

WOMAN'S WEAKNESS CLEARS A CONVICT

Admits She Killed Man of Whose Murder Another Was Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—Accused of killing Emil Amann, at Warren, Pa., on January 27 last, Mrs. Stella Hodges, 35 years old, of that place, is being held at Police Headquarters here pending action by the Warren authorities.

The sensational feature of the arrest is the fact that John M. Andrews, formerly superintendent of the Warren Water Works Company, was only a few days ago convicted of murdering Amann, despite his vigorous protestations of innocence of the crime.

H. G. Silcox, a Philadelphia detective, testified at the woman's hearing today that he had been employed by James Scarlett, attorney for Andrews, along with a private detective agency, to look up the woman. Scarlett's suspicions were aroused, he says, because Mrs. Hodges was subpoenaed by the prosecution in the Andrews murder trial, but was not called upon to testify.

Silcox said the woman told him that on the night of the killing she made an appointment with Amann to go riding. It was raining and she was compelled to go to the reservoir where he was employed to look things over. They drove into a pasture near the reservoir and Amann left her and started to walk up the reservoir hill. Then the woman called him back, as she was afraid to be alone in the dark, and asked him if he had a revolver. Amann handed her an automatic pistol and went away to attend to his duties.

When he returned to the carriage the horse became frightened and Amann grabbed for the bridle, and at the same time the woman grabbed the reins. At this moment the automatic pistol she was holding began to discharge. Amann fell and she climbed out of the carriage and ran to his side. Finding him apparently dead, she placed the pistol beside his body. Next she unhitched the horse and let it run loose. Then she ran to her home. The next morning, finding that every one believed it was a case of suicide, she decided to remain quiet.

When Andrews was convicted last week her conscience began to trouble her, and it was then an easy matter for the detectives to worm her dreadful secret from her.

HOUSE LOAFERS A WHILE.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The House of Representatives was in session just ten minutes today and then adjourned until Saturday, when another adjournment will be taken until next Wednesday. There was only a corporal's guard of members in the House today, and by agreement between the leaders on both sides absolutely no business was transacted.

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Up-to-date Goods and
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59 THIRD AVE.,
Near 10th St., New York.

CONY BATHS MAY COST 10 CENTS

Controller Prendergast Objected to Steers' Proposed "Sliding Scale" List of Prices.

President Steers, of Brooklyn, was instructed by the Board of Estimate yesterday to draw up rules and regulations for the new municipal bath house at Coney Island and to report to the board on the matter of admission charge. From indications taken by the board on indications of admission charge. From indications taken by the board on indications of admission charge.

Steers asked for advice as to the protection of the city's bathing suits. He asked if he would be permitted to charge 25 cents to each person entering the bath house, the 15 cents above admission price to be refunded when the patron turned in his bathing suit and locker key. Members of the board said they think this arrangement should be practical.

FREE MILK FOR BABIES IN NEW CASTLE, PA.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 29.—According to a decision reached by Henry Druschel, Director of Charities, free milk is to be furnished by the city this summer to infants under 2 years of age, where the parents are unable to supply it.

An investigation disclosed instances where young children have no milk or an insufficient supply.

NEW U. S. EDUCATOR.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Taft today announced the appointment of Philander Claxton, professor of education at the University of Tennessee, as United States Commissioner of Education, succeeding Elmer E. Brown, resigned.

BERGER FIGHTS FOR A JAILED WORKER

Panama Railroad Engineer Gets Year for Unavoidable Accident.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, June 29.—The cause of a workman who has been railroaded to a filthy jail in the Panama canal zone is being championed by Victor Berger, the Socialist member of Congress.

In closing a brief statement of the case of Matthew H. Lough, an engineer of the Panama Canal Railroad, Berger has just sent a letter to President Taft asking "if the unusual circumstances of Lough's conviction and sentence are not such as to justify executive clemency."

Lough is now serving a one year sentence in the penitentiary at Culebra, having been convicted of involuntary manslaughter because his train had collided with another and caused the death of a conductor. He was convicted mainly on the evidence of one H. G. Owen, a "traveling conductor," but a man of no practical experience or conscience.

The accident occurred on the night of August 15, 1910, near Bohio. Lough was pulling a southbound extra freight train on the main line of the Panama Railroad. Near Bohio his train collided with the rear end of another extra freight train which had been flagged at that point, and its conductor, Elias G. Tinsley, was killed.

The track at this point curves quite sharply to the left, making it impossible for an engineer in his position on the right side of an engine to see the track ahead for over four or five car lengths. When Lough's engine struck the torpedoes left by the flagman, according to the railroad rules, he immediately shut off steam to reduce speed, and asked the fireman if he could see any obstruction ahead.

Fireman Said Track Was Clear.
His reply was that the track was clear—that the other train had gone, and Lough supposed that was the case until too late to avoid a collision—with the result as stated.

Owen, the prosecuting witness, is one of those miserable creatures who further their own interests by persecuting their fellow workers. On cross-examination it was shown that he had very little railroad experience to assume the role of an "expert." But the court accepted his testimony that Lough had violated the company's rules.

The whole trial was the veriest farce, and it was plain to be seen that it had been determined to find Lough guilty. He is now serving his sentence, being engaged with other convicts, mainly negroes, in building and repairing wagon roads.

Upon the confirmation of his sentence, a mass meeting of all classes of employees on the isthmus was held. They adopted a resolution declaring that if Lough was not released the signers would resign their jobs on the isthmus. A committee saw Colonel Goethals, but he refused to entertain the resolution at all, saying that it was "mob law."

Goethals, however, promised that he would make an effort to have Lough pardoned if the men would return to work. They did, but Lough has not been pardoned since.

Another pitiful phase of this case is that Warren Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which Lough is a member, has refused to use his influence to help this unfortunate victim of capitalist justice. Stone was down on the isthmus recently, but stubbornly refuses to do anything.

The railroad employees of the isthmus openly charge Stone with turning down a member of the brotherhood because his brother, A. K. Stone, is holding down a fat office on the isthmus and is a favorite of the clique that are running things in such a high-handed manner in the canal zone.

Berger has been greatly impressed by the touching appeals of Lough's fellow workers on the isthmus. He intends to do what he can to get this workman out of a cheerless penitentiary where he has to associate with hardened criminals and degenerates.

COMMUTERS KICKING.

Jerseysites Want Railroads to Restore Cheaper Rates.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—The New Jersey Commuters' Association, of which Howard Marshall, of East Orange, is president and Roy M. Robinson, of Englewood, is secretary, today submitted to the New Jersey Board of Utility Commissioners a memorial praying for the issuance of an order reducing the commutation rates on the railroads in northern New Jersey to the level prevailing prior to last summer.

The memorial says that the association represents over 50,000 commuters. It declares that under the new public utilities act passed last winter the Board of Public Utility Commissioners has abundant power to lower the rates and asks the prompt exercise of that power.

"Unless the charging of exorbitant rates is stopped," declares the memorial, "we shall have government by the railroads instead of government by the people."

TO EXTEND JUVENILE COURTS.

PARIS, June 29.—Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, delivered an address at the opening today of the first international congress for the extension of the movement for juvenile courts. He explained the progress of the work in the United States, and pleaded the necessity of saving delinquent children by confining them to capable institutions. Prof. Henderson presided over the congress, which was made up of delegates from many countries.

STATE TREASURER EMBEZZLED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—G. K. Bickford, former State Treasurer, today was found guilty of the charge of embezzling \$30,000 worth of the State's funds. Bickford was elected in 1905 on the Republican ticket.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER
140 BOWERY
Nearly 50 Years' Experience.

DEEP MYSTERY IN MURDER OF WOMAN

Train Crew Picks Up Mutilated Body of Mrs. Mary Green Near Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 29.—The police of Camden have a sordid tragedy to solve in the badly mutilated body of Mrs. Mary Green, which was found some distance from Williamson Junction today by a train crew.

The woman was seen in a carriage with two men in the neighborhood at midnight. Soon after shots were heard from the direction in which the carriage had gone.

The woman's face, neck and arms were badly mutilated by finger nails which tore the flesh. There are signs that she was strangled. When found the body was still warm.

Mrs. Green left her husband and child at home last week and went visiting friends in Philadelphia. Since then until she was found dead her movements could not be traced.

"\$20,000,000 FOR MISSIONS WASTED"

Hindu Preacher Declares More Heathens Here Than in Far East.

Baba Bharati, a preacher of the Hindu teachings, just before he sailed for Paris and London, yesterday declared that the \$20,000,000 spent to support missionary work in the Far East is money wasted.

Baba Bharati attracted a great deal of attention because of his attire. He wore a turban and a flowing robe of brown silk. His skin is swarthy and his hair is long.

Asked why he came to America to preach the Baha religion, he replied: "To illuminate Christianity. Christianity is a perfect religion, but it has lost its interpreter. Its priests and ministers are machine made in theological seminaries, and they do not preach Christianity, but rather churchianity. And the \$20,000,000 sent to missionaries in the East is like sending coal to Newcastle. It is needed here and it should be spent here, for there are more heathens in the West than in the East."

The Hindu went on to explain that he does not make converts, but that in the five years he has spent in America he has had 5,000 pupils. He said that there are 200,000,000 Hindus and that they do not believe in reincarnation of souls, but in reincarnation.

CHINA BUILDING FORTS.

WANTS A Commanding Position Against Russia in Northwest.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 29.—The Pan-American Maru brings news that China has begun to fortify Hsinching in Northwestern China, which is considered a commanding location against Russia.

The Russian papers of Harbin are unanimous in reports of Chinese troops steadily moving from South Manchuria to North Manchuria and Mongolia.

DIABZ NEEDS A CURE.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 29.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, arrived here today on his way to Wiesbaden where he will take the cure.

CRAM'S FIRST HEARING ON GRADE CROSSINGS

J. Sergeant Cram held his first public hearing yesterday as a member of the Public Service Commission. It was on the proposed installation of safety devices at various grade crossings of the Long Island Railroad.

TOBACCO TRUST'S 30 DAYS ARE EXPIRED

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Supreme Court of the United States today issued an order to the Attorney General directing him to instruct the lower courts to carry out the Supreme Court's decision providing for the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company.

RUSSIA LAUNCHES FIRST DREADNOUGHT

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Russia's first dreadnought, Sevastopol, was launched successfully at noon today from the Baltic works in the presence of the Ministry of Marine, naval attaches, a large representation of society, the legislative bodies and officialdom.

The battleship was laid down on June 16, 1909, and it is expected that another two years will be occupied in equipping the vessel. The Sevastopol has a displacement of 23,000 tons and with 42,000 horsepower is expected to develop a speed of twenty-three knots an hour. Her length is 590½ feet and the beam is 87 feet. The battleship will carry 3,000 tons of coal and 1,170 tons of naphtha. Her armament will consist of twelve 12-inch guns, sixteen 4.7-inch guns and smaller artillery. All of the vessel and its equipment has been or will be built in Russia.

URGE PROSECUTION OF CONSUL MICHAEL

State Department Likely to Smother Day Portrait Scandal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Following a meeting of the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, at which the report of the subcommittee on the Day portrait scandal was adopted, Chairman Courtney W. Hamlin, of Missouri, said today:

"The committee on Expenditures in the State Department has adopted a report recommending the dismissal for the good of the service of Disbursing Clerk Morrison, of the State Department, and Former Chief Clerk Michael, now United States Consul General at Calcutta."

"Both these officials are to my mind directly concerned in the misappropriation of the \$1,600 unaccounted for out of the appropriation of \$2,450 for the Day portrait. Both ought to be dismissed at once."

"The committee will resist any attempt on the part of the State Department to make one of these two the scapegoat for the affair. In my mind Michael is the more culpable of the two. If the State Department seems to fasten the matter on Morrison alone, to discharge him and permit Michael to continue in the responsible place of a United States Consul General, I shall bring the matter to the attention of the House."

"The committee felt that it would be better for the Department of Justice to pass on the question of whether the statute of limitations prevent prosecution of Michael, than to express an opinion itself. The general opinion which committee members expressed was that Morrison aided unwisely because of his incompetence."

The committee condemned the departmental practice of signing vouchers in blank as not only unbusinesslike and inexcusable, but a virtual invitation to wrongdoing.

Great surprise was manifested at the State Department today over the recommendation for the dismissal of Morrison and Michael. The opinion was expressed that branding as thieves two men who are dependent upon the government for their livelihood was most unusual procedure unless positive evidence was at hand. Such evidence, department officials said, they had been unable to obtain. The official refused to state what action would be taken, if any.

The committee added a paragraph to the original report of the subcommittee, declaring that in its opinion Michael should be prosecuted. As to Morrison, who is an old man, the committee recommended merely dismissal.

SLAY MOSQUITOES WITH DYNAMITE

Will Drain Off New Jersey Meadow Slime and Drown Millions of Pests.

Under the direction of John W. Dobbins, chief of the Mosquito Department of Newark, N. J., yesterday, millions of mosquitoes were blown out of existence on the Kearny meadows during the first experiment ever made of dynamite to rid a community of the pests.

In all about 400 pounds of dynamite were set off, tearing twenty holes in the meadows in an area of one square mile.

These holes, which average twelve feet in diameter and four feet in depth, will be used as drains into which the slime of the meadows, bearing millions of mosquitoes, will be drawn by the process of percolation.

The surface will be covered with an oil preparation, through which mosquitoes just hatched will be unable to pass, with the result that they will be exterminated.

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BIG G FURNITURE WORKS
203-205 E. 76th St.

HITCHCOCK MUST APPEAR ON CARPET

House Committee Plans to Have Him Answer for Curtailed Mail Service in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Postmaster General Hitchcock today received notice from the House Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department that this committee will hold hearings beginning July 6 on the reduced delivery service in Brooklyn and requesting him to be present on that day with the necessary officials to explain to the committee why these reductions were made.

This action by the committee was taken at the request of Representative William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, a member of the committee. Should it be shown to the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department that the fault lies with the Brooklyn office, and not with the general office, Postmaster Voorhees will be summoned to appear before the committee. It was stated today that the committee intended to go to the bottom of the matter and find out just what is wrong in Brooklyn and to remedy the same if possible.

The committee extends an invitation to the citizens of Brooklyn who have any complaints to make to present them before July 6, so that when Postmaster General Hitchcock appears before the committee he can be questioned about them.

The number of employees at the present time at the Brooklyn office is 1,600, of which 1,632 are carriers, not including 188 substitute clerks and carriers.

HARVESTER TRUST PROBE IN ORDER

House May Inquire Into Implem- ent Combine for Sherman Law Violations.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A special committee of nine members of the House will investigate the International Harvester Company, known as "the Farm Implement Trust," if a resolution introduced today by Representative Lobock, of Nebraska, is acted upon favorably. The committee is directed to probe the question of whether the "trust" has been guilty of violating the Sherman law, the interstate commerce laws, or the national banking laws.

The special committee is also authorized to report whether the corporations composing the trust have restricted or destroyed competition; whether there is excessive capitalization of the corporations; whether there is a duplication of directors among corporations in which the trust is interested; whether there has been speculation in stocks and bonds by agreement among officers and agents of corporations to depress the value of stocks of other corporations; in order to acquire them cheaply, the profits of such speculation to the officers, and the relation of the harvester company to panics and stock and bond depressions.

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Surgeon Dentists
701 Broadway, Cor. Fayette
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U. S. MANUFACTURERS GET ONE ON GERMAN

SOLINGEN, Prussia, June 29.—That the American manufacturers do not "play the game" is the opinion of the German cutlery makers. They have appealed to the German Government to ascertain the truth concerning the alleged custom of the Jersey City, where large quantities of cutlery from this place have been seized on charges of underpricing.

The manufacturers here claim that the action of the American cutlery officers was merely a trick to get American competitors, and the government, it is said, will gather information on this point.

WORKER KILLED IN TUNNEL

While at work in the tunnel of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, under the East River, yesterday John Summink, of 101 East 1st Street, Jersey City, was crushed to death by the dropping of a large stone from the roof of the tunnel.

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Boston, Attention!

MAYOR SEIDEL OF MILWAUKEE

WILL SPEAK AT
Oak Island Grove, Revere

SATURDAY, JULY 1

At 6:30 P. M.
Subject: "What the Socialists
Have Done in Milwaukee."

Festival of Sports, Dancing and
Entertainment from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

The Event of the Summer. Admission, 25 Cents

SUNDAY CALL

JULY 2

The Sunday Call will be exactly the thing to prepare you for a safe and sane Fourth of July; and will be highly helpful in paving the way for a safe and sane Election Day.

That is what is most needed. There will be a splendid array of well assorted articles and stories, and on Sunday you will be able to acquire that poise of mind and that soundness of reason necessary in these stirring times. Here is a partial list of contents:

WHAT IS FREE SPEECH? A fine presentation of a highly important subject by John Ramsey Graham, of Rochester.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, by Frank Bohn.

THE SLOB BALLADS, the reincarnation of W. S. Gilbert tells the story of a mysterious old man found sitting alone on a pile of dough.

THE DIALECTIC METHOD, from the French of Charles Rappoport.

WOMAN'S SPHERE will contain interesting matter on the SOCIALIST SUFFRAGE CLUBS, also "A VACATION FOR THE PROLETARIAN FAMILY," by Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.

THE GROUCHES' CORNER will be monumental. It will have the true proceedings of the HARMONIC REUNION OF THE RUMOR ASSOCIATION and an EXPOSE of Representative BERGER. Added attraction: ALEXANDER HARVEY, who has successfully abolished woman, now with a few taps of his trusty typewriter abolishes the Socialist party!

Then, besides other excellent stories, there are these three which are specially notable:

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.

and Pulaski street, H. Slavin and Jean J. Coronel; 36th A. D. Branch 2, Broadway and Palmetto street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens; 22d A. D. Branch 4, Alabama and Sutter avenues, A. B. DeMilt and Bert Kirkman.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Wall and Broad streets, J. C. Frost, 12 o'clock noon.

TOMORROW. 24th street and Madison avenue, J. C. Frost, 12 o'clock noon.

OTHER MEETINGS. Branch 9—Literature for distribution will be given out tonight and Saturday at the headquarters, 1309 Fulton avenue.

BROOKLYN. OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Pacific street, between Vanderbilt and Clinton avenues, B. J. Riley, 6th A. D. Branch 2, Reid avenue

4th A. D. Havemeyer and South 5th streets, A. B. DeMilt; 9th A. D. Branch 2, Fifth avenue and 48th street, George M. Marr; 18th A. D. Albany avenue and Bergen street, B. C. Hammond and Jean J. Coronel; 21st A. D. Branch 1, Broadway and Manhattan avenue, T. N. Fall and August Claessens; Italian Branch, Central avenue and Starr street, ers to be announced at meeting.

OTHER MEETINGS. Young Socialists of America, Amphion Hall, 184 McKibbin street, W. C. S. White, of Boys' High School. Subject, "Need of Organization."

Local Queens, Attention. In order to avoid duplication of effort in the work of literature distribution and organization, the Organization Committee of Local Queens has divided the 3d A. D. of Queens among the five branches of the party meeting therein, as follows:

Branch Glendale—The territory bounded by New Fresh Pond road, the Myrtle avenue "L" tracks, and Metropolitan avenue.

Branch Metropolitan—Starting at the Assembly district boundary line and Metropolitan avenue, along Fresh avenue to Mount Olivet avenue, along Mount Olivet avenue to Metropolitan avenue, along Metropolitan avenue to Fresh Pond road, along Fresh

Pond road to Linden street, along Linden street to the Kings County line, along the boundary line to Metropolitan avenue.

Branch Maspeth—Starting at the Assembly district boundary line and Maspeth avenue, along Maspeth avenue to Maurice avenue, along Maurice avenue to Calamus road, along Calamus road to Dry Harbor road, along Dry Harbor road to Johnson avenue, along Johnson avenue to Flisk avenue, along Flisk avenue to Grand street, along Grand street to Flushing avenue, along Flushing avenue to Metropolitan avenue, to the A. D. boundary line, back to Maspeth avenue.

The organizers and literature agents are urged to familiarize themselves with their territory and to see to it that the members of their respective branches distribute their literature in the proper districts. It is only in this way that we can avoid duplicating the work in some places and neglecting others entirely.

Local Queens Minutes. Meeting called to order June 23 by Organizer Halbmeter. Present, comrades Rabot, Stehle, Boeise, Froehlich, Art, Wenzel, Stehle, and Lehmann. Absent without excuse, Burkle and Drechsler.

The following amendments to the local constitution were presented by the organizer: Article V, section 1. The local Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers of the local and three members of the party additional, who shall be elected by ballot annually. Section II. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to act upon all business pertaining to the welfare of Local Queens, subject to the approval of the Central Committee.

It was moved and carried that the amendments be referred to the Central Committee for action.

An invitation and ticket was received from the Evergreen Maennerchor. Moved that same be referred to Comrade Stehle for reply.

Communication received from the German Agitation Committee asking for the endorsement of an amendment

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

to the State Constitution. It was moved and carried that we decline to endorse the amendment and that we suggest to German Agitation Committee that they let the matter rest until the meeting of the State Convention next year.

Resignation of Rudolph Reiniger, of Branch Ridgewood 2, was read. Although some delegates objected to the acceptance of the resignation, it was decided that, inasmuch as there were no charges preferred in writing against the comrade, the resignation be accepted.

On request of the delegate from Branch Corona, the literature agent was instructed to send 2,000 copies of the June State Committee leaflet to the Corona headquarters.

ANTON RABOT, Secretary. PHILADELPHIA. OPEN AIR MEETING. 25th and Sommerset streets, William Price and T. Birtwistle; Germantown and Indiana avenues, J. Wilt and H. S. Reis; 53d and Arch streets, Charles Martindale and F. W. White; Front and Diamond streets, William Nagel and Charles Zehl.

TOMORROW. Front and Dauphin street, I. P. and J. P. Clark; Germantown and Lehigh avenues, Joseph Domes and M. Walt; East Frankford and Cambria streets, R. Nicholson and Ed. Moore; 42d street and Lancaster avenue, William Stater and Charles Sehl; 7th and Moore streets, W. Bassen and C. Morgan; 21st street and Point Breeze avenue, J. T. Collins and Simon Knebel.

NEW JERSEY. Elizabeth. Branch meeting at headquarters; election of officers and delegates. Circulation department urged to be on hand before 7 o'clock.

SOCIALIST WOMAN AGITATOR ON ROAD

Mrs. Malkiel Finds Plenty of Enthusiasm in Middle West.

By THERESA MALKIEL. (Correspondence to The Call)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 26.—I arrived in this city in the rain. This is the home of Gene Debs. Everybody here, Socialists and non-Socialists alike, seem to adore him. He has a lovely wife and every one says that they lead an ideal life. Am sorry that he is away on his tour for I had anticipated a long chat with the man of the golden hair.

The first man I met at the State office was Comrade Reynolds. He seems as young as ever and sends his greetings to the New York comrades. Socialism is in the air, everybody is interested in it, but the local has but forty members. Spoke in the afternoon from the Courthouse steps, and had a big, appreciative crowd. After the meeting went to see the slums. Lord! what a sight. Our worst tenement district cannot hold a candle to it. But a few steps away from the woods and fields with the fragrant flowers, next to the town dump and close to the slaughter houses are huddled about a hundred broken down huts. It is almost impossible to get near them for the stench. Their condition beggars description; the worst hovels that Sinclair describes in 'The Jungle' are palaces as compared with these. They are inhabited by free born American citizens, our sovereigns, who frequently feed on the offal from the dumps. I shall never forget the sight. Comrade O'Neal is now the State secretary and the comrades expect very much from him.

I arrived at Mt. Vernon on time. The comrades met me and took me to the meeting place. It was held in the open air; had a good crowd and sold considerable literature. There is a small local here, but the comrades are wide awake and will give a good account of themselves.

Good Meeting at Akron. I had a very good meeting at Akron, Ohio. Stopped with Comrade Prentiss, a dandy good hearted couple, who made me feel at home at once. Held a big outdoor meeting with a great enthusiastic crowd, sold all the books and could have sold more. Have promised the comrades to come back when I am in West Virginia for another meeting if I can spare the time.

The town is as large as Yonkers and has over two hundred members in good standing. It is a great manufacturing center and has some of the largest rubber factories in the world. One of them extends over ten city blocks. The smell of rubber is all over town and is suffocating. The workers are totally unorganized and get starvation wages. There are many women and children working in the mills.

At Rittman a comrade told me that he worked in a paper mill for a week at a time without going home for an hour's sleep, tending the machine day and night, eating while watching the machine, and then on a night shift, working two shifts at the time the change is made. And yet we are told that Socialists will destroy the home. God save the mark. A railroad man told me that he has worked fifty-two hours at a stretch. No wonder there are so many accidents.

Have reached Columbus and reported at the State headquarters. Comrade Storck is an earnest man and has the cause at heart. Held a fine meeting in the park and sold a large quantity of books. The local has 1,500 members, but a good many of them are newcomers and are not entirely clear in their views. They are very earnest and with proper direction will grow into the movement. They are taking in new members by the score. The trouble will be in making them into a homogeneous whole.

Spirits Not or the Job. An stopping with a comrade who is working in a railroad yard. His wife is working hard for the movement and amusing herself with spiritualism in the intervals when she is not busy working for Socialism. They tried to convert me to have a seance for my benefit. They tried hard, but the spirits could do nothing for me, so we went for a walk.

Spoke again next day and had a run-in with the police, who are trying to stop the meetings. The comrades asked me whether I was afraid of being arrested. I told them to go ahead and we will try it, one has to get in just some time. They got a band to play so as to drown my voice, but I stuck to my guns and spoke for two hours. There is a beautiful town. It is lit by electric arches spanning the streets, the trolley lines issue six tickets for a quarter. The people seem to be more free than out East. There is a great awakening among the masses throughout Ohio, only our comrades do not know how to take full advantage of their opportunity. Many of them are young in the movement. There is scarcely any distribution of literature and very little system. But little agitation is carried on except during campaigns.

I entered Indiana at Marion. I am full of fragrance and one feels as if he were in an immense beautiful garden. The cost of living is half what it is in New York. The meeting was arranged in a hall, but it was so hot that the audience voted to go outdoors, where we held a rousing meeting.

The meeting at Peru was very good; it was managed by the women. Strange to say, but wherever the meetings were arranged by women they were successful; everywhere arranged by men seem to be doing things in a happy-go-lucky way.

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STRAW HATTERS UNION. LOOK FOR THIS LABEL. HAND FINISHED. REGISTERED. PHARMACISTS. George Oberdorfer. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE. Near 126th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

KAISER IS LAND KING IN GERMANY. Bill Owns Eighty-three Estates Comprising 250,000 Acres—Gets \$5,000,000 Allowance Besides. BERLIN, June 29.—Emperor William is the greatest landowner in Germany. His eighty-three estates, according to a revised estimate issued today, comprise approximately 250,000 acres. The revenues from these estates flow into the Kaiser's pocket, in addition to his allowance of nearly \$5,000,000 from the government.

Classified Advertisements. Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 7c per line; 3 Insertions, 16c per line. Seven words to a line. No Display.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. UNITED AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 399. CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION OF BROOKLYN.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS Local Union No. 457. BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS Local Union 119.

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COTTON WORKERS LOSE THEIR JOBS

Two Big Plants Already Closed Down—Several Others Expected to Follow.

CHICOPEE, Mass., June 29.—The Dwight Cotton Mills of Chicopee and Chicopee Mills of Chicopee Falls will be shut down Saturday until July 10. The companies employ 4,000 operatives.

PALMER, Mass., June 29.—Notices posted at the cotton mills of the Thorndike company announce that the plant will be closed tomorrow until July 10. The shutdown is part of a policy of curtailment adopted by many Boston mill treasurers.

Several other plants are expected to be shut down, as "overproduction" has reached a point where the workers are no longer needed for some time.

RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF JEWS UP IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Immediate action to protect Jewish citizens of the United States traveling in Russia was demanded by Culberson, of Texas, today in the Senate, and Senators Cullinan and Bacon, of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced that the Secretary of State is endeavoring to formulate a satisfactory line of procedure.

Culberson also criticized the tardiness in recognizing the republic of Portugal, and Bacon replied that it was accomplished in the only manner possible.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Victor L. Berger's speech in the House of Representatives, June 14, has been published by the government in pamphlet form. It may be had free by addressing the Congressional Record, Washington, D. C.

COL. MAPLE QUILTS RIP-SAW. NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29.—Col. Dick Maple has resigned from the position of editor-in-chief of the National Rip-Saw, the well known militant, radical and Socialist weekly published at St. Louis. The cause of the resignation is not given, but the colonel quits his position at once.

Dr. Benj. Gortikov DENTIST. 23 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

PAY ENVELOPES

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

SPRINKLER LAW IS UPHELD BY COURT

Appellate Justices Decide Test Case Against Piano Bosses.

The sprinkler law, compelling manufacturers to put up automatic sprinklers in their shops, was upheld by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, when Justice Seabury, Guy, and Blum affirmed the verdict of Justice Boyhan in the Fourth District Municipal Court in finding two piano manufacturing concerns liable for not complying with the order of Fire Commissioner Waldo to install automatic sprinklers.

The manufacturers fined are Christman & Co., of 597 East 137th street, and Winter & Co., of 220 Southern boulevard. As the action of these two manufacturers was brought as a test case the decision of the Appellate Court will have important bearing on 200 similar cases.

The judgment was rendered under section 773 of the charter, which provides a penalty of \$50 for not complying with the Fire Commissioner's orders.

John J. O'Connell, of 31 Nassau street, attorney for the two piano companies, charges that the Fire Department recognizes plans of only five manufacturers of automatic sprinklers, one of these companies being the General Fire Extinguisher Company, which is called the Fire Extinguisher Trust. There are 30,000 factories in New York, he says, and if they all install automatic sprinklers at the cost of \$10,000 it would involve an expenditure of \$300,000,000. The Fire Extinguisher Trust, O'Connell charges, would get most of the business.

MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schuetzen Park. Broadway and Steiny ave., Astoria, L. I. Carve and most beautiful Park in Greater N. York.

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Labor Temple. Workers' Educational Association. Home for Meetings, Entertainment and Ball. Telephone 1009, 1011.

PARKS AND HALLS. HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO. Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations.

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Price \$1.25. On sale at the Book Department of THE NEW YORK CALL, 69 Pearl Street, New York.

MAYOR SEIDEL SAYS HIS JOB IS NOT A CINCH

How does it feel to be Mayor, Emil? A Socialist who had known Emil Seidel in the recent past when he was working at the bench nine hours a day and taking the stump for Socialism evenings, asked the chief executive of Milwaukee after they exchanged greetings at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday.

"Oh," said Seidel, "it feels just like being a workman. There is lots of work to attend to and it keeps you busy."

Seidel takes his job as Mayor of Milwaukee very seriously, for he knows that the eyes of the entire country are directed upon him and his administration. And besides it is a pattern maker he was a master at his trade, and when he is the Socialist executive of a city upward of 370,000 people, he wants to be the very best executive.

However, if you want to get a real glimpse of Emil Seidel, the man, Socialist, and the Mayor of Milwaukee, better not talk to him about his official station or title much. Seidel does not want to talk about himself. Talk to him about the working people, about the Socialist movement and about books, especially about books, and you get at the real Seidel.

"You see," Seidel began when asked to tell of his early experiences as a Socialist, "you see I am essentially a product of the factory. It was in 1888 while I was living in Germany I first became familiar with the Socialist movement and began taking an interest in it. When I came back home to the United States (Seidel was born in Pennsylvania) I bought myself a copy of Karl Marx's 'Capital.' It was hard reading at first, mighty hard reading. But then books and pamphlets made things easier and explained more. That was my introduction to Socialism."

Once launched on the subject of books, Seidel was in his atmosphere. "I have a fine library at home—that is, a pretty good library for a workman," Seidel confided. "I have three big book cases filled with books that are of real value. Then I have lots of all kinds of pamphlets which I keep building up. There is hardly room for them in my library."

"But if you want to see a real library on economic, history and civilization you must look to Victor Berger for it. Why, Berger has got the best private library, not alone in the State of Wisconsin, but in the entire North-west. Bibliographers give him that credit, and spent a great deal of money on it."

Swinging over from personalities to the Socialist movement, Seidel showed that while he is absorbed in giving Milwaukee good government every day in the week, he has found time to keep tabs on events in the Socialist movement not only in the United States but the world over.

"Why," he said, with enthusiasm, "if I wanted to talk abstract economic phrases of all kinds, revolutionary phrases called the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee would make me a present of all the soap boxes there are in our town, and would encourage me to go on talking. They would even applaud me, sure they would."

"But when we take up things that are practical, when strikers' rights are upheld as they were in the last garment strike, then they do not applaud us, they hate us. We hurt their pocketbooks."

That is why I think it is radically wrong for a Socialist to think that he is class conscious because he recites revolutionary phrases that have been laid down by somebody else. You can talk revolutionary phrases, and you won't hurt the system and the people won't understand you. I, for my part, talk in the language of the people. I talk what the people will understand. I have no use for mere phrases."



EMIL SEIDEL.

FRANK'S Department Store

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

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SITUATION WANTED—MALE. YOUNG MAN (28), industrial, practical, 4-year-old child, single, English, Russian, Italian, strong, athletic, willing to work, in looking for a job. Address 151 Cooper ave., Johnstown, Pa.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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A CRISIS AND AN OPPORTUNITY

There are four things that stand in the way of New York's having decent transit accommodation:

First—There is the enormous amount of money to be made by the pirates who gamble in transit securities, or who run the lines for purposes of loot.

Second—The crass stupidity and utter meekness of those who are obliged to use the lines.

Third—The servility of our public officials.

Fourth—Absolute lack of definite, intelligent plans on the part of those who recognize the absurdity and wrongfulness of our present traction system.

This combination of circumstances permits the traction pirates to do their sweet will in all matters concerning the transportation of human beings in New York City. The looting of the Interborough, that horribly unclean chapter of high financing whereby thousands of credulous investors were robbed, is a story of yesterday. The same gang has clung tenaciously to their grip on the property, although, thanks to the courts, they have escaped all responsibility for their robberies.

Those who formerly looted are today the men in control. At the head of affairs is Theodore Shonts. Consider his career. Ostensibly he is a civil engineer, but he has worked very little at that honorable profession. He is best known as a man able to subdue labor on railroads.

When he was selected for the magnificent task of directing the construction of the Panama Canal, a task that in any order of society should arouse every impulse of a man's ambition, he scored a failure, so ignominious that in any system except that of capitalism he would have thereafter sought seclusion in order to escape derision. Not so, Shonts the Shameless. He was still a good labor driver, still a man skilled in crushing unions, still a man who could take it out of the hide of the working class.

Submissive, crawling New York accepted without protest this man as the head of the city's enormous system of transportation.

Right here let it be said that one of the factors in the problem of living in this city is the matter of cheap, speedy and decent travel. If a worker, a girl starting in a dressmaking establishment, a factory, a store, receives \$3 a week and has to pay out 60 cents to get to and from her work she is being robbed. So is the head of a family, an artisan, who gets the year round, say, an average of \$12 a week. So is the better-paid man who gets, although it is rare, from \$20 to \$30 a week. So are all who work for wages or for "salary."

But for that 60 or more cents a week they must endure discomfort, the possibility of assault, or of maltreatment, must put up with delays, must be shoved and pushed, browbeaten, driven, crowded and often injured, and yet they have no redress. They have stood for it, and they seem ready to continue to stand for it. They have, by their silence—broken now and then by a weak, plaintive murmur of protest—placed their seal of approval on the robbery and indecency practiced by the Interborough.

On the other side of the East River is the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. So far it has not quite achieved the financial fitness of the Interborough. But in reckless disregard for the crowds which pour their stream of nickels into the Rapid Transit coffers they are absolutely the same.

They are as callous to complaint, as heedless of suggestion, as brutal in handling, as avaricious in grabbing, as merciless in crowding, as indecent in jamming their trains as the Interborough. In every way they are the same type of rascal that the Manhattan and Bronx group are.

Yet it was to the tender mercies of these two crowds that the city authorities turned over the matter of the building of new subways and the improvement or construction of other means of transit. It can be admitted that if a third group had been permitted to enter it would have been equally bad.

The way was open and is still open to an honest solution of the problem.

That way will probably not be taken. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with a big cash plump before it, with a generous guarantee against loss, has accepted the city's offer. The Interborough has rejected. The Interborough, remember, is making 18 per cent profit. Nine-tenths of a cent of each hard-earned nickel you put down is profit to the highly respectable financial Captain Kidds who have stolen the railroads.

But the city officials are not satisfied with the rejection by the Interborough. They are begging the Interborough to reconsider and take over some of the valuable concessions offered. The Interborough is seriously considering the proposition. It is as yet undecided as to whether it is making enough with present lines, or whether it will bother with taking others.

The longer it delays the longer it will be before new lines can be undertaken. The longer it delays the more overcrowding will grow. The more overcrowding grows the greater will be the margin of profit. So it feels perfectly safe in delaying, in holding offers up, in demanding new offers and in jockeying along the while the traveling public of the city suffers.

It knows perfectly well that the city officials will permit it, and that no one will suffer except those who are unfortunately forced to use the various lines.

In this state of affairs there is an opportunity for the Socialist party to act.

Every foot of new lines should be built by the city. Every foot of the other lines should be taken over by the city. Not only should this be done, but they should be controlled and operated by the city.

There is an excellent object lesson in the case of the Staten Island ferries. They are comfortable, commodious, swift—and a success, a contrast to the filthy old privately owned lines. There is little chance for protest even from the most critical. The same thing can happen in the case of the subway, elevated and surface lines.

There is absolutely no other way out of the difficulty, but this way will not be taken by the city authorities unless it is forced on them.

It will not be forced on them unless the Socialist party leads the way. All others have long ago been beaten or bribed into submission.

Make no mistake, the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit are but subdivisions of the same gang of thieves, and whichever gets control there will be no gain to the public.

This is a magnificent local opportunity for the consideration of municipal affairs, and it should be utilized in full by the party and by every speaker who goes on the stump.

Not a thing can be accomplished by appeals to the city authorities.

They are already placed. They are bound and dumb. But the people of New York can be aroused. They already know how they are being robbed and abused.

Let them know that present plans merely contemplate turning them over for more extensive robbery and abuse.

There is no fight between the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, except in the matter of a division of spoils. Each is equally criminal. Each is out to fleece the public. Each is crooked.

So the only way out is to fight against both crews and compel a subservient city government to take over all lines so they may be operated for the benefit of the citizens, not for the benefit of a few corrupt financiers.

WITH SHORT COMMENT

Experienced newspaper men agree that if the sermon on the Mount happened to be delivered tonight it would not receive a line of news notice tomorrow. It is not quite the thing that creates real, live interest and that attracts readers. But for all that, in the matter of so-called religious comment there are things that do catch the eagle eye of the reporter, but most of them have to be in the way of that delicate variety known as "fracking." In this instance "fracking" religion. Here are some of the remarks by Rear Admiral Kane in an interview, that was found worth while to put on the wires:

"If arbitration means there will be no more wars, then is Christ a false prophet, and we cannot longer believe in his teachings. Then the New Testament will have to be rewritten and Christianity will be shattered. Christ says there will be wars and rumors of wars until His second coming. I prefer to believe in Christ's teachings rather than in the speculations of advocates of disarmament."

Of course, it is lucky that he is in such a responsible position that he can make remarks like that, and it is also lucky that he sticks to the literal interpretation of the New Testament. Dreamthoughts are all right for the same reason the parson gave concerning punch in Fielding's Jonathan Wild. They are "nowhere spoken against in Scripture."

According to another news item Rev. Franklin Baker, of Sacramento, Cal., said that the \$15,000,000 spent on baseball last season was better expended than the same sum in foreign missions, and that the game was "America's mental shove-bath." Besides, he said that worship on one day instead of seven belongs even now to the theological junk pile, on which are cast infant damnation and hell fire and brimstone.

Then the clergyman, to the intense delight of his congregation, recited "Casey at the Bat." That should bring gladness to the heart of Rev. William Sunday, at one time a major leaguer, and a man who could make the round of the bases at the same speed he now employs in covering the points against the devil.

MERELY A QUESTION OF NAMES.

Editor of The Call: I understand that the Senate Finance Committee at Albany is being urged to pass the Chanler bill, which has already passed the Assembly. It is intended to relegate all poor, ill-provided, out of work, decrepit and worn-out laborers to a farm or colony (or any other pretty name your fancy may lead you to call it) to work for a small sum of money which may be paid to his family by the authorities if he has a family.

The farm or colony, or what-not, is in plain, unvarnished English, a prison. A man comes there from his head bed with his hands worked with felons—not the rich kind, but the out-

at-elbows sort that there is no distinction in knowing. Certainly, I think it is quite nice never to see a poor, shabbily-dressed person on the street, or seated on the park benches—it does cut to the heart like a knife to see so much misery on the streets—but still, oh, brothers, you must raise your voices about it, get Mr. James, who had something to do in drawing it up, to fight like a hero in defeating it. He sees now how it will stir further crust the poor man, and will not you in your editorials rouse the Comrades and union men to do something about it. Surely we "cannot take our Heaven. Haunted by far-off shrieks of misery."

Your Comrade,
B. MORDAUNT-WILSON.

[In this matter we cannot quite agree with our correspondent, and are of the opinion that his conclusions cannot be correctly deduced from his premises. Socialists have not taken very much interest in this matter for the reason that they consider—and we think correctly—that it will do little, either to increase the volume of social misery or to reduce it.

It is altogether likely that as our correspondent says, the farm will be really a prison, but what of it? There is no institution for such wretched people that is not a prison now. Indeed, most of them whom the law lays hands on are really sent to prison, and no pretense is made that the place is anything else.

But calling a prison a farm colony will not make it any worse. A jail by any other name would smell as sweet. The pretense is of little consequence. It is merely a piece of the usual hypocrisy this changing of the name, and we may expect it. The capitalist can no more dispense with hypocrisy than the leopard can dispense with his spots.

Our correspondent seems to imagine that the authorities will gather the wretched from the byways and high-ways and crowd them by thousands into the new institution. We don't believe that anything of the sort will happen. As a matter of fact those who supported the measure always spoke of it as a place to be avoided, and hope that its establishment would make the tramps keep out of the State. The tramps go to jail now. Some of them will go to jail in the future, which is called a farm colony.

What's in a name, anyhow? It's the best capitalism can do for him, and the best is no better than the worst. If we had any advice to give, and had any reason for believing it would be followed, we would advise every unemployed man and woman, the entire army of social outcasts, to head by scores of thousands for that farm colony and demand admission. Swamp it with their numbers, and raise all the particular hell possible when admitted. Such a policy would simpli-

fy the capitalist, and would do infinitely more to better conditions ultimately, than keeping up a constant wail about places which we know well cannot be anything else but jails under the capitalist system.—Editor The Call.]

PROCEDURE IN CASE OF CHARGES.

Editor of The Call: I should like to ask through your columns, what should be the correct method of dealing with Comrades who have charges brought against them, such as graft, etc.?

Supposing a Comrade is an official, and charges of grafting are brought against him by others, what is the correct procedure? Is voting by proxy allowable?

I hope some of the older Comrades will answer this, as it may be the means of helping to untangle the fight inside our State organization. Yours for the cause,
A YOUNG SOCIALIST.

Your State constitution should contain a clause giving the necessary information. Consult it. If it does not, it is deficient, and the deficiency should be at once supplied.

We may quote the clause in the State Constitution of the Socialist party of New York, as an illustration of the recognized procedure:

Section 9. Suspension and Expulsion.—Any person violating the laws or principles of the organization may be expelled by two-thirds of the voting members in good standing of the local of which he is a member, provided that all charges shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall have a fair trial. The name of such member, his occupation, the cause of his suspension or expulsion shall be reported to the State Committee immediately. The persons suspended or expelled, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local, may appeal to the State Committee. The appeal of the State Committee shall be final, unless appeal is made by the accused to a referendum vote. A member may be suspended pending the vote on his expulsion. The local shall have the right to discipline its members for any other offense. The State secretary shall keep a record of all suspended and expelled members, and report the same regularly to the National Committee.

Nothing is said here of the legality of voting by proxy in such matters, nor is the phrase "a fair trial" defined. The latter word, interpreted reasonably, certainly mean that the accused should be permitted to present his defense in the form he considered most effective. No doubt the method of procedure in all States is essentially the same, though there may be minor differences, such, for instance, as the voting by proxy. These matters are, however, wholly determined by the State organization.

BOSTON'S CURIOSITY SHOP

"Verily, I say unto you to accept Jesus Christ for he alone can save you from sin and perdition."

"We believe in the Mormon church and ask you to study our book in the end that you may become one of us."

"Glory be to God."

"The Single Tax movement is one that will benefit all the people, because then the masses will be able to use unoccupied land that is now awaiting the action of the speculators."

"Free Forum." All those who have anything to say on any subject—Theosophy to Scientific Management, may speak.

"If you want to live long follow the teachings of the Lord."

Things like this can be heard on Boston Common.

There are, perhaps but three places where one can hear such a conglomeration of speech at any one time, San Francisco, Hyde Park, London, and Boston.

Come with us to the Mall. It is 2 o'clock and the first we meet is a long quant man, kneeling on the ground, is praying in a very loud voice. After a while he sets up and paces back and forth and expects all to harken to his word. No one stops to listen to him and there is a continuous rushing to and fro.

A few paces away are a number of colored folks. One of them is a little man with a stentorian voice, works himself up into a religious frenzy. He works his arms and shouts at the top of his voice. We marvel at the strength of so small a figure. His remarks are echoed by his brothers who cry, "Glory Hallelujah, Save the Lord, Amen." We tire at this harangue and move on.

The crowd grows larger. Old men, women and children, some in Sunday, so-meeting clothes, others with the seat of their pants in a dilapidated condition. One wonders how much of the talk they hear they really retain.

We move along and we come to a knot of men, who, wearing long hair done up in a coil around their heads, preach upon the immortality of life. They insist that we can live to be 100 years old if we only do the right thing, and not bolt our food. A few quotations from Scripture are interspersed to add delicacy to their remarks.

We inbibe as much of this philosophy as we can stand and wonder what is to come next. We see a large crowd of people gathered around a small man on a stand, who, bobbing up and down, tells people of

their troubles. We hear some familiar words, working class, capitalists, production, grafter, strike, politician. We remember that we have heard these things before and we look up to see our friends the Socialists. The crowd gathered around the speaker is very attentive and he manages to tell them a few funny stories to keep them interested.

A remarkable feature of the common meetings is the little or no order. Sometimes a crowd of young fellows comes down the line in a boisterous manner, intent on having some fun, but they pass on in perfectly good humor.

It has often occurred to us that some one were to invent a machine that could encompass all the speeches made there, what a remarkable machine it would be. This machine, whatever you want to call it, should be opened in fifty years. Imagine the surprise that would come upon the people of that day. Would they say, "Lord, what fools those who were here?"

Then there is the Socialist Labor party, who, according to their program, stand for an uncompromising revolutionary attitude. The "no loaf or nothing, they say. The union leaders and the Socialist party are bitterly denounced and are charged with our friends the capitalists.

This little old man you hear speaking on the gospel has been doing the same thing for about twenty years. The patience of Job doesn't begin to compare with his.

In the distance, we see a number of men and women and a band of music. It is our old friend the Salvation Army. We are used to them and pass on to a meeting of the Irish Federation. The speaker announces that he has come from Ireland and invites all Irishmen to join the Socialist party to help free Ireland.

Sometimes there are as many as four different Socialist meetings every afternoon. It seems that the revolutionists are gradually petering out, slowly, to be sure. Most of the crowd belong to the working class and are coming more and more to gather around the Socialist speakers. The questions asked show quite a study of the subject.

Along with Faneuil Hall, and Mayor Fitzgerald's "Sweet Adeline" the common on Sunday afternoon is an inherent right in Boston. The Cradle of Liberty may crumble to the ground, Mayor Pitt's "Sweet Adeline" may die and be forgotten, but the common for speechmaking will go on for ever.

A SOCIALIST COMPENSATION ACT

By WILLIAM R. SHIER.

The Socialist party in Connecticut has framed a workman's compensation act which it is urging the State Legislature to adopt in conjunction with the labor unions.

As this bill is a model of its kind, and as the subject is of considerable importance at the present time, Socialists everywhere would do well to study the measure and preserve it for future reference. Its main provisions are:

- (1) All injuries and disabilities from occupational diseases to be compensated.
- (2) All employments to be covered, except public employments already provided for by compensation of equal or greater benefit.
- (3) All persons receiving less than \$2,500 a year to be compensated.
- (4) Entire cost of compensation to rest upon employer (including contractor and subcontractor).
- (5) Compensation for death or permanent disability to be computed on the basis of the expectation of life given in the Massachusetts Life Table of 1895.

Compensation for death to be one-third of the present cash value of the amount which the victim would have earned during the remainder of his life at the rate of wages received at the time of the accident. No wages to be computed at less than \$50 a year.

Compensation for total permanent disability to be one-third more than death compensation.

Compensation for total partial disability to be proportioned to the loss of earning power.

Compensation for temporary disability to be equal to the wages received at the time of the accident, but to be computed at not less than \$8 a week.

Claims to be fixed by voluntary agreement by arbitration or by court.

(7) The State to guarantee payment.

Critical Comment. An important point which seems to have been overlooked in this bill is the unimpaired right of the victim to sue the employer for damages over and above the amount that must be paid him under the compensation act. This is permitted in Sweden, but in England, if the worker brings suit under the employers' liability act, he forfeits the right to benefit under the compensation act, even though he loses his case in court.

Care should also be taken that the law expressly states that the right of workmen to sign away their claim to compensation in case of injury shall not be recognized, and, furthermore, that the cost of medical attendance shall be borne by the employer.

Is Agitation Worth While?

It is safe to say that no capitalist legislature in the world would adopt the Socialist bill as it stands. And certain it is that the courts in the United States would not recognize its validity.

Why, then, agitate in its behalf? Or why not modify it so as to make it acceptable?

The latter proposition is untenable. We are not a party of compromise. We should never modify our demands to win assent thereto by our opponents. Nothing is gained by so doing. It neither educates the public nor wins greater concessions from the capitalist government.

Modesty is a virtue we should care-

fully avoid cultivating. Only by demanding the whole loaf may we be reasonably sure of getting even half of it. To ask less is to invite less.

Since modification is out of the question, and since no capitalist legislature would accept the Socialist bill in its present form, it appears that the only sensible thing to do is not to bother ourselves about the matter.

Not so, however. Compensation acts are the order of the day. They are being placed upon the statute books irrespective of our attitude toward them. And the old parties are thereby receiving considerable credit for being friendly to labor.

Now, if the Socialist party steps into the arena with its ultraradical measure, and conducts an active agitation in its behalf, it achieves two important results. It demonstrates to the electorate that we do actively engaged in promoting working class interests, and, at the same time, it leads the government to be much more liberal than it otherwise would have been.

Thus, by INSISTING upon a bill that demands the FULLEST MEASURE OF JUSTICE to the victims of industrial accidents, we succeed indirectly in improving the act that is finally adopted. So our efforts are not wholly in vain.

But the chief value of such an agitation is its political effect. It brings the Socialist party into prominence. It affords it the opportunity to come in close touch with the labor unions and other radical organizations by approaching them with the request that they endorse the Socialist measure. It leads the Socialist program to examine the whole Socialist program and investigate the philosophy upon which it is based. It drests the Republican and Democrats of the credit of "doing something" for labor, and exposes the contemptible extent to which they are "friends of the workman."

Altogether, it is mighty good tactics to anticipate the progressive legislation about to be introduced by our political opponents, offer something infinitely better in its stead and demonstrate to the workers by such object lessons the necessity for electing Socialist party representatives to office.

The hair raising paradoxist, G. K. Chesterton, is like our girl. With all his faults we love him still. In serious mood on "The Coming Slavery" he recently said: "I am only concerned to point out the direction in which things are moving. It often occurs to me that there is only one thing the matter with the poor, and that is that they have no money—(Hear, hear and laughter)—but the tendency of legislation has not been in the direction of giving the poor more cash. The tendency has always been to bossing the poor more and more so I say that there appears to be a long way up a vast slavery of the poor classes, not because any one is specially to tyrannise over them, but because the curious thing of 'social reform' has taken the form of giving the people, let me say, the carrots but only the kicks of social reform."—Maoriland Worker.

Henry" said Mrs. Gloom, at dinner, looking down at her watch and speaking to Mr. Gloom on the other side of the table, "my watch has varied a second in a week."

"Remarkable!" said Mr. Gloom. "How did you get it to vary so?"

"I broke the mainpring."

THE WHITE DREAM

By RALPH KORNGOLD.

She was born in Kentucky, in the mountain region, where the railroad has not yet made its appearance, and civilization is only in evidence through the factory-made articles sold at the cross roads store. Her parents were both of whom there were many, were of various shades of light brown and cream yellow; all of them unmistakably showing their negro origin. She alone was to all appearance white, and very beautiful. There was not even the usual opal colored stain under her rosy fingernails. So the ambition seized her to rise out of her race and pass off in the world as white—a white lady. It was a dangerous ambition and not easy of fulfillment, but she was a person of strong character.

Educational facilities are scarce in the mountains, especially for the negroes. She, with other negro children, attended a four months' school, taught by an ignorant, half-bred and almost deaf teacher. She attended the school faithfully and coaxed the teacher to take his poor old head for all the information that might be stored away in the dusty corners of it. She also borrowed books from him, which were very much out of date, but which appeared to her as the fountainheads of knowledge, which she studied religiously.

When she was 15 she knew more than her teacher, and was without a doubt the most learned person in the township, either white or negro. At 16 she obtained a position as a teacher in a school for colored children in a neighboring township. A year later she disappeared.

She had gone to Louisville very secretly, where she worked in a store and went on with her studies. She changed her name and fabricated a story about being an orphan, and having been raised by an old aunt who had died, leaving her alone in the world. She repeated that story so often that at last she very nearly came to believe it and the old aunt became almost as real as were her folks at home. In Louisville she passed off as white, and it was a source of endless delight and triumph to her.

From Louisville she went to Chicago and working with unusual energy she succeeded in obtaining a scholarship at the university.

The third year of her university course she made the acquaintance of a young lawyer, the son of an eminent Indianapolis attorney, who was taking a post-graduate course. He fell in love with her and she used every blandishment known to her sex to entrap him. She wanted him for herself, and perhaps even more for the secure standing this marriage would give her in society. It would mean the complete fulfillment of her ambition—she would indeed be a white lady!

They were married secretly. It was she who arranged this, for she knew him to be weak-willed and feared the interference of his father.

When the father learned of the marriage he resolved to make the best of the situation. He had had other plans for the boy, but as the thing was done, and as the girl seemed quite nice and well bred, although she had no family, and the children loved each other, he would not stand in the way.

So he established them at Indianapolis in a cozy little house, which he

built and furnished for them. They received, and were received by, the best families. They had a child, a lovely little boy with black hair and creamy complexion. They were very happy.

Then there was a rumor. No one knew where it started or who was responsible for it. It floated in the air like a disease. One door after another was closed to her. The young husband was desperate, he demanded to know, and she denied everything; swore that the rumor was false. In the meantime the old lawyer made inquiries, and one day he laid the proofs before his son.

The young man went home and told his wife. She was crushed, denied no longer, but begged for mercy for herself and for the child. He told her quietly that according to the laws of Indiana they were not even married. She pleaded with him on her knees. She placed their child before him and made the little fellow stretch forth his arms toward him, beg papa not to send them away. Perhaps had he been a stronger man, he might have yielded; weak-willed as he was, could not think of facing the ostracism of society for himself and for his family. So he gave her money and went.

For days and days she lay upon the couch or upon the floor moaning, hardly taking any food. She wanted to kill herself and the child; the servants restrained her. When the crisis was passed she took the child to her home in the mountains, to be raised among "the niggers." She herself went back to Chicago, where she became a notorious character.

TIT FOR TAT.

The following funny incident happened in one of the largest Edinburgh auction houses. A big, stout lady, apparently of the broker class, had ensconced herself comfortably in an armchair, and in due course began bidding for a table, on which a tired-looking man, for want of something to sit upon, affectionately leant. Competition was brisk, but in the end the table was knocked down to the stout lady, who no sooner recognized that it was now her property than, stretching out her arm, she sharply wrapped her knuckles on it, saying:

"Her, man!"

But the tired looking man paid no attention, so she next poked him with her umbrella and said, with greater asperity than ever:

"Lean off that table, will you? It's my property, and you'll scratch it!"

The leaner regarded her fixedly for a moment or two, but did as requested. He did more, however, for pulling a scrap of paper from his pocket he put it under the lady's nose with the quiet remark:

"D'ye see that number there, mem?"

"And d'ye see that?" and he indicated a corresponding number on the armchair she was seated on. "Well, then," he continued, when she had accused, with a wondering nod of the head, "sit off; it's my chair and I want to sit down."

And off she had to get.

Mrs. Newgold—My daughter has a chapman now.

Mrs. Shoddie—Dear me! that's too bad! Why, it's only last week that she had a ball on the back of her neck. She seems to have everything there is a-goin'.

NO, INDEED!

From the German of Heinrich Heine.

TRANSLATED BY C. G. LELAND.

When spring is coming with sun-rays bright, Budding and blooming each floweret creeps; While the moon o'er her course of glory sweeps, And the stars swim after in floods of light;

When the poet sees two sweet eyes aglow, From his deepest soul the songs out-flow—

But songs and stars and pleasant flowers, And eyes and moon-gleams and sunny hours, Much as this stuff may please us all, Don't go far to make up this earthly ball.

MOST ANCIENT OF ALL JOKES.

The lady bather had got into a hole, and she couldn't swim. Nor could the young man on the end of the pier; but when she came up for the first time and he caught sight of her face he shrieked:

"Help!"

A burly fisherman sauntered to his side. "Wot's up?" he hoarsely cried, "My wife? Drowning? I can't swim! Twenty pounds for you if you save her!"