

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

CLOUDY; PROBABLE SHOWERS.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2823 BUREAU.

Vol. 4.—No. 168.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

IGNORE KIDNAPPING, BUT THEY'LL INDICT M'NAMARA AGAIN

Indiana Grand Jurors Load Guns for Labor Men.

FIND MORE 'CHARGES'

Burns in No Danger of Indictment—They'll Care for Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—The Grand Jury that has been investigating the "dynamite cases" and the kidnapping of John J. McNamara, is preparing its report. There is no doubt in the minds of the capitalist crooks but that McNamara will be indicted in the Von Spreckels case in this city, and the Caldwell and Drake cases at Columbus, while he may also be indicted for "secretly storing the explosive in the Central Life Building," in which were the offices of the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

There is said to be a difference of opinion between Jurymen and the prosecutor in the kidnapping cases. Some of the Jurymen favor the indictment of Detective Burns, but the prosecutor opposes it.

FRISCO'S POLICE CHIEF QUILTS AFTER STRUGGLE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—John T. Seymour ended his San Francisco two weeks' reign of two police chiefs last night by resigning from the office of chief of police. The struggle in the courts which ended in the resignation of Seymour and the installation of D. A. White was marked by the resignation of three police commissioners and a bombardment of writs and injunctions.

TAMMANY MAN LANDS \$5,000 JOB.

Another Tammany man landed a \$5,000 job yesterday when Fire Commissioner John Johnson appointed George W. Olvany Deputy Fire Commissioner at a salary of \$5,000 a year. Olvany succeeds to the place made vacant by Seymour's promotion. Olvany served on the Board of Aldermen from 1905 to 1907, and was good to Tammany.

LOCAL NEW YORK'S PICNIC TOMORROW

Hamlin River Park will be the scene of a great annual gathering of socialists and progressive workers on the occasion of the annual picnic and summer festival of Local New York, Socialist party, tomorrow, beginning at 1 p. m.

SHOPMEN NOTIFY PREACHERS TO QUIT

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.—Striking shopmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company again have notified the ministers of Pittsburg and Wilmington to stop their efforts to settle the trouble.

MORE MEN LEAVE BALDWIN'S SHOPS

Lone Stronghold of Company Abandoned by Fifty Machinists.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—Striking locomotive workers hit the Baldwin company's center shop today when about fifty men joined in the strike from the 19th street shop, the stronghold of the company.

HE 'REFERS' VERDICT OF WORKERS' DEATHS

"Refer it to the Grand Jury," was the verdict yesterday rendered by a jury before Coroner Ambler at an inquest into the deaths of three workers who were asphyxiated by sulphur fumes in a tank at the General Chemical Company's works at Laurel Hill on May 7.

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OXNARD TELLS OF \$500,000 GIFT FROM SUGAR CO.

He and Brothers Put in \$200,000 and Got \$700,000 Back.

WATER STILL THERE

Had Lawless Agreement With Havemeyer, but Jail Threat Broke It.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A "little transaction," by which Henry T. Oxnard and his three brothers pocketed more than \$500,000, and the stock of the Sugar Trust was "watered" by that same amount, was described to the Hardwick Sugar Trust Investigation Committee of the House today.

The four Oxnards, Henry T. Robert, Benjamin, and James G., organized a sugar refinery in Brooklyn in 1876. Henry T. on the stand today, said that Oxnard Bros. incorporated as \$100,000 capital in 1887 and went into the original Sugar Trust organized that year.

DIAZ SURROUNDED BY SPANISH MARINES

VIGO, Spain, June 16.—Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, arrived in the harbor today on the steamship Ypiranga, on which he sailed from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on May 31.

DIX SIGNS STATE POLICE PLATOON BILL

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—Governor Dix tonight signed the Jackson bill, providing for a three-platoon police system for the city of Albany.

MUSICIAN REFUSED ROWDIES, IS KILLED

William Bley, 35 years old, a French horn player in the orchestra at Hammerstein's Victoria Theater was slain early yesterday morning as he was going to his home, 492 Ninth avenue, by several young men affiliated with what is known as "Paddy's Market Gang" or "Goody's."

MADERO'S FOLLOWERS ARE WIDELY SPLIT

U. S. Government Arrests Another of His Enemies in California.

EL PASO, Tex., June 16.—There is insubordination in the ranks of the Mexican insurgent forces.

CHURCHES SHARED GRAFT SPOILS IN QUEENS BOROUGH

Hughes Prober Finds Priest and Preacher Implicated.

GRESSER EXPOSED

Ordway Reports Borough President Gave Looters Right of Way.

Lawrence Gresser is the fourth Borough President within recent years to be found guilty of incompetence or worse by official investigators.

TRACTION GANGS KICK UP DUST

Nothing particularly new developed in the subway situation yesterday except that hotel men and theater managers came out with a protest against the proposed Broadway grant to the B. R. T.

MANY STEAMSHIP COMPANIES GRANT RAISE TO SEAMEN

Advance of \$2.50 a Month Won From Atlantic Masters.

SEEK COMPROMISE

Strike Is Putting Liner Out of Commission at Southampton.

KNOX'S AID GAVE ORDERS OF SECRECY

W. J. Carr Told Employees to Keep Quiet on Voucher Graft Find.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, JUNE 16.—

The steamship Rotterdam, belonging to the American Petroleum Company, due to sail this morning, was unable to obtain a crew, owing to the strike of seamen.

MAY STRIKE HERE TODAY

After hearing the reports of their representatives who were in communication with the steamship companies, the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union at their meeting at 409 West street last night decided to give the Morgan Line, otherwise known as the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, until 10 o'clock this morning to grant the demands of the seamen.

WOULD EXCLUDE LABOR FROM SHERMAN LAW

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Representative Martin, of Colorado, today introduced a bill amending the Sherman Anti-Trust Law so as to exclude from its operation all labor organizations, agricultural associations and fraternal societies, formed for mutual benefit.

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The McNamara Defense Fund Conference OF GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY WILL CONVENE Monday, June 19, 1911, 8 P. M. AT ROOM NO. 10 LABOR TEMPLE No. 243 East 84th St., New York City

BOY BANDIT ELUDES CALIFORNIA POSSES VALLEJO, Cal., June 16.—Fred Melville, the boy bandit, today escaped from 200 men comprising three posses...

Men's Suits Reduced Men's and Young Men's fancy tan cheviot suits: value \$12.50. Sale price \$9.95



Levi Bros & Co. BROADWAY AND WILLOWBOY AVENUE BROOKLYN AN ASTONISHING SALE OF MEN'S SHOES Shoes worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00, all to go Saturday...

shoemen, Riggers, and Structural Iron Workers. Rudolf Modest, of the Butchers' Union, assured Brown that the butchers would be informed at once of the pending trouble...

Labor News of the World

STONE CUTTERS MAY GET BACK INTO C. F. U.

Jurisdictional Dispute Aired. Plan Enthusiastic McNamara Meeting.

Three-fourths of the session of the Central Federated Union, at Labor Temple, last night, was devoted to rapping the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for ordering the expulsion by the central body of the Blue Stone Cutters...

Frenchman Coming.

A letter from President Gompers to the Central Union stated that Charles Fremont, Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Assurance and Social Providence of France, who is "in deep sympathy" with wage earners and "a great admirer of the American trade union movement" will soon pass a steamer to the United States...

IMPORTANT MEETING TONIGHT

Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club AT THE N. Y. LABOR TEMPLE, 213 EAST 84TH STREET.

SHOES OF QUALITY AND STYLE AT POPULAR PRICES

I. NATHAN 1785 Madison Ave., nr. 117th St., N. Y. All Shoes Bear the Union Stamp

ORGANIZATION PLAN FRAMED BY WOMEN

Trade Union League Elects Officers for Next Two Years.

MINUTES BROOKLYN McNAMARA CONFERENCE

The Brooklyn McNamara Defense Conference met at 8 p.m. June 13, at the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn. William Mackenzie in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were adopted.

WILLIAM DINGER, JR.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, N. Y. Organizations not having elected delegates are requested to do so at once and send credentials to William Dinger, Jr., care of Socialist Party, 940 Willowbury avenue.

MNAMARA MEETING.

The McNamara Defense Conference, organized by the I. W. W., will meet at the Labor Temple, Room 10, 241 East 84th street, at 8 o'clock tonight.

TOOL COMPANY AGREES TO EIGHT-HOUR DAY

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., WORKERS TO PROTEST

DEBS SPEAKS IN PATERSON

Today at 2:30 p.m. the Essex County McNamara Protest Conference will hold a large mass meeting at Military Park, Broad street, Newark, to protest against the kidnapping of the officials of the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

CHURCHES SHARED GRAFT SPOILS IN QUEENS BOROUGH

Gresser was neglectful of his duty in taking no steps to levy an assessment on the churches for the expense of the sewers, says the report.

WINKED AT CORRUPTION

In many cases where the charges made are not sustained, Ordway finds that the inactivity and neglect of his duty on the part of Gresser has been largely responsible for the long-continued misconduct, fraud and corruption in the Borough of Queens.

TEA.

250 THREATEN TO STRIKE

WHY THESE DEBTS

Unless Cohen Brothers, manufacturers of paper cigarette boxes, 11-73 Liberty avenue, Brownsville, sign an agreement with the union by tomorrow morning, the workers employed by the firm will strike.

ONE QUALITY ONLY. THE BEST DANDY FOR Iced Tea

White Rose BRAND TEA

REMNANTS 75c Extra Quality Cork Linoleum, at 27 1/2c Over 3,000 yards of these wanted Remnants of Extra Quality Cork Linoleum...



UP TO DATE CLOTHIER. B. PFEFFERKORN 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE TRUST KICKS AT CONTROL

Gets a Rehearing After Reduction in Local Rates Was Ordered.

GREENBLATT'S Wear Well Shoes

1155 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN

HARRY, THE HAT

1683 PITKIN AVENUE

A. PERTHO SHOES

2825 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn

C. O. LOEBEL

1805 FIFTH AVENUE

GEORGE EHLENBACH

286 WYCKOFF AVENUE, BROOKLYN

Cypress Sporting

376 ATLANTIC AVENUE

E. J. ANTMAN HATS

437 Knickerbocker Avenue

The Waste and Extravagance Taken Out of Men's Clothes

The savings you can make here are well worth a trip from any part of Greater New York or suburbs

We don't claim to give you a \$50 suit for \$4.95—we never hand out any bunko.

You see we've taken the waste and extravagance out of prices—run things here without any "show" or frills—the clothes we sell aren't burdened with a lot of foolish expenses, the way they are at most stores.

We're out of the high rent district—stores on Broadway have got to get higher prices than we because of their extravagant rent.

We've got a dandy, bright store, but we don't go in for any extravagant fixtures or other forms of "show"—there again we eliminate a lot of waste.

And we've got a "daylight" store—don't have to run up a big lightning bill—another saving we give you the benefit of.

If you'll drop in today, you'll soon realize that you can do better here than any place else in New York—simply because we've eliminated all the foolish frills.

Rickards Co-operative Profit Sharing Association

Every time you make a purchase you will get a receipt, indicating the amount of your dividend, and at the end of three months we will refund them in cash.

Suits for Men and Young Men

\$12.50, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30

Keep cool in our Straw Hats and Blue Serge Suits Straws \$2 and \$3. Panamas \$3.50 Blue Serge Suits \$10 to \$25

Clothier, Tailor and Hatter

Pickard's 430 6th Ave. Cor. 26th St., N. Y.

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 10:30 P. M.



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(Continued from Page 1.)

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Gresser is close to Boss Murphy, of Tammany Hall, and it is not likely he is going to be hurt.

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.

PORTUGAL ARRESTS TWO MONARCHISTS

Spain Seizes Ammunition Destined for Anti-Republican Leaders.

LISBON, June 16.—The government's efforts to crush the reported Royalist movements continue. Today Dr. Abel Campos, a retired general of the Portuguese army, and Saldanha Gama, the Miguelist leader, were arrested, charged with conspiracy against the republic.

According to the newspapers, Spain has ordered the arrest of the Royalist leaders, Captain Couceiro, Coutinho Charas, commander of a Monarchist force, and Senhor Alvarez. A local paper says that Royalist bands are concentrating at Lindoso, near the northern border.

VILLAGARCIA, Spain, June 16.—Advices from Pontevedra state that the Spanish authorities stopped and seized at the railroad station three cars filled with arms and ammunition, destined for the use of Portuguese monarchists.

The supplies had been unloaded from a German steamship here and forwarded by rail on the strength of the shipper's affidavit that they consisted of machinery.

MADRID, June 16.—Portugal has formally requested Spain to take measures to put an end to the conspiracies against Portugal hatched in this country by Portuguese refugees in consequence, this government, it is reported, has ordered the arrest of the leaders of the Royalist forces.

CHINA WILL BUILD THREE LARGE ARSENALS

VICTORIA, B. C., June 16.—China has decided to establish large arsenals at Shanghai, Hankow and Chang Tsikou, on the Gulf of Pechili. Advices to Japanese papers from Peking state that China has decided to pay much attention to the military defense of Thibet, and a military road is being cut between Szechuan and Lhasa, where a brigade of modern troops will be stationed in addition to the garrison presently sent there.

The Russo-Chinese Boundary Delimitation Commission, which has been negotiating in Manchuria, has disagreed concerning the disposal of the territory for 200 miles in length.

WORKER FALLS 450 FEET TO HIS DEATH

Body Lands, Crushed, in Front of Entrance of Stock Exchange.

William Anderson, 33 years old, a stone cutter on the new building of the Bankers' Trust Association, being erected at Wall and Nassau streets, fell to his death yesterday afternoon from the twenty-eighth floor, where he was working, to the street. The distance he fell is about 450 feet. His body landed at the Wall street entrance to the Stock Exchange. Anderson was unmarried and lived on West 27th street.

Probably a thousand people saw the man topple from a scaffolding on the south side of the giant skyscraper between Broad and Wall streets—saw him fighting desperately to regain his balance as he reeled slowly outward from the narrow platform of boards, saw his efforts fail, and watched him plunge downward, turning over and over, to the protection screen over the sidewalk.

And as the impact of the body sounded dully in those tense seconds during which silence had fallen on the street, the crowd turned away its eyes.

Bounds Into Street. The workman's body bounded from the screen into the center of the street a shapeless mass.

From the windows of the Stock Exchange across the way, and from other buildings, men and women had paused in their work to stare at him and marvel at his nerve. At the noon hour windows in other structures were frequently crowded with watchers. As he flashed past the twenty-sixth floor his coat sleeve caught on another scaffold. It remained there with his left arm in it. Anderson was working on the Wall street side of the building. He was setting a stone on the outside wall, when he lost his footing and toppled over the edge.

Some of the other workmen reached out to grab him, but Anderson had disappeared before they had time to move. The gang were just finishing the stone work on the twenty-eighth floor.

Patrolman William H. Deel, on Wall street, looked up and saw Anderson's body coming. At first he thought it was a falling ladder, and he shouted to the persons passing in the street to get out of the way.

MELLON'S LAWYERS SEEK TO JAIL HIS CO-RESPONDENTS

Infamous Pa. Plute Extends His Purchased Power Here.

MEN HELD IN BAIL

Englishman Named in Divorce Suit Swears He Can Prove Alibis.

By DAVID FULTON KARSNER.

When a capitalist can purchase a Legislature with a big bag of gold. When he can bring to his knees the Governor of Pennsylvania at the crook of his finger. When he can hire lawyers to frame an infamous bill barring his wife from a jury trial in a suit for divorce, which he desires to bring because he has tired of the woman. When he can pull Speaker John F. Cox, of the Harrisburg Assembly, by the nose, and make Speaker Cox jam through such a bill without even the knowledge of the members. When A. W. Mellon, a German capitalist, manufacturer, and debaucher of legislatures, can do all these things, the Police Department of New York City is a cinch.

For that is distinctly what Mellon has done. He has, with his bags of gold, hired the State of Pennsylvania for a time, to send detectives here to jail alleged co-respondents in a divorce suit against his wife. The men so stigmatized by the brand of this capitalist are George Albert Curphey, an Englishman, and his friend, Captain W. Kirkbridge. The men were arrested Thursday night. A warrant was presented at the time of the arrest naming the charge as "obstructing justice."

It was upon this warrant that the two men were arraigned yesterday before Judge Mulqueen and held in \$2,500 bail each in await extradition to Pittsburg, the home of Mellon, and the place where the suit will be brought.

Can Prove an Alibi. Curphey is named in the suit by Mellon as having illicit relations with Mellon's wife in England, it is said, while Mrs. Mellon was visiting there. Mrs. Mellon is a British subject. Curphey declared yesterday that the dates upon which he is charged with being intimate with the banker's wife, he can prove by his friend Kirkbridge that he was elsewhere. The two Englishmen arrived in this country, last Friday. They went direct to Pittsburg after learning of the suit in which they were involved, to deny the allegations. Immediately upon reaching that city they were served with subpoenas. They left Pittsburg and arrived in New York Tuesday, to consult with their attorneys, not knowing that Mellon wanted them in Pittsburg on Wednesday.

When it was learned that the men were not in that city, the corps of Mellon's hired detectives and lawyers got busy. One detective sped to this city as the personal representative of Governor

THE DAY IS COMING OF THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Local New York SOCIALIST PARTY SUNDAY, JUNE 18

Afternoon and Evening AT HARLEM RIVER PARK Second Avenue, 127th-128th Streets, Manhattan BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND Grand Concert and Ball PRIZE BOWLING BAZAAR BARBECUE ATHLETICS GAMES AND RACES HANDSOME PRIZES

Splendid program of entertainment, including Chorus of the United Workmen's Singing Societies, Finnish dances in national costume, Lettish Singing Society, and Hungarian Singing Society, Liberty, artistic moving pictures, and views of famous men, and events in the class struggle. Tickets, at 10 cents each, on sale at all Party Branches, Rand School, Party Headquarters, and Labor Temple, East 84th street, and at Office of The Call. Admission at the Gate, 15 Cents. After 7 P. M., 25 Cents

Tener, the spineless creature of Senator Boies Penrose. A surety company gave bail for the defendants. George H. Wagner, Tener's representative, fought hard for the admission of bail. The men will fight extradition upon advice of their counsel, Lawyer Miller.

Unequaled Viciousness. The nation is astounded by the audacity of the wholesale barter and exchange of justice in the State of Pennsylvania for Mellon's sole benefit. HIS law prohibits a jury trial in cases of divorce. Two must be heard before a master, and incidentally Speaker John F. Cox, of the Harrisburg Legislature, has been named as that master. Of course, such a law cannot stand, and if Mellon succeeds in having it substantiated in HIS case, it is then likely to be repealed.

James Gay Gordon, former judge of Philadelphia, is counsel for Mrs. Mellon. He refutes the charges of Mellon that the woman engaged in indiscretions with other men. Mellon tried to buy a New York woman to swear she had seen Mrs. Mellon in compromising positions with a man on board a steamship. The woman refused to be bought. Very recently Mellon hired the State's constables to eject Mrs. Mellon from her household. This was done. The woman with her two pretty children was literally thrown into the street. Mrs. Mellon is much her husband's junior. But the vindictive viciousness of this capitalist, absolutely devoid of decency, who cares no more for right than he cares for the name of the woman who bore his children, is unequalled in recent annals.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION. GOLDFIELD, Nev., June 16.—Joseph Busto, of Butte, Mont., was killed and three others fatally injured by an explosion in the Valcade tunnel of the Pittsburg Silver Peak mine at Blair.

SCOUT CRUISER IS OUT AFTER CASTRO

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Whether Cipriano Castro, the deposed President of Venezuela, actually is or has been on the mysterious near-warship that has been hovering around Hayti for several days is now the question agitating the State Department. Reports from Hayti being conflicting and generally unsatisfactory, the scout cruiser Birmingham has been ordered out from Guantanamo to reconnoiter about in Hayti waters, to take a look at the Consul Crostuck and determine if possible whether that ship has been identified in any way with Castro.

A bit of information, or misinformation, which does not clarify the situation, was received by the State Department today from Furness, the American Minister to Hayti. He says the captain of the Consul Crostuck, who left the ship at Port De Paix, has informed him that he was only joking when he first reported that Castro was aboard. The Minister reported early in the week that the American Consul at Port De Paix, where the ship had first appeared, had informed him that Castro was known by other local authorities there to be aboard.

ENCOURAGE CUBAN STRIKE. HAVANA, June 16.—A strike of sewer workers, said to be encouraged by Spanish merchants and by the wealthy Gallego Club, has begun here. It is greatly interfering with the work of several American contracting firms. Most of the strikers are Spaniards.

ELLIS ISLAND PROBE SLATED FOR JULY 1

Comm. Williams Anxious to Deny Cruelties at Immigration Station.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Conditions at the Ellis Island immigration station will be the subject of a hearing before the House Committee on Rules on July 1, when the Sulzer resolution proposing an investigation of immigration affairs at the Port of New York will be taken up for consideration.

Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor; William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, and Chairman Burdett, of the House Committee on Immigration, have been requested to be present.

Williams Denies Charges. Representative Henry, of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Rules, today received a letter from Commissioner Williams, expressing the hope that the Sulzer resolution will be adopted and an investigation had which, he says, will demonstrate that the allegations made with respect to the conduct of immigration matters at the Port of New York are absolutely unfounded.

It is known that for some time under the Williams administration, the island's affairs have been handled according to certain rules, which Williams enforced to the detriment of his administration. Williams makes the flat statement that many of the charges made before the Rules Committee recently, when a hearing was had on the Sulzer resolution, are entirely false. He admits, however, that "it is impossible to apply the law with requisite thoroughness on days when we are compelled to receive 4,000 to 5,000 people."

"No Cruelties There." Williams requests "an opportunity to deny the many false statements concerning the administration of affairs at Ellis Island," and expresses resentment that some of those who appeared before the Rules Committee to advocate the Sulzer resolution saw fit to refer to "atrocities, cruelties and inhumanities" at Ellis Island which would stagger humanity.

Immigration headquarters at Ellis Island, according to Commissioner Williams, "although handsomely tiled and sanitary, are inadequate." He adds that the authorities are doing the best they can, and that "even in the limited quarters conditions are not nearly as bad as depicted."

AERIAL SPEED RECORD BROKEN

PARIS, June 16.—In a flight today, made under the same conditions that will obtain in the international cup race in England, M. Nieuport, in a monoplane of his own construction, made ninety-one miles at the rate of eighty-one miles an hour. This constitutes a world's record for sustained speed.

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX

A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

STRIKER FREE; SCAB HELD

The workers of Lefkowitz, manufacturer of leather goods, Housh and Christie streets, are on strike. Wednesday night there was a fight between a scab working for Lefkowitz and a member of the union, to which the strikers belong. Both were arrested and arraigned before Judge House in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The striker, who was defended by Jacob Panken, was discharged, and his assailant, the scab, was held in \$1,500 bail for the Grand Jury, on a charge of assault and carrying weapons.

REISER BATTERS TO MEN 132 DELANCEY ST. (Opposite Grand Central Station)

FRANK'S You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

L. BORESSOFF'S 398 Grand St., cor Essex St. Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS 1810 THIRD AVENUE, near 84th Street (Manhattan). 2920 THIRD AVENUE, near 124th Street (Bronx). 1750 FIFTH AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

J. Lau's Shoes 1669 Avenue A, bet. 82d and 83d Streets.

WITTY BROTHERS GREAT SALE=15% REDUCTION

We Want Every Man in New York and All Readers of The Call to Know About Our Clearance Sale 15% Reduction Off Our Regular Price The Best Suits Made in New York



We have sold thousands of these Suits in the past few years. Ask your friends about them. They have more than made good, in actual year by year wear, right in this city.

There is no risk whatever in buying a Suit made by us. Hand Made Button Holes, Hand Felled Collars and Lapels. Perfect Fit Guaranteed.



Every Suit Fashioned After New York's Latest Fashions. Made by New York's Best UNION TAILORS, in one of New York's FINEST AND LARGEST TAILOR SHOPS. Blue Serges, Fancy Blues, Soft Tans, Browns. EVERY THREAD STRICTLY ALL WOOL



Dark Grays, Light Grays, Dark Fancy, Worsteds

We guarantee two seasons' wear on all our silk lined garments and replace the lining free of charge if it does not hold out the guaranteed time.



WITTY BROTHERS ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS 54-56-58 ELDRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK

CONVICT O'REILLY IS OUT ON BAIL

Tammany Scores Point in Obtaining "Reasonable Doubt" Papers.

Dan J. O'Reilly, former Assistant District Attorney, and recently convicted and sentenced for receiving stolen goods in connection with the theft of \$85,000 worth of bonds from the brokerage firm of A. Bancroft & Son, is likely to escape his five months' sentence.

O'Reilly's case will come up in the Appellate Division in November. The certificate was granted on the grounds that questions asked of the character of witnesses and of the defendant tended to create prejudice against the latter and should not have been allowed by the trial justice.

The purpose of the cross-examination conducted by the prosecution was not directed to the issue before the jury, wrote Erlanger, "but to create an atmosphere prejudicial to the defendant. It was not to show that the defendant committed the offenses charged, but rather to create a feeling of resentment against a man who did not pay his debts; who had unjust judgments against him; who was punished for contempt at another proceeding; who had been fined for giving flippant answers, and by inducing to let the jury infer that he was charitable with having brought about disagreements of two juries in murder cases."

IT FITS WELL AROUND THE NECK

House of Morrison Tailors. 106 & 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

MAURICE GOLDSTEIN Men's Furnisher. No. 298 GRAND STREET. Bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets.

Largest Assortment of Straw and Panama Hats. M. MARCUS. 269-271 E. Houston St., New York. Branch: 1736 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Bottlers & Drivers' Union, No. 345. CHAS. RICHTER'S CYPRESS HILLS PARK. ON SUNDAY, JUNE 18th, 1911.

The 940th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement. COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE.

SIG KLEIN and Assistants. 50 THIRD AVE., Near 40th St., New York.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION CONFERENCE MEETS. Steps Taken to Protest Against Outrageous Arrest of Magon.

SHOES! For Men, Women and Children. Latest styles, best quality, lowest prices. Absolute comfort and durability guaranteed.—Union Made.

L. GOLDBERG. 3281 Third Ave., 164th St.

SPORTS

GIANTS ARE BEATEN BASEBALL NOTES

Lost to St. Louis and Fall Back Into Second Place Again—Score 3 to 4. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—St. Louis won from New York today by the score of 3 to 4. Drucker, who started on the mound for the Giants, had no control whatever and after passing the first three men was benched, and with the bases full Raymond took his place.

The Giants had an awfully good chance to tie up matters in their half of the fifth, but a little bonehead play by Donlin, who was coaching at third, spoiled it. New York is back in second place again, passed for the fourth time by the Cubs, who defeated Philadelphia. The score:

Table with columns: Giants, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists statistics for various players like Devore, Beckler, L. Dwyer, Spodgrass, Murray, Mierke, Fletcher, Devlin, Paulitt, Meyers, Wilson, Raymond, Marquard, Donlin.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League. At Pittsburgh—R. H. E. Boston 0-0-0-0-0-2-0-2-6-1. Philadelphia 0-0-1-1-0-0-0-9-1.

At Chicago—Philadelphia 0-0-2-0-0-0-0-3-5-2. Chicago 0-0-2-0-1-0-0-x-6-13-2. Batteries—Moore, Chalmers and Dooin; Reulbach and Archer.

At Cincinnati—Brooklyn-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain. American League. At Boston—Cleveland 3-0-0-1-0-0-0-5-10-1. Boston 0-0-0-0-0-1-0-2-0-10-1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Won. Lost. P. C. Chicago 33 19 .635. New York 32 20 .623.

American League. Won. Lost. P. C. Detroit 37 17 .685. Philadelphia 35 17 .669.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS. HENRY GREEN. UP-TO-DATE HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER. 151 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES TO M. LITTMAN. 247 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 602 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING. Thomas G. Hunt. Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS.

A LABOR LYCEUM FOR BROWNSVILLE

Site Purchased, on Which a Splendid Building Will Be Erected.

The Brownsville Labor Lyceum Association, consisting of Socialists, trade unionists, members of the Workingmen's Circle and other progressive organizations and individuals had a very happy evening on Tuesday last at its regular meeting at 63 Thattford avenue, Brooklyn.

Among the donations there was one check for \$1,000 from William B. Roth, manager of the State Bank of the Brownsville branch, and \$500 from the Cloak Makers Union. The whole section is stirred up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

When it was decided at the last meeting of the association to build a sign on the site it purchased, announcing the erection of a Labor Lyceum, the carpenters and painters present demanded the honor of being the first ones to do some actual work for the lyceum.

The intention of the Labor Lyceum Association is to erect a four or five story fireproof building, containing a gymnasium, a plunge, shower baths, meeting rooms for the various unions and fraternal organizations, offices for the secretaries of the unions, a library, an auditorium for mass meetings and for other gatherings to accommodate from 1,500 to 2,000 people; also a restaurant and different other rooms.

PLEDGES SUPPORT TO BAKERS' UNION. At a regular meeting of the Bronx Labor Council held on June 13, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bronx Labor Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, be authorized by tonight's session to give the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local No. 104, all necessary support by requesting all affiliated locals to appoint committees to visit the plants of Factors and the Mott Haven Baking Company and try to conciliate matters.

UNION MADE SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ONLY BEST QUALITIES. LATEST STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES. HARLEM SHOE COMPANY. 1866 THIRD AVE., cor. 103d ST.

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

WORKER HANGS HIMSELF. Henry Foth, a cabinet maker, 59 years old, of 1723 Taylor avenue, the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in the cellar of his home.

McNAMARA PROTEST MASS MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE McNAMARA DEFENSE CONFERENCE. WILL BE HELD AT CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911, AT 8 P. M. ADMISSION FREE—No Seats Reserved.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS. Massachusetts Governor Stans Bill. Simplifying Matters. BOSTON, June 16.—An important step toward simplifying the political situation in Massachusetts was taken today when the State-wide direct nomination act became a law.

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.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1409 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

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

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 153 E. 84th St. Tel. 5887 Lenox. DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

TEETH-HEALTH. Good teeth mean good health. Delays are dangerous, as teeth of teeth do not correct themselves but grow worse. We invite you to come to our office, and let us look over your teeth. EXAMINATION ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE. Crown and Bridgework \$3.00 Guaranteed the Best...

Paris Dental Parlors. 223 Sixth Avenue, Near 16th Street. 1815 Madison Avenue, corner 118th Street. 80 Delancey Street, corner Orchard Street. 715 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue "L" Station, Brooklyn. EASY PAYMENTS. Hours, daily 9 a.m.-9 p.m., and Sunday by appointment.

PICNIC OF THE Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 2. WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE ON JUNE 24, 1911, At Liberty Park, New York City. It is expected all ladies and gentlemen of Manhattan and Brooklyn will take advantage of the joyous afternoon and evening and which they will enjoy immensely. Ticket, including Admission, 25 Cents. Tickets can be obtained every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, at the office of the Union, 181 Clinton Street.

CALLAHAN THE EYE. 140 BOWERY. OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, if your eyes are inflamed, if you have headaches, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 263 E. Broadway, Tel. 3245. BRANCH, 102 LENOX AVE., BET. 87th and 88th STS. I am with The Call since The Call was started.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1026 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Evenings.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. Prospect Investing Company, Plaintiff, vs. M. R. A. Wilson Construction Company, Defendant.

STEPHEN W. COLLINS, Attorney at Law. 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The following is a diagram of the lot to be sold:

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. 23 BROADWAY. GEO. J. SPEYER, PRINTERS. 183 William St., Cor. B'way, bet. Commercial, Trades Union and B'nay.

If You Want a STRICTLY UNION MADE STRAW HAT

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



STRAW HATTERS UNION

COUNTRY RESPONDS TO BERGER'S SPEECH

(By National Socialist Press)

WASHINGTON, June 15.—It took a socialist to wake up this cynical city. The local population, composed of all shades of politicians, has become so used to oratorical phrasals in the Capitol that very few speeches excite general interest. But Representative Berger's first effort "took the town."

Washington is discussing Berger and Socialism. When that speech is circulated nationally in printed form, the Socialist movement will enjoy nationwide advertising such as it has never had before. The reason is that Berger delivered the Socialist message in the United States Congress, and delivered it well, too.

No better person to judge the effectiveness of a Socialist speech can be found than the non-Socialist. So when reporters of the daily capitalist press are forced to admit that Berger made a hit you can avowed Socialist may be sure that it was a big hit.

The Washington Herald said the following about the first Socialist speech in Congress:

"Addressing by far the largest audience that has yet listened to a speech on the Underwood bill, Mr. Berger held the attention of his auditors to the last word, and his speech was punctuated from beginning to end with laughter and applause from both sides of the House."

"Suffusing his habitual good humor throughout the chamber, mixing fun with facts, and epitaphs with statistics, without attempt at oratorical effect, the member from Milwaukee early put his audience in good humor. Something Being Said."

"Before Mr. Berger had spoken five minutes—the speaker for one hour altogether—the word was passed around that there was something in the said in the House, and from committee rooms and private offices members flocked into the chamber, jammed the aisles and space in front of the Speaker's desk, and listened to the rattling surrounding the back of the chamber. Mr. Berger was literally bellowed in by his audience."

"But the Socialist with the broad smile was neither embarrassed nor stirred to greater oratorical effort by his large audience. Standing calmly and quietly in one of the narrow aisles, Mr. Berger brought the Socialist message to the House and told the protectionists they were barging up the wrong tree if they thought prominent protection to manufacturing interests meant protection to the workingman."

"The speaker, good naturedly refused to be interrupted by questions. Representative Stanley, who had taken advantage of the noon recess of the Steel Trust Investigating Committee to take in the speech, asked Mr. Berger to yield for a question."

"Mr. Chairman," replied Mr. Berger, "this is the first time the Socialist view on the tariff has ever been heard in the House, and if the gentleman will kindly give me a chance to get through with this, then I shall be very glad to answer any questions that he may wish to ask—and I have no doubt that he will be able to ask them with more profundity than now."

"Prolonged laughter from both sides of the House greeted this reply. In answer to another request to yield, Mr. Berger replied that he expected to be answering questions for the next year and a half and, doing little else."

"That Berger's speech will be given wide publicity in the editorial columns of the papers throughout the country is evident from the number of requests for complete copies of the speech made by Washington correspondents."

"Arrangements are now being made to get tens of thousands of copies printed for general circulation. This Berger's speech will be used for propaganda purposes in every city and hamlet in the land."

Dr. J. Halpern, of 31 East 91st street, treasurer of the Gustavus Myers Publication Fund, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions:

National Executive Committee, Socialist party, \$150; Jewish Forward Association, 150; A. Heller, 10; M. Aronson, 10; Arthur A. Bryant, 10; Dr. J. Halpern, 10; Arthur E. Marsh, 10; Charles F. Paganini, 10; Karl Heidemann, 10; Victor Berger, Washington, D. C., 10; Frank and Marie McDonald, 10; Mr. W. W. Lloyd, 10; W. Passare, 10; "K" New York, 10; E. Kern, Irvington, N. J., 10; D. Moserle, 10; Joseph E. Cohen, Philadelphia, 10; A. Rodman, 10; George W. Leonard, Minneapolis, 10; H. Warp, 10; Alex. Fraser, 10; N. J. Stone, Washington, D. C., 10; Dr. F. James A. Mather, 10; Thomas A. Kane, 10; S. John Block, 10.

The following resolution was adopted by Branch 10 on Monday, June 12: "Resolved, That whereas we considered the action of the Central Committee in severely censuring the National Executive Committee for its inactivity as to the Mexican revolution, and in appointing a body of men and women supposed to represent a revolutionary organization; and

Whereas we do not know of any doubts as to the veracity of the delegate of the Mexican Liberal party, J. Menke, who is a member of the Socialist party, United States, on whose statements of the Socialist nature of the above mentioned party, the Central Committee pledge the financial and moral support of Local New York."

"We, the members of Branch 10, assembled in regular meeting, express our deepest regret that the Central Committee has allowed itself to be led away from its policy of a strictly class conscious character by the hypocrisy of a henchman of the demagogic National Executive Committee; and

"That we further sincerely hope that in spite of such action the committee elected to carry out the pledge of the Central Committee to help the Mexican revolutionists financially and morally will do its duty as is befitting to a Socialist organization."

"JOHN STEINHE, Recording Secretary."

ED. NOTE.—The resolution in question has been unanimously passed by the National Executive Committee.

Minutes Executive Committee. The following are the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York held on June 14:

The Executive Committee came to order at 8 p.m. Comrade Sackin was elected chairman. The following members were present: Organizer Gerber, Financial Secretary Marsh, Asquith, Berlin, Boyd, Cassidy, Miss Dexter, Kirkman, Kohn, Lee, Markoff, Norden, Sackin, Mrs. Sloan; absent without excuse, Recording Secretary Dutco, Baum, Frost, Rodgers. Treasurer Halpern excused. The minutes of the meeting of June 7 were approved.

Forty-eight applications for party membership were approved. The following credentials for the Central Committee were approved: James M. James as delegate from the Russian Branch; Mrs. Rose Gelder as delegate from Branch 5 in place of Arthur A. Bryant, resigned. Credentials were presented for Mrs. T. Hustan as delegate from the Finnish Branch in place of Mrs. Olga Faust, resigned; on the organizer's statement that this branch had elected more delegates than it is entitled to, the credential was referred to the organizer with instructions to communicate with the branch. In the matter of a

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Branch 5—124th street and Seventh avenue. Louis Baum and J. C. Frost. Irish Socialist Federation—35th street and Broadway. Wright, Mullien and Dorman, chairman, Thomas Flynn.

Literature Distribution.

Branch 4—All members who can do so without interfering with their attending the local's picnic in the afternoon should appear at 22d street and Eighth avenue, northwest corner, tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock to assist in the regular distribution from house to house of literature. The distinct proletarian character of this literary work very interesting, and everyone's co-operation will lighten the burden now assumed by a few.

Branch 5—Starting from 250 West 125th street, Room 8, from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon, and from 9 to 11 tomorrow morning. Volunteers for folding leaflets are needed today. 1,200 leaflets were distributed in the first fifteen days of this month. \$7,000 since January 1. Twenty additional active Comrades would enable the branch to reach twice the number of enrolled voters. Those twenty men should step forward willing to help. You should be the first, Comrade.

Branch 7—All members and friends are requested to enlist in the literature brigade right now, as our branch has printed for distribution 10,000 copies of a splendid leaflet called "The Talk That Wins," written for a recent Sunday Call by William R. Shier. It presents a short, clear and concise statement of Socialist principles that can't but convince any hardhead. Let everybody turn out and make the work easy and cheerful. The distribution tomorrow will be between 9:30 and 12:30 o'clock, starting from headquarters, 143 East 165th street.

EAST BROMBERG.

Yorkville Sunday School. The Yorkville School will meet at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow and will have a short session so that the teachers and older pupils may attend the party picnic.

Bronx Socialist School Walk.

The June walk of the Bronx Socialist Sunday School, which was to have been held on June 3, at Claremont Park, and which was postponed on account of rain, will be held on Saturday, June 24, and will start from the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton avenue, at 10 o'clock promptly. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Cohen, 500 East 173d street, and at the headquarters on the morning of the affair. All are welcome. Should it rain the walk will be held the following Saturday.

Branch 10 Resolution.

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credencial from Polish Branch 24, the organizer was instructed to inform the branch that the credential could not be accepted because the Polish Groupe is not entitled to an additional delegate.

In the matter of Comrade Kane's resolution, endorsed by Branch 4 and referred by the Central Committee to the Executive Committee with power to act, the sense of such resolution being to ask Representative Berger to move an investigation of charges that certain census statistics are juggled, it was voted that the matter is not of sufficient importance to justify the local in imposing this request upon our Representative.

A letter from Comrade Gast referring to the machinists' strike was read and filed. The letter alleged that some Comrades in the trade do not support the strike as they should. The Executive Committee was unanimously of the opinion that every Comrade in the trade, regardless of his union affiliations, should support the strike for the eight-hour day, but as the letter did not specify individual cases, no action could be taken.

A letter from Comrade McNamara advising the publication of a leaflet stating in detail the increase of the Socialist vote and of the Socialist party membership, with a list of the party's victories in municipal and other elections, was referred to the Committee on Education and Literature with favorable recommendation.

A letter was read from Comrade T. Vaughan, offering to speak every evening for \$18 a week. The organizer was authorized to accept the offer.

A Committee on Propaganda Among Women was elected as follows: Mrs. Block, Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Schmeidler, Dr. Anna Ingemann, Miss Ashley, Miss Minnehan, Miss Eger and Mrs. Brophy.

The financial secretary's report from June 1 to date, as follows, was accepted: On hand June 1, \$205.25; receipts, \$204.88; expenditures (including advance to Public Committee), \$468.88; balance at date (in financial secretary's hands), \$50.98; also in treasurer's hands, \$79.17. Bills payable at date, \$464.84; bills receivable, \$60.75; stamps bought, 1,500; sold, 1,180; applications for membership, 62.

Miss Dexter reported for the Ways and Means Committee. The committee met with all members present. The members of the committee are now at work soliciting funds and will soon have several assistants at work; the response so far is encouraging; each contribution will be receipted for by the solicitor when taken and again by the office when turned in. The report was approved.

Comrade Asquith reported for the Committee on Organization. In company with Comrade Nahn, of Milwaukee, the committee visited the meeting of Branch 2 on June 13, and hopes for good results; will meet again with the Branch Executive. The committee will meet the organizers of the various branches on June 17 to make plans for street meetings, distribution of literature and other matters. The committee has looked into the trouble in the German group, but hopes for an amicable settlement. On the last mentioned matter, the Executive Committee elected Comrade Kohn, with another to be chosen by the organizer, to attend the German meeting on June 17 and report to the Executive Committee.

It was reported that Branch 4 has voted to hold street meetings independent of those organized by the local. The organizer was instructed to inform the branch that, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee, approved by the Central Committee, no branch has the right to hold independent street meetings.

Comrade Lee for the Committee on Public Affairs reported that he had asked Comrade Slobodin to take up the matter of the proposed revision of the city charter. Comrade Slobodin being present was asked to state his views. He was of the opinion that the proposed charter now before the Legislature contains little or nothing that could interest the Socialist party or the labor movement; that the party ought to be interested in the matter of charter revision and initiate progressive demands; he would recommend the following as the most important demands: (1) Municipal home rule; (2) democratic provisions, including initiative and referendum, recall and adult suffrage regardless of sex; (3) the city to have power to engage in various industries, such as traction, lighting, housing, provision of various necessities of life; (4) special demands concerning the condition of labor employed by the city, requirement of union conditions on city work, insurance or compensation plan for employees injured or involved in city employment, etc.; also that we should demand a city charter convention on a basis of proportional representation of parties to frame a home rule charter, instead of a charter imposed upon the city by the Legislature. It was voted to approve this outline and to ask Comrade Slobodin, in conjunction with the Committee on Public Affairs, to proceed with plans for energetic work along these lines.

Comrade Berlin resigned from the Committee on Education and Literature. The filling of the vacancy was postponed.

Comrade Boyd for this committee reported meeting held during the week, at which it was planned to prepare leaflets on housing, the condition of school children and other subjects; also plans were considered for regularizing the sale of literature at street meetings. A meeting of speakers had been held, which it was believed would be productive of good results; it was especially emphasized that speakers must adhere to the subject of Socialism as accepted by the party, and not take advantage of the party platform to air their personal opinions.

The organizer reported that speakers were slow in signifying their willingness to take part in the outdoor campaign; so far only Comrade Lee had given definite promise, but he hoped others would soon respond.

Comrades Fried and Gerber were formally elected as a Committee on Labor Union Propaganda.

Comrade Sackin for the Committee on Naturalization reported that the conference would meet again to take up new features of the situation. Most party branches are not yet represented; every branch should have two

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

delegates, and the organizer should be notified of their election. Comrade Cassidy for the McNamara Defense Committee reported on preparations for the Carnegie Hall meeting of June 25; 75,000 leaflets in English, 50,000 in German and 50,000 in Jewish have been printed; branches and Comrades should get leaflets at the organizer's office and distribute them; Comrade Slobodin has consented to act as press agent; two men have been set to work visiting unions.

Organization of the work in the local office was discussed, and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was instructed to confer with the organizer and financial secretary and report at next meeting.

The organizer was instructed to try to get Mayor Seidel, of Milwaukee, to speak in New York, shortly before election. It was voted that the local by-laws be printed.

It was voted that the Executive Committee in future come to order at 8 p.m. sharp, those members then present to be regarded as a quorum. The committee adjourned at 11:30 p.m. ALGERNON LEE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN. Open Air Meetings. 4th A. D.—Havenmeyer and South 9th street, J. Chant Lipps and Jean J. Coroneil. 15th A. D.—Flatbush and Tilden avenue, B. C. Hammond and Charles L. Furness. 21st A. D.—Branch 1—Graham avenue and Devoise street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens. 21st A. D.—Branch 2—Italian, Starr street and Knickerbocker avenue; speakers to be announced at the meeting.

Auditing Committee to Meet. The Auditing Committee of the Brooklyn Call Fair Conference will meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. All members of this committee are expected to be present. Full results of the success of the fair will be published in the Call as soon as the committee reports.

QUEENS COUNTY. Socialist Educational Club. A special meeting for the purpose of considering building plans and available sites suggested by the committee will be held tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 1847 Hancock street, Evergreen.

Branch Maspeth. There will be a regular business meeting of Branch Maspeth tonight at their headquarters. This is a very important business on hand, so don't fail to attend.

O. BOOKMILLER, Recording Secretary.

Branch Metropolitan. Branch Metropolitan will hold its general meeting today at 8 p.m. at Popen's Hall, Woodward avenue and Linden streets. As the election of officers takes place and other important business will be transacted, every member is urged to be present.

Branches Ridgewood 1 and 2. All members of Branches Ridgewood 1 and 2 having their business time Sunday morning are requested to call at the Queens County Labor Lyceum and take part in distributing leaflets. Only this kind of work will bring rapid success.

F. STEHLE, Literature Agent.

NEW JERSEY. Newark. W. W. Passare, of New York, will speak at the corner of Washington and Market streets, Newark, tonight at 8 o'clock. Comrades, please be on hand!

To clear the field for important committees at work, the Executive Committee ordered that the next County Committee meeting should take place on Tuesday evening, June 20, at 124 Market street, instead of Monday, that being the night of the Democratic caucus at the Coliseum; thereafter on the first and third Tuesday nights of the month until further notice.

Comrades holding tickets for the Democratic caucus are requested to sell before or after the caucus on Monday. This is of very vital importance, as may be understood.

Realizing the great amount of work to be done in preparing for the big fight to be held at the Coliseum on July, the County Committee has enlarged the picnic committee, and it now consists of the following: O'Leary, Ruhnke, Miss Beach, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. W. Hayward, Mrs. W. Henry, Cairns, Kienle, Woodcock, and Jagers. The fact that the proceeds of the picnic are devoted to campaign work, should inspire every earnest Socialist to give it his or her support. The committee have plans under consideration to make it one of the greatest accomplishments in the history of Socialist work in this county.

The McNamara Committee, with sixty five members in attendance, perfected its initial work, and the great mass meeting to be held in Military Park on Saturday, June 17, will no doubt see a great concourse lining the route from city Hall to the Coliseum. A large parade will take place in Newark, to be followed by other stirring demonstrations. By request of the County Committee, all branches of this county are to signify their class-consciousness in this matter by giving a dollar apiece to the McNamara Fund. Branch secretaries, please note.

The New Castle Free Press Defense Committee made its report at the last meeting, and all delegates were asked to bring up the matter of a donation to assist the New Castle (Pa.) Comrades. This will no doubt result in an early remittance to New Castle.

The final report of the Lecture Committee showed that the Sunday afternoon lectures of all last winter practically cost the county not one cent, due to the unremitting labor of a duty-conscious committee.

The circulating library of Essex County will be open for business Saturday next, at 124 Market street, and

TONIGHT Closing Exercises of Lecture Season

Topic: Aims and Objects of People's Culture Circle (HEREAFTER TO BE KNOWN AS THE CIVIC FORUM) Speakers: Justice Alexander S. Rosenthal, Hon. John Sherwin Crosby, Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer and Mr. Harry Watson

Kaplan School Building, 1731 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn

thereafter on the nights when the County Committee is in session, Comrade Miss Beach is in charge, and will be glad to see any of the "700" Comrades of Essex County.

Essex County, Attention! Essex County Comrades, attention! Eugene V. Debs will lecture on Monday, June 19, at Weaver's Coliseum, 457 Springfield avenue, Newark, at 8:30 p.m. Admission to the lecture is 25 cents, including a forty weeks' subscription to the Appeal to Reason, the most militant Socialist paper in the country. Every Comrade should be on hand to hear Gene, and bring some friends along, kidnap some one, if necessary. Burns won't get after you, for kidnaping is fashionable these days. All Comrades who have tickets are requested to settle for them on or before the night of the meeting. Remember! June 19, 8 p.m. Weaver's Coliseum, Newark. H. EGERTON.

Passaic. An outdoor meeting will be held tonight at the corner of Washington and Main avenue, W. R. Cassile will speak. John Lutherling will be chairman.

Debs' New Jersey Dates. Today—Hackensick, the Armory Hall, 8 p.m. Tomorrow—Elizabeth, Proctor's Theater, 2:45 to 7 p.m. Monday, June 19—Newark, Weaver's Coliseum, 457 Springfield avenue, 8 p.m.

NEW YORK. Westchester County. Local Yorkers will hold its annual picnic today at Fisher's Grove, Saw Mill River road; proceeds for the campaign fund. Tuckahoe cars pass the park. The Westchester County Committee will hold its regular monthly meeting today at 5 p.m., at Fisher's Grove, Saw Mill River road, Yorkers, where Local Yorkers will hold its picnic. After the meeting a county conference on ways and means of action will be held. All locals of Westchester County are requested to see that their delegates attend, as plans for the fall campaign will be made. Branches of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and farmmen's clubs will take notice that they are entitled to send a fraternal delegate to the County Committee. They are urged to do so, as the organization of German and Jewish branches will be taken up. Local will please take note that the meeting is at Fisher's Grove and not at Franz's. Tuckahoe cars pass the park.

State Committee to Meet. The semi-annual meeting of the State of the Socialist party of the State of New York will be held tomorrow at 10 a.m. at the headquarters of Local Gloverville, 7 North Main street. It is expected that this will be the largest meeting in the history of the party in this State, and representatives from about forty-five counties are expected to be present. There will be several important matters considered at this meeting, and in all probability, the committee will hold three sessions. The principal work of the committee will be reviewing the activities of the local and committees during the last six months and devise new methods for making out propaganda and organization of action. Several committees organized during the last six months will be, for the first time, represented at the meetings of the committee.

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Grand Farewell Concert and Summer Night's Festival of the United Workingmen's Singing Societies OF ESSEX AND UNION COUNTIES, N. J. Sunday, June 18, 1911, in Weaver's Colosseum, Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. Direction, Wm. Laufenberg. CONCERT BEGINS AT 8 P. M. SHARP. ADMI

The Call

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PROLETARIANS OF ALL SEAS, UNITE!

Whatever may be the result of the great strike of seamen now in progress, the most remarkable and significant fact about it is that it was at all possible to attempt a revolt of such proportions, involving as it does the most important maritime countries of the world. Its international character is, of course, primarily due to the fact that the shipping industry, unlike others, is peculiarly international fundamentally.

Yet such a strike would be utterly impossible were it not for the modern character of the tools of production used in the industry. The modern steamship, while it has brought all parts of the world in far closer and more frequent communication than ever before, has also made it possible for those employed in the industry to unite for concerted action, as they have never before been able to do.

Though a hundred years ago the sailing ship, the only international sea carrier in existence, carried on commerce in every country and in practically every port now used by its successor, the modern steamship, concerted action between the crews, for better conditions of life was utterly impossible owing to the length of time required for voyages and the infrequent communication. Today it is quite possible, though whether it has reached the stage where such action has an equal chance of success with strikes in the shore industries, as yet remains to be seen. It must be remembered that while the change from the slow, infrequent sailing vessel to the swift and regular steamship, has made possible a closer union between the employees, it has also enabled the employing classes to recruit their strikebreakers from all ports and countries of the world, as is well evidenced by the increasing employment of cheap Chinese and Lascar maritime labor in most of the larger steamship lines trading throughout the seven seas.

But the change from sailing ship to steamship does not tell the whole story. With the improved means of transportation came also the tendency to concentration in ownership. The sailing ship of a hundred years ago was in the vast majority of cases an isolated, individual, competitive unit, while the modern steamship of today is, in most cases, but one unit in a gigantic fleet sometimes numbering over a hundred vessels, each of which may be from five to ten times larger than the sailing vessel of a hundred years ago. For instance, far more than half the total seagoing tonnage of Germany is concentrated in two great steamship lines, neither of which were in existence half a century ago. In England, about a dozen great lines, many of which are closely connected with each other in rings and pools and various kinds of agreements, form the most important section of the British mercantile marine. And while a large portion of the freight transportation is still performed by individual units known as "tramps," railroad steamship lines, charter lines and regularly established lines of steamers are continually growing at their expense. It may be worth while noting, too, that concerted action between the employees of "tramp" steamships, is practically impossible; it is the established lines in regular traffic that alone afford an opportunity for such action.

The steamship and its concentrated ownership is doing for the sea proletariat what the railroads of half a century past did for the workers on land. To quote the words of Marx, "Now and then the workers are victorious, but only for a time. The real fruit of their battle lies not in the immediate result, but in the ever expanding union of the workers. This union is helped on by the improved means of communication that are created by modern industry, and that places the workers of different localities in contact with one another. It was just this contact that was needed to centralize the numerous local struggles, all of the same character, into one national struggle between classes. But every class struggle is a political struggle. And that union, to attain which the burghers of the Middle Ages, with their miserable highways, required centuries, the modern proletarians, thanks to railways, achieve in a few years."

From the peculiar nature of their occupation those that go down to the sea in ships can much more easily obliterate craft lines and unite in a solid body against their exploiters. As a field for Industrial Unionism, the carrying trade of the high seas naturally has less difficulties to overcome than the majority of the industries conducted on the land, though in some other respects, as in the ease with which cheap competitive labor can be obtained, it encounters obstacles and disadvantages of a very serious character, in making the struggle for better conditions effective.

But whether on sea or land, wherever labor is exploited under the wage system, the class struggle appears, and widens in scope with the constant improvement in the means of production and communication.

ON THE VALUE OF CONSTANT REPETITION

A somewhat captious correspondent writes us to the effect that he is growing tired of the eternal repetition of Socialist phrases, views, and familiar expressions, which appear in The Call and Socialist papers generally, and wants to know if a new and more interesting line of propaganda cannot be evolved.

While we recognize to some extent a certain justice in the complaint, we fear it will be difficult to satisfy our correspondent in this respect, for various reasons.

In the first place, we may remark that the Socialist writer, and especially the editorial writer, also feels a sense of weariness in constantly repeating the same truths, even if he can manage to vary the presentation in every case, knowing as he does that despite the variety of presentation, the thing presented is essentially the same, and may be candidly admitted to be a repetition.

But our correspondent should remember that these repetitions are not specially devised for pronounced Socialists like himself, but altogether for those not familiar with or accepting Socialist views and conceptions of matters economic and political.

Possibly because the phrase "vain repetitions," is familiar to most people, all repetitions are regarded as such. We believe that the qualifying adjective is not always pertinent—in fact, we would go so far as to say that in the vast majority of cases it is not pertinent. Under present conditions, and taking into account the psychology of the mass we desire to impress, there is far more truth in the saying that "continual dropping wears away stones"—that continual repetition, though tedious, is indispensable.

For instance, how many millions of voters are still under the spell of the much more worn repetitions of the politicians of the capitalist parties? It takes no very keen observation to detect the fact that it is under the hypnotism of these continual repetitions that votes for the old parties are secured, and capitalism maintained. How many such votes are cast through the repetition of such phrases as "equal rights for all and special privileges for none," "protection for the American workingman," "business administration," etc., etc., ad infinitum?

Right now the capitalist press is trying to divert the attention of the workers from the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers by the constant repetition of the assurance that they will get "a fair trial." And that this is completely ineffective, we think no intelligent person will venture to assert. To make an impression, constant repetition is absolutely necessary.

Every now and then some capitalist statesman or some editorial writer sets before the public views favorable to Socialism. Warnings that Socialism is coming, that it is growing and cannot be

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE COURTS

Editor of The Call:
In The Call for June 12th, there appears an article by W. J. Ghent under the caption "The Constitution and the Courts," wherein the writer takes exception to my article appearing in the June issue of the International Socialist Review. It is a pity that Mr. Ghent should have seen fit to reply to my article in The Call, whose readers have not read my article, instead of the I. S. Review, whose readers have read it. This unfortunate circumstance compels me to begin with an explanation instead of going straight to the meat of the matter.

What Mr. Ghent calls my "attack on Representative Berger," was a criticism of Comrade Berger for what I believe to be a serious tactical blunder, in dealing with the power of the judiciary to annul federal legislation on the alleged ground of "unconstitutionality" as if it were a power actually given to the judiciary by the Constitution, instead of treating it as sheer usurpation. I made the point that by conceding that this right was granted by the Constitution to the judiciary, we have at one stroke irrevocably given our case against the courts, our complaint is then against the Constitution; which, in my opinion, makes a big difference from a practical point of view.

Mr. Ghent says: "So far as the practical issue is concerned, the curtailment of the powers of the judiciary is just about as feasible as the amendment of the Constitution." In this he is clearly mistaken. The powers of the judiciary can be curtailed whenever a majority of the people seriously want it. Provided, of course, they know that this power is not given by the Constitution. But the Constitution cannot be amended except by the consent of three-fourths of all the States, which is a practical impossibility to obtain, has never been obtained, and never will be by ordinary means. But this is not all. From the point of view of agitation and propaganda there is quite a difference, and a very practical one, between an agitation against the Constitution, on the theory that the founders of this Republic and the framers of that document were either knaves or fools, and one against the present judges, or usurping a power never granted to them by the Constitution. I have no objection to knocking the Constitution. But that knocking is, from a practical point of view, on quite a different footing from an agitation against the usurpations of the judiciary. And it is because Comrade Berger's Constitutional amendment makes the Constitution "the main point" on this question, and desires to "focus attention" upon it, instead of on the judiciary, that I criticized it.

Of course, were the power in question really given to the judiciary by the Constitution, we could not help it, we would then be compelled to fight it out on the field now chosen by Comrade Berger. But it wasn't. Mr. Ghent says, however, that that is merely my opinion; "that the con-

sensus of views and opinions printed about the time of the Constitutional Convention tend to support" a contrary opinion; and that it is "the States Rights question which kept two generations of Americans in turmoil." Mr. Ghent is in error on some of these points at least. To begin with, it is not merely my opinion. It is the opinion of every unbiased student of the subject.

Mr. Ghent is also in error on the question of "consensus of views," etc. I naturally cannot go here into the evidence of the subject. (I have presented some of it in The Call before.) I will therefore merely re-state here my conclusions as I stated them in an article on the subject published in the current issue of the Political Science Quarterly. I there said: "There undoubtedly were some men in the convention who favored the vesting of the federal judiciary with general revisory powers over legislation; but all attempts to make the judiciary part of the legislative power of the Federal Government failed signally and had to be abandoned by their sponsors. The provisions of the Constitution as they now stand, contain no reference whatever to any such powers, either expressly or by implication. And there is ample historical proof that—whatever the hopes of some—from the complete silence of the document—as to possible future development—the great majority of the framers never suspected that a general power of the judiciary to control legislation could be interpreted into the Constitution. They evidently assumed that such an extraordinary power could not be exercised unless expressly granted. And it is equally certain that had the convention given to the courts that power, either expressly or by necessary implication, apparent to the ordinary mind, the Constitution would have been overwhelmingly rejected by the people. A careful examination of all the evidence on the subject now extant, leads to the conclusion that the Constitution was adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, and ratified by the people of the States, without any belief, without even a suspicion on the part of the great majority of those voting for it, whether in or out of the Constitutional Convention, that it contained any such implication."

It should be remembered in this connection that the Quarterly is not only a magazine of high standing in the scientific world, but is extremely conservative, and would not print any attack on our judiciary from a militant Socialist, unless it can be backed up by uncontrovertible proof. This subject of the judiciary is an extremely ticklish one with the intellectuals of our ruling class. Most of our magazines therefore absolutely refuse to publish any "opinion" such as mine. They will publish anything you like, including proposed amendments, etc., but not the "opinion" that the Constitution does not give the judiciary any such power as are here discussed. And the more evidence one gives in support of such "opinion," the worse. And even our purely scientific publications fight shy of the subject, and

when they do print such "opinions," they will only publish them if they are so worded that absolutely nothing of any historical value can be presented against them by any reactionary. It is therefore clear that had there been any such "consensus of views" as Ghent speaks of, my "opinion" would never have found expression on the pages of the Political Science Quarterly.

The matter cannot even be considered fairly debatable among historians. It is true that our reactionaries try to instill a contrary belief to the ignorant. But that is not debatable, that is intentional misrepresentation, except when it proceeds from the ignorant. There are many things that are being "debated" by some people in the pulp and in the press, but that does not mean that they are "debatable" to us. Mr. Justice Lurton, of the United States Supreme Court, has recently attempted to uphold the opinion now advocated by Mr. Ghent (I sincerely hope that Comrade Berger disagrees with his secretary on this proposition). I disposed of him in the article published in the Political Science Quarterly mentioned above. But I was not debating with Mr. Justice Lurton; it was too much like taking candy from a baby.

But even assuming the point to be debatable, must we "debate" on the side of the reactionaries? And does that mean that we must give up the fight? But that is just what introducing an amendment on the subject means, as I have shown in my article in the International Socialist Review. Mr. Ghent says the judiciary question "is like the States Rights question which kept two generations of Americans in turmoil." Granted, for the sake of argument. But has Mr. Ghent ever heard of any responsible States Rights statesman proposing to solve the question by offering an amendment limiting the federal power? Why not? And for the simple reason that, as practical men, the States Rights statesmen knew that such an offer on their part would be an admission that the Constitution as it stands is against them, and then their fight would be at an end. Did the abolitionists after the Dred Scott decision attempt to nullify its effect by offering an amendment giving Congress the power to deal with slavery in the Territories? No. That would have been giving away their case. Why should we then give our case away to Mr. Justice Lurton and the other reactionaries, when even the unbiased bourgeois scholar-ship is on our side?

In conclusion I desire to state that Mr. Ghent's statement by implication that I am opposed to the agitation for a Constitutional Convention, or that my criticism of Comrade Berger implied any criticism on his stand for such a convention, is just the reverse from the true facts. In my article in the International Socialist Review I specifically praised Comrade Berger for his resolution on that subject, and criticized him for the Constitutional amendment as a step backward from that position.

L. E. ROUDIN.
New York, June 14, 1911.

ANOTHER PLUTOCRATIC "UNIVERSITY"

By FRANK BOHN.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman is to endow a university. It is to be named the "Edward H. Harriman University." Press reports state that it will have enough money to buy anything Yale or Harvard has got.

When Leland Stanford and Mrs. Stanford determined upon buying a university and tossing it to the people of California, they first visited Harvard and called upon the president, Charles W. Eliot. President Eliot invited them for a tour of inspection of the university. Stanford looked over the plant with as much keenness as though he were gazing up a shipload of Chinese or a consignment of steel rails.

"How much did it cost?" he asked of Eliot.

"Really I can't say," was the reply. "But, in your judgment," asked Stanford, "how much would you surmise it is worth, no matter if you don't get it exactly?"

"But, you see," continued Eliot, "a university cannot be measured by the dollar standard. So many other values are implied. It takes time to develop a university. Money merely gives certain opportunities for material equipment."

But the railroad king was not to be put off. He kept at Eliot until, finally, in despair, the latter suggested the probable value of the equipment of Harvard University. Turning to his wife with a beaming face, Stanford said: "Oh, if that is all, I think we can stand that, can't we Mary?"

Rockefeller has bought and paid for one. Stanford got his and now the Harrimans are bound to have theirs. The purpose of these institutions is to exhibit the greatness, the wealth, the power and the benevolence to those who furnished the money. The people of the State in which the university is placed may not want any other university, but willy-nilly they must take it. Mrs. Harriman wants one and that is enough. The public educational systems of the several States are now being pretty carefully organized. At the head of each is a State university. In most Western States the great privately endowed universities merely interfere with the plans of the public educational system.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE IN PERPETUATING WAR

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

An evil which has received but little consideration is the influence which women have exercised in perpetuating militarism through the false spirit of hero worship displayed toward the man who wears a uniform.

This is a survival of the hereditary adulation accorded a war-successful chief, and the instinct is almost ineradicable in the minds of unthinking women.

The male (except in the case of the spider and one or two other species of animate creation) has always been the pursuer, and nothing more potent than the display of trophies of successful battles has ever been devised to impress the female favorably toward the selection of her mate.

The Dutch Government has tried for twenty-five years to stamp out "head hunting" in the Islands of Borneo, but no drastic measures of repression have ever been effective in abolishing this hideous practice.

The government officials have finally recognized that the women are the real instigators in these murder expeditions because of the laudation which they accord the warrior who returns with the greatest number of heads with which to decorate his lodge pole.

Considerable progress in ending this practice has been made through the efforts of missionaries in inculcating a more gentle and humane spirit in the women.

It may seem a far cry from the Ingaroos and the Borneo head hunters to the gentle girls or women of our civilization, but remember Kipling said that: "The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are women under their skins."

As long as women will cheer and encourage the men who wear the brass buttons and epaulets, who are decorated like unto Solomon in all his glory with waving plumes, flashing arms, and gaudy colored garments, just so long will mention these foolish habits and "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth."

FICKLE REFLECTIONS

By LOUIS WEITZ.

Surely woman suffrage is an evil to the corrupt politicians. Flattery is the trade of the industry. The Evening Sun is not very bright. The prominent anti-suffragettes preach that woman's place is in the home, while their practice leads outside the sanctity of the home.

When youth is spent, old age is left in debt. A cringing dog does not bite. It is not so bad to be a coward, as to be openly branded as one. A debate on woman suffrage is like a game of checkers between a novice and a champion. It is so one-sided. The spice of life has been adulterated.

A flow of words is generally followed by a flood of anger. It takes the musket Socialism to bring down the bird Happiness. The germ of jealousy spreads with alarming speed. The dynamite of disaster blasts youthful hopes. Talking to oneself does not tire the listener.

"Worry kills more than war." In fact, worry is war. Conflicting elements in his makeup do not permit Teddy to harmonize thought and speech. Some time ago among "The Songs That Never Die," a review of the "Marschallise" was included. Even if the song dies, let us hope that the spirit, with which it is infused, will not.

Soft swamps are the hardest to get. Water fumble soon. Seems to me like a Tammany Hall trick to prevent us from cleaning politics of its filth. The despot, as well as the slave, needs to have his ideas on liberty reversed.

The cruel world quickly tames wild nopes. **BY THE SEA**
By JAMES ACKLAND.

Have you read of Dane Canute when by the sea? How he sat him down in kingly majesty, And forbade the flowing tide, To reform its wonted stride, Saying, "In greatest of the sea king; near not me!"

But the ocean swashed and washed, And the king to safety dashed, And proud Canute confessed a conquering sea.

Have you witnessed Kirby, Junior, by the sea? A bold captain 'mong the fishing smacks is he; With a net and "open" dish, To scoop up the simple fish, While he boasts "non-union fish preferred by me."

But a strong and savage shark Strikes his age worn bourgeois bark, And submerges Kirby, junior, in the sea.

Have you heard of Magnate Morgan, by the sea? How he deals in ship and shop trust, Last he lose the sky and air, For this Morgan is a "swell" head prodigy;

But there comes the mighty surge Of his industrial urge, And displaces Magnate Morgan—land and the sea.

Have you pondered o'er the Breadnoughts of the sea? And the questionable need of big Navys? They're no honor or coach or pie— Answer: "They have squandered us in devilry!"

And if war-lords paid the bills, They would whine "This worry kills," And there'd be few costly-fool ships on the sea.

Have you noticed sickly children by the sea? When they're gathered, fared and fed by charity? If a "necy" be worth the while, How would months and years, beguile All the little ones to grown-ups, strong and free? And in fast approaching day, When the parents get full pay, There'll be no more famished children by the sea.

Little Ike—(who has an open mind)— Papa, ish it true dot der mightier than der sword? Old "Un"—Yare, of course, Herd a man put his property in his name mit a sword? Willie—Did you have a good time at the picnic?

PLOTS FOR PICTURE PLAYS

Concocting Thrilling Dramas and Partial Fakes for the Cinematograph.

Who has not asked the question after a visit to a "picture palace" wonder where and how they get the intensely dramatic, the lugubrously pathetic, and the uproariously farcical stories told clearly and vividly.

In the columns of a weekly devoted solely to the interests of the theatrical profession, I saw, a few months ago, an insignificant, thin line advertisement, asking for cinematographs. I knew absolutely nothing about the technical side of picture making, but this advertisement did not prevent my submitting a scenario of what I believed would make a picture play. It came with it a letter containing valuable suggestions and hints of the way to do, and things not to do, in picture writing, and concluded with a kindly word of encouragement to go on again.

I visited many picture shows for amusement, but to "study" the films—and, with no more ability than the average man I have succeeded in "placing" several of my plots, and hope to continue doing so.

The story of a picture, humorously dramatic, must be very clear and progressive action, through a series of scenes must be maintained until the climax is reached, each scene having a definite connection with the story.

Do not introduce too many important characters; and—this most important—try to arrange your "real exterior"—as gardens, streets, lanes, sea beach, etc. When it is necessary to introduce an "interior" have it simple as possible. Film manufacturers keep a stock company of experienced actors and actresses, and it must be remembered these people are clever as they may be, are limited entirely to "dumb show" and pure pantomime to tell their story.

Work your plot out in numerous scenes, each one having a definite incident. The probability of acceptance is greater with light comedy stories with just a touch of pathos, in a picturesque setting.

There seems little chance with most of the extravagantly farcical "comedy" type. The idea of one man, from ridiculous reason, running after another, and picking up at every step all sorts and conditions of human beings—with a few stray dogs thrown in—until there is an assorted group of a hundred or two strong "on the path," is not a very brilliant idea, is it in demand.

Although nothing seems impossible in the picture business the best at plot writing will be wise to avoid "trick" stories. The notion of an actor beginning his adventure by running out of his armoire down the key of an anarchist's lodging has innumerable possibilities of exciting elaborations; but to handle a carefully studied style of story through thorough technical knowledge of picture making, and is too widely known for the beginner.

If the amateur plot writer who study those films—his attractive side-study has its attractive side—and successful appeal to an audience and bear in mind the humble conditions, given here, there seems to be a son if possessed of the average amount of imagination, why he should succeed at writing plots for cinematographs. And it will be as a very popular with children.

The pay is good, the work pleasant, and so far as my experience goes, the firms with which one has to deal are singularly courteous and obliging to the would be scholastic moving picture plots.

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ON THE VALUE OF CONSTANT REPETITION

(Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.)

checked, or suggestions like those of Judge Gary, which though Socialism, lead so clearly in that direction that the newspapers the alarm. These things appear not systematically, but sporadically—they lack constant repetition and therefore lose most of their effect.

A day or two ago a striking example of this appeared in one of the Brisbane editorials in Hearst's Evening Journal. Dealing with the propensity of multimillionaires to buy expensive works of art, the writer went on to say that we should not think too highly of these men of great wealth, for the reason that they were doing useful work, in that they were organizing and concentrating industry so that later on the community might take possession of it.

Despite the fact that the words relating to the community's possession were featured in the usual big type emphasis in the Hearst publications, the statement will have no effect as might be supposed. It will be forgotten because it was not systematically repeated. In three months time perhaps the same statement will appear again in the same editorial column under another form, and will then be omitted for another month. But its effect on the readers will be practically nil. Scores of thousands of voters who have read Hearst's editorials will vote for Hearst, or Hearst's Tammany or Republican candidate, as they have always done.

If, however, one can imagine an editorial containing the statement appearing every day, say for six months in the Evening Journal, who can doubt but that it would have an appreciable effect on familiarizing the readers, through constant repetition, of the necessity of collective ownership of the means of life? Of course, Hearst is too shrewd to permit anything of the sort, for a experienced politician and journalist, he is under no delusion as to the effect of constant repetition.

There is little that is new that can be added to the fund of scientific Socialism. That work has long ago been pretty well completed. The duty of those engaged in editorial propaganda now almost wholly consist of interpreting current events in the light of Socialist science and philosophy, and through this constant repetition, it cannot be avoided if effective work is to be done. The correct attitude of the well balanced Socialist on this point is not so much what effect it has on himself and other Socialists, but what effect it will have on others who are not Socialists. The effect of such questions. Nor should it be that if the information is given, as it should be given, in a simple and direct language, the avoidance of repetition is impossible.