

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

The New York Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND WARMER.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2606 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 4.—No. 166.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

HOW REPORTERS ARE STERILIZED

Thirteen Samples of Men Who Deceive the Public.

"KEPT" BY THE BOSS

Philadelphia and Pittsburg Writers Hold Harrisburg Sinicures.

(Special to The Call.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 14.—What shall it profit a man to read in the daily papers about what is supposed to take place in the world if the men who write the "news" are in the pay of the corruptionists?

The unhappy fact is that more than 50 per cent of the newspaper correspondents at all State capitals live in the vast pockets of the political bosses who dominate public affairs in the interest of the financiers whose servants they are.

It is the principal function of these kept correspondents to prevent the real news from becoming public with the result that the more or less independent 10 per cent of correspondents have to battle against their fallen brothers, as well as with the clamorous "sources" of information who occupy public office.

In addition to the regular prostitutes on the staff of the political boss there is, of course, the usual number of what had best be termed journalistic street walkers: the ever-changing parasitics who come to the front of their papers during a brief period and sell themselves eagerly to satisfy the desires of what Ben Lindsay calls the Beast.

When Liars Disagree.

In short, the only time the public gets a few obscure passages of real news is when rival financial interests engage in a fight over the spoils, and the rival newspaper retainers begin to tell portions of the truth about the opposite camp, and to hint at the rest.

But as every one knows, this soon becomes dangerous to all concerned that a compromise is effected, and the old sternalia of corruption and robbery continues.

Consider Harrisburg. Prostitution began with man's fight against Nature for the riches of the earth, and continues now while men battle with one another for the wealth which the earth gives up in such abundance. There were four kinds of female prostitutes in ancient Athens, but—consider Harrisburg.

There were twenty-eight special correspondents at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature which recently came to an end. Half of them represented newspapers whose proprietors, as well as reporters, are "on the staff" of the Penrose—P. R. R.—Trust organization, which constitutes the Beast in Pennsylvania.

The others comprised those reporters who write all the real news they can get, and those who smother and distort all the news they can be paid for: the "honest" ones and the street walkers.

Lot of the Fallen.

The twenty-fifth correspondent at Harrisburg was a Socialist representing the State Socialist party, and writing for Socialist newspapers.

An indicating what a puny chance the majority of citizens in this State had to learn the truth about what happened here let us glance at the reporters for big newspapers who have gone the whole length of the "honest profession" in the world, and now occupy soft couches provided by the Beast:

Joseph Macknell, writing for the Pittsburgh Telegraph, is a committee member.

John Ball, writing for the Pittsburgh Post, is a committee clerk.

Charles Christie, writing for the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, is registrar in Harrisburg.

Charles D. Potter, writing for the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is a civil service commissioner in Pittsburg.

Charles H. Scrantom, writing for the Scranton Times, is to be made one of the minor investigators for the Scranton district. A correspondent named [Name] is secretary of the Carbonate district.

Frank Bell, a Harrisburg correspondent for many years, is secretary of the Lieutenant Governor of the State.

John McAvoy, recently on the staff of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, is secretary of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Joseph J. Brennan, political editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, has held jobs many times. Samuel Hudson of the Philadelphia Item, has engaged many jobs from the State, but is almost dead and Sam is

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD NOW 'DOCTOR OF HUMANITIES'

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14.—John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company, today received the degree of Litterarum Humanarum Doctor (Doctor of Humanities) in the honorary conferment of Syracuse University.

PLAN TO ABOLISH EXPRESS COMPANIES

Rep. Lewis Would Enjoin Their Business With Postal System.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—War on the express companies began today before the House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, which opened hearings on the parcels post, for which several measures are pending.

Representative Lewis, of Maryland, appeared to support his bill, which provides for condemning and purchasing all the express companies. He asserted that the cost of living is now largely influenced by the unsatisfactory methods of quick transportation between points of food origin and consumers.

"There are two main reasons why the express companies must be added to the postal system," said Lewis. "First, the express company service does not reach beyond the railroads to the farmers, which the postoffice does, through the rural free delivery.

"Second, the contracts of the express companies with the railways give them an average transportation rate of three-quarters of a cent a pound; and with this rate, the express charges by post would be reduced from two-thirds to one-half on parcels ranging from five pounds to fifty pounds, and about 25 per cent on heavier weights, as a consequence of the re-ordination of the express company plants with the postoffice and rural delivery, and the elimination of the express company profits, which are averaging over 50 per cent on the investment.

"The express companies are positive hindrances and obstacles to the business of the country. The average charge for carrying a ton of express in Argentina is \$6.51 and for the countries of Europe \$4.12, while the average express company charge in the United States is \$31.10.

"In other words, they charge five times as much to carry a ton of express as a ton of freight. Here the express companies charge sixteen times as much. Of course, these charges simply prohibit by half the traffic in the United States.

"The government cannot conduct a parcels post on mail railway transportation rates, at over 4 cents a pound, in competition with the express companies paying but three-fourths of a cent a pound, which enables the express companies to pay over 50 per cent in profits to themselves, although rendering no service whatever to the farmer; and to points of the railroads."

Lewis has worked out a system of "zones" based on scientific methods, from which a five-pound package, for instance, can be sent 198 miles for 11 cents, while the express companies now charge 25 cents and more for 115 distances; from Galois, Me., to San Francisco will cost 70 cents for five pounds, add \$2.40 for fifty pounds, as against the express company charges of 53 cents and \$7.50.

SOCIALISTS GET 43 SEATS IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, June 14.—While returns of the elections for the Reichsrath are still incomplete, it is certain, however, that the opponents of the Socialists and Radicals, the reactionary party which goes under the name of "Christian Socialist" party, have been badly beaten.

It is likely that at the rebalancing the Christian Socialists will form an alliance with some of the other reactionaries that are still outside of its ranks in order to regain several seats in the Reichsrath. To date, the returns indicate that 43 Socialists have been sent to the Reichsrath. The Liberals got 44 seats, Czechs 34 and the Southern Slavs 24.

There were 516 seats contested by 2,967 candidates and a rebalancing will be necessary.

YONKERS SCHOOL PENSIONS.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 13.—The Board of Education voted tonight to retire on pensions, Miss Emily G. Gault, of School No. 2, who has been a teacher in the Yonkers schools for thirty-seven years, and Robert H. Lankester, who became janitor of School No. 2 on October 1, 1862, and has served continuously since that date.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR M'NAMARA MEETING

Defense Fund Committee Also Arranges Open Air Rally.

The McNamara Defense Committee of Greater New York at their meeting last night completed all arrangements for the monster protest meeting which is to be held at Carnegie Hall on June 24. All the delegates pledged themselves to get their organizations to help make this meeting a record breaking demonstration, against the powers that have united to murder the McNamaras.

The Ways and Means Committee reported that the leaflets dealing with the kidnapping of the McNamaras, written by Henry L. Slobodin, were ready for distribution and it was decided to have them distributed at all union meetings and thus interest union men in making the Carnegie Hall meeting a trade union demonstration.

Albert Abrahamson will act as chairman of the meeting. The conference arranged an open air protest rally next for Saturday at 7 p.m. at Madison Square, where prominent men in the Socialist and Labor movement will speak.

A call for a conference of all labor and Socialist organizations to be held at the Labor Temple, 24 East 84th street, next Monday night, was issued at the meeting and it will be sent to all organizations today. The conference will be composed of representatives of the Central Labor and Socialist bodies and two delegates of labor organizations.

The question of the Brooklyn McNamara conference was discussed and on motion of Slobodin it was decided to invite them to join the conference, as the body already in existence covered the Greater City.

The delegates from the Brooklyn conference asked that the C. L. U. be asked to join that conference and they wanted to carry on an agitation among the Brooklyn workers and that they would not conflict in any way with the general conference.

Otto Nichols, secretary of the Brooklyn C. L. U., said that the Socialist party of Kings County ought to join the conference and if they wanted to be in with what he called the "real" central labor body, the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, let them stay where they wanted to.

MADERO IS MENACED BY MAGONISTAS NOW

Followers Join Liberals and Fight Two Battles Near Juarez.

EL PASO, Tex., June 14.—The Magonista Liberal movement is gaining headway in Mexico and there is to be no further delay in sending troops to Lower California to suppress the Liberals.

Today Gen. B. K. Viljoen, of Boer War fame received the following message from Francisco L. Madero, dated Aguila, Guerrero.

"Don Abram Gonzalez has wired you to order whatever may be necessary regarding the cannon, but by all means it would be advisable for you to march now with the troops you have there and those of Cabral and the others will join you later."

The Magonistas are not confining their activities entirely to Lower California. Last week arms and ammunition were seized here and four of their men arrested.

Madero officers in El Paso have been notified of an attack made on the town of San Antonio, seventy-five miles southwest of El Paso, on the Rio Grande.

The Liberal forces, about thirty in number, attacked the ranch of Lamas Davis, an El Pasoan, and demanded all the horses, arms and ammunition that were there. Francisco and Dairo Sanchez refused to surrender, and were made prisoners. The Liberals taking two horses and mules, a number of rifles and ammunition, and all the provisions on the place.

Word was sent to Jose de la Luz Sanchez, in command of the Maderistas troops at Ojinaga, and he sent seventy men. They were joined by thirty residents of San Antonio and the Liberals retreated to the hills.

During the fight the Liberals received aid from a man stationed on the American bank, who signaled the movement of the Maderista troops.

The Liberals are now said to be located at Pilars, in the hills, and a force of Maderista troops will be sent to capture them if possible.

Antonio Balboa and Fernando Mungia, of the Madero force at Aldamas, made an effort to send a telegram to Gen. Geronimo Trevino, requesting the removal of Caledonio Villareal as chief officer.

The station master refused to send the message and word was got to Villareal about the plans. Villareal commissioned Bernardo Garza with a detachment of soldiers to arrest Balboa and Mungia, who, seeing them approaching, fled.

Garza ordered his men to fire with the result that Mungia and Balboa were both seriously wounded, and Balboa is now in the Military Hospital in Monterey. When the twenty-five men the two Liberals had with them heard the firing they came to the front, and a battle raged for some time.

ROOSEVELT DOES NEAT FLIP-FLOP ON M'NAMARA CASE

Attacks Gen. Otis and Applauds Gompers' Editorial.

WANTS "FAIR TRIAL"

Calls Los Angeles Editor "Anarchist"---Abhors Class Conflict.

ROOSEVELT'S RECORD.

While Police Commissioner he tried to have patented a police club to be used in strikes so cruel that his friends advised him to withdraw it.

While Governor he sent the militia against the Croton Dam Strikers.

While President he condemned Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in advance of their trial by denouncing them as "undesirable citizens."

While President he made the government printing office an open shop.

When Cleveland sent soldiers into Chicago to break the Pullman strike he wrote in fervent commendation of this act, saying he would have done the same thing himself.

He said the average city mechanic is not to be compared in manhood with the Western cowboy.

He wrote: "Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are dangerous. They are not in sympathy with men of good mind and good civic morality."

He said: "If they start it (revolution), I would have no constitutional scruples in grappling with them."

He wrote of the kidnapping of the McNamaras, under the head "Murder is Murder": "It is grossly improper to try to create a public opinion in favor of the arrested men."

Teddy the Terrible is at it again. Finding himself no longer in the good graces of organized labor on account of his recent nasty "Murder is Murder" editorial, the Colonel executes one of his neat turns, and placing one arm affectionately about the shoulders of Samuel Gompers, faces the spotlight and exclaims dramatically: "How dare you say I don't belong with the boys of union labor? Why, I was only pleading for a square deal."

In an editorial in this week's Outlook, the Colonel aims a perfectly toe-ruffic slam at Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, and bestows such encomiums on Samuel Gompers as would make that gentleman blush were he not already accustomed to them through a long course of after-dinner Civic Federation speeches.

Roosevelt's outpouring of this week is written as an answer to editorials by Otis in the Los Angeles Times, and Gompers in the American Federationist.

Sees Existence of Classes.

Roosevelt admits there are two classes of newspapers, as there are human beings, by coming right out and calling journals of the Otis stamp "capitalist" newspapers. He also shows the effect of his reading of Socialist literature by his mention of "class conflict," which is a subject that invariably gives Teddy an attack of the horrors. He says:

"Certain of the capitalist newspapers of the stamp of that owned by General Otis have been responsible for far more brutal utterances than can be attributed to any recognized labor leader."

He then goes to quote an Otis editorial as follows:

"If the Times Building was dynamited," says Mr. Facing Both Ways, "then those who did the work should be punished. The Times feels that the 'if' is an upholding of the cause of disorder, and a distinct aid to the 'villains who incited and procured the murder of twenty innocent men, and the destruction of \$500,000 worth of property.'"

Should Be Denounced.

"General Otis in this article," says Roosevelt, "has taken the very position against which all good citizens should protest when taken by the labor men. That is, the purpose of my article was to protest against the assuming before the trial what it was hoped to prove or disprove at the trial; and in this way General Otis is guilty of conduct which could not be too severely denounced if the offender were a labor leader, and which, therefore, cannot be too severely denounced when the offender is a violent opponent of organized labor and a consistent enemy of every movement for social and economic betterment—just as he has shown himself the consistent enemy of the men in California who have dared resolutely to stand against corruption and in favor of honesty."

The article by Mr. Gompers in the

(Continued on Page 2.)

JUDGE AFRAID TO TRY SOCIALISTS

Scared Again, New Castle Crooks Postpone Case Until September.

By JACK BRITT GEARITY.

(Special to The Call.)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 14.—After offering to quash the seditious libel case if the defendants would pay the costs of prosecuting it, and being turned down, District Attorney Dickey went into court late this afternoon and moved a postponement of the trial to the September term of court.

He cited certain articles criticizing the court and prosecution which appeared in recent issues of the Free Press.

Judge Porter granted the adjournment.

This action by the District Attorney in offering to withdraw the case if the Socialists would pay for the prosecution shows clearly that he has no case, or a flimsy case at best, and that he fears he could not convict the Free Press men. Socialists are jubilant over the move of the prosecution this morning.

Attorney Marron argued that the law says a defendant indicted by the Grand Jury shall be tried within three terms of court. Six terms of court have passed since the indictment for seditious libel was found.

"We stand here on our right to be tried now. We are ready for trial and demand trial now. If this case can be postponed continually by the District Attorney simply citing articles in a newspaper criticizing the court and the prosecution, it will be laid over indefinitely."

"It will never come to trial while there is a free man or woman in this country. It will never come to trial until every citizen in the county stops thinking about it and stops criticizing the court and the prosecution."

Dickey cited several articles from the Free Press as being contemptuous, and led to the prejudicing of public opinion against the court and the prosecution, among them being a review by C. E. Ervin, his citizens' catechism, and an editorial by the writer showing that if the jury could be found to convict the defendants Judge Porter's decision would depend largely on what the workers were thinking at the time.

A comment in the March 18 issue on the postponement of the seditious libel case, reading as follows, also netted prosecution:

"We will assure them that if they will resort to asking for a postponement of this case in the future on the same grounds they did last week, that the case will never come to trial."

"Contempt or no contempt, we discuss seditious and seditious libel as we see it. When we get it rubbed into us as we did in the case in violation of the publishing laws, and see a capitalist sheet handed favors, we will not forget to tell about it."

"When Fred D. Warren writes such an article as we printed from his last week, we will always publish it, and will defy any old king lover to stop us."

When Dickey and City Solicitor Garner finished reading from the various articles, attorneys Mehard and Marron argued that there was not a shred of legal evidence for postponement.

Marron was vitriolic in his comments, and insinuated that somebody behind the scenes was pushing the prosecution.

Dickey responded to his feet and exclaimed:

"I am responsible, and if anybody is to be blamed, blame me."

"Because of your official position, Mr. Dickey," snarled Marron, "you are not above criticism."

Judge Porter was flushed and he was plainly very ill at ease, but at the close of the argument by attorneys for the defense for their release without bail, he said, "Motion denied."

Attorney Marron handed the motion up in writing and took exception to Porter's ruling.

No doubt plans to run special daily editions of the Free Press was a large factor in the prosecution's desire to postpone the trial.

Taking the contempt case to a higher court staggered them. Local Socialists have spent several hundred dollars preparing to handle the fight and that is a dead loss. The fight has only begun.

(Continued on Page 2.)

CONGRESS LISTENS TO FIRST SOCIALIST

House Pays Close Attention as Victor L. Berger Delivers Maiden Speech, Interpreting Current Issues From Socialist Viewpoint.

HE RIDICULES CAPITALIST REMEDIES

Shows That While Legislators Wrangle Over the Rights of Property, the Workingman Is Left Utterly unprotected---Collective Ownership Only Remedy.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The voice of the first Socialist in Congress was heard today.

Taking the tariff as his text, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative of Wisconsin, delivered his maiden speech in the House this afternoon. He spoke for nearly an hour, and throughout his address he had the close attention of the members of the House and the spectators in the galleries.

"Some of the gentlemen here have repeated the old threadbare fallacy that the high tariff is to protect labor," said Berger.

"Now I want it understood that there is no such thing as protection to labor in your tariff bills. I want to say this in the name of the many millions of enlightened workingmen in this country, and in all other civilized countries, who think for themselves. They refuse to be swindled by the agents of the capitalist class on the political field after they have been robbed on the economic field."

Do Not Protect Labor.

"Moreover, gentlemen, you are not in the habit of making laws for the protection of labor.

"You are continually making laws for the protection of life and property—for the protection of the lives of those who own the property, and for the protection of that property. You are continually making laws to protect manufacturing, banking and commerce—laws for manufacturers, bankers and merchants.

"But the workingman who has no other property than his labor power gets scant protection, indeed."

"If he wants to be protected he must commit a crime. He must steal, or get drunk and disreputable, or become a vagrant. Then the law gets hold of him and gives him protection. Then he gets the protection of the jail or penitentiary."

"As long as he is well and decent the law does not protect him. The high tariff does not protect him."

Berger traced the history of the tariff showing that at all times it was a subsidy to the manufacturers. "It meant," said he, "that the nation was paying the manufacturer a bonus for investing his money in manufacturing."

The high tariff is not wholly responsible for the growth of trusts, according to the Socialist Representative. It is responsible for the trusts only as it stimulates competition and subsidizes manufacturers, he said.

Competition Kills Competition.

"But the outcome of competition is always the same," declared Berger. "Competition always kills competition in the end. We find trusts in high tariff America, and in free trade England. We find trusts in Germany, and even in little Holland. As a matter of fact, every flourishing industry winds up in a trust."

At first, said Berger, manufacturers want protection to conquer the home market. "They demand it," he said, "as a matter of patriotism. Business men are always patriotic when there is profit in sight."

Tariff a Bugaboo.

"But the business man, after he has gained control of the home market, and reaches out for the profits in other countries, changes from the patriot to the cosmopolitan. He suddenly finds that the high tariff is a chain on his legs when he wants to conquer the world market. Therefore, he is willing to drop the tariff."

To substantiate this assertion, Berger quoted Carnegie as being in favor of a reduction of duties in the iron industry.

Leaving the subject of the tariff from the manufacturers' point of view on the ground that they "are well able to take care of themselves, and are exceedingly well represented in the House," Berger denied that the tariff was meant to protect the workingman.

"That pretense was simply an afterthought, because the workingmen have votes. Only American manufac-

turers have dared to tell this falsehood to their workmen. Why? Because until very recent years American workmen were more ignorant on economic and social questions than their brothers in Germany and France."

Berger advised the Representatives who assert that the tariff has benefited labor, "not to make such a claim before an audience of workmen of Pittsburg, Chicago, or Milwaukee, just where there is a strike on for living wages in an iron industry."

Declaring that while manufacturers have enjoyed a protective tariff, the American workers in the last twenty years have had to compete with imported labor with a lower standard of living, Berger said:

Don't Praise God Any More.

"In the steel mills of Pittsburg, Chicago and Milwaukee, where thirty years ago, the so-called princes of labor used to get from \$10 to \$15 a day, the modern white coolies get \$1.75 for twelve hours a day, seven days in the week—having no time to praise the Lord and no reason either."

"As for the manufacture of woollen goods, Bulletin 57 of the Census Bureau, which gives figures on manufactures for 1905, shows that 44,453 girls and women and 3,743 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of woollen goods receive a yearly average of \$286 and a weekly wage of \$7.61.

The same bulletin shows that 29,883 youths and men, 32,130 girls and women and 7,238 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of worsted goods receive a yearly average of \$379 and a weekly average of \$7.30.

"According to social workers who have made a study of family budgets, the minimum requirement in the United States for a decent living for a family consisting of father, mother and three small children is \$750 a year. I believe that estimate is much too low, and that none of the gentlemen of this House want to live on it. However, the average wages in these highly protected industries are but little more than half this sum."

Free Trade, no Panacea.

While being opposed to all tariffs, high or low, Berger declared that he did not believe free trade would be a panacea. Free trade, said Berger, would mean that a great deal of our manufacturing would be done across the sea.

"Labor does not need the so-called protection of tariffs," he said. It has protected itself by strikes and boycotts which have been declared by the United States Supreme Court to be illegal. But illegal or not, I hope labor will continue to use them to resist the forcing down of the standard of the bulk of our population to a Chinese level. For we have been coming down continuously.

Pointing out the fact that slaves because of their property value were given good care by their masters prior to the abolition of chattel slavery, Berger said:

"The case is entirely different with the white workingman, the so-called free workingman. When the white man is sick or when he dies the employer usually loses nothing.

"And high tariff, or tariff for revenue only, or free trade—like the flowers that bloom in the spring—have nothing to do with the case.

"The fact is that the capitalist, the average employer today, is more concerned about a valuable horse—about a fine dog—about a good automobile—than he is about his employe or about his employe's family."

Showing that the keen competition in the ranks of labor often destroys the worker's home, converts him into a tramp, and sends his wife and children to the factory, the Socialist representative declared:

"Women and children do not go into the factory for the fun of it, they are brought there by dire necessity—by competition. In the cotton factories of the South, where the Democratic free trade friends

(Continued on Page 4.)

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.

from the women and children compose two-thirds of the working force.

Berger here traced the industrial development from the simple hand tool owned by each worker to the modern machine owned by the capitalist and with which he exploits many workers. He said:

"All the advantage of all the new inventions, machines and improvements now goes mainly to the small class of capitalists while on the other hand, these new inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the army of unemployed, who, starved and frantic, are ever ready to take the places of those who have work, thereby still further depressing the labor market."

"The average of wages, the certainty of employment, the social privileges and the independence of the wage earning and agricultural population, when compared with the increase of wealth and social production, are steadily and rapidly decreasing."

Things Can't Go On.

"Things cannot go on like this indefinitely," declared Berger. "Some day there will be a volcanic eruption. A fearful retribution will be enacted on the capitalist class as a class, and the innocent will suffer with guilt."

Referring to the various remedies that have been proposed, such as the single tax, free silver, etc., Berger said none of these would improve the condition of the worker. He called attention to the big strike now on at Vancouver, British Columbia, a city which has been painted in glowing colors by Representative Henry M. George, Jr., because of its adoption of the single tax.

"There can be no social freedom," declared Berger, "nor a complete justice, until there are no more hirelings in the world; until all become both the employers and the employed of society."

"This social freedom, this complete justice, can be accomplished only by the collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production and distribution. I realize that all this cannot be brought about by a single stroke—by a one day's revolution. But I know that all legislation, in order to be really progressive and wholesome, must move in that direction."

"Legislation that does not tend to an increased measure of control on the part of society as a whole is not in line with the trend of economic evolution and cannot last."

"Legislation that interferes with the natural evolution of industry means the taking of backward steps and cannot succeed."

"Legislation that divides nations into armed camps, that creates useless navies, that puts up 'Chinese walls' between peoples eager to trade with one another, is reactionary and cannot endure."

Referring to the Underwood bill for the revision of the woolen schedule downward, then under discussion, Berger said:

"The measure now under discussion is of small immediate concern to the working class. In itself it means no material change in the conditions of the working men and working women. But because it is in line with social and political evolution; because it tends to break down the barriers between nations and to bring into closer relations the various peoples of the world, I shall support the bill."

BERGER SEEN FROM PRESS GALLERY

WASHINGTON, June 14.—With the hall filled, the House of Representatives today heard—and cheered—the first enunciation of the national principles of Socialism ever delivered on the floor, when Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, was accorded a reception and a hearing that has seldom been equaled.

Immediately behind Berger, as he scored the Republican tariff policy was Soren Payne, leaning forward eagerly to catch every word. A few seats back sat "Uncle Joe" Cannon, listening attentively, and now and then applauding vigorously.

As Berger grew interested and excited, his slight German accent was intensified, but he held his listeners ever closer. Members arose from the distant seats and crowded into the wall of the House and the center aisle. The Democrats especially applauded their desks and applauded when Berger, while declaring that he was convinced free trade was no panacea for national evils, stated that he favored the Underwood idea of a gradual reduction.

When Berger concluded there was a burst of applause, and a number of Representatives who sat near him crowded around to congratulate him.

Kahn (Republican, California) asked to be allowed to question him, and for fifteen minutes Berger stood with folded arms under a rapid fire of questions from all sides of the hall.

ten, and mutual courtesies were exchanged.

Stanley of Kentucky, chairman of the Steel Investigation Committee, asked Berger what he thought of government control of the prices of trust-made commodities, and particularly regarding his opinion of the declaration of Judge Gary, head of the Steel Trust, in favor of government price control.

"For the first time in our lives, Judge Gary and myself agree," said Berger. "I am for the government fixing prices, because that ultimately means government ownership of the trusts. It would be a mutual step from the government control, advocated by Judge Gary, to the Socialism that I advocate."

"Under a rapid-fire of questions Berger declared that competition in business had been a good thing while it lasted, but that it no longer existed, that trusts were a natural evolution, and could not be stopped, but must be controlled by the government."

"I am not a capitalist. I am not a Socialist. I am a Democrat," Stanley shouted, and the Democrats cheered. "After fifteen minutes Berger's questions ceased, and he sat down amid a storm of applause."

KNOX "EXPLAINS" PORTRAIT GRAFT

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Charging that some one had tampered with the long-lost voucher which mysteriously turned up yesterday and on which \$2,450 was paid for a portrait costing \$850, Chairman Hamlin, of Missouri, of the House-Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, late today became involved in a spirited altercation with Secretary of State Knox, who was on the witness stand.

Knox had produced the voucher and Hamlin discovered that it was accompanied by an undated receipt signed by Albert Rosenthal, the artist, setting forth that on March 22, 1904, Rosenthal had received \$700.

"The other \$90 was paid for the picture frame, Hamlin announced as his theory that since the investigation began the voucher had been tampered with and the undated receipt attached."

"His conclusion was that some one in the department had acted with Rosenthal to secure the receipt."

"What are you trying to do," asked Knox with a show of spirit, "indicate that some one is trying to commit perjury?"

"Not at all," replied Hamlin, "but I believe that some one prepared this receipt after this investigation began."

"Is it customary down there in the State Department," asked Chairman Hamlin, "for persons to sign blank vouchers, as Rosenthal did?"

"Not now," said Secretary Knox. "We are trying to introduce as modern and accurate methods as possible."

THAT "PEACE" CONGRESS.

EDINBURGH, June 14.—The National Peace Congress, which began its sessions here today, passed a resolution expressing gratification at the movement instituted by President Taft for an Anglo-American arbitration treaty which will include questions of national honor and vital interests which have heretofore been excluded from arbitration treaties.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 14.—A copy of this resolution passed here by the General Assembly representing Presbyterians in Canada will be sent to President Taft and Earl Grey.

BERGER SEEN FROM PRESS GALLERY

WASHINGTON, June 14.—With the hall filled, the House of Representatives today heard—and cheered—the first enunciation of the national principles of Socialism ever delivered on the floor, when Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, was accorded a reception and a hearing that has seldom been equaled.

Immediately behind Berger, as he scored the Republican tariff policy was Soren Payne, leaning forward eagerly to catch every word. A few seats back sat "Uncle Joe" Cannon, listening attentively, and now and then applauding vigorously.

As Berger grew interested and excited, his slight German accent was intensified, but he held his listeners ever closer. Members arose from the distant seats and crowded into the wall of the House and the center aisle. The Democrats especially applauded their desks and applauded when Berger, while declaring that he was convinced free trade was no panacea for national evils, stated that he favored the Underwood idea of a gradual reduction.

When Berger concluded there was a burst of applause, and a number of Representatives who sat near him crowded around to congratulate him.

Kahn (Republican, California) asked to be allowed to question him, and for fifteen minutes Berger stood with folded arms under a rapid fire of questions from all sides of the hall.

Kahn questioned a statement by Berger regarding labor conditions in the country, and took occasion to boast of the conditions in California. "Yes," said Berger. "There have been more strikes and trouble in San Francisco than in any city in the country. Also more corruption in municipal government."

"Under a union labor administration," replied Kahn.

"Well, that was a result of big business using union labor as a political tool," retorted Berger.

Henry George, Jr. of New York, arose, and the House laughed heartily, expecting to see the single taxer and the Socialist in an argument. But George had misunderstood one of Berger's remarks regarding conditions in Vancouver under the single tax sys-

LIVELY STIR AT STOKES' HEARING

Magistrate Reduces Bail of Actresses Accused of Attempted Murder.

The hall of Ethel Conrad, actress, and friend of James Farley, notorious as a strikebreaker, and Lillian Graham, also an actress, was reduced yesterday by Magistrate Freschi, in the West Side Police Court, from \$25,000 to \$15,000 each.

The young women were arraigned for attempted murder upon W. E. D. Stokes, owner of the Ansonia Hotel, a week ago. There was plenty of action at the hearing.

The action started when Herman Phillips, the lawyer originally appearing for Miss Conrad, attempted to continue his services against his client's wishes.

The magistrate himself started the trouble ball a-rolling by announcing to Phillips as soon as the girls had been arraigned that he understood that Miss Conrad did not wish him to continue as her attorney any longer.

"That makes no difference," said Phillips, bristling up. "The girl is only 13 years old, and hence is a minor. I have been retained by her mother to defend her, and I am going to do so."

Magistrate Freschi then asked Miss Conrad to stand up.

"Do you wish Mr. Phillips to be your counsel?" he demanded.

"No, sir," said the girl. "I do not care for his services any longer."

Whereupon Phillips at once plunged into a lengthy defense of his position, winding up with this statement:

"The girl does not know her own mind. She is not in a fit mental condition to protect her interests. She has been influenced; why, she's even thrown down her own family. But I'm here to serve her, and I'm going to do it."

Miss Conrad smiled cynically at Phillips' comments, while Miss Graham laughed outright. Magistrate Freschi ruled against Phillips, and Lawyers Moore and Jordan, who are the accepted counsel for the girls, then asked that their bail be reduced.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow, as Stokes is still at the Roosevelt Hospital with bullet wounds in his legs.

Mrs. Charles Nagel, mother of the Conrad girl, declared that her daughter was "under the hypnotic influence of the Graham woman." The defense will be "justification."

GOV. BY COMM. VOTE TIE IN BAYONNE, N. J.

BAYONNE, N. J., June 14.—On the decision of the Board of Elections depends whether the citizens of this city are to have another opportunity immediately to decide whether they want the commission form of government. The count of the ballots cast at yesterday's election showed 2,336 votes against the plan and 2,334 in favor of it.

Two ballots were rejected by the board in the 4th district of the 1st Ward. They were held to be improperly marked. Should the City Board of Elections order them counted in favor of the plan the result will be a tie and another election will be held immediately.

Should the ballots not be counted and the result stand as at present the city cannot vote again on the plan for two years. The board will decide the matter at a meeting next week.

MORGAN BACKS BREAD TRUST; BAKERY WORKERS DEFY HIM

By CHARLES F. HOHMANN. (Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union today issued the following manifesto against all the bread factories run by the Ward-Corby and Ward-Mackey interests in the various cities mentioned below. These factories are run under non-union conditions.

The manifesto is also directed against the Ward Bread Company of New York, which concerns is endeavoring to open its plants under non-union conditions. The manifesto reads as follows:

A CALL FOR ACTION—SHALL

TEA.

White Rose CEYLON TEA. Its permanent popularity rests on its unchanging qualities. Dandy for Iced Tea.

THE STEEL TRUST CONTROL THE BREAD MARKET?

To our local unions, organized labor, and the bread-consuming public:

The Steel Trust interests not being satisfied with the exploitations that they conduct, now seek to establish a bread market for the purpose of duplicating their methods in the baking industry.

Not satisfied with having at their mercy the slaves compelled to toil in production of steel, and in their other subsidiary industries, they are now aiming to place at their mercy the bakery workers, who are compelled to earn their living in the manufacture of bread, the main staff of life.

Morgan Corners Bread.

Not satisfied with having at their mercy the consumers of the entire steel market, they are now aiming to establish a condition, by which they will dictate, not alone the terms under which the bakery workers may earn a living, but also dictate the terms under which every man, woman and child in the country may eat bread.

These Steel Trust interests are now conducting rank non-union bread factories in Pittsburgh, Pa., under the name of Ward-Mackey Company, in Boston, Mass., under the name of Ward-Corby Company, in Providence, R. I., under the name of Ward-Corby Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, under the name of Ward-Mackey Company, and are now opening up two large bread factories in Greater New York, under the name of Ward Bread Company.

In the latter place their producing capacity is to be up in the hundreds of thousands of loaves of bread per day.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America

Labor News of the World

SWEEEPING ORDER AGAINST STRIKERS

Machinists of Jersey City Restrained From Everything but Breathing.

In the injunction issued by Vice Chancellor Stevenson against the strikers of the Standard Motor Construction Company of Jersey City, and the International Association of Machinists, the workers are restrained from doing about everything but breathe.

According to Stevenson's decision these strikers shall be held in contempt of court, and subject to imprisonment if they offer money to workers who have been misled into going to Jersey City from different parts of the country, and afterward decide not to scab on their fellow workers, but have no money to get back to their homes.

In no way are they allowed, according to the injunction, to do picketing about the plant or induce strikebreakers to join their ranks. The strikers are even prohibited from speaking to a strikebreaker, or "interfering with the company's business."

In the bill of complaint the company gets into a long discussion of its side of the case. It admits that the strikers had the shop badly crippled. What especially seemed to hurt this concern is the fact that about 300, according to its own statement, at one time or another since the strike began, have applied for employment, and after discovering the existing conditions, left.

The strikers are blamed for this. It is believed by the firm that if the machinists' organization did not furnish transportation to the men who have been deceived into being brought to the plant they would have to work until they get enough money to pay their way back at least, and by that time the back of the strike would be broken.

There are about 140 men on strike at the Standard Motor Construction Company's plant. The workers have demanded an eight-hour day and union conditions.

On the other hand, the bosses claim that the strikers have no right whatever to interfere with the business by inducing strikebreakers to leave the plant or in assisting them in getting away if they wish to clear themselves of the working class crime of scabbing.

The bosses were real angry because they could not run their own business in their own way. They even go so far as to attempt to prove that the strike and the picketing of the strikers is against the State and National Constitutions and the Declaration of Independence.

The payment of transportation to strikebreakers is claimed by them to be "in defiance of the laws of the land."

A long list of affidavits is produced with a view of showing that many men have been willing to descend low enough to scab on their fellow workers, but that they have refrained from entering the plant for fear of the pickets.

LIGHTNING KILLS COWS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 14.—As a windup of the terrific electrical storms which have visited this section intermittently since Saturday, doing immense damage, a thunder shower passed over Orange County last night adding largely to the damage. A herd of eleven of the finest blooded cows in the county, belonging to Charles Mackenroth of near Montgomery were killed by lightning while under a tree.

During the same storm the residence of Mrs. Sarah W. Dunham in this city was struck and badly damaged. The large summer home of Charles S. Horton, just outside of the city, was struck and set on fire and badly damaged.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IS NOW IN FULL SWING

SOME DEMANDS GRANTED ALREADY AND MEN SURE OF VICTORY.

WHAT SEAMEN DEMAND.

Constitution of a conciliation board. Minimum wage scale of \$27.50 a month. Minimum mapping scale for stoke-hold, decks and galley. Abolition of medical examination by Shipping Federation's contract doctor. Payment of portion of round trip wage at port of call. Representation for the union at signing of men. Fixed hours of labor with payment of overtime when this scale is exceeded. Improved forecastle accommodations and better food.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 14.—The international strike of seamen, which broke in the principal ports of England and Scandinavia yesterday, has already resulted in several distinct victories for the British seamen.

Perhaps, fearful that the new giant liner Olympic would become a hoodlum ship by failing to get away on her maiden trip at the hour set, the White Star Company today surrendered to the strikers, and granted the demands made by the union.

The Olympic is 532 feet long and displaces 50,000 tons. On her trip out today she carried a passenger list of 13,000 persons, many of them being persons who were booked to sail on the St. Paul last Saturday. The St. Paul is still tied up by the strike, and may not get away for many days.

It is believed here that the White Star Company played a smart trick on the seamen; when it granted the demands of the Olympic strikers, it was vitally important to the company that the Olympic should get away on her maiden voyage as scheduled.

Acting on this knowledge the Seamen's Union might well have demanded that the company sign an agreement covering all of its ships. Instead of doing this the union allowed the Olympic to sail, not only with her own passengers, but to take out all those who had taken passage on the St. Paul, still held up by the strike.

There are some smiles going around in Southampton at the way the union leaders have allowed the Olympic crew to scab on the crew of the St. Paul.

Companies Want Conference.

At Liverpool officials of the Cunard, Booth, Holt, and Elder-Dempster Steamship companies have agreed to receive tonight committees representing the unions.

Heretofore when the men have tried to see the employers to ask for changes in working conditions they have been contemptuously spurned.

Government officials are bringing pressure to bear to have the companies compromise with the men, and the outlook for settlement is bright, although the White Star Line, after surrendering in the case of the Olympic, is now trying to engage a scab crew to take the Baltic out of Liverpool on Saturday.

At Liverpool the crews of the Teutonic and the Empress of Ireland abandoned their vessels today, and they are now tied up unable to sail on schedule.

The crews of a number of tramp liners followed the example of the men on the big American liners. The men are very orderly, having been warned by their officers to keep away from the water front.

Worst to Come Yet.

Officers of the union say that as fast as the big liners come in the men will quit work. All, however, will complete the trip for which they have signed so that none of the steamers whose home port this is, will be interfered with elsewhere.

Tom Mann, vice president of the Seaman's Union, is in personal charge of the strike here. He said today that not only will the seamen strike, but that the majority of the dock employes and longshoremen will take advantage of the opportunity to demand better wages and improved conditions of labor.

Officials at Liverpool are making preparations to ship strikebreaking crews. The union men say they will not oppose this, as the employers cannot get competent men, and passengers will not risk their lives sailing in vessels manned by incompetents.

The strike of the seamen later spread to the Union Castle Company and Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's vessels, tying up the Balmoral Castle, the Briton and the Aragon.

Slaves of the Sea.

Local interest in the seamen's strike centers in the announcement that all British sailors who abandon their ships will be liable to be arrested for violation of the British Admiralty laws, which compel the seamen to return to a ship's home port before leaving her.

It is not likely that there will be many violations of this law, as the British union has advised all men to make the round trip before joining the strike.

The condition of seamen in the year 1911 is a deplorable one. On some of the bigger ships the men receive as much as \$25 a month and treatment which they

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The condition of seamen in the year 1911 is a deplorable one. On some of the bigger ships the men receive as much as \$25 a month and treatment which they

can manage to endure. On the smaller vessels, especially the tramp steamers, the wages paid are almost no wages at all and the treatment worse than that usually given beasts of burden. Cattle have a money value, while a fresh supply of men costs nothing extra.

The stoke hole is a flaming hell where naked men are forced to labor at shoveling coal in a temperature that soon kills those engaged in it.

The forecastle is a cramped barracks where the slaves of the sea sleep, eat and cook their meals. The food is usually of the most outrageous kind, the bunks are narrow and uncomfortable shelves.

Usually a captain is allowed a certain sum out of which to feed the sailors and all that he can save from this amount goes into his own pocket.

Antwerp Is Hit.

ANTWERP, June 14.—Representatives of the shipowners and the seamen's union conferred with the Burgomaster today in an effort to settle the strike of seamen and bremen which started today.

The Red Star liner Finland and the German steamer Marquette are tied up, their crews having refused to sign. Other steamers are expected to be affected within the next twenty-four hours.

Labor News of the World

MORE MEN JOIN BALDWIN STRIKE

Street Car Men Donate \$500 and May Come Out in Sympathy.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14.—The strikers against the Baldwin Locomotive Company moved one step near complete victory today when 300 of the men who had remained at work in the Eddystone plant dropped their tools and joined in the revolt.

Only a handful of men are now at work at Eddystone, the machine and pattern shops being the only ones in which any pretense at work is being made.

The Baldwin company owns many acres of land surrounding this plant, and they have called in the local police to keep the strikers far away from the shops to prevent picketing. A large number of private watchmen are also employed at this task.

Significant evidence of the close bonds existing between Morgan's locomotive makers and his street car men in this city was furnished today when the officers of the Car Men's Union met today, and voted to give the Baldwin workers a sustaining donation of \$500. Along with this amount went a promise of more if the strikers needed it.

The Car men also adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the locomotive makers' strike, and promised to help them in every way possible.

One hundred more men walked out of the Philadelphia plant of the Baldwin Company today, leaving the shop practically deserted except for the few contractors and office employes.

It was learned today that the company relies upon starving the workers into submission.

The men will be paid strike benefits beginning two weeks after the beginning of the strike and by that time there is reason to believe that the Car men will have broken off the negotiations with the transit company and begun their strike.

In connection with the matter of funds to support the strikers the executive committee of the seventeen unions on strike issued the following statement:

"Up to the present time no union man has sent in a call for help. Any strike benefit talk at this time is premature. The union man is expected to carry himself for two weeks before applying for aid. This committee has received reports that men wearing union buttons have been seen selling newspapers and shoestrings in the streets. The general impression is that this is for a strike fund. The money collected in this manner is for the personal use of the men only."

Evidence that J. P. Morgan's agents have begun to recruit scabs to fill the place of his rebellious locomotive workers in Philadelphia was found yesterday.

One, Mr. Sloane, has opened a

CAPITALISTS PLAY TRICK TO OBSTRUCT MINAMARA DEFENSE

Amend Penal Code to Prohibit Transcripts of Evidence.

WORKED AT HEARING

More Revealed About Stool Pigeons and Faked Confessions.

(By National Socialist Press.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 14.—John J. McNamara and his brother James narrowly escaped one of the traps set by the capitalist courts for workers who fall into the toils. Under the operation of an amendment to the penal code of California adopted by the recent Legislature, the prosecution is not compelled to furnish the defense with transcripts of the evidence under which indictments were returned until five days before the trial begins.

This law was not in force a few weeks ago when the McNamaras were arraigned, though it was aimed at just such cases. Had the law been in effect at that time the defense would have been almost hopelessly cramped in an effort to analyze the evidence and get any start toward framing a defense before the first day of the trial.

In the McNamara case there was 1,500 folios of evidence delivered to Job Harriman the day of the arraignment. It took several days to make duplicate copies of the evidence for Clarence Darrow and the other attorneys for the defense.

The amendment to the penal code was framed in Los Angeles and it was sent to Sacramento to be introduced by a northern Senator in order to keep secret the fact that it was a southern California capitalist measure. This was one of a score of proposed amendments to the penal code that were calculated to increase the severity of the law and make more difficult the defense of workmen who fall into the clutches of capitalist lawyers.

New "Law" in Effect. The operation of this manifestly unjust law was invoked for the first time recently when Job Harriman and LaCombe Davis, attorneys for the defense of Ira Bender, Bert Connors and A. B. Maple, charged with conspiracy in an alleged attempt to "demolish the Hall of Records" last September, were arraigned. The prosecuting attorney refused to deliver transcripts of evidence under the operation of the new amendment. The defense claimed the law was not effective in this case as the offense alleged was committed, and one of the men had been arrested before the legislature adopted the amendment to the penal code.

This plea was overruled and the defense given no testimony, and no indication as to what the men are accused of beyond the bare charge. A further appeal will be taken and an effort to force the district attorney to supply the evidence will be made. The operation of this infamous amendment has been a shock to scores of lawyers who are now awake to the conspiracy that was hatched before the Legislature was convened.

"Pigeon" Made "Confession." Bender, Connors and Maple were arrested and held on testimony of one J. Mansell Parks, a stool pigeon of the detectives, who made the arrest. Parks was arrested and said to have made a confession. This was proved to be a part of the plot to get Connors and others to make statements likely to incriminate themselves and others. None of the workers made any confession, saying they knew nothing of the affair and had nothing to confess. Daily newspapers played up stories of the confessions and identifications by Connors. The iron workman said he had been subjected to the "third degree," but that he had not confessed as he knew that nothing of the kind was being attempted.

The day after the pinkfeather detective in Muskogee, Okla., perpetrated his fake confession hoax, the Los Angeles Times printed a picture of John Delaney, the man who declares he never confessed. This is taken as an indication that the arrest and confession was another frameup. It has been shown on several occasions that capitalist newspapers were supplied with pictures and diagrams previous to arrests and "confessions." The public is wondering why that precise these newspapers are able to get advance copy on spontaneous confessions and photographs of confessor who are suddenly arrested several hundred miles away.

The fact that the Indianapolis newspapers had a large portion of the John J. McNamara story in type hours before the arrest of the structural iron workers' secretary, is paralleled by the forehandedness of Los Angeles newspapers in the same respect. Little has been printed here to show the Muskogee confession was a fake. The original story was given a great spread, but the items from Chicago and Cincinnati, showing the "dynamite explosion" dreamed by the Muskogee hawkshaw, never took place.

The Burns forces and the local police are disgusted, both with the irresponsible arrests and the fake confessions. They say these things cheapen the main event and cast discredit on the McNamara case.

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SOCIALIST UNION MEN ORGANIZE

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Socialist delegates to the Central Labor Union have issued the following statement:

"The delegates to the Philadelphia Central Labor Union who are members of the Socialist party have agreed to form a permanent organization and hold regular meetings so that we may form a plan of action and be prepared to carry out such plan at the Central Labor Union meeting. 'We Socialists know the cause of the existing wrongs which the workers have to suffer, also the remedy, therefore we must take the initiative and always be aggressive.

"At our last meeting we decided to nominate a full ticket for the next Central Labor Union meeting when nominations will take place. 'The following were unanimously named: 'For president, Tobias Hall; for vice president, William Huplits; for recording secretary, J. A. Whitehead; for financial secretary, Brockmyer; for sergeant at arms, Hawkins; delegate to A. F. of L., Harry Parker; trustee, Kline.

"We state to delegates who may read this that it is our desire that what we stand for must always be the principal reason why a vote should be cast for our nominees. 'We hope all labor and Socialist papers will reprint the above. 'We would like to get into communication with any such organization as ours.

"JOHN WHITEHEAD, Secretary. '3253 North Boudinot street, Philadelphia, Pa."

NEGRO LANDS BIG JOB IN DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The threatened opposition to the confirmation of William F. Lewis, of Boston, as Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice in charge of Indian depositions claims, disappeared today in the executive session of the Senate and the nomination was confirmed in the most perfunctory manner without debate or a demand for a roll call.

There was something of a shock, especially to the Southern Democrats, when the announcement was first made that President Taft had decided to nominate Lewis to that office. The nominee is a colored man, and the statement was made that the office to which he was to be elevated was the most important ever bestowed on a colored man; that he would not only preside over a bureau made up of many intelligent clerks and subordinate officers, both male and female, but that he would take a social rank at official receptions above many important officers and would even outrank some men in the navy and army wearing shoulder straps.

WHERE CAPITALIST "NEWS" COMES FROM

The railroad press agent is on the job. The railroad companies of the country have established a press bureau at Richmond, Va., and from that burg there comes to the desks of editors nicely written "dispatches," all curiously enough dated from Washington. These correspondences are written by a trained hand and are all carefully designed to convey to the public the impression that the railroads are carrying the mails of the country for a little or nothing. They are doing this out of mere patriotism. To cut down the exorbitant rates which the government now pays to the railroad companies for carrying the mails, according to these carefully prepared press agent statements, is not to be thought of. If anything the impression conveyed is the government ought to dig down in its pockets an increase the rates out of sheer gratitude to the railroad companies.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE 831-833 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK. Strictly One Price Store FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS. They are equal to 4 per cent discount.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS 1515 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx). 1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

EVERY ONE IS GOING TO THE Grand Annual Picnic Of Local New York, Socialist Party SUNDAY, JUNE 18 AFTERNOON AND EVENING

At Harlem River Park, 2d Ave., bet. 127-128th Sts., Manhattan

PROCEEDS TO THE CAMPAIGN FUND OF THE PARTY

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

Bowling, Barbecue, Bazaar ATHLETICS, GAMES AND RACES, HANDSOME PRIZES

Splendid Program of Amusements, Including Chorus of United Workingmen's Singing Societies, Finnish National Dances in Costume, Lettish Singing Society, Moving Pictures and Views of Famous Men and Events in the Class Struggle.

Tickets at 10 cents each on sale at Headquarters, 239 East 84th St.; Rand School 112 East 19th St.; all Party Branches and at Office of The N. Y. Call.

ADMISSION AT GATE, 15c. AFTER 7 P. M., 25c.

SPORTS

TIGERS SMITTEN

Highlanders, Helped by Errors of Jennings' Catcher, Take First of Series from Detroit.

Hughie Jennings, the energetic, leather lunged manager of the Detroit, put in a young person named Casey to catch for the Tigers in the first game of the series with the Highlanders at American League Park yesterday, and 10,000 excited fans saw this same Casey make two disastrously wild throws that spelled defeat for the victors.

Incidentally, Jennings tried a young pitcher, Lively by name, and the latter's erratic work helped the Hillmen materially. But Casey's errors practically did the trick, though it is true that Russell Ford, who was hit a trifle freely in spots, capped the climax by striking out the side in the ninth inning. Cobb and Crawford falling victims in this manner with two Tigers on the bases waiting to tie the score.

It was in the second inning that Casey made his first wild throw. Two runs had been chalked up by the New Yorks when Casey shot the ball out of Delehanty's reach and enabled Chase to advance to a point from which he made the third run of the inning on Gardner's single that followed a bobble by Crawford.

Casey made another misplay in the seventh inning with the score standing 3 to 2, but his mates, out of it. He hurled the pellet into left field and before it could be returned, Hartzell and Cree scampered across the pan.

One of Detroit's runs was a pure gift when Hartzell made a crazy heave over Chase's head in the first inning, but the other two were well earned on clean stick work. Ford was nifty under fire, however, and when his meant runs he was at his best, this being proved by the fact that he left ten men on bases. The Michigan players, kept on edge by the peppey coaching of Jennings, fought gamely all the way. Bush and Cobb made the star plays for them and Iron Man Summers pitched a strong game, but the bungling work of Casey and the weak twirling of Lively proved too great an obstacle to surmount. The score:

Table with columns: Detroit, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Rows: Jones, Bush, Cobb, Crawford, Delehanty, Moriarty, O'Leary, Casey, Stanace, Lively, Summers, Drake.

Totals. 37 3 11 24 13 3. New York. AB, R, H, O, A, E. Daniels, Wolter, Hartzell, Cree, Knight, Chase, Gardner, Sweeney, Ford.

PRINCETON BEATS YALE

Princeton shut out Yale in the deciding game of a series yesterday afternoon at Washington Park, Brooklyn. The score was 1 to 0. The Tigers won the first game at New Haven by a score of 5 to 3, but were trimmed last Saturday at Princeton by a 6 to 3 score. S. V. White, one of the best pitchers in the Princeton ranks, twirled one of the finest battles of his career. He allowed Old Ell but two scattered hits, and his teammates' fine fielding enabled him to push through with a victory. Hartzell, for Yale, worked in fine style, too. The score:

Table with columns: Princeton, R, H, E. Rows: Princeton, Batteries: Hartzell and Burdett; S. V. White and Sterrett.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

Table with columns: National League, American League. Rows: At Pittsburgh, At Boston, At Cleveland, At Philadelphia, At Washington.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: National League, American League. Rows: Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston.

"JEWY" SMITH HERE

"Jewy" Smith, the sturdy English heavyweight pugilist, who fought Sam McVey, Ian Hague, Jack Scales, Tommy Burns, and practically all the noted heavyweights in Paris and London, arrived in this country yesterday. Smith is without exception the most formidable looking globe welder that ever visited this country and as he is anxious to meet any white man in America, with a preference for Jim Mahoney, the Irish champion, he will probably be given the chance. Mahoney and "Jewy" Smith fought twice in England; the first fight was awarded to Smith, but the Irishman defeated his English rival in the second clash, which took place at Wembley, London. The Irish champion, however, will have his hands full with "Sailor" Burke tomorrow night at the Twentieth Century A. C. where Smith will be in evidence at the ringside, to be introduced for the first time to an American audience. "Forky" Flynn, of Boston, and Andy Morris, of Nova Scotia, are also likely to meet before the club.

BASEBALL NOTES

Baseball rumors often amuse, but the wildest, most absurd and unwarranted canard is that, supplanting Manager McGraw, of the Giants, with Michael Donlin. Donlin deserted the Giants in a time of need and at present there is no room for him. It is doubtful if he could strengthen the outfield a bit after his long absence. Donlin has never managed a ball team, major or minor, and judging from the attitude of the magnates nobody cares to experiment with him in such a capacity.

College pitchers are wonders in their own little baseball world, but when they strike the professional gang many of them fail to measure up to the requirements. "Toots" Shultz, who was a sensation at Pennsylvania last year, was in such great demand that the Philadelphia Nationals, the Highlanders and the Pittsburghs had a neck and neck race to sign him. Shultz, however, hasn't displayed the same effectiveness in National League company and has just been shunted to Manager Stallers' Buffalo Club. Cottrell, the Syracuse University boxer, who has signed with Pittsburgh, will find that pitching two no hit games against Columbia, is much easier than footing the Giants and Cubs.

"Take Cobb and Crawford out of the Detroit team and where would they finish?" This query frequently is heard where baseball is discussed. It might be asked regarding the Athletics without Collins and Baker; the Highlanders without Chase and Ford; or the Boston Red Sox without Speaker and Lewis.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

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

ARMY NO REFUGE, SAYS GEN. WOOD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Some time ago Russell R. Harrison noticed in the newspapers that a man had been arrested for stealing chickens, and that the judge before whom he was arraigned released him on a promise that he would join the army. Harrison wrote to Major General Leonard Wood, protesting against thieves being permitted to join the army to escape sentence, and today received a reply in which General Wood thanked him for his interest and says: "The investigation shows that the attorney for one of the men indicted, Omer Church, says the judge of the Tipton County Circuit Court agreed to dismiss the case against Church provided he passed the physical examination and was willing to enlist.

"Church accepted the conditions apparently, for his case was dismissed and he applied for enlistment at Kokomo and passed the physical examination, but was rejected on investigation of his character and reputation. "The efforts of such men as you in engineering the proper spirit through the community at large will result, in time, in educating the people to appreciate that neither the army nor navy is the place of refuge for those whom a particular section desires to see depart from its midst."

FLAG DAY CELEBRATED.

Yesterday was the 134th birthday of the American flag. Appropriate exercises were held by public school children. Owners of buildings throughout the city hoisted the flag from their masts.

WOMEN HEAR WHITE GOODS WORKERS

Speakers Point Out Vile Conditions---Steamboat Ride Enjoyed

(Special to The Call.)

BOSTON, June 14.—Aning New York so in Boston at this time agitation among the White Goods Workers is carried on with great energy; for it is recognized that no class of common workers is worse exploited, and one of the features of the week of the Women's Trade Union League convention in Boston was the mass meeting of white goods workers held in Faneuil Hall this evening. The speakers were Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Rose Schneiderman, New York; Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicago; Miss Melinda Scott, New York; all speaking in English, while Jacob Goldstein, Pauline Newman, Philadelphia and Eva Hausman, Boston, will talk in Jewish.

A strike of the thirty-eight white goods workers in the Kingston Manufacturing Company has been going on for five weeks and was called off only on Monday of this week after the girls had been out at great personal sacrifice. They went out for two demands, one for higher wages and the other the reinstatement of two girls who had been discharged. They got the first demand granted, but lost the second.

"Had the girls been better organized," said the organizer, Miss Helen Passoff, "they need never have struck. They would easily have gained their demand for wages without it."

One Girl's Story.

The girls were receiving the usual starvation wages of workers in this trade, from \$3 to \$9 and the most dramatic summing up of the situation was made by one girl who said, "I am ashamed to say it, but I have been working for nine years and I haven't even my next week's board. And you had only to look at her to know that she did not spend all her beautiful wages upon clothes. Many girls of 14 and 15 were working in this shop and the usual deductions were made for needles, breakages, etc. The employers in the white goods industry almost universally get inexperienced immigrant girls into their shops, who, as soon as possible after passing from work of the trimmers, try to get out of these shops into shirtwaist making, which is a better paid branch of the garment industry.

"What effect a strike may have," said Miss Passoff, "is shown by an incident during the strike. 'In one factory where suits are made, the employer made a reduction of 5 cents a skirt to the workers, but as soon as we saw him and told him we would call a strike similar to the Kingston strike, he readily acceded a raise of 2 1/2 cents per skirt, which, for this time of year is not bad.'"

Strike Only Remedy.

The story of this strike bears out the touching appeal of Mollie Lifshitz in the convention for help to prepare for a general strike of the 15,000 white goods workers in New York City. She told the convention how many girls were obliged to lie to inspectors in telling the number of hours they work, how girls make thirty-three seams on one corset cover for 30 cents, of the price of 15 cents paid for sewing seams and belts on a dozen skirts.

"What can be worse," finished Mollie, "than to work for starvation wages, pay for electric power, work long hours, and then not be safe in factories? I'm sure you wouldn't treat us worse than you treated the shirtwaist makers and the cloakmakers in New York?"

After the executive session of the afternoon, 100 delegates to the convention took a trip on a steamboat down the harbor to Nantasket on the invitation of the Boston branch of the league. The cares of debating the problems of the industrial world were thrown off and these keenest, most progressive of working women of today, showed thorough appreciation of a good time. There were songs, laughter, dancing, and supper at Nantasket and a ride home by moonlight. Each group contributed by turns to the entertainment, while New York had a specially imported rhyme for the occasion.

Increasing numbers of actual trade unionists in the membership of the league, active participation in the conduct of big industrial strikes, and greater influence in industrial legislation, are the most striking notes given in the reports of the local leagues of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the reading of which and the discussion occupying almost the entire time of the convention in session at Boston during Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Tuesday came the report of the New York League, which has attracted world-wide attention during the past year for its work in the great shirtwaist strike involving 30,000 girls. This report was read by Miss Mary E. Dreier, president of the New York League. Miss Dreier said, in part: "The total membership of the New York League is 569, of which 210 persons are members of trade unions, and 359 allies. The increase since last report is 269. The number of affiliated organizations is twenty-four, among which are numbered some of the largest unions in New York City, like the Ladies' Waist Makers' No. 25, Typographical Union No. 6, and Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' No. 28. The league is affiliated with the Central Federation of Union of New York, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the State Workmen's Federation, the State Workmen's Federation, and the United Hebrew Trades, having delegates with full voice and vote."

who are very difficult to educate in principles of trade unionism; there is a gratifying break in the ranks of unorganized American working women among the neckwear makers and hat trimmers. "Strikes with which the league has co-operated during the last year and a half are as follows: White goods workers, bakers, cordage makers, shirtwaist makers, cloak makers, hat trimmers, paper box makers, ladies' tailors, dyers and cleaners and corset makers. "Work of the Label Committee has organized a conference of the five label committees of the five central labor bodies, which has resulted in a Central Labor Committee. The membership of this committee is 23,000. "The educational work of the league has instituted classes for immigrants in English and public speaking. Its most important work has been working out a course of lessons in the evolution of society and in industrial conditions. A special investigation committee and a publicity committee also do valuable work.

The Legislative Work. "The most active and effective work of the league in the Legislative field so far, is work for the 54 hour bill now in deliberation at Albany and concerning which, you sent a telegram to Governor Dix yesterday. Fire legislation is still in its first stages, but a Joint Labor Legislation Conference is the result of effort on the part of the league. "The effective work of the Finance Committee in making the house pay for itself by the rent from a restaurant, and its conduct of a large ball deserve to be noticed. "The work of the league after the Triangle fire disaster took form first by sending all money direct to the union, and second by sending visitors to investigate the families. They co-operated in a joint relief committee and took part in arranging for the great funeral demonstration, as well as calling a conference of people to take action for future fire protection. "For reasons of practical expediency shown as a result of legal incidents of the shirtwaist strike, the league has decided to incorporate and has taken steps to that end. Another outcome of the strike was the gift of \$10,000 to be used for emergency purposes in trades where strikes were threatened.

Miss Mabel Gillespie, secretary of the Boston league, reported the present membership of the league as 485 persons, with 275 of these active trade unionists, and an increase of 200 trade unionists of two years ago. Five women's unions are affiliated; they are, the Retail Clerks, the United Garment Workers, Petticoat Makers, Shirtwaist Makers and Textile Workers. "She reported that at present the relations with the Central Labor Union of Boston are friendly, the league's delegates to be in the given seat at a recent meeting by a vote of 105 to 10, after a long term of bitterness and misunderstanding on the part of the Central Labor Union. Their only permanent success has been the Roxbury carpet weavers' strike, in which 119 out of 130 weavers struck and more than won their demands and stood firm in the union, increasing to 360 persons since the strike. Their chief work is with the retail clerks, whom it is very difficult to organize because they feel that they are superior to other workers. The chief work among these is distributing a leaflet showing the result of their organization in Butte, Mont., where the union since organization, has secured a minimum wage of \$14 for all stores, including 5 and 10-cent stores.

"Perhaps our best legislative work," concluded Miss Gillespie, "besides doing all we can to help all labor bits in the actual passing of the bill last month authorizing the Governor to appoint a minimum wage board. One of our members, Mrs. Glendower Evans, has been appointed upon that board. "The report of the St. Louis league was read by Miss Nellie Quick, secretary of the league, and also secretary of the Bindery Workers' Union of that city. She reported that the league had secured a membership of 250 strong, 207 being trade unionists. Every union of women in St. Louis except one, is affiliated with the league. The league is also affiliated with the Central Labor Union and with the State Federation of Labor. Their work is principally among the boot and shoe workers and the garment workers. The St. Louis league is largely responsible for the passage of the nine hour Women's Labor Law in the State of Missouri and they are working at the child labor law and convict labor problems.

"The Women's Trade Union League of Chicago," began Miss Stephana's report, "has 765 members, of which 618 are trade unionists. Our affiliated organizations number 31, which is a net increase of 10 since our last report. We are affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and our president, Mrs. Raymond Robins, has been a member of the Executive Board for three consecutive years. It is also affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Chicago Trade Union Label League and the Chicago Federation of Young Women's Clubs.

Force Upon Big Strike. "All the powers and force of the league were concentrated upon the great garment workers' strike of 1910. Other strikes have been those of the ladies' tailors, whom the league helped to unionize in nearly all the shops in Chicago; the laundry workers, the human hair workers and the mattress makers. "The Health Committee of the league aims to prevent ill-health rather than to pay benefits after it has occurred. A staff of physicians is at the service of the league and members are urged to apply to these at the slightest symptoms of sickness. This work is unique in the Chicago league and is worthy of close study. It pays special attention to the subject of motherhood and also to modern industry. "The Label Committee has been active, and a vigorous Fire Committee has been organized since the Triangle fire in New York, and it is working along the lines of that league in New York. The league also has a library, it being connected with the Chicago Public Library. Many social features mark the course of the winter's work."

During the morning a telegram was sent with greetings to the striking cloakmakers of Cleveland, and congratulations to Sister Carey on her arrest. Also a message of cheer was received from the Civil Executive Committee of the Socialist party, saying, "We sympathize with you."

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

WOMEN TO CANVASS FOR SUFFRAGE BILL

Albany Healers Lay Measure Over for "Action" Next Week.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch left for Albany yesterday with Mrs. John W. Board to spread the propaganda of woman's suffrage.

Speaking of Albany, Mrs. Blatch said she would speak of the bill recently introduced by Assemblyman A. J. Levy.

She is hopeful. "I am for Governor Dix," she said in answer to a question.

He is the first Governor who has refused to receive us. When we wrote to him asking for an audience he answered in a silly letter saying that he could not recognize the cause.

Branch 3—At 360 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees for transaction of business. Library open.

Branch 7 Notes. Members and sympathizers of Branch 7 are reminded that clothing for the distressed strikers of Westmoreland, Pa., are still accepted at our headquarters every evening.

Every advance indication points to the thoroughgoing success of the annual picnic and summer night's festival of Local New York Socialist party.

Senator Grady declared that he would not become a party to any such agreement on the woman's suffrage measure.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's.

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

The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Contributors are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

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

MEETINGS TODAY. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Branch 2—12th street and Third avenue. August Classes and others.

Branch 3—At 360 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees for transaction of business. Library open.

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calls outside of New York, but within reaching distance without great expense, to arrange for entertainments of a similar nature, to be given by the performers upon this occasion.

The money we realize from the entertainment to be given at the Labor Temple is to establish a fund for the payment of transportation charges.

The expectation being that we shall be able to arrange for lodging and hospitality for a couple of nights at the homes of some of the Comrades.

Our delegate to the State Committee, Comrade Binkley, made his report. A motion was made and carried to hold a bi-annual meeting with the trades unionists of our local.

The organizer of Branch Ridge-wood, No. 1, reports progress. The same was reported by Ridge-wood No. 2.

The delegate to the Call Publishing Association made his report. The English Branch, Maspeth, reported on festival which they intended to hold.

It was moved to have a bulletin board made. Comrade Fritz Kruger is to take care of this matter. On motion the meeting adjourned.

YETTA STYER. FRANCES M. GILL. BROOKLYN.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Court and Remsen streets. A. L. Samuelson and B. J. Riley, 12 o'clock noon.

14th A. D. Branch 2—Broadway and Cornelia street. Jean J. Cornelio.

20th A. D. Branch 4—Wynona and Sutter avenues. T. N. Fall and August Claessen.

Flushing avenue entrance. Navy Yard, B. J. Riley, 12 o'clock noon.

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22d A. D. Branch 4—Wynona and Sutter avenues. T. N. Fall and August Claessen.

9th A. D. Branch 4—At Finnish Hill, 764, 40th street.

19th A. D. Branch 2—At Labor Lyceum, 919 Willoughby street.

20th A. D. Branch 1—At 196 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D.—At 118 Moore street. M. Wolfson will discuss Socialism as a Philosophy. Open discussion. All welcome. Admission free.

Yorkville Socialist School. The Yorkville School will give an entertainment at the Labor Temple on Sunday, June 25, at 2 p.m.

The Young People's Socialist Clubs of Brooklyn will hold the first constitutional meeting tonight at Comrade White's home, 75 DeSales place.

ALEXANDER S. COHEN. Organizer. Brooklyn and Queens Young Socialist Clubs.

Anti-Militarist Meeting. A big mass meeting to protest against militarism will be held on June 23, in Metropolitan, Saenger Hall, Brownsville.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Delaware County Local, will give a lawn fete and dance, Saturday June 17, at 7:30 p.m.

DARRY, PA. The Ways and Means Committee of the Delaware County Local, will give a lawn fete and dance, Saturday June 17, at 7:30 p.m.

MRS. MALKIEL'S TOUR. Mrs. Thresa Malkiel, who is making a tour under the auspices of the National Woman's Committee, reports successful meetings at Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Cleveland, Elyria, Toledo and Mansfield, Ohio.

Minutes Central Committee. The Central Committee of Local Queens met on June 10 with Comrade Tim Walsh as chairman.

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SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL

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

pointed. To entertain the members of the local will be the duty of Comrades Drechsler and Gronbach.

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VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

LOCOMOTIVE WORKERS LIKE THE CALL.

Editor of The Call: Please send me \$25.50 worth of daily subscription cards. I think I could dispose of them easily.

The locomotive works two weeks ago they sold fifty copies of The Call a day, but since the big lay-off, including the men who used to sell them, there are none sold now.

I think with the cards I could reach a number of the old readers.

Reading in The Call some of the knocks of the Comrades (who seem to think if they only had the chance they could run the paper to suit every body).

I spoke to all of The Call readers here I met and asked them what they thought of the paper. With out one exception, they said the improvement in the paper was remarkable, and that they were perfectly satisfied with it.

One liked the dropping of the religious questions, and I liked the labor news. Another said the tone of the paper was better, and it was far easier to get a non-Socialist to read it.

ROBERT ENGLAND. Schenectady, N. Y. June 13.

A GOOD CARTOON. Editor of The Call: I consider the cartoon in today's Call the finest The Call has ever produced since I commenced to read it, ten months ago.

It is a study and deserves wider publication. I suggest that you reprint the cartoon on good white paper and sell at a popular price.

I think a cartoon like that ought to be in every branch room, as it is a picture that tells a story and I should certainly buy a few for propaganda purposes.

W. A. MOSS. Brooklyn, N. Y. June 13.

FOR WORKERS IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY. Editor of The Call: I believe that the different local unions in the clothing industry should get together and form a clothing trades council.

The benefits we would get from such a council are many. Principally, we would come to understand one another better. We could work more in harmony. Mistrust would be banished. We could present a more solid front to the bosses and to the unorganized workers.

We would gain the confidence of the unorganized workers and the respect of organized labor.

There are a good many unions in and around New York, but they all work in different directions and consequently get nowhere.

Let's get together in some kind of a council and discuss ways and means to better the conditions of the workers in the clothing industry.

The building and the printing, trades have such councils and have benefited greatly by them. I would like to hear from others on this proposition.

S. PASCALE. New York, June 14.

LONE INDICTMENT IS REVIVED AGAINST COX. CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 14.—Judges of the Second Judicial Circuit Court of Ohio have issued a writ of mandamus asking for Prosecuting Attorney Henry T. Hunt against Common Pleas Judge William L. Dickson, who quashed the two indictments against George B. Cox, the political leader and banker.

The circuit judges held that Prosecutor Hunt having elected to try Cox on one of the indictments, it became the imperative duty of Judge Dickson to order such an election entered in the journal of the court without waiting to pass on a motion to quash. Prosecutor Hunt said he could now take the case to the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, June 14.—State ownership and control of its water power, with short-term leases to power users at low annual rentals, is favored by Governor Dix, and he has so informed the legislators who are drafting the bill providing for a State conservation commission.

There has been a disposition by some legislators to lease the power to the highest bidder. The Governor is of the opinion that the leases should run from ten to twenty years, but that the State should hold the water power rights in perpetuity.

ANOTHER CHOLERA CASE. Second One Reported on Board Incoming Ships. The Italian Line Steamship Europa, from Genoa and Naples, reached port yesterday with a case of cholera in the steerage. She was detained at Quarantine, anchored nearby the Berlin, that arrived Tuesday with a report that one of her passengers had died of cholera on the voyage and been buried at sea. The Berlin was released from Quarantine with a clean bill of health upon the arrival of the other ship.

The patient aboard the Europa was Agostino Tavella, who came from Calabria. He is expected to recover. He will be removed to Swinburn Island, and the other 363 passengers in the ship's steerage will be held on Hoffman Island, where the Berlin's steerage passengers were taken.

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schutzen Park. Broadway and Steiner ave., Astoria, L. L. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater Tel. 213 Astoria. J. LIME, Pres.

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Labor Temple 245-27, 40th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Hall for the Brooklyn Labor and Public Schools. 1200 7th St. Free Library open from 2 to 3 P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The New York-Mexican Revolution Conference will hold its fourth meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in the Ferrer Center, 6 St. Marks place. Radical organizations are invited to send delegates.

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Brooklyn, N. Y. June 13. UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

51ST ST., 239 E.—5 light rooms, range and bath; improvements; \$25. 52ND ST., 244-238 E.—Desirable 1 and 2 room apartments; bath; hot water, steam heat; \$15. 53RD ST., 257 E.—6 large, light rooms; cool new house; private street; improvements; \$20.

54TH ST., 406 E.—Elegant flat; 5 light, large rooms with improvements; \$25. 55TH ST., 107 E.—3 bedrooms, bath, hot water supply; one flight; \$27. 56TH ST., 245-234 E.—Four handsome rooms; bath; hot water; electric lighting; \$18. 57TH ST., 108 E.—Charming flat; 6 light rooms; bath; improvements; \$27-\$29. 58TH ST., 165-163 E.—Six large, light rooms; improvements; \$22. 59TH ST., 228 E.—Six rooms; hot water supply; bath; all light; heated; roof; \$21. 60TH ST., 109 E.—New home; hot water; 3 rooms; \$10; 4 and bath; \$14-\$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. MANHATTAN ST., 3-5 large light rooms; \$17; conveniently located; near L and subway. 7TH AVE., 106-108.—4 large, airy rooms; hot water; improvements; \$18. 7TH AVE., 217 near 150th st.—Five extra large, light rooms; hot water; \$17-\$19. 8TH ST., 514 W.—3 rooms with newly decorated; hot water; range; nice home; \$12. 9TH ST., 324 W.—2 bedrooms; colored; 4.5 rooms; hot water; range; reduced; \$17-\$18. 10TH ST., 104 W.—Flat with 3 rooms; hot water; colored; location; \$18. 11TH ST., 437 W.—Six room apartment; 6 large light rooms; bath; improvements; \$20. 12TH ST., 201 W.—6 room; 4 rooms; all room improvements; \$14-\$15. 13TH ST., 104 W.—4 room; 444 W.—3 rooms; bath; all improvements; \$15 upward. 172D ST., 506 W.—4-5 room apartments; steam heat; latest improvements; excellent condition; \$21.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. ANTHONY AVE., 1852 near 170th st.—6 rooms; steam; hot water; \$20-\$25. INDUSTRY. KRONWILL AVE., 1447, Jerome, 1752 ST.—2 family house, 5 rooms; \$25. 21ST ANNS AVE., 705 (150th st.)—5 large light rooms; all improvements; \$16 up; June 1st. 15TH ST., 315 E.—Elegant apartments, 4.5 rooms; bath; all improvements; rents \$18-\$20-\$25. 50TH ST., 183 E.—near Mottville Parkway—6 extra large rooms and bath; \$25.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. CIGAR PACKER wants employment; will accept one day's work or more per week. R. L., 2154 Clinton ave., the Bronx. YOUNG MAN (25), intelligent; married; one 4-year-old child; speaks English, Russian and Yiddish; strong and willing to work; looking for any kind of job, would like good going to the country. S. D. 485, care The Call.

Elizabeth. The Civic Committee of Local Union County will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the Elizabeth City Hall.

The New York 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. 5395-5394 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For One Year	12.00	Per Week	25.00
For Six Months	7.00	Per Day	50.00
For Three Months	4.00	Per Month	1.50
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In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

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

VOL. 4. THURSDAY, JUNE 15. NO. 166.

THE MATTER OF MAD KINGS

Bavaria has finished its celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning of King Otto. For most of that period he has been confined, under heavy guard, for he is a hopeless maniac. His loyal subjects, who observed the event, are sane.

Buckets of literary tears have been shed over this mad king, and yards of descriptions, pathetic and heart-rending, have been written about the solitary man who paces back and forth in his room, or sits and drinks barrels of beer. Enough to fill many big books has been given out about his bloated, horrible face, his dull, uncomprehending eyes and his sitting for hours holding a napkin or a table cloth, or a sheet of blank paper before him, pretending to read.

But he is the King of Bavaria, and all must do him reverence. On this side of the Atlantic we are good republicans, who hold kings in slight esteem. So we would never stand for a thing like that. We attend to our own affairs, and insane kings, incompetent kings, kings who are absentees, kings in general, get nothing from us. Or we pretend they do not. Yet in Matteawan is a young man named Harry Thaw. He was sent there for murder, after he lived several vicious, degrading years. He has a personal income, and since he has been behind the bars his wealth has been growing greater. He cannot squander money or throw it away, and so his command of money is constantly growing.

Regularly we read that this or that lunatic, long forgotten by most people, has died, and during the period they were helpless in an asylum their "estate" has been growing greater. That means that these people, through the possession of capital, have because of that fact been automatically robbing the working class while they themselves contributed nothing to the general wealth of society.

Again, of the leading millionaire families in this city there are only a few members who even pretend to work. Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, assuredly does not, neither does Anna, Princess De Sagan. Yet each of them receives yearly a sum equal to the average of 5,000 workmen. William Waldorf Astor is playing at English politics, running English newspapers that cost him a great deal of money, and "entertaining" the "best people" in England so he can get a coronation honor. Thousands on thousands of good, intelligent, submissive Americans are toiling night and day to keep his income up to the required mark. He is taking out of the country millions of dollars every year. He is doing nothing to add one cent of value to the wealth of this country.

Andrew Carnegie is trotting around recklessly endowing libraries, peace temples and schools. It is now nearly eleven years since he even pretended to be interested in the steel business, yet he is receiving every year a couple of million dollars from the new values new generations of workmen create. John D. Rockefeller is receiving even more, yet he has declared he has not been "interested in business" in the past fifteen years. There are a hundred other millionaires who have not been "interested in business" during the same time, yet we have been paying them more than his subjects pay Mad King Otto of Bavaria.

Of course, our kings of capital are not mad. But we certainly are. There is no more sense in paying them than there is in going through the tomfoolery incident to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning of Mad King Otto. The Bavarian King has just as much claim to all this "honor" and adulation as the capitalist kings have. He, sitting there all these years without having had a sanct thought, is quite as much a social asset in industry and politics as many of the beneficiaries of capitalism. And he has as little right to all this parade as the capitalist lunatic has to the big income he receives. But what he gets is due to the divine right of kings. What they get is due to the divine right of property. Both rights are detrimental to society.

A GOOD PRESS AGENT

If Police Commissioner Waldo fails it will not be the fault of his press agent. He assuredly has one of the most active, intelligent and imaginative that ever handled the publicity end of things. While Mr. Waldo was in the Fire Department he seems also to have had a press agent. It would be wrong, maybe, to say he is in the Police Department now because of that fact rather than because of anything he has accomplished. But sometimes a judgment must be founded on appearances.

The other day a patrolman, attempting to make an arrest, was beset, as is often the case, by a street crowd, some of whom attempted a rescue. Usually the policeman is beaten up, the reserves are somewhat battered, and the whole thing receives a couple of lines of news. But this time it got columns. Commissioner Waldo, hearing the cry of alarm, sallied forth, unprotected except by every available man, dashed through the crowd, dealing blows right and left—for he is a nifty, two-handed fighter—and the officers with him merely saw that he was not struck in return. As a result he gets many columns of praise and the great City of New York is quite confident that it has at last a little protector who protects.

So much for having a press agent.

If Waldo didn't have one there would be still the same dreary old suspicion that the streets of the city were as dangerous as ever, that there was the customary amount of violence, and that crime was protected politically as it has been in the past. But when we contemplate the picture of Mr. Waldo rushing through the crowds knocking people down and rescuing a policeman then we know how well off we are.

But we never would have known it if it was not for the press agent.

So this brings up a matter of great importance. Perhaps we should all be happy if we had a press agent to tell us how happy we are, just as we are all content and satisfied with the new Commissioner because he has a very clever, efficient press agent working overtime to tell us how thoroughly he has the situation in hand.

A BRIGHT THOUGHT FROM P. GROSSCUP

Judge Peter Grosscup, who has the important and unusual faculty of doing unusual legal things, now calmly comes forward with about the best and most unexpected he has done yet. His idea is that the big trusts, and the small trusts also, should be permitted to continue business, but their dividends should be regulated by the Federal Government. It is a consoling and beautiful thought. With Judge Peter it is not the fact of exploitation and robbery that counts, but the rate. He sees no harm in a mild, just and humane degree of robbery and murder, but he is not willing to stand for too much of it.

This idea that he so kindly advances is capable of infinite extension. Suppose, for instance, that the matter of weapons of assault was also made subject to Federal regulation. Then, instead of a neat bag of buckshot, a thug would use a light, carefully fashioned basswood club. He would get into trouble if he smote his victim more than three times with it, and he would not be permitted to jump on his victim more than four times.

The burglar would be permitted to carry a twenty-two, with half the usual kick of powder. This would prevent his shooting the customary holes into those who happened to have the temerity to interfere with his work.

Brass knuckles would in all cases be barred. A simple spike, held firmly in the right hand, would be deemed sufficient for all assaults.

This would be perfectly in keeping with the ideas that Grosscup has advanced and would be a neat and entertaining twist in the law.

HURRAH FOR THE INSURECTOS

By FRANK BOHN.

Tyrants and the supporters of tyranny have never yet succumbed to argument. Revolutionary argument is addressed to the minds of those whose interests demand its acceptance. In matters political and social the intellect works smoothly and beautifully toward the attainment of whatever truth is urged by necessity.

Diaz ruled Mexico for thirty years. All political thought and action was destroyed with the growth of his power. Slavery was established, official murders took the place of ordinary court procedure when the rule of Diaz was threatened. All those great rights which are essential to human progress in this age—the right of freedom of speech and of the press, of speedy public trial of the accused, of assembly, of the free ballot—all these, that is, such of them as ever existed in Mexico, were destroyed. When these rights do not exist they must be established by armed rebellion. Revolt must follow revolt until one is successful and becomes a revolution.

One of the most ridiculous fallacies in the world is the doctrine of non-resistance. It is supposed to be a Christian practice. But no Christian nation nor Christian ruling class in the world ever practiced it.

The world is and has always been ruled by force. We hope that it may not always be so, but the present fact makes argument quite unnecessary. Had a thousand saviors of Mexico been hanged on a thousand crosses, they would not have done as much good as a single Mauser smuggled across the Mexican border last year. Three months ago the insurgents were a despised crowd whom all the world pitied. When it was found that they had ammunition and could shoot straight the world began to respect them. When they captured Juarez, Diaz began to consider whether his resignation would be for the good of Mexico. Then, when the insurgents were able to push strong columns toward the capital city, Diaz took passage for Europe.

It is said by members of the Mexican liberal party that the Maderista faction is not to be trusted as much as the government of Diaz. This may be true. But any rebellion is better than slavery and submission. Life is better than death. It was a saying of Jefferson that "a revolution once a generation is needed to preserve the liberty of the country" and that "the tree of liberty is fertilized by the blood of the martyrs who die in its defense."

Nine-tenths of the anti-war talk among reformers these days is not at all consistent with Socialist principles. It is more after the amby-pamby philosophy of slavery, more suited to the seining circle or prayer meeting than to revolutionary propaganda. Slavery is so much worse than war that the horrors of the latter do not loom very large in the minds of an outraged people or class who know what is being done to them. Modern military service is not in itself so great an evil as slavery in a factory. It is the purpose of modern militarism which is hated by the Socialist. Militarism is one of the pillars of slavery. A revolutionist is an anti-militarist only when he wishes to break down the power of the capitalist state. If it becomes necessary to strike against that state by force of arms his objections to military are no longer heard. Good soldiers, and especially good rebel soldiers, find plenty of joy in their work.

Had Diaz resigned in a time of profound peace, another worse than he might have taken his place and been tolerated by enslaved Mexico. But when the smoke of battle cleared (we can still quote this time worn phrase because the insurgents used in part the old model Springfield), it was seen that it was not only Diaz who has left Mexico. There left with all possibility of a continuance of his regime. History shows us again and again that a peaceful revolution fails to brush the slate clean. Politics implies always a great danger of compromise in principle. What has been gotten by force of arms is not so likely soon to be lost.

Such are the conditions of the capitalist revolution. It was quite the same in Portugal last year. The working class is yet to exhibit the possibility of a peaceful revolution brought about under the forms of the present political state and by reason of the fact that the productive forces of the land are in the hands of the working class. Even so, politics is but a means. The peaceful strike is but a means. They may not always be the only possible means nor the best means to attain the revolutionary purposes of the working class.

When Fort Sumpter was fired upon a mighty shout of joy went up from the abolitionists.

When arms were first seized by the Mexican insurgents revolutionists everywhere were filled with joy.

The insurgents, good, bad and indifferent have "put it over," and it will stay over. The working class of the world finds in their glorious victory the greatest cause for rejoicing. It is the most notable single event in the annals of revolutionary progress since the proclamation of the Paris Commune.

QUITE DIFFERENT.

Oh, he preached it from the house-tops, and he whispered it by stealth. He wrote whole miles of stuff against the awful curse of wealth. He shouted for the poor man, and he "ran" the rich man down. And also every King and Queen who dared to wear a crown. He hallooed for rebellion, and he said he'd head a band. To exterminate the millionaires, to sweep them from the land. He yelled against monopolies, took shots at every trust. And he swore he'd be an anarchist, to grind them in the dust. He stormed, he fumed, and he ranted, till he made the rich man wince. But—an uncle lent him money, and he hasn't shouted since.

Not a few British workmen felt when the outline of the insurance bill was published, that "there must be a catch in it somewhere." It now turns out that they were right. It appears that when one of them falls out of employment a Labor Exchange will try its best to find him another job before he gets the insurance money.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

By LOUIS DUCHEZ.

Perhaps the biggest issue confronting the Socialist party of the United States is its attitude toward industrial unionism. In most of the discussions in the various local where well informed members take part this question comes to the front. It will not down.

The fact that the party has taken a neutral attitude toward the subject in its platform was not unappreciated. Nor can it be. The issue is too big, too vital to the workers in their every day struggles, and too much of a class issue to be pushed aside.

One thing, however, is certain. The party must state definitely where it stands on this vital subject. The present so-called neutral attitude would be a joke were it not that the issue is a momentous one.

As a matter of fact there is no such thing as a neutral position on the subject. Industrial unionism is a class issue. It has to do with the vital daily struggles of the entire working class and the Socialist party claiming to represent the class struggle in behalf of the workers cannot remain neutral toward it.

The so-called neutral position (on paper) is analogous to the position taken by social reformers, who say they are neither representing the workers nor the capitalists, but the public, or the people. It is needless to say that those who take such a position do not represent any other but the capitalists.

The truth of the matter is that this so-called neutral position is a practical approval and support of craft unionism as against industrial unionism.

The question at issue, it should be remembered, is not as to whether or not the Socialist party should endorse certain labor organizations as against others. It is not a question of supporting the Industrial Workers of the World and against the American Federation of Labor, nor of the A. F. of L. against the I. W. O.

There are organizations outside both the A. F. of L. and the I. W. O., such as the Brotherhood of Machinists, which stand for industrial unionism. It is a question of class principle, not of certain banners or labels.

Therefore, to maintain the present foolish and cowardly position is to perpetuate endless and wasteful discussion and confusion in the party as well.

If we are in favor of the class position, which industrial unionism involves, let us say so. On the other hand, if we believe in craft or group unionism, which looks out after the interests of a little group of workers to the detriment of the entire working class, let us set ourselves down in favor of that. In practice we must and do take one or other of the positions and we might as well come out and say so.

Let Us Be Frank.

The reason why the question of industrial unionism is the biggest issue before the party in this country today is because it is the biggest issue facing the American working class. In no country is industrial unionism becoming so broadly discussed among the workers, and also in no country is there such a strong foundation for industrial life where it may be built up as a revolutionary power.

COMPULSORY TRAINING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Socialistic Protest.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WELLINGTON, May 22.—Numbers of letters, mainly Socialistic, are now appearing in the press against compulsory training, but undoubtedly the country still solidly supports the scheme. At Waltham, a mining town, the Socialists have been active during the past fortnight, and their disloyal utterances have caused some excitement. The culminating point was reached yesterday at an outdoor meeting when Stirling, a member of the South African contingent, in an address supporting the scheme, in the presence of 1,500 men and women, moved a motion in favor of upholding the British flag. The Socialists replied disloyally. They proposed an amendment against compulsory training, and insisted on a division. Thereupon a remarkable scene occurred. The crowd immediately split into two sections, the large majority supporting the British flag, and only 300 the red banner of Socialism. The motion was carried and enthusiastic cheers and the singing of the national anthem, during which the Socialists interrupted with groans.

General Grev, who continues to make a favorable impression, is addressing meetings throughout the Dominion. At a large meeting at Invercargill he declared that there was no idea of fostering the spirit of militarism. The scheme was the people's own, and they would have to see it through.—London Times.

THERE WERE NO MORE.

When a noted Irish orator was in America a few years ago, he delivered an address on home rule. There were 6,000 of his countrymen in the audience. At the close of his remarks the chairman said:

"Would any one like to ask the speaker a question?"

A man in the rear of the hall, who was evidently under the influence of liquor, arose and said: "Will the gentleman tell me if there is any reason why the Irish should not be wiped off the face of the earth?"

Immediately pandemonium reigned. Calls of "let me at him" came from all directions. Finally, the speaker after information was secured by the police, while the audience could still hear outside the clatter of the ambulance as it conveyed its burden to the hospital, the chairman stepped forward and asked:

"Would anybody like to ask another question?"

McCluskey was the manager of a large warehouse in Glasgow, and he was immensely disliked. One morning he announced that he had received a handsome offer from an English firm, and he had decided to give up his Glasgow job. His fellow-employees collected a purse of sovereigns and presented it to him as a thank-offering.

"Well, well," said McCluskey, as he took the purse, "this beats it. I never thought you liked me so well. But now that I see you're a sea-sorry tar lose me, I think I'll see gang awa, but I'll stop whaur I am."

Mrs. Norey—I understand from Mrs. Jones that you do not do no gentleman.

Mrs. Paslence—Yes, that's true.

Oh, my! Tell me about it. What did he do?

"That's a lady doctor."

EUROPE DREAMS WHILE ASIA AWAKES.

A most significant letter appears in the London Times from an Asiatic correspondent, who insists that China and Japan will soon enter the industrial markets of the world as competitors of European manufacturers. He leaves the impression that to meet the coming crisis European workmen should cease dreaming of old age pensions, and impossible schemes of social reform and face the fact that the struggle for existence is to grow still keener for them. While the workmen are likely to ultimately solve the problem by far different means than those suggested by the writer, his viewpoint as to the changing conditions in Asia is well worth reproducing. He says in part:

A Vision of the East.

"Is it the East or the West that is dreaming?" the wanderer asks himself as he watches the fog drifting through the cheerless streets, blotting out the sky, and wrapping the city in a brown pall lit by glimmering lamps. He broods over memories of things seen, not dimly, like these vague swift shapes that flit through the gloom, but clear-cut beneath the morning light of the East. Forests of smoking factory chimneys, owned by bloated men, managed by brown men, with swarms of workers who will readily toil twelve or fourteen hours a day for a pittance of a few coppers; vast arsenals, where are made all weapons from great guns to rifles, without any western supervision; dread battle-ships, manned and armed and controlled and fought without the aid of any white man; the multitudinous cities of Asia, rich and prosperous and growing—and awake. Vast plains of waving wheat, illimitable stretches of green rice fields, dense and inexhaustible forests, wide brimming rivers. The locomotive, piercing jungles, crossing chasms, speeding across impenetrable deserts, binding the oldest continent in a network of steel rails with the willing approval of the people. Incalculable stores of coal and iron and gold, still almost unscratched, waiting the advent of the men of the new age. Races in myriads who learned the secret of war when our forefathers were still clad in skins, who dream of no millennium, but ask for nothing more than to continue their patient tireless industry. Men with brains more subtle than ours, with wills more tenacious than ours, who have never felt the western fear of death. More than 800,000,000 of people who have watched the white races overrun and dominate their territories for 300 years, and have at last been quickened into a new spirit of resistance, a widespread determination to have and to hold their own lands in undisputed possession. An Asia awake, residential, stirring, implacable. No, it is not Asia that is dreaming—it is Europe.

The new era in Asia really began on the day when China told Italy to keep clear of Samsun Bay; but for history it will always date from the memorable night when Japanese torpedoes, slipping from their launch and dashing amid the Russian battleships beneath the shadow of Golden Hill, the unfurling of the flag of the Rising Sun over Port Arthur meant far more than a Japanese victory. It was hailed as an omen and a portent by all Asia. It was an emblem of the turn of the tide that had carried the white races to the shores of the Pacific. The outward movement that began when Vasco da Gama sighted the green palms and golden sands of Calicut, and Yermak led his hardy band of warriors across the Urals into the presence of the great peoples of Asia, knew full well that their day was dawning at last. When the Japanese burst open the barred doors of Manchuria, and drove the Russians heading back toward the Sungari, they let loose a surging flood of vague but potent aspirations that quickly spread over the whole continent. From Stamboul to Canton, from Kabul to Madras, from Tokio to Hail, the peoples of Asia were quickly roused. We cheered our gallant allies when they stormed the blood-red slopes of Nanshan, but did we realize that their triumph may mean some day to Europe, and to all the western world.

The Lesson of History.

The victory of Japan was not a new phenomenon. If the western world contemplated it with stupefied surprise, it was only because, flushed with the memories of long and dazzling successes, it had forgotten history. The whole of human history in the Eastern Hemisphere has been one long record of the ebb and flow of encounters between Europe and Asia. The alternation as persistent, and almost as regular as the recurrence of winter and summer, of night and day.

There are three great problems which, in their gradual development, are likely to determine the character of the relations between Europe and Asia in the present century. The first, and the greatest, because it will most directly influence the moral attitude of Europe toward the East, is that of the course which will be shaped by Great Britain in her control of India. The coming issue of India, upon which the continued acceptance of British rule depends, will be found in the demand for arbitration for fiscal and financial liberty. If the demand is conceded, and in whatever form, it must inevitably involve some abatement of the control from England, which is essentially financial. The impending agitation will test to the utmost the professed unselfishness of British motives in holding India, and will be fraught with destinies as great as those which lay concealed in the Declaratory Act when it was passed by the Rockingham Ministry.

The second problem is that of the future of China. It is the problem which must in its solution ultimately have the greatest material effect upon Europe, because of the vast natural resources of China and the industry and capacity of her teeming inhabitants. Many believe that the Chinese are destined to become again, as they were ages ago, the greatest power in Asia. The danger from the Chinese, is that of industrial competition, and it is still so little visible that the menace is hardly realized in Europe. Every year adds strength to the position of China, and behind the medley of corruption and weakness which

still constitutes her administration, a new spirit of cohesion and ambition is at work.

The third great problem is that of the countries of the Middle East, and it has the most immediate interest, because it will probably be the first to come to a head. The Middle East is the real cockpit of the world.

Three Great Factors.

There are three great factors which must exercise a preponderating influence in the determination of these problems. The first is the development of land communications, which is completely revolutionizing the Asiatic question. The chief railway question of Asia is now the connection of India with Europe on the one hand, and with China on the other, and both these schemes are no longer wild dreams. No one can foresee all the changes which the locomotive may produce, but its steady advance must profoundly modify the existing situation.

The second factor is the rejuvenation of the Asiatic peoples, prompted by Japan. There can be no mistake about the new spirit abroad in the East. A new world-movement is beginning, which is nevertheless as old as humanity itself. The pulsating heart of Asia has begun another drama, and the expansion must produce a renewal of the ancient conflict with the West.

The third factor now coming into play is that of the industrial development of Asia, and the coming conflict between Europe and Asia will be, in its most permanent form, a war of industrial competition. When the factories and mines of Asia have heaped up fresh riches for the East, the character of the conflict may change and become more violently militant, but the intermediate process must be a long one. Yet the results will not be less tangible because the weapons will be of a special fabric, made of iron and ironclads. In the south and east of Asia are these swarming peoples with their illimitable resources, their faculty of patient labor, their realization of the great truth which the West is forgetting—that true happiness lies in unburied work, and not in aimless leisure. They have not lost the joy of fatherhood or the secret of maternity. They occupy the lands made fruitful by the monsoons, and the desecration of much of the rest of Asia leaves them untouched. They have been preoccupied with agriculture for unnumbered ages, but now they are learning the uses of machinery. Why should they continue to buy from the West the products which they can make for themselves? China has always made most of the clothing her people require. In time she will probably make all she wants, and then China and Japan and India will ask themselves—why they should not compete in the rest of the markets of the world. That is why the renaissance of Asia means so much to the workers of Europe. That is why the West should awaken from their dreams.

The Coming Conflict.

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WOES OF THE POET.

An editor was sitting in his office one day when a man entered whose brow was clothed with thunder. Fiercely seizing a chair, he slammed his hat on the table, hurled his umbrella on the floor, and sat down.

"Are you the editor?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Then you read writing?"

"Of course."

"Read that, then," he said, thrusting at the editor an envelope with an inscription on it.

"That's not a 'B'; it's an 'S,'" said the man.

"Oh, yes, I see. Well, it looks like 'Soul for Dinner,' or 'Soul for Sinners,'" said the editor.

"No, sir," replied the man; "nothing of the sort. The name is Samuel Bruner. I knew you couldn't read. I called to see about that poem of mine you printed the other day entitled 'The Surcease of Sorrow.'"

"I don't remember it," said the editor.

"Of course you don't, because it went into the paper under the villainous title of 'Smearcase Tomorrow.'"

"A blunder of the compositor, I suppose."

"Yes, sir; and that is what I am here to see you about. The way in which the poem was mutilated was simply scandalous. I haven't slept a night since. It exposed me to derision. People think me a fool. (The editor coughed.) Let me show you this first line, when I wrote it, read in this way: 'Lying by a weeping willow, underneath a gentle slope, That is beautiful and poetic. Now, he'd die, people think me a fool. I wrote to the public: 'Lying by a weeping willow, I induced her to slope.' Weeping widow, 'mind you! A widow! O thunder and lightning! This is too much!'"

"The hard, sir—very hard," said the editor.

"Then take the fifth verse. In the original manuscript it said, plain as daylight, 'Take away the jingling money; it is only glittering dross.' In its printed form you make me say: 'Take away the jingling honey, put some flies in for the boss.' By George, I feel like attacking somebody with your fire shovel! But, oh, look at the sixth verse. I wrote, 'I'm weary of the tossing of the ocean as it heaves.' When I opened your paper and saw the lines transformed into 'I'm wearing out my trousers till they are open at the knees. I thought that was taking an inch too far. I fancy I have a right to murder that compositor. Where is he?'"

"He is out just now," said the editor. "Come in tomorrow."

"I will," said the poet, "and I will come armed."

Several villagers were discussing a departed sister, who had been given to good deeds, but was rather too fond of dispensing sharp spoken advice.

"She was an excellent woman," said the deceased lady's pastor. "She was constantly in the homes of the poor and afflicted. In fact, she was the salt of the earth."

"She was more than that," remarked a villager. "She was the vinegar, the pepper and the mustard as well. She was a perfect crust-station of virtues."

Hicks—What does Bikins remind you of?

Dicks—I hate to tell.

"Because it's a reflection on Bikins?"

"No, on me."

"I don't understand."

"Well, I'll explain. Every time I see Bikins he reminds me of a little bill I owed him for over three years."

So far no one has been punished on account of the Triangle fire except the 145 who perished in it.

A MONSTER AERIAL SHIP

The London Times gives the following description of the new military dirigible which has just been completed by the British Government:

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, May 14.

At 4:10 this morning the naval dirigible was towed from her shed. The dirigible was made fast to the moorings in the center of the Cavendish Basin from the cruiser *Hermione*. At 5:30 a.m. the cruiser at the entrance of the shed was drawn aside. At 6:30 a.m. final stowing of the dirigible was completed, and she was allowed to rise. The dirigible was supported by two shaped cars or gondolas under the various launching parties were up their stations. A cable had been stretched along the surface dock from the back of the shed to well out toward the center of the basin and a signal from Captain Bannister, members of the crew, who were in the dirigible, was given. The dirigible was hauled upon the cable, and the dirigible moved evenly from her shed first at about a walking pace. She emerged as she held steady on a side by parties of men who were standing on the moorings and who handed ropes to her hull. In a little more than five minutes, so dexterously was the dirigible floated clear of her shed, that for the first time, the details of her construction could be appreciated.

Details of Construction.

The hull of the airship, which is 312 feet in length, is slightly blunt at bow and tapers away finely at the stern, as a matter of fact precisely the "stream line" form found most useful for minimizing wind resistance in tests of the National Physical Laboratory. The framework of the hull, consisting of "duralumin," is sheathed completely with a special fabric. This is woven of a special material and has been treated with a special paint which has the effect of light and protects the fabric from lightening. The dirigible contains lightening rods for protection against atmospheric electricity. In color the hull is a metallic blue upon its upper half and has a yellow on its lower side. This contrast is caused by a variation in the texture of the fabric, the light rays from the sun and the damp from off the surface of the water being resisted by two different surfaces.

The framework is so arranged that the hull of the airship is 12-sided. The framework are the 17 balloons, being in a separate compartment, together they contain more than 200,000 feet of hydrogen, which has an effect equal to 21 tons. The balloons are each about 25 feet in length, are made of polished wood, suspended, fore and aft, close to the hull by means of metal rods, connected by a covered-in passage which provides in its center line the axis of the airship's crew.

The Propelling Machinery.

In each gondola is a Wolesey petro-motor developing 200 horse power. Three propellers in all drive the dirigible.

The control of the airship is effected by means of a series of horizontal vertical rudders, which have the appearance of box kites. To obtain rapid descent, the dirigible has four sets of rudders, two attached to each gondola's bow and two others to the side of her stern. Lateral movement is obtained by three more sets of rudders ranged vertically.

Immediately the airship was drawn out of the shed today the forward engine was put in motion, and the propellers revolved slowly until she was at least 100 feet behind a revolving wind screen. She has been suspended on a steel cable from the central station. This screen is of a network of stout cables. The dirigible passes through it, but its bows are protected by a net of cables. It is hoped that, protected by this net, the vessel will be able to ride out a thing short of a gale.

At 7:30 a.m. the launching of the dirigible was completed. The launch was left for London, departing under the command of the airship, Lieut. V. C. S. Suter, whose second in command is tenant Talbot. The vessel's crew will comprise, in addition to those on the dirigible, two engineers, three able seamen. One of the men is an expert photographer.

Nature of the Tests.

The next operation in connection with the airship will be "trim" tests, which means that she will be allowed to rise a few feet above the water surface, captive by cables in order that her general equilibrium may be noted. This done, the dirigible will be put through a series of tests to determine the efficacy of her controlling machinery, particularly her speed. A series of tests will have been made with the propellers and careful calculations of resistance offered by her hull will be made that her speed through the air be forty miles an hour.

BUILT IN A DAY.

What probably constitutes the most remarkable building of churches recently taken place at Preston, Lancashire, in the West of Australia, is the foundation to weathercock of a building which was completed in four hours.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday night all that had been done was to lay the ground's four corners, which the building was 66½ feet by 31 feet wide—was standing.

Moanlike dozens of palanquins, and other help, from all parts were working night and day to complete the building, which was done at 10:00 a.m. All the forces were concentrated on the inside of the shed. The seats had been put in and gas and water were fully complete, and on the 7th of June the building was ready for the young man who was to be christened. The young man was christened. He didn't get on his feet. He didn't get on his feet. He didn't get on his feet.