compete with them. He gave as the reason for abandoning the coast business the freight rate difference of 1/2 cent a pound on sugar transported from the coast. This, he insisted, was the principal reason for the failure of competition.

Atkins said that 50 per cent of the Western Sugar Refining Company in California was owned by the American company, while the Spreckels family owned the other half. The American also owned 49 per cent of the Alameda Sugar Refining Company, Representative Malby, of New York, asked:

"Do you have any understanding that there shall be no competition?"

"So far as my knowledge goes there is not the slightest," replied Atkins.

"Is it a matter of indifference to the American Sugar Refining Company as to how the other companies conduct their business?"

"I am not informed," he replied. The sugar tariff, according to Atkins, enabled the Pacific Coast refineries to make a larger margin of profit than the Eastern refineries. The price of sugar was the same on both coasts. The Pacific manufacturers sell to sell as far East as Chicago, while the Eastern refineries could not ship farther West than Kansas City or Omaha.

"The Pacific Coast has free raw sugar," said Atkins. "The refineries there get the Hawaiian and Philippine sugars without duty, while we have to pay \$1.34 duty on each hundred pounds of Cuban sugar."

"Then sugar ought to be lower on the Pacific Coast?" asked Representative Baker.

"I haven't been able to get any information from any of the companies in which we are largely interested," added Atkins. "We are minority stockholders and they refuse to tell us anything about their business."

WILLIAM LEEBAV. Dress of Style and Quality. Dressmaking by Electric Machinery. 277 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

UP TO DATE CLOTHIER. B. PFEFFERKORN. 277 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

C. GRAU. High-class Delicatessen and Groceries. 610 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

Haslach Shoes UNION MADE. 91 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

DANTO'S HAT SHOP. 494 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ROBINSON BROS. & FIERST. HATS AND DRESS GOODS. 200 Broadway, New York.

SONS. Coal, wood, moving and carting done. Tel. 3198 Bushwick. 100 Ave. near Cooper Ave., Evergreen, L. I.

Sporting Goods. 200 Broadway, New York.

SHOE REPAIRING. 200 Broadway, New York.

SOCIALISTS MAY WIN IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, June 13.—Early returns of the election to the Austrian Reichsrath, or Parliament, indicate that the Socialists and Radicals have been victorious.

In Vienna, the chief interest centers about the defeat of the Christlich-Sozialen, or so-called "Christian Socialists," which is a fusion party of landlords, clericals and all the reactionary elements.

This party has been waging a bitter fight against the Socialists. Its platform was an increased army and navy with the attendant increase in taxation.

The election has been so close in many instances that a second ballot will not be necessary.

There were in all more than 2,000 candidates and thirty-five party tickets in the field.

The Socialists have carried on the most strenuous campaign that Austria ever witnessed. The growth of militarism has already resulted in a great many of the articles of food and daily necessities being taxed to cover military expenditures.

According to the platform of the reactionaries the army and navy was to be not only increased in numbers, but the service was to be lengthened from a few months to three years for certain classes of the population.

The increased military expenditures were to be gotten from taxing even such articles as matches. In fact, a tax was proposed which would double the price of matches. Beer was to be taxed, and nearly every other article of food and drink.

The Socialists in their platform put up demands for free importation of beef and other food articles in order to lower the prices on food and staples.

The Socialist victory, if it turns out to be as sweeping as the early reports indicate, will inaugurate an era of labor legislation in Austria such as the country has never before seen.

CLAIM PLANS FOR REVOLUTION FALSE

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—State Department agents, ship owners, and Central Americans declare false report that Cipriano Castro is fitting out an armed expedition along the Gulf coast for Venezuela. It is admitted there are purchases of arms, not only by the Honduran Government, but by others whose identity is not so easily traced. The city, too, has nearly a score of Federal secret service men as its guests, showing the government takes the situation seriously.

The finger of suspicion points more directly to Nicaraguan so-called malcontents than to any other nation. It is declared Honduras and Guatemalan affairs also are in turmoil. A concerted revolution is in prospect.

"HARMONIOUS CO-OPERATION"

Between U. S. and Tobacco Trust Following Court's Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Arrangements for "harmonious co-operation" between the Department of Justice and the American Tobacco Company in working out a reorganization plan in fulfillment of the order of the Supreme Court, have been made, it was learned today.

Delancy Nicoll, counsel for the Tobacco Trust, had a long talk with Attorney General Wickham yesterday and was advised as to how the company officials might best proceed. Arrangement also was made for Nicoll to present formally to the Attorney General any reorganization plan before it is formally handed to the lower court.

MOHEE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Postmaster General Hitchcock today designated fifty additional postal savings depositories, among them Peekskill and Port Richmond, N. Y. The new offices to receive deposits on July 13. This makes the total depositories designated to date 650.

DRY GOODS CLOAKS AND FURNISHINGS. Linder & Berger. 1904 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn. We Give Green Trading Stamps.

MAYER'S. RIDGEWOOD RUBY DRY GOODS STORE. 267 Underwood Avenue, Corner Ralph Street. We give and redeem Surety Stamps.

H. Delventhal. GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road. Telephone 55 Flatbush.

GEORGE EHLENBERGER. GENERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBROIDER. 205 WYCKOFF AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Coaches Furnished for All Occasions.

MEADE SHOE CO. UNION MADE. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House, 102-4 Myrtle Ave.

Reingold Beer. Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 63 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOTH INTERBOROUGH AND B. R. T. TO BE GIVEN HACK AT THE SWAG

(Continued from Page 1.)

leased for twenty years with the right of renewal upon an adjustment of terms for twenty years more.

The report proposes that the city grant operating rights, both for the extension of the Interborough system in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn, and for the extension of the B. R. T. in the home borough of that company and through Manhattan, by way of Broadway to 59th street, and over to Queens, as follows: Interborough's Share.

Lexington avenue line north from 42d street, branching in the Bronx to Pelham Bay Park and to Woodlawn Cemetery, and the Seventh avenue route south by way of a new tunnel to Brooklyn, with a new extension through the Eastern Parkway and branches through Nostrand avenue to Flatbush, and through Livonia avenue to Brownsville, all to be operated in connection with the present lines under a single contract.

A new line running easterly through 42d street from Times Square to a point of conjunction with the Steinway tunnel, incorporating the tunnel line and continuing it by subway to the Queensboro Plaza; and thence, dividing into elevated lines, northward to Astoria and eastward to Woodside and Corona. A proviso is inserted permitting the additional connection of the Queens lines with the Second avenue elevated line by way of the Queensboro Bridge, and a second proviso to the effect that the Steinway tunnel which cost the Interborough \$3,500,000, and is included as a part of the proposed construction, shall be entered in the construction cost account at a valuation not to exceed \$3,000,000; and

An extension of the Interborough Company's present subway northward from the West Farms division via White Plains road to its projected terminus just this side of the city line.

B. R. T.'s Part.

The Broadway (Manhattan) line connecting with the Fourth avenue subway at Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, proceeding under the East River via tunnel to the Battery, thence via Broadway and Seventh avenue to 59th street, and across the Queensboro Bridge to a point of connection with the projected elevated line to run through Long Island City south to Williamsburg Bridge.

The Bridge Loop lines in Manhattan, connected by way of Spring street with the Broadway line, and southward through Nassau and Broad streets to the Wall street district, the projected connection by way of Canal street, from the Manhattan Bridge terminus to Broadway, is omitted as for the present at least, unnecessary.

The projected line from Union Square through 14th street and under the East River to the Eastern District in Brooklyn, thence to a point at present undetermined in the direction of the East New York and Ridgewood districts.

Five Cent Fare Not Certain.

On the question of the Coney Island fare the report says:

"The Brooklyn company proposes to retain the present 10 cent fare on the lines reaching Coney Island, arguing that the recent examination by the Public Service Commission demonstrated the fact that the roads in question would not yield a fair return upon a 5 cent basis, and that it accordingly should not be required to accept the lower rate. The conferees are of the opinion, however, that as the city allows the company to reserve to itself the aggregate rate of present net profit on its elevated lines, without regard to the segregated profit or loss of individual lines, no reason remains why a 5 cent fare should not be extended to this as to other parts of the city."

It is promised by the committee that once the general railway proposition is disposed of the working out of transit plans for Staten Island will be taken up.

The conferees dismissed as without basis the alleged fears of the Interborough that if the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is allowed to link its system with Manhattan by a Broadway subway the revenues of the former company would shrink so that it could not afford to construct new lines.

BAYONNE DEFEATS GOV'T BY COMMISSION

BAYONNE, N. J., May 13.—Bayonne decided today not to put in practice the commission form of government which the Walsh Act, passed by the last Legislature under pressure from Governor Wilson, gave New Jersey cities the privilege of taking up if the voters declared for it.

Bayonne is the first of the cities to vote on the proposition, and those opposed to Governor Wilson's plan won by only two votes. The entire vote cast was 4,470, which is about 66 per cent of the vote cast last fall at the gubernatorial election. The Walsh Act provides that the vote on the commission proposition shall be at least 30 per cent of the vote cast at the election for Governor. The final result is still in doubt since two votes, which appeared to have been improperly marked, were thrown out when the vote was canvassed. These two votes go to the Hudson County Board of Elections for a final decision. It is not known whether they were for or against the commission proposition. If they are ordered counted by the Election Board and turn out to have been cast in favor of the commission plan, the vote will, of course, be a tie and a new election will be ordered.

KNOX INVOLVED DEEPER IN STATE DEPT. SCANDAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

statement attached," suggested Hamlin.

Morrison became rather mixed up at this point, and Chairman Hamlin and Representative Davis went after him hot and heavy. He finally recollecting more concerning the withdrawal of the voucher than he did the other day, informing the committee that the paper had been twice withdrawn, once before the receipt of the Michael statement and again after the statement came in. The second time it remained out of the files until found on the floor a week ago.

Taking up the payment of the \$2,450 to Colonel Michael, Chairman Hamlin inquired if Morrison had secured a receipt from Michael for the money. He replied that he had not.

About That \$5,000.

"You seem to transact your business very loosely," commented the chairman. "You are an older man than I, but I advise you to be a little more careful in the transaction of your business or you'll get into trouble some day."

Then the committee took up the payment to former Senator Hale's son, Morrison produced a voucher showing that \$5,000 had been paid to Frederick Hale from the Canadian boundary fund for all services in connection with the Passamaquoddy Bay controversy.

"How did you come to make that payment? Were you the disbursing officer of that boundary fund?" Chairman Hamlin asked.

"No," Morrison replied, "but I made the payment to Hale by direction of Secretary of State Knox in January, 1904."

"Why did the Secretary order that payment to Hale when you did not pay any other bills out of that boundary appropriation?"

"I don't know," said Morrison.

DENIES INSURGENTS HAVE "COLD FEET"

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In a telegram sent by him in answer to an inquiry and made public today, Senator Bourne, of Oregon, president of the National Progressive Republican League, denied positively the reports of a break in the ranks of that organization. In regard to the candidacy of Senator La Follette for the Presidential nomination, Bourne outlined the league's principles, and said:

"Presumably candidates believing in the fundamental principles upon which the league is founded will receive the support of the members as against opponents of such principles."

He pointed out the progress made by the league, and added:

"You will find a demonstration of the truth of this statement when the votes are counted in the primaries of the summer of 1912, and the general election in the fall of the same year."

TRIES TO REFUTE M'NAMARA DEFENSE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13.—Coincident with the granting to J. D. Fredricks, District Attorney, of three weeks' leave of absence by the County Supervisors today, came dispatches announcing his presence in Indianapolis.

He is there, according to reports here, to obtain evidence to refute the charges of the defense in the McNamara case that he conspired with Detective W. J. Burns to deceive Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, in order to obtain extradition papers for the return of John J. McNamara. The defense asserts that McNamara was not in custody, as required by law, when the papers were issued.

George Gunter, secretary of the local Strike Committee of the Metal Workers' organization, today announced the establishment of a secret service bureau for the purpose, he says, of ferreting out spies in the organization and obtaining evidence that will help McNamara and his brother, James B. McNamara, when they are put on trial.

WANTS HIS "FACE" ON POSTALS AND STAMPS

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Apparently hoping to place himself in a class with George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin, William McKinley, and other celebrities, a citizen of Memphis, Tenn., recently wrote to Postmaster General Hitchcock with a lead pencil, asking what the department would charge him to make some post cards and stamps with the writer's portrait engraved.

He wanted to know what they would cost him a hundred, and what would be the smallest amount he could have "run off." The Postmaster General informed the Tennesseean what the "smallest amount" would be, but his reply was not made public.

ARTIST STRAUSS WEDS SHOW GIRL

Malcolm Strauss, the illustrator who has made many pastel portraits of stage beauties, was married yesterday to Miss Katherine Agnew Macdonald, show girl and understudy during the past few weeks to Miss Doris Cameron, of the Winter Garden.

The marriage was performed at Christ Church, Broadway and 71st street, by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander Strong, rector of the church.

SPORTS

GIANTS BEAT REDS

With Mathewson Pitching, New Yorks Have Little Trouble in Downing Cincinnati—Score 5 to 2.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The Giants had little trouble beating the Reds today by a score of 5 to 2. Mathewson pitched a steady game, and although he was hit freely, he was never in serious trouble. The Reds have not beaten Matty since 1908, when he sat up and played checkers all night before going in to pitch on one occasion. Five years previous to that time they won from him again.

There wasn't a roofer in the crowd of 6,000 that expected to see the Reds win when Matty walked to the mound. When the Giants piled up a lead of four runs in the early innings it became a certainty that the Giants would get an even break on the series. Not all the credit for the victory belongs to Matty however, for the team fielded brilliantly behind him. The Reds seemed to lack ginger, and the brand of pitching handed out by Fromme and McQuillen was only fair.

Bate's injury in yesterday's game forced Griffith to send Beck to center today. The score:

Table with 10 columns: Name, A, B, R, H, O, A, E. New York: DeRose, rf, 4 0 1 2 0 0; Doyle, cf, 4 1 2 0 0 0; Smolgrass, cf, 4 1 2 3 0 0; Murray, lf, 4 1 2 3 0 0; Merkle, 1b, 4 1 1 1 1 0; Bridwell, ss, 3 0 2 1 4 1; Devlin, 3b, 2 0 2 1 0 0; Meyers, c, 4 0 0 3 1 0; Mathewson, p, 4 0 1 1 3 0.

Totals: 35 5 12 27 13 1. Cincinnati: A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Becher, lf, 4 0 1 1 0 0; Egan, 2b, 4 0 2 3 4 1; Beck, cf, 4 0 0 2 1 0; Mitchell, 1b, 5 0 1 5 0 0; Hobbitt, rf, 5 1 1 2 0 0; Emmond, ss, 4 0 3 3 2 0; Grant, 3b, 4 0 1 1 1 0; Clarke, c, 4 0 1 0 2 0; Fromme, p, 0 0 0 0 0 0; McQuillen, p, 1 0 0 0 0 0; Altizer, 1 1 1 0 0 0.

Totals: 35 5 12 27 13 1. \*Batted for Fromme in sixth inning. \*Batted for McQuillen in ninth inning.

New York: 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—5. Cincinnati: 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2.

WEEK'S BOXING CARD.

In spite of these sultry days, the local clubs are on the job with good attractions. The Long Acre Club, commencing tonight will run off their card on Wednesday evenings so as not to conflict with the dates of other organizations. Harry Stone, that popular East Side lightweight, will box Jack Martin, of Brooklyn, in the scheduled ten-round star engagement. Stone has an enviable record, having defeated among others such boys as Young Ahearn, Dave Deshier, Grover Hayes, Frankie Fay, and only last week added Tony Bender to the list. Martin is looked upon as a good and clever boxer, and recently boxed Leach Cross to a close decision in a hard fight up the State. Three four-round preliminaries and a six-round semi-final will open up the show.

A ripping struggle should ensue in the bout arranged for the National Sporting Club's star Thursday night. It will mark the return of Morris Harris, the elephantine colored heavyweight of Philadelphia, and Jim Smith, the mighty local mitt wielder. Smith the first time received the general newspaper decision after a bruising ten-round encounter. Manager Tom O'Rourke was loath at first to sign up Smith on account of his failure to meet Sam Lanford as promised a few weeks ago. Smith since has proven to O'Rourke's satisfaction that an attack of malaria had compelled him to cancel the match. That both men will be in the best of fighting condition seems assured for the reason that the victor will be pitted against Langford in the near future at one of the National's rackets. The members are dubious whether the bout will go the intended ten-round route. Some excellent eye-openers are also billed for the same night.

The Twentieth Century Athletic Club will stage a heavyweight fist carnival on Friday night at the St. Nicholas Rink, 66th street and Columbus avenue, in which the newly arrived Irish champion, Jim Maher, will have the opportunity to prove his ability against "Sailor" Burke, of Brooklyn. Maher was at the ringside when the "Sailor" fought Ted Nelson, the Australian champion, and openly declared that he could defeat the hard hitting man-o-warman in ten rounds. Ted Nelson, the Australian middleweight champion, will also appear against AJ Benedict in two rounds.

Although White has advantage over Nelson in height, weight and reach, Nelson's cleverness and stamina may offset White's vicious onslaught. Joe West will meet Dick Howell, the champion welterweight of Canada, in the semi-windup. Bobby Lindsay will also meet Jimmy Coffey, of Harlem, in a return match.

Saturday night the Long Acre will hold its weekly amateur and professional trouts. All aspiring youths are given an opportunity to show what they can do with the gloves. Some of the best fighters in the business have started at these trouts.

DODGERS BEATEN

Brooklyn Loses Hard Eleven Inning Game to Pirates—Zach Wheat Does Some Great Hitting.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—Fred Clarke's smash along the right field line in the eleventh inning today scored McKechnie with the winning run. Brooklyn lost a hard game by the score of 4 to 3, their work being featured above by the hitting of Zach Wheat, who had a double and a triple and scored two of the Dodger's three runs.

Pittsburg did not hit Schardt very hard at any stage of the game, but they played sacrificing and feistiness in the limit, moving up runners peg by peg to get their first three runs. The Dahlenites scored their runs mainly through Wheat's efforts with the bat. Dahlen was ordered off the field in the fifth inning for a run-in with Umpire Eason. Nap Rucker took the mound in the tenth inning and he is charged with the defeat, the score having stood at three tie until Clarke's wallop in the eleventh brought victory for the home team.

The score:

Table with 10 columns: Name, A, B, R, H, O, A, E. Pittsburgh: Leach, cf, 1 0 1 1 0 0; Carey, cf, 4 1 1 4 0 0; Clarke, lf, 3 0 2 2 0 0; Byrne, 3b, 4 2 1 3 0 0; Wagner, ss, 3 1 2 3 1 0; Miller, 2b, 4 0 2 1 1 1; Hunter, 1b, 3 0 1 11 0 0; Wilson, rf, 3 0 0 5 0 0; Gibson, c, 4 0 1 6 0 0; Leifield, p, 4 0 0 2 0 0; xxMcKechnie, 1 0 1 0 0 0.

Totals: 38 4 12 33 9 2. \*Batted for Leifield in the eleventh. \*xRan for Flynn in the eleventh.

Brooklyn: A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Tooley, ss, 3 1 2 0 1 0; Daubert, lf, 4 0 0 15 0 0; Wheat, lf, 5 2 2 2 0 0; Hummel, 2b, 4 0 1 1 3 0; Davidson, cf, 4 0 1 2 0 0; Coulson, rf, 4 0 0 2 0 0; Zimmerman, 3b, 4 0 0 1 2 0; Bergen, c, 3 0 0 6 1 0; Schardt, p, 4 0 0 1 4 0; Rucker, p, 0 0 0 0 0 0.

Totals: 35 3 6 30 11 0. \*None out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg: 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—4. Brooklyn: 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League. At St. Louis—R. H. E. Phila. 0 0 2 0 3 0 0—5 8 3. St. Louis 2 0 5 1 0 11 0—10 13 0. Batteries—Ewing, Rowan, Doolin and Moran; Golden, Selee, Harmon, Steele and Bresnahan.

American League. At Chicago—Boston 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 100—4 17 1. Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3—5 8 2. Batteries—McTigue, Pfeffer and Raridan; Richie and Graham.

American League. At Philadelphia—R. H. E. St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2. Philadelphia 2 0 2 0 1 1 0 0—6 10 0. Batteries—Lake and Clark; Plank and Thomas.

At Boston—Boston-Detroit game postponed; rain. At Washington—Washington-Chicago game postponed; rain.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

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

HIGHLANDERS WIN

Hilltoppers Make It Three Straight From Cleveland, With Jim Vaughn in the Box.

The Highlanders made it three straight from Cleveland yesterday, defeating the Naps by a score of 5 to 1. Jim Vaughn, out for the first time in weeks, pitched an unusually good game and scattered the Clevelanders' hits so that they could not score at the right time. On the other hand, the Hilltoppers bunched their off Kaler and pushed through enough runs to give them the edge on things.

Cree and Earl Gardner did the heavy hitting for New York. Chase played in old-time fashion around first base.

The Naps did not throw much feeling into their exhibition, played as if discouraged. They never could make much headway against the pitching of Jim Vaughn. Jeems, after a lay off which dates back to the prevernal period, emerged at last and made his presence felt. It was a novelty to see a left-hander in the box for the Highlanders. The Highlanders went along hitting, not torrentially, but with a swat or two in nearly every inning, and making use of their hits. They played a good, firm all around game, supporting Vaughn nicely and assisting him in one at a time. The score:

Table with 10 columns: Name, A, B, R, H, O, A, E. Cleveland: Graney, lf, 3 0 0 2 0 0; Olson, ss, 3 1 2 0 1 1; Easterly, rf, 2 0 1 1 0 0; Griggs, rf, 2 0 1 0 0 0; Stovall, 1b, 4 0 0 3 0 0; Birmingham, cf, 3 0 0 4 0 0; Turner, 3b, 3 0 1 2 3 0; Ball, 2b, 3 0 1 4 3 0; Land, c, 3 0 0 2 3 0; Kaler, p, 3 0 0 1 3 0.

Totals: 29 1 6 24 12 3. New York: A. B. R. H. O. A. E. Daniels, cf, 5 0 1 2 0 0; Wolter, rf, 4 2 1 0 0 0; Hartzell, 3b, 3 0 1 2 3 1; Cree, lf, 3 0 2 0 0 0; Knight, ss, 3 1 1 3 3 1; Chase, 1b, 4 0 0 11 1 0; Gardner, 2b, 3 2 2 3 5 0; Sweeney, c, 4 0 1 6 3 0; Vaughn, p, 3 0 1 0 2 0.

Totals: 32 5 10 37 16 3. Cleveland: 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1. New York: 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 2—5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with 4 columns: Club, Won, Lost, P.C. National League. Chicago 22 19 .539. New York 22 19 .539. Philadelphia 21 21 .500. Pittsburgh 20 22 .476. St. Louis 20 23 .465. Cincinnati 24 28 .462. Brooklyn 18 33 .353. Boston 12 40 .231.

Table with 4 columns: Club, Won, Lost, P.C. American League. Detroit 37 15 .712. Philadelphia 31 17 .646. Chicago 24 20 .545. Boston 25 22 .531. Cleveland 20 33 .385. Washington 17 33 .340. St. Louis 16 35 .314.

TRAVIS

UNION MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING, HATS. Third Avenue and 104th Street, Bronx.

THE BEST PLACE FOR YOU TO BUY Silks and Dress Goods. HAIMOWITZ BROTHERS. 1376 5th Avenue, New York. ALSO AT THEIR DOWNTOWN STORE. 87 Hester Street, N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S JACKET MAKERS' UNION WILL HOLD A MASS MEETING AT LIEDERKRANTZ HALL Manhattan Avenue and Meserole Street, Brooklyn At 8 o'Clock Tonight. For the purpose of starting a campaign to bring all unorganized Jacket Makers into the union. Jacob Panken, B. Weinstein and others will speak in Yiddish and Sam Ferro will deliver an address in Italian. All Children's Jacket Makers are invited to attend.

The June Number of the Young Socialists Magazine (Formerly Little Now Out) SPECIAL ANTI-MILITARIST NUMBER. Contributions by H. Schuster, Dr. A. Kozlov, Arthur Leyland, Ralph Kerswell, Boston; Harrison, G. Hogan, Roda Roda, Robert Durrberg (Vienna), Frances M. Gill, Carl Perkins Gilman, Jack London, George Blodgett, W. F. Larson, and others. Single copy, 25c; 25c; 50c; 50c; 100c; 100c. SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. 15 SEEDS ST.,







WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL IS DITCHED BY GRADY... Wheeler Makes Light of Women's Measure in Senate "Debate."

ALBANY, June 13.—Woman suffrage again was injected into the proceedings of the State Senate today as a recess was about to be taken for lunch when, upon motion of Majority Leader Wagner, it was voted to take up Senator Burd's proposed commission charter for Buffalo in general order at the afternoon session.

SENDS SYMPATHY TO J. A. WAYLAND

CHICAGO, June 13.—When word reached the national headquarters of the Socialist party of the United States that Mrs. J. A. Wayland, wife of the publisher of the Appeal to Reason, had been killed in an automobile accident, and her husband slightly hurt, National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes sent a telegram of condolence to J. A. Wayland.

REFUSES TO DISMISS REICHMANN'S CHARGE

Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of counsel for Joseph B. Reichmann, formerly president of the Chicago Trust Company, to have a verdict against Reichmann.

Dr. Benj. Gortikov DENTIST

10 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST NEW YORK

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST BROOKLYN

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician

George Oberdorfer

Pharmacist

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY

MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schuetzen Park

Lyceum

Temple

MARY AND LUNCH ROOM

Let Us Get Acquainted! We are making clothes for hundreds of Call us... SUIT or OVERCOAT \$18.00

ROYALISTS AGAIN MENACE PORTUGAL

Republic's Minister of War Mobilizes Troops Preparing for Attack.

LISBON, June 13.—Captain Couceiro, the Royalist leader, is reported to be again preparing to cross the Portuguese frontier.

DEATH OF VETERAN COMRADE AND WORKER

Cigar Makers' Union, Local 90, has lost one of its oldest members in the death of Camillo Bochmann, 69 years old, who succumbed last Sunday.

JEALOUS SWAIN SHOOK MAID WITH DYNAMITE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 13.—A jealous suitor, it is believed, used dynamite to blow up the home of Marie Forrell, at 84 Bronx street, early today, tossing her from her bed through a hole into the cellar.

VIOLINIST

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

H. W. PERLMAN HIGH GRADE PIANOS

George Oberdorfer

Pharmacist

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY

MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schuetzen Park

Lyceum

Temple

MARY AND LUNCH ROOM

L. Schoenfeld

Pharmacist

MEETING HALLS

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Executive Committee—At 239 East 84th street.

Uptown

Madison Ave. School, Manhattan Bldg., Madison Ave., cor. 145 St.

Downtown

Second Ave. School, 76 Second Ave., East Broadway School, 156 East Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Herman I. Nahin, Socialist Coroner of Milwaukee, will deliver an address in Philadelphia this evening at the Labor Lyceum Hall, 5th and Brown streets.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following resolutions on the death of Peter Ohlsen have been adopted by the Socialist Party Club of Boston:

OREGON

Branch 1 of Local Portland has started a movement for an eight-hour day. The branch has adopted resolutions, which, after declaring that a shortening of the work day is the most powerful factor in materially solving the unemployed problem, as follows:

ASTORIA

Branch Astoria will hold a discussion meeting on the McNamara case tonight at Klenn's Hall, 415 Flushing avenue.

NEW JERSEY

A regular meeting of the 2d and 7th Ward Branch will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock at 124 Market street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Max Sherover, Jr., will lecture on "Patriotism, Militarism and War" this evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Labor Temple Brotherhood, at the Labor Temple, 14th street and Second avenue, entrance on 14th street side.

GETS A FAT CONTRACT

ALBANY, June 13.—The State Highway Commission today awarded a number of highway contracts.

REVOLUTION RUMORS HEARD IN NICARAGUA

PANAMA, June 13.—Travelers arriving here today from Rivas, Nicaragua, state that when they left that place on June 6 there was much anxiety on the part of the government and populace.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

POLICE CHIEFS ARE FOR TRAMP COLONY

Capitalist Watch Dogs Also Want Free Swing to Label Suspects.

ROCHESTER, June 13.—The convention of the International Association of Police Chiefs was called to order in Convention Hall today by the president, Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police of Washington, D. C.

FREE! FREE! FREE! FARM

WOODRIDGE HEIGHTS PARK. It is essentially a Home Proprietion. Eleven miles from City Hall, 1000 ft. elevation, splendid view of the city.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side

31ST ST., 239 E.—3 light rooms, range and bath, \$21.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side

14TH ST., 239 W.—3 light rooms, range and bath, \$21.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn

ANTHONY AVE., 1832, near 176th st.—5 room, hot water, \$20-\$25; improvements.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE

CIGAR PACKER wants employment; will accept one day's work or more per week. R. L. 214 Clinton ave., the Bronx, N. Y.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH NO. 3, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 355 Bushwick Ave., cor. 10th St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—New Jersey

FREE! FREE! FREE! FARM

WOODRIDGE HEIGHTS PARK. It is essentially a Home Proprietion. Eleven miles from City Hall, 1000 ft. elevation, splendid view of the city.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side

31ST ST., 239 E.—3 light rooms, range and bath, \$21.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side

14TH ST., 239 W.—3 light rooms, range and bath, \$21.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn

ANTHONY AVE., 1832, near 176th st.—5 room, hot water, \$20-\$25; improvements.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE

CIGAR PACKER wants employment; will accept one day's work or more per week. R. L. 214 Clinton ave., the Bronx, N. Y.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.

SHERIFF DENIES GRAFT FROM STATE PRISONS

ALBANY, June 13.—Sheriff Frederick Wyker, of Onondaga County, today filed an answer with Governor Dix, making a general denial of the charges of "graft," collusion, and dishonesty, and violations of the law made against him by three residents of Liverpool.

EVIL OF VAGRANCY GIVES 'EM CONCERN

BOSTON, June 12.—The treatment of misdemeanants was considered in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections today.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS BLAMED ON JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Following the arrest here of Frank G. Jones, president of the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, it is announced that he has admitted forgeries in different parts of the United States that may total \$500,000.



# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3392-3394. 41-Weekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	Sunday Issue Only.		Week-Day Day Issue.	
	For One Year.	For Six Months.	For One Year.	For Six Months.
For One Year.	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$3.00
For Six Months.	1.00	.75	2.00	1.50
For Three Months.	.50	.35	1.00	.75
For One Month.	.15	.10	.30	.20

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay 10 cents a day additional to cover postage. Entered at the New York Postoffice for second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14. No. 165.

## NATURALLY YOU LOSE

According to the plan of the Transit Committee there are three parties concerned, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the Interborough and the public. All of them get something except the public, and the public, on second thought, gets something, and gets it in the neck.

It is simple and easy, and a thing all may understand. There has been much fiddling back and forth during the past three or four months, and apparently the Brooklyn and the Manhattan companies were engaged in a man-eating war. They even went to the extent of using money for advertising purposes. When such companies spend money it is because they have to. Compulsion is the only law they recognize. In this instance the moving cause was not quite so much that they were bidding against one another as that they were somewhat afraid the people really concerned, those who use the cars, might demand something really beneficial to them.

Now, traction magnates do not ride on subway trains. They prefer the simpler, more individualistic means of covering the ground, the automobiles. So they were not particularly wrought up over crowding of trains or anything like that. But they were afraid of reductions of cash resources. So, while one traction company was willing to recognize the field of the other, both recognized that the great working class public of the city was the source of all income. They also recognized, which the public outside the Socialists did not recognize, that unless an unusual bluff at competition was put up there would be a strenuous demand for city owned and city operated car lines. Actually today the city does own every inch of track. It has simply got to take possession of everything. That is more clearly understood by the capitalists than it is by us, and they fear it.

But instead of doing anything in the present opportunity we have jumped from one offer to another, believed all were really sincere, and, as though we were in an auction room where fakes were being sold, we have cheered on the bidding. All of it was premeditated and inspired.

Yesterday we received some indication of the division that has been arrived at. It is filthy. It is dirty beyond words to describe it. Those who are concerned in this sell-out can take their place with the master minds of treason.

The only persons who have not been considered have been those who use the traction lines.

The city is going to pay enormously—for what? For the privilege of allowing two sets of traction sharps to gamble with city money, and to exploit, fleece and herd city dwellers.

The great, dumb public has nothing to say about this matter. They have simply been sold out.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Evening Journal, there appeared what is apparently a twitter of protest from the editor, Mr. Brisbane. ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO HE AND MR. HEARST WERE THE ONLY ONES CONNECTED WITH CITY NEWSPAPERS WHO ATTENDED A CONFERENCE, ARRANGED BY MR. T. INTERBOROUGH CUSTOMS-DODGING SHONTS, ALTHOUGH ALL MANAGING EDITORS EXCEPT THE CALL'S, WERE INVITED. HE HAS NOT TOLD ANYTHING ABOUT THAT CONFERENCE.

Pushing the matter further, there is the Times. Is it still controlled by Belmont, and does Belmont still have any voice in the Interborough? What is the part the Brooklyn papers, the Eagle especially, are playing in this betrayal of the people of Greater New York? What is the real foundation of all the agitation and excitement?

In a way, the question can be answered. A few days ago Governor Dix announced that J. Sergeant Cram was to be a member of the Public Service Commission. This was simply telling the people that Tammany contractors were to have the digging of the subways, no matter how things went.

A quarter of a billion of dollars is to be spent, most of it city money.

Do you understand that? Do you see the way the matter has worked out? Do you comprehend how you have been used as a pawn? How are you to stop it? There is but one way.

Just think back a bit. Any one who ever rode on the old Staten Island ferries, under private, profitable ownership, remembers how indecent and uncomfortable they were. Contrast them with the ferries today.

The Sun, the Times, the World and others say those ferries do not pay. But they do pay, more than pay, in increased accommodation, in increased comfort and in increased speed. Private ownership would never have given that.

Why should the people of Staten Island be permitted to get such a luxurious, expeditious ride, in contrast with the people of Brooklyn, Harlem and the Bronx? Simply because the city has not yet assumed control of that other means of transits, the traction lines.

There is where the fight of every one should come. Practically every man who has been connected with these lines is a "financier," therefore, a crook. There is not a dirtier page in criminal history than that which concerns traction matters in this city. There is no single department in which the reputations of more men have been besmirched. There is nothing in which the public has been more outrageously swindled. There is no line of high finance in which more crooked, more outrageous methods were employed. There is no department in which more men have been prostituted, bought, sold, exchanged, discarded, than this.

During it all the public has had nothing to say. While legislators both in city and State were bought and sold like cattle, the people had no voice about their own intimate affairs. If they choose to keep their mouths closed now they will still have nothing to say. There is not a daily English paper, with the single exception of The Call, that is not absolutely committed to silence on this most outrageous, high financial swindle that has been pulled off in the traction matter.

There is but one thing to do, and though at first sight it may seem hard, it is easy.

Get your own traction lines! Everything belongs to you. There is no necessity of paying a cent for them. They have long been forfeit, or they were actually built by city money. So the only correct thing to do, the only effective thing to do, is fight tooth and nail against this sell-out, in which all the city officials are concerned, in which both the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough are concerned, and

(Continued on columns 6 and 7 this page.)

## CO-OPERATION



RUGER

A LITTLE GIFT FOR THE CORONATION

## THE FUTURE DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

By SOLOMON BAUCH.

Civilization has so inoculated the present generation with the germ that creates a craving for knowledge, but the attainment of some sort of title alone is the ambition of a great many. These titles are the symbols of the results of a professional education. They represent the consequences of the effort, toil, and proficiency of a specific subject of which one has become part and parcel. Notwithstanding this fact, they are not what we would be likely to call the immediate aim, but rather the immediate desire of an individual. They are not the end, but a means to an end.

What concerns us mostly now is the medical man's title and the objects underlying it. This title is dependent for its achievement upon three factors: the means of subsistence, the rank in society, and the expectant dowry.

To obtain any of the above factors and retain them, it behooves the present medical man to strive and struggle hard, to encounter many obstacles, to use and abuse his being. The medical man of today, in order to attain this noble profession, that of teacher and adviser of the sick and helpless, sacrifices many opportunities and encounters many hardships.

Why then does he do it? We are ready to admit, to our deep sorrow and regret, that it is not through a philanthropic spirit, but rather beastly avariciousness. This is one of the reasons for our being confronted with shameless quacks, healers, Dr. Gray's abortifacients (starvationists, a la Sinclair), etc. These people will not hesitate to take advantage of the privileged authority rendered them and by doing so, abuse nature, corrupt the profession and degrade themselves.

There is nothing so painful to the true human heart as the low deeds performed in the name of science. There is nothing so deleterious to science than the making of science into a business.

The doctor adviser of the future to those who come to seek his aid, I hope, will have the same ambition, exert the same effort, utilize the same energy but with a nobler purpose than the mere outlook for the paltry, petty fee. His pursuits will be to seek the path to the prevention and the abolishment of disease rather than the curbing of it; the indefatigability of his toil will prove of more avail than attending to the maladies of his patients; his interest in each particular individual will prompt him to scrutinize every case closely and to avail himself of all possible means so that he might discover the true diagnosis rather than rapidly come to some conclusion which in all probability nearly always fails to be the correct diagnosis; his efforts will be worked along the lines of determining the cause and immediately removing it rather than writing receipts treating the manifested symptoms.

The first thought of the physician will be the condition of the patient and not the accrued, miserable 50 cents.

His responsibility in doing a thing correctly or avoiding doing another, incorrectly will not rest only in the fear of the clutches of the law, but will be expressed in the efforts of gaining his patient's confidence, of disclosing his warm, affectionate, brotherly and fatherly feeling to

them, and so assuring them of his good intentions and proving to them the noble actions of a higher being. His success will depend upon his abilities of observation, analyses and accurate judgment and not upon how many of the "greenbacks" he will accumulate. His life will not be spent as it is today in competing with his fellow comrades on the price of confinements. He will not be the member of the "Ten Cent Weekly Medical Association." He will not promenade the streets with the dentist's "Bill of Fare." He will not consider the time he spends at the visit and when called out he will think more of his patients than of his unpolished shoes. He will more realize that his position in life is of greater importance than that of any other profession because he is to answer for the ills of the human family and human social conditions. Many individuals would put me to the query, "How do you expect us to live on air?" I emphatically say, "No. Live on anything your physical and mental constitutions demand, but not on fees." And the problem is solved as follows: "The doctor being practically

the most important factor in the management of the building, maintenance and retention of a healthy and beautiful physical form and of a strong mental capacity, proves him to be one of the greatest benefactors to man. I wish not to be misconstrued. I do not place the physician above nature, but I mean that in preventing the existence of disease we get healthy individuals and as has been well said, "Mens sana in corpore sano"—"A sound mind in a sound body."

And because the doctor devotes his time, energy and ability, the state substituting community, bearing in mind the experiences and the ability of each physician should provide for his support.

It should be a reciprocity which should meet both ends. Only then will the doctor have a clear, healthy mind to work with; only then will he maintain the dignity and nobility of the profession when the thought of stretching his hand as a beggar will not constantly stream through the interstices of his gray matter. The community will know that he is safe from any careless danger. Every citizen will gladly and willingly contribute to his own welfare.

## THE COMING ISSUE

By HERBERT E. KINNEY.

A study of the shifting phases of the economic struggle is a keen intellectual delight—a delight, however, which must give way at times to a feeling of rage or grief at many a case of grievous wrong.

One phase of the struggle is now presented at Los Angeles, where the McNamara languish behind prison bars, while an ex-President of the United States declares, with all the impressiveness of his command that "murder is murder."

Another phase will, I venture to say, soon be found in a change of the rallying point for the forces of reaction.

The time is approaching when the outer "retrenchments, stried variously "cooperation," "individualism," "laissez faire" an dthe like, will be relinquished by the main body of defenders and the defense concentrated in and about an inner stronghold, named "Socialism of the State."

I have been interested in reading an article written by William Blo, which I found in Der Zeitgeist, entitled "State Socialism in Ancient Rome." Here are some of the concluding sentences:

"The State Socialism of ancient Rome, which we may perhaps call 'imperial Socialism,' differs widely from the modern democratic Socialism.

"Democratic Socialism has for its object the creation of a community whose fundamental principle is the transfer of the means of production to the commonwealth, in order that the workers may join in free, co-operative labor.

"In this way class rule is made impossible and the struggle for existence becomes the performance of labor very limited in duration of the task and facilitated by devices unlimited in scope and number, for the purpose of maintaining the commonwealth.

"The personal liberty resulting from such a condition accrues to the individual and not the community to devote himself to lighter things, that is, to things of the intellect.

would appear under the pressure of the existing bureaucracy—with this difference only, that the Roman State Socialism aimed at the maintenance of an idle proletariat at the expense of the State.

"In the modern State Socialism the State would be the great capitalist and employer and the only one; for this employer the modern proletariat would have to labor.

"The greater part of the product of this labor would be appropriated by the ruling classes as the possessors of the power of the State and thereby of the means of production; exploitation of the masses; the State industries would take the place of exploitation in private industries."

### BEN'S LOGIC.

"Ben," said his friend, waking up from a reverie in which he had been gazing abstractedly at the shiny expanse of Ben's skating rink for flies, "is there nothing you could do for your baldness?"

"Ben," by the way, is only 49.

"No, lad!" he replied, with dejection. "Fifteen years ago I was courting strong, and I tried lots o' things. But about that time 't Prince of Wales—Edward, you know—came to open 't new hospital, and I said to myself as soon as ever I saw him liftin his hat to 't crowd, 'Ben, my lad, the can give it up as a bad job, and save thy brass. If there was owt 'at 'ud cure a bald head they'd ha' cured his."

A young Englishman, after he had been in the far West for a couple of months, began to grow thin. Wyoming cooking did not appeal to him. Besides his squeamish appetite, there was another thing that the natives held against him—his outlandish custom of taking a bath every morning. One day his landlady was discussing him with a friend.

"I tell yer what, Sal," said the visitor, "he's just a-washin' away 'agrievis' for some cal' back East thar."

"Noshin' of the kind," said the landlady, contemptuously. "You mark my words, now—that young feller he's stappin' just a-washin' of himself away."

## NATURALLY YOU LOSE

(Continued from columns 1 and 2 this page.)

in which many of our financiers are concerned, in which the New York papers are concerned.

Plans are now made public. From them you see that you see Cram is on the Public Service Commission. From that you see Tammany is to have the fat contracts.

A "compromise" has been effected. From that you see bodies of grasping financiers are let loose on you, to fleece you, to swindle you, to crowd you, to abuse you, to herd you.

And what are you going to do about it? Nothing? Something can be done.

Fight for a restoration of all the lines to the city. They're long to the city, and there is no just necessity of paying a cent for them.

## ADVANTAGES OF POSSESSING A DEAD VILLAIN

Luckily for the Sugar Trust it has, safe in the grave, beyond the reach of subpoenas, a man on whom all the crimes of the Trust may safely be blamed. Henry O. Havemeyer, organizer and leader of the great combination, instituted that complex system of frauds, short weighing, short changing, adulteration, corruption and robbery from which the trust grew fat, great and prosperous. His was the crooked but dominating brain that devised the plan for crushing rivals, cheating the government and fleeing the consumer. But he is dead, therefore, he cannot be punished unless he can be apprehended and brought to justice in that bourn from which no traveler has yet returned.

Those who succeeded him in business held his memory in awe. Therefore, they continued the practices he had instituted. It was not for the sake of the profits derived from them, but it was a memorial of corrupt and scoundrelly memorial to him. They would not think of violating the lying scales as a Chinaman would think of violating the tomb of his ancestors. Those scales, weighing millions of pounds in each 100, were his monument. They demonstrated business acumen, and pointed the way in which the Havemeyer family had piled up its millions.

But a few inconsequential men, weighers who received \$18 a week, were sent to jail. Others were fined. It may be that there were no responsible men in the Sugar Trust. Perhaps all those who received huge salaries and enormous dividends believed, in their simplicity that it was a sort of fall of financial manna, sent down by the God of Capitalism to sustain them in the modern desert. They were merely deluded victims of their own trustfulness. Therefore, no blame attaches to them, and they should not be punished. Havemeyer was the sole guilty man, though his counsels and practices continued to prevail, though he has been dead these seven years.

Perhaps, in order that punishment may be meted out, it may be well to revert to the old customs, disinter his body and lay it in chains from a gallows, or impale it on a stake at a cross road. Such a suggestion is quite as timely as any that has so far been advanced.

Yet, the Socialists would no more be in favor of this than are of the doddering suggestions that have been put forth for the punishing of a few inconsequential persons. Guilt is individual and guilt is class. The whole tendency of class rule is to corrupt and manufacture criminals. Men are criminals in law that they may steal millions. Men are criminals, forced to become criminals, in order that they may earn a bare living. The heads of the trusts, the Sugar Trust included, deliberately plan to circumvent the law, set the law at defiance, or make a law that applies only to themselves, for the purpose of appropriating the wealth that labor creates. Then through the possession of wealth, they their absolute ownership of the machinery of production, they certain of the workers also to become criminals.

That is a practice that prevailed not only in the case of the Sugar Trust, but it is one that prevails in the case of all other trusts. There can be no honesty in their operation because there is no honesty in their system of ownership. All profits come from stealings from the working class. The dividends paid to the stockholders and the enormous salaries paid to directors are the fruits of robbery. The robbery begins right at the point of production and continues systematically until the commodities reach the consumers.

Capitalism is a gigantic system of robbery and swindling, and the blame for it does not rest on dead villains, like Henry O. Havemeyer. It is inherent in and inseparable from capitalism, and get rid of it you must get rid of capitalism. Imputations of guilt may be pushed from the living to the dead, but the production of guilt is a living thing, and criminals will be manufactured as long as capitalism prevails.

## A QUESTION OF COMPARATIVE COST

At the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Boston, Robert W. Hebbert, secretary of the State Board of Charities of New York, at once thrilled and appalled his hearers by announcing that the care of tramps in New York State cost \$1,000,000 a year. It surely is a tremendous pile of money to pay for the handling of, say, 20,000 vagrants.

But what of it? We do not think anything of that. It is but a matter of a hundred or so dollars for each vagrant. Why give \$2,000,000 and more than that to Mr. Morgan each year, to give each year more than that to Mr. Rockefeller, to Mr. Carnegie, to the Astors, the Vanderbilts and the Goulds, and we give that sum to various other single individuals. All the tramps in the country are not as great a source of drain on society as two or three of our leading millionaires are, and the tramps, in the workhouse or hospital, are quite as useful, quite as beneficial, quite as productive as any of the millionaires.

Then what difference does it make whether we spend \$2,000,000 to support an idler in the workhouse or spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to support one of our leading families at some European pleasure resort?

What difference does it make if a tramp jumps a freight train and rolls along in his private car?

What difference does it make if we hand out a nickel to a hander on the street, or if thousands of toilers each hand to a millionaire a certain amount from their pay envelopes?

What difference does it make if the tramps force society to build a prison costing half a million dollars or ex-Senator forces society to build him a mansion costing \$3,000,000 and finished at the cost of \$2,000,000 more?

What difference does it make if ten thousand wandering men are a burden on the community to the extent of \$2,000,000 one idle financier is a burden to the same extent?

What difference does it make if tramps eat some of the bread from the bread of the industrious, when the capitalists eat the major portion of the bread produced?

It makes no difference at all. The idea the reformers and penal experts have in mind is very simple. They wish to see the tramps, the outcasts, the victims of lack of employment, the source of revenue for the capitalists. There is many a solid citizen in this country that has been built on the unpaid work of the tramps. In the South where the chain gang still persists and peonage is common, many employers depend wholly on this enforced unpaid labor for their living.

There is an attempt being made in this State to introduce the same system in a modified form. The tramp colony could be a source of fine income, not to society, but to individuals who exploit the convicts.

So, in order to make the whole matter impressive and public inclination for such an institution, Secretary Hebbert trotted out his figures as to what tramps cost the State in the year of a year. It is \$2,000,000—a staggering sum.

Huh! Half a dozen of our millionaires will spend that amount in an attempt to creep and crawl somewhere in August thrones.

So what do we care for such a trifle.