

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3363 BEEKMAN.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: FAIR; TOMORROW FAIR.

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Price Two Cents

WORKERS WILL MEET TO DECIDE FATE OF PROPOSED CONTRACT

Special Convention at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on May 14.

WAGE WAR

Rank and File Seem to Object to Four-Year Agreement.

The rank and file of the United Mine Workers will have to decide whether the tentative agreement, reached by the subcommittees of the operators and miners, should be accepted or rejected, according to a resolution reached at a meeting of the district boards of the miners yesterday.

A special convention of the Anthracite Districts 1, 2 and 3 will be held for this purpose on May 14, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where the entire contract will be submitted to the delegates.

None of the representatives of the miners would venture to predict what the convention might take, but it was stated that there might be a strong objection to the four-year contract. Telegrams were sent out to all districts notifying them of the decision to call a special convention.

The mine operators issued a lengthy statement yesterday saying that they hoped the leaders of the miners would support their strongest efforts to bring about a ratification of the agreement proposed by the joint subcommittees of mine workers and operators. Some of the operators stated that John P. White, president of the miners, would not be able to get the agreement accepted, as it would be utterly discredited if an agreement to which his signature is attached was turned down.

Committees Can Only Recommend.

William Green, who is acting as representative of the mine workers in the absence of President White, issued the following statement, which was also signed by Frank Farrington, National Executive Board; John T. Company, president of District No. 1; Thomas Kennedy, president of District No. 2; and John Fahy, president of District No. 3.

"There seems to be wrong impression prevailing with respect to the work and authority of the joint subcommittee of four operators and four miners. They were appointed by the full committee of miners with power to make recommendations only. The subcommittee is not a committee of Philadelphia when the committee was created and it is perfectly plain.

"Mr. Bacon is it is apparent that effective work is necessarily delayed by a large committee, and we think that greater progress would be made with a subcommittee of four operators and four representatives of the anthracite mine workers being appointed, with power to make recommendations of adjustments, which recommendations shall only be effective if and when they are approved by the committee as a whole.

"It is made clear by the foregoing statement that the full committee should have authority to pass upon a tentative agreement, and in line with this understanding the representatives of the miners on the full committee considered the report of the subcommittee which did not meet with their approval.

Don't Call Strike Now.

"We have decided to hold a convention at Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday, May 14, at which the entire matter will be submitted to them. Our future course will be decided by the action taken at this convention. We have not yet broken off negotiations with the operators, but expect to meet with them, and hope to reach an agreement.

"When asked yesterday afternoon whether there was a chance of the convention declaring a strike, Green said that this could not happen, because negotiations were not as yet broken off. He also stated that the convention might give new instructions to the committee which had been negotiating with the operators, and that another conference might be held after the convention.

"The delegates said that there was a great opposition throughout the district to the tentative agreement proposed by the subcommittee, and that they would probably instruct the committee to insist on recognition of the union and at the most, a tentative agreement, which demands that the operators terminate the negotiations left for their respective districts last night, where they were left for their homes in Philadelphia. From there he will go to Chicago, where the National Executive Board will meet next week.

AMMAGINS SILENCE.

On May 3.—A fierce fire broke out in the Hamilton Silk Mill at 23rd street to the amount of \$100,000. The firemen prevented the burning of the surrounding buildings.

ENTICE BOYS AWAY TO BREAK STRIKE

Expecting Jobs, They Are Arrested in Baltimore for Refusing to Work.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—Believing that they were bound for Trenton, N. J., to do light work, twenty-five boys were shipped to Baltimore by heads of the strikebreakers in New York in their fight against stevedores, who are striking for higher wages. When they refused to go to work the boys were told that the House of Correction was the only alternative.

"We're game," was their chorus. "The House of Correction for sure." Taken in charge by Police Captain Cole, of the Southern police, they were taken to the foot of Calvert street. "The strikebreakers have got to quit bringing people here on false pretenses," the captain said. "The city is tired of having to take care of them. After this you will be held responsible for getting the men back to their homes."

"They told us," said one of the boys—none of them was more than 20 years old—"that we would have some easy kind of a job, and that we would not be far from Trenton, N. J. So a lot of us agreed and were put aboard a train. Soon we found that it was not Trenton. The train went on and we did not know where we were going to land until we hit Baltimore."

An attempt was made to put the boys on the Poggie, the boarding house ship of the strikebreaking forces, but they refused to cross the gangplank.

As neither side could reach an agreement it was decided to consult Mayor Preston, with the result that it was finally arranged with Superintendent Wise, of the Friendly Inn, to keep the boys at the latter institution until they obtain work.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE O. K.'S CO-OPERATIVES

The Workmen's Circle, which is now holding its twelfth annual convention at Webster Hall, at its session yesterday endorsed the co-operative movement and passed a resolution urging its branches to support the co-operatives existing in their respective localities.

There was a lengthy discussion over the question, some delegates being in favor of endorsing certain co-operative organizations, but it was finally decided to endorse the co-operative movement as a whole.

After listening to an address by representatives of the Root Anti-Immigration Conference it was unanimously decided to send Meyer London, legal adviser of the Workmen's Circle, to Washington to oppose the Root bill, and all the branches were urged to join in the movement to help defeat this infamous measure.

The convention voted \$500 to the Devereaux Sanitarium, \$50 to the Jewish Agency Bureau of the Socialist party, \$100 to the striking textile workers of Paterson, \$50 to the striking garment workers of Toronto, and \$50 to the Ettor and Giovanniotti defense fund.

Most of the time was taken up with interpellations on the reports of the committee, and the delegates took an active part in the discussion. I. Gotthelf, J. Dreipiel and Miss Fannie Horowitz answered the interpellations. During the afternoon session nominations were made for the members of the Executive Control and all standing committees.

WEAVERS MAY STRIKE NOW IN WILLIMANTIC

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., May 3.—There is a possibility that the weavers of the Willimantic Manufacturing Company may strike if a settlement of their demands for an increase of 15 per cent in wages is not made.

Their demands were submitted to the officials of the company by John Golden, president of the Textile Workers of America, today, and if an agreement is not reached the question of a strike will be referred to the union for a vote.

ACQUITTED OF LYNCHING.

Denlthorne's Confession Due to Weak Mind, Says Counsel.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., May 3.—Lewis Denlthorne, of Phoenixville, Pa., who was placed on trial in the Chester County Court yesterday charged with second degree murder in connection with the lynching of Zach Taylor, at Coatesville last August, was acquitted by a jury today. The principal evidence against Denlthorne was a confession he was alleged to have made to the police, in which he admitted participating in the lynching.

Counsel for the accused man declared to the jury that Denlthorne was weak minded and that the jurors should not give his confession much weight.

LOCAL NEW YORK MEETING.

A meeting of all members of Local New York of the Socialist party will be held on Saturday, May 4, 2 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street. The object of this meeting is to discuss and adopt instructions for the delegates of Local New York to the national convention. All comrades are requested to attend. Party cards will have to be shown at the door.

SAYS HE HAD TO STRIKE BOY.

Paul Schutz, 46 years old, of 623 Third avenue, Brooklyn, was held in \$100 bail for Special Sessions yesterday in Fifth Avenue Court, on the charge of striking Henry Lawson, 7 years old, of 189 11th street. Schutz declared he struck in self-defense.

MUST HAVE CONCERTED, EMPHATIC OPPOSITION INSTANTLY TO DEFEAT ROOT AMENDMENT, SAYS RUSSELL

On May 14 the Dillingham Immigration bill will be voted upon by the House of Representatives. If it is enacted into the law of the land the United States will have ceased to be an asylum for political refugees and will have subscribed itself to the roster of nations whose lists are raised against those who dare to lift their voices for and dedicate their lives to human progress.

The bill is made especially dangerous by the incorporation into it of the infamous Root amendment, which provides, among other things, for the deportation of "any alien who shall take advantage of his residence in the United States to conspire with others for the violent overthrow of a foreign government recognized by the United States."

On the passage or rejection of this measure hangs the fate of countless fighters against tyranny and injustice. If it becomes law the Russian and other revolutionary movements will have been dealt an almost fatal blow.

Appreciating the tremendous import and sinister significance of the proposed law, a persistent and thorough campaign has been launched to prevent its enactment. The Root anti-Immigration Amendment Conference, a body consisting of representatives of the Political Refugee Defense League and delegates elected at a meeting recently held by Socialist locals, Workmen Circle branches and

other radical organizations, is leading the fight on the amendment in New York City. It has passed resolutions

issued appeals to different bodies, urging them to instruct their Congressmen to vote against the amendment, and has arranged for a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union next Monday evening, at which the measure will be discussed and at which meeting ex-Congressman William S. Bennett will speak.

Today this vicious piece of proposed legislation, which is sponsored by Elihu Root, will be considered by the House Immigration Committee. Socialist Congressman Victor Berger and a delegation of Russians from New York will appear in strenuous opposition to the amendment which recently passed the Senate.

Charles Edward Russell, the forceful Socialist journalist and prominent magazine writer, who has been in Washington for the past several weeks, has paid close attention to the Dillingham bill and the Root amendment to it, and appreciating fully the danger which is latent in it for all progressive movements, sends the following telegram to The Call:

"WASHINGTON, May 3.—There is every prospect that the House will pass the Root amendment to the Immigration bill already passed by the Senate. If it goes through this country will cease to be an asylum for political refugees and we shall have Russian spies seizing their victims everywhere. If the advocates of free speech wish to prevent this most drastic, reactionary and deadly legislation they must take concerted action. Unless there is emphatic protest the infamous thing will be enacted and we shall be years in getting it repealed.

"The vote in the House comes on May 14. I hope all our friends will assist the agitation against the amendment. It is backed by every reactionary influence in the country."

HOUSE STRIKES AT SOURCE OF GRAFT

Secretaries to Congressmen to Be Transferred to Government Payrolls.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The House was shocked today when Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, compelled members to vote for an amendment to the legislative bill requiring that the names of secretaries to members shall be placed on the payroll.

For years members have been granted an allowance of \$1,500 a year for clerk hire. This money has been paid in some instances, it is charged, to dummies that performed no service and in others it has been whispered it has gone into the pockets of members.

Heretofore all motions of this kind have been howled down. Through all the team work on the part of Representatives Underwood and Bartlett today the great reform was accomplished. The legislative bill, of course, was considered in committee of the whole and Mr. Underwood was in the chair. When the amendments providing that clerk hire allowances should be made direct to the appointee was offered heretofore the chairman always ruled it out of order. Not so with Mr. Underwood. Upon the presentation of the Bartlett amendment Mr. Underwood held it to be in order.

The House gasped, knowing the jig was up. Prior to the adoption of the Bartlett amendment the House adopted a provision increasing the salaries of members' clerks from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

PREACHER IN STREET FIGHT.

Both He and Salesman Refused to Complain in Court.

The Rev. Wilhelm Mortensen, president of a rescue society with offices at 53 Pine street, came out of his office last night to collide with Joseph Smallen, a salesman of 156 Madison street. The clergyman told the salesman that he should be more careful. Smallen swung at the minister, striking him on the jaw.

Dr. Mortensen came right back at Smallen, slapping him on the face. Detective White, of the Old Slip police station, came up on the run and separated the two. Both charged the other with assault, so White was forced to take the minister and the salesman to the Night Court. There they were discharged, as both refused by that time to press their complaints.

SETS BIG VERDICT ASIDE.

Supreme Court Justice Duggan set aside yesterday the verdict of \$261,781 awarded by a jury in the suit of Cornelius J. Sullivan, cousin of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, against Patrick Ryan, ex-chief of police of Youngstown, Ohio, who came to New York and got the contract to build the Manhattan Bridge, under the agreement by which Sullivan was to set half of the bridge contract for his assistance.

WOMAN GETS \$10,000 FROM CITY.

Justice Garretson has awarded to Mrs. Marie R. McCabe \$10,000 against the city because the viaduct built to carry Thomson avenue, Long Island City, over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad has walled in Mrs. McCabe's property, rendering it useless for ordinary purposes. Mrs. McCabe gets \$10,710 for loss of light and \$100 for trespass.

COY WOULD'NT ACQUIT 50 CENTS.

Lewis Newhouse, of 127 Hopkinton avenue, was held in \$5,000 bail for examination in Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of attempted bribery. He was also fined \$2 for violating law that was expunged when Newhouse was arrested, a policeman charged he offered \$5 cents for his release.



CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

condemning it, has elected a committee to enlist the support of as many organizations as can be reached.

C. F. U. HITS HARD AT THE ROOT AMENDMENT

The Central Federated Union, at its meeting last night, went on record as opposing the Root amendment to the Dillingham Immigration bill, and decided to write to President Taft and to Congress urging the killing of the Root amendment.

This action was taken after the delegates listened to an address made by Fred Paulitsch and I. M. Rudnow, representing the Socialist party.

Morris Braun urged the delegates to grant the request of the committee, saying that some day it may be too late to object to this measure. He was followed by Delegate Caspar, of the Cigar Makers, who said Root has presented his bill in behalf of the Russian government and it aimed against the Russian refugees.

Leonora O'Reilly said that while Blaine was president the same trick was tried but organized labor rose against the measure and they did not dare to pass it. Thomas J. Curtis said he did not see why people should argue about a measure like that as everyone ought to rise against it. "If such a law had formerly obtained there would not be any of us here," said Curtis; stating that his father and many others had come to this country because they were driven out of their native countries on account of their political views.

The delegates from the Musicians' Union reported that the union would give a testimonial concert for the families of the heroic bandmen of the Titanic, to be given at the Yorkville Casino on May 10.

A resolution of sympathy on the death of the wife of Daniel Harris was adopted. Delegates Kerngood, Curtis and Bohan were appointed a committee to investigate the co-operative scheme which is being promoted by Jacob Tasselaar, former organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

ALLEGED ANARCHIST IS ORDERED DEPORTED

DULUTH, Minn., May 3.—Carl J. Peterson, of Hibbik, has been ordered deported as an anarchist. He was taken to Minneapolis last night, whence he will be sent to New York and thence to Sweden. He has been in America two years.

CHAUFFEUR'S NERVE FAILS.

One Unconscious Victim in His Car Was Enough.

Harold Seymour, chauffeur for Stephen Strizer of 55 Willow street, Richmond Hill, Queens, while driving the car along Fulton street, Brooklyn, yesterday, knocked down Frederick Thompson, of 117 Raymond street. Thompson lay unconscious and a policeman got him into the ambulance, took a seat in the machine and told the chauffeur to drive to the Brooklyn Hospital.

One block away from where Thompson was knocked over the auto bumped heavily against a truck. The driver of the team was toppled from his seat and he also became unconscious.

"This must be a Jonah day for me," the chauffeur said. "I won't drive that car another day."

The two unconscious men were carried into the Hall of Records and an ambulance was called from the Holy Family Hospital. The truck driver is Jacob Dolan, of 226 Alabama avenue.

U. S. MAY GET MAMMOTH CAVE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—"Have people die each year in this country from preventable diseases that were not on the Titanic and you know that a terrible impression that disaster made on the people," was the statement made by the House Committee today by Dr. J. N. McCormick, health commissioner of Kentucky. Dr. McCormick urged favorable action on the bill proposed that the government acquire the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, containing the Mammoth cave.

KEPT FROM LIFEBOAT BY GORDON'S MONEY

Boasting of Wealth, He Ordered Crew to Leave Side of Titanic.

LONDON, May 3.—In the sworn depositions at Plymouth of Fireman Dillay and Hendrichson, presented at the Titanic inquiry which began today, it is stated that Sir Como Duff-Gordon ordered them to get away from the side of the Titanic with the boat to which they had been assigned. Sir Como said to them: "Get away; I am a man of money."

At the outset of the inquiry, Lord Mersey, the chairman, announced that he found that 228 of the members of the crew of the ship had been members of the Seafarers' Union. Of this number 77 had been saved. For this reason the chairman agreed that the Seafarers' Union should be represented at the investigation. He also decided that the Imperial Service Guild, representing the officers of the vessel, should have a representative at the hearings.

Attorney General Isaacs then opened the case of the government. He outlined the main facts of the disaster as they would be presented, laying stress on certain points to which the Board of Trade desired to call particular attention, such as the speed throughout the voyage and the fact that the attention of the Titanic had been drawn to the large number of icebergs in the neighborhood before the disaster.

The Attorney General in opening his formal statement of facts said it was founded on slight material, as he did not feel justified in basing it on statements made elsewhere. He emphasized the fact that the Titanic never reduced her speed from twenty-one knots after she had received warnings of the nearness of the berg, although the temperature indicated the presence of ice.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the evidence of members of the crew who returned here from the United States on the steamship Lapland. An adjournment was then taken until Monday. On Sunday the commission will go to Southampton to inspect the Olympic of the same line as the Titanic.

CHINA OPIUM CURSE LAID TO BRITAIN

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Puts Blame for Deadly Traffic Squarely Up to English Government.

SHANGHAI, May 3.—The responsibility for the continuation of the opium curse in the world was today placed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, squarely at the door of the British Government.

Being by the implication contained in cables from England that opium production has been resumed on an extensive scale in China, the former Provisional President and revolutionary leader, sent a cable to England today admitting the truth of the report.

He stated, however, that if it was not for the British market, especially in India where the government pays a large part of its expenses with the money paid into the treasury through the imposition of an import tax on opium, this could not be true.

"Until England absolutely prohibits the sale of opium in her possessions this curse cannot be stamped out," said Sun Yat Sen.

MACVEAGH FAVORS MONEY TRUST PROBE

ATLANTIC CITY, May 3.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, speaking here tonight before the New Jersey Bankers' Association, gave his opinion for the first time on the inquiry about to be taken by House Democrats into the so-called money trust.

"Instead of denying that there is a money trust, Secretary MacVeagh surprised his audience by declaring that the present concentration of money power ought to be investigated, but in a calm, intelligent way.

Secretary MacVeagh predicted that the House investigators would find there had been a concentration of the money power, but it would be found also, he declared, that this concentration had come about through a natural evolution.

MORE UNION BANK PROBING.

Crosey Will Try to Make Out Case for Grand Jury.

The probing of the affairs of the collapsed Union Bank of Brooklyn, which was halted about two months ago by the decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining Edward M. Grout in refusing to appear as witness, is to be resumed next week under the direction of the State Banking Department.

Many new facts as alleged in connection with the mismanagement of the bank has been disclosed and District Attorney Crosey proposes to have them brought out in the further investigation in such shape that they can be presented to the Grand Jury. Deputy Superintendent of Banks Dodge will preside at the hearings and the probing will be conducted by Assistant District Attorney Goldstein.

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PASSENGERS LOCKED IN HOLD OF TITANIC, SAYS STEERAGE MAN

Had to Break Through Gates to Gain the Upper Decks.

In testifying at the private hearing of the Titanic disaster, which is being conducted by Senator Aldrich Smith, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Daniel Buckley, a steerage passenger of the ill-fated ship, told a story yesterday which seems to point to the fact that an attempt was made to force steerage passengers aboard the passenger liner from the upper decks. Buckley says:

"I boarded the Titanic at Queenstown, with three male companions, including a young man named William Smith, at the Waldorf-Astoria, County Cork, Ireland. We shipped as steerage passengers and had cabins in the stern steerage. I had just returned when I was awakened by a loud, low grinding noise. I jumped out of bed and awoke my companions. They laughed at me and told me to go back to bed. I left them, and was about to go upstairs to find out what had happened when I was met by two sailors and told to return to my cabin.

"They came down with me and closed our cabin, locking a gate that was at the foot of the stairs. They then left us. I became uneasy, and with my companions proceeded to break the gate. I went upstairs to the first cabin deck, where they were sleeping. An officer told me to get a life preserver, and that I would be one in my cabin, but found that there was already about four feet of water in the room. Then I returned to the deck and was given a life preserver by a first-class passenger.

"I helped to lower No. 6 lifeboat, and no woman being in sight, the men started to light their way into it. An officer fired several shots over the heads to keep them in order. We were just lowering the boat when we were ordered out of the boat to make room for them.

After young Buckley had finished his straight-away narrative Senator Smith cross-examined him about the locking of the gate. He said that the gate was locked after the first attempt of the steerage passengers to escape. A few had gone aboard to the upper decks, and as the ship was fastened there was a wild and riotous scene. Women were pushing family things as such as a few pieces of luggage, and after that there was nothing to hamper the escape of the steerage passengers.

IMPOVERISHED WOMAN WILL SELL HER BABY

When the husband of Mrs. Harry Kintren died in Newark more than a year ago he left her with three children and many debts. Since then she has fought heroically to support herself and little dependents, but the battle has been so hard and fruitless that in order to save herself and babies from starvation she has decided to make the supreme sacrifice in a woman's life—part with her 2-year-old baby. She asks only a few dollars for her child, but in any event, she says, it will have to go.

Mrs. Kintren lives on Broome street, Newark, and has managed to maintain the barest existence for herself and children by doing odd jobs.

Since July, 1911, Mrs. Kintren, with her three children, Stephen, 9 years old; William, 7, and Stella, 2, has occupied a box-like bedroom in the boarding house of Mrs. Annie Walleeta, 240 Broome street. She was supposed to pay \$120 a week rent, but her payments have long lapsed. The few pennies that she herself earned went for food. Neighbors better off than herself only in degree of poverty gave her small portions of their meals and vegetables.

2,000 SILK WORKERS STRIKE IN EASTON, PA.

EASTON, Pa., May 3.—The 2,000 silk workers employed in this city by the firm of H. & H. Simon responded to a general strike order at 11 o'clock today, demanding a fifty-five-hour weekly schedule and a revised scale of wages to compare to that won by the Paterson, N. J., operatives a few weeks ago.

In half an hour after the without began few remained in the mills and all machinery was shut down.

GRIEVING WOMAN TAKES FATAL LEAP

In spite of wealth and social position and the love of two children, Mrs. Annie Zellhofer, grieving for her dead husband, threw herself from a fourth-story window of her home yesterday and was killed.

Mrs. Zellhofer lived with her two children at 600 St. Marks place, Brooklyn. Her husband, a prominent physician, died two years ago.

REPORT CAPTURE OF TOWN BY ITALIANS

ROME, May 3.—The government today denied yesterday's report from Constantinople that the Italian brigades in Albania had been driven out by a force of 500 Albanians. It is stated that the Italian brigades were driven out of the town of Scutari by a force of 500 Albanians.

HEARD SHOTS FIRED

No Discrimination Shown After the Barrier Was Demolished.

After young Buckley had finished his straight-away narrative Senator Smith cross-examined him about the locking of the gate. He said that the gate was locked after the first attempt of the steerage passengers to escape. A few had gone aboard to the upper decks, and as the ship was fastened there was a wild and riotous scene. Women were pushing family things as such as a few pieces of luggage, and after that there was nothing to hamper the escape of the steerage passengers.

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UNION MADE SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ONLY BEST QUALITIES. LATEST STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES. HARLEN SHOE COMPANY 1866 THIRD AVE., cor. 1034 ST.

MISSED TEN BODIES OF TITANIC VICTIMS

HALIFAX, N. S., May 3.—A sensation was created at Fairview cemetery this afternoon when the funeral services began over the bodies of the unidentified Titanic dead. A large crowd was present. A military band was there, and half a dozen clergymen were on hand to officiate in the interment exercises.

The plan for burial was to inter the bodies in a long trench. Each body numbered and a corresponding number to be placed on a slab over the grave when filled up so that the remains could be exhumed should this be necessary in the future.

WHERE IS FUND FOR MUSICIANS' FAMILIES?

While a number of concerts and entertainments have been held for the benefit of the families of the members of the band who went down on the Titanic, no central committee or organization has been appointed here to handle the money.

MRS. HAMMOND STARTS FUND.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, secretary of the Memorial Association, opened a whirlwind campaign for funds yesterday, establishing a press bureau at the Hotel Belmont and addressing the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor.

LORD MAYOR'S FUND \$1,110,000.

LONDON, May 3.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the Titanic sufferers now amounts to \$1,110,000.

WORKERS WILL ASK FOR A CONFERENCE

Railway Employees to Submit Their Grievances to Pennsylvania Officials.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Because the reply of the Pennsylvania Railroad to their grievances is not satisfactory on some important details, the committee of trainmen, conductors, firemen and engineers of all the lines east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River will tomorrow ask for a conference with the Pennsylvania officials, at which important questions relative to the union organizations represented will come up.

That it has been found necessary to ask for a conference with the Pennsylvania officials is somewhat of a surprise to the labor leaders.

When the first letter was forwarded to S. S. C. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania Road, outlining their list of grievances, it was hoped that the reply of the Pennsylvania officials would be so satisfactory as to settle the differences in the interpretation of certain rules, which are stated by the trainmen's leaders to be the basis of their controversy.

MARSH CUT OFF FOSTER NIECE.

BOSTON, May 3.—Public bequests are contained in the will of George E. Marsh, the Lynn soap manufacturer, who was murdered on April 11, and whose body was found on the railroad near the Point of Pine, but no mention is made of Miss Greta Marsh, of Stockton, Cal., a foster niece, whose nephew, W. A. Dorr, is under arrest in that city charged with the murder.

BOY'S CRIME GAUGES SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Fosterling death to living apart from his son, who is held in a reformatory in Sacramento, Cal., on a charge of causing the death of another youth, William J. Kirrane, 45 years old, financial secretary of the local union of the International Steam Engineers, committed suicide by gas at his boarding house today. A pardon for the boy was refused.

COMMITTEE PROBES INTO FOOD PRICES

Witnesses Testify that Commission Brokerage Business Is Gradually Declining—Began 10 Years Back.

To determine the method of making prices on food arriving in the New York market the publishers of the Producers' Price Current and the Daily Market Report were called to testify yesterday by the State Food Investigation Committee.

F. C. Urner, vice president of the Producers' Price Current, said that he made his quotations by counterbalancing the prices told him by the commission houses with those he received from buyers. The trade papers' prices, he said, were not generally taken as a basis for buying in the market. They are chiefly sent by the commission men to producers to show what their goods are sold for.

Patrick Foy, publisher of the Daily Market Report, testified along the same lines as did William F. Barry and Robert A. Barry, who are associated with Urner in the Producers' Price Current. The publishers were asked to explain the wide variances in prices reported in the two papers for the same articles.

Commissioner Tuttle asked Foy if the commission men took advantage of these quotations by sending to the farmer less than he actually received for his products. Mr. Foy said he did not know.

FLOYD ALLEN DEFENSE WILL BEGIN TODAY

WYTHEVILLE, Va., May 3.—Floyd Allen's defense against the State's demand that he pay the death penalty for his part in the Hillsville Court House murders will begin tomorrow. The prosecution had only six or seven witnesses to testify when court opened today. With their testimony the State completed the direct presentation of evidence.

Because nearly all of the witnesses held by the commonwealth were ready to testify to the same facts, with but little additional information, and since the witnesses so far examined had not been shaken under cross-examination, Prosecutor Wyzor did not feel it necessary further to strengthen his case. He said he would hold his witnesses for rebuttal.

The defense has so far carefully guarded its plan for combating the "conspiracy" charge developed against Floyd Allen by the Commonwealth's attorneys. Attorney Willis today, however, intimated that his side expected to show that the Commonwealth attorney, with whose murder Floyd Allen is charged, was shot down by Sidus Allen or Wesley Edwards, the only two members of the Allen gang still at large.

WANTS \$63,000,000 MORE.

Government of China Needs Big Loan at Once.

PEKING, May 3.—In connection with the proposed large loan by the four power group, the government has asked the ministers of these countries to arrange a temporary loan of 105,000,000 taels, or \$23,000,000, until December next. Of this amount \$6,000,000 taels, or \$12,000,000, is to be furnished by June.

The representatives of the powers replied that if the loans were floated the appointment of a financial controller would be an obligatory condition. This point has been referred to the Ministerial Council.

TRINITY CLUB CELEBRATES.

The annual minstrel show of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, which was held last night at the Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, was a complete success, as the hundreds of friends of the organization attested by their generous applause.

TOOK ACID BY MISTAKE.

Mrs. Mary Tuero, 55 years old, wife of Jose Tuero, a cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at her home, 350 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, after swallowing carbolic acid by mistake. She was ill of grip and she mistook a bottle containing the acid for one holding medicine that had been prescribed. She died within half an hour. Besides her husband three sons and a daughter survive her.

WANTS P. R. LABOR BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Urging a bill to create a Porto Rican Department of Agriculture and Labor, Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Labor, declared to the Insular Affairs Committee that Porto Rico's industrial condition demanded it.

TEA.

All the Orchestra is tuned to one pitch, and all the packages to one standard.

White Rose CEYLON TEA 10c. Packet Makes 40 Cups. White Rose Coffee, French Tea, etc.

MADERO PREDICTS A LONG STRUGGLE

If Capital Falls, Will Retire to Hills and Maintain Government.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—That he is just beginning to fight in his struggle to put down all organized rebellion in Mexico was the declaration today of President Madero. Even though the Zapata rebels, who are now threatening the capital, should be successful in taking the city, he declared that he would retire to the hills and maintain the organized government.

The appointment of a committee by the Chamber of Deputies to endeavor to pacify the rebels is not believed to have been a forward movement by those familiar with the situation. Orozco, it is asserted by those who know him, will positively refuse to have anything to do with the committee.

Zapata, who is now in striking distance of this city, declares that he will not lay down his arms until the government consents to divide all lands with the peons and the Indians.

TAMPICO, Mexico, May 3.—Complications are threatened today as a result of the action of the Mexican government in expelling A. Z. Kattner and his brother, Joseph, from Mexico on a charge of having sold arms to the revolutionists.

The Rattners are millionaire Russian-Americans and today sailed from Vera Cruz after giving formal notice that they will appeal their cases to President Taft and the Russian government. They allege they were expelled without trial or without any chance of proving their innocence. The Rattners owned a half million dollar wine company in Tampico and were also proprietors of a large mail order establishment.

Turn Back Shriners.

EL PASO, Tex., May 4.—One hundred Shriners from Oklahoma City, bound for the reunion in Los Angeles, started for Juarez this morning but were turned back at the border. They wore khaki and carried steel cutlery and the military authorities say the chances are that the revolutionists in Juarez would have mistaken them for soldiers and fired on them.

V. L. Ochoa, who started the Mexican revolution of 1883 against President Diaz and who was believed to be dead, has arrived here to join the forces fighting President Madero. Ochoa, who is now the president of the International Airship Company, of Paterson, N. J., was believed to have died in an asylum in New York in 1895, following his release from Kings County Prison in Brooklyn, in which he had spent a two-and-a-half-year sentence for having violated the United States neutrality laws in attempting to smuggle arms across the Rio Grande to his army, then operating in Chihuahua.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 3.

Emilio Vasquez Gomez, declared Provisional President of Mexico shortly after the present revolution started, has disappeared from San Antonio and both American and Mexican secret service operatives are making a determined attempt to locate him.

It is generally believed that Gomez has slipped across the border to join the troops under General Orozco approaching Torreon. Orozco withdrew his allegiance to Gomez because the latter had not taken the field, and it is believed he now hopes to get back in the good graces of the general by joining the troops.

Gomez has not been seen here for two days. At his headquarters it was stated he was ill, but admittance was refused.

No War, Says Crespo.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—"There is really no war—no revolution in my country and I have every reason to believe that order and normal conditions will soon be restored," said Senator Don Gilbert Crespo Martinez, retiring Mexican ambassador, as he left the White House today. Senator Crespo called to take his leave of President Taft and a little later boarded a train for New York, where he will sail tomorrow for Austria to resume his former post of ambassador at Vienna.

The fear that an embarrassing situation would result from the intended stopping of the gunboat Yorktown in Mexican waters to take in coal, was dispelled this afternoon when Secretary Meyer was informed that the warship had been intercepted and told to keep on her way north.

The torpedo boats Preble and Perry reported that they had succeeded in getting into wireless communication with the Yorktown off the Mexican coast and conveyed to Commander Thomas Washington the Navy Department order. The Yorktown, it is now expected, will either coal at sea from the collier Fremont, which is accompanying her northward, or wait until she reaches San Diego, Cal.

The British cruiser Albatross will arrive at Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, on the West coast of Mexico, in about a week to take aboard any British refugees who may desire to leave Mexican territory during the present trouble.

Although the vessel's itinerary after she leaves Mazatlan was not made known to the State Department, it is probable, say officials, that the Albatross will follow the same course as the Army transport Buford. Similar service is being performed on the east coast by the British cruiser Melbourne.

MONTREY, Mexico, May 3.—All telegraph operators in Mexico have received an official circular reading: "The Department of Communications and Public Works, by instructions of the President of the republic, is prohibited from sending telegrams for the public or the press which contain notices of the movements of federal troops or of those of the States or about their military operations and engagement with rebels unless these messages are officially authorized."

SOURCE OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS TO BE PROBED

WASHINGTON, May 3.—It was learned today that an inquiry into campaign contributions will be one of the first phases of the Money Trust investigations to be tackled by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. While the House committee desires to avoid giving the investigation the appearance of any political quest, it is deemed important to the development of the inquiry that campaign contributions should be one of the first subjects brought under the limelight.

The contributions to Colonel Roosevelt's present campaign and also to the campaign of President Taft and other aspirants for the Presidential nomination will fall within the scope of the committee's inquiry. There is good reason to believe that an effort will be made to ascertain just how much George W. Perkins has contributed to Colonel Roosevelt's pre-convention campaign. Mr. Perkins has already acknowledged that he gave \$15,000 in New York County alone.

GOLDEN THRONES FOR PRINCES OF CHURCH

A proper spirit of Christian humility will be in evidence at the reception to be tendered the new Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop John Bonzano, at the Catholic Club next Monday evening.

At the end of the reception room will be placed two thrones of gold, erected against a background of yellow and white. The draperies of the canopy of the Cardinal's throne will be of gold lined with red to denote the presence of the Cardinal.

Both thrones have been made of gilded wood with a distinct ecclesiastical design. The two thrones will be easily distinguished from each other by a heraldic design and blazonery used to suggest the respective positions of the two prelates. Cardinal Farley's throne will show the red hat with its fifteen tassels, the archiepiscopal cross, the Cardinal's coat of arms and his motto, "Non Nobis Domine." A similar decorative composition will be placed back of the throne of the Apostolic Delegate.

EMIL L. BOAS DEAD.

Local Head of Hamburg-American Line Passes Away.

Emil L. Boas, the American representative of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, died yesterday morning at his country home, at Greenwich, Conn. His death was due to a complication of disorders, caused by ptomaine poisoning and incipient pneumonia, which followed an attack of grip. He had been ill only since last Saturday. He was 57 years old.

CLERGY HIT TAFT AND WILSON.

Methodists Think Secretary of Agriculture Should Scorn Brewers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 3.—A resolution, which in a measure places Methodism on record as opposed to President Taft, caused deep interest at the Methodist General Conference today. The matter came up in a resolution introduced by Rev. J. W. Anderson, of Cahoka, Mo.

TREASURY AGENT CONVICTED.

James O. Beszinski, the former special agent of the treasury Department, who has been on trial for two days before Judge Hand and a jury in the United States District Court on the charge of perjury, was convicted yesterday and remanded by Judge Hand until Monday for sentence.

SAYS DETECTIVES STRUCK HIM

Detective Valentine Raynor and Detective Paul Simonetti, who were arrested three weeks ago on a charge of striking John Agoglia, an undertaker of 168 21st street, were held in \$100 bail in Fifth Avenue Court for Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday. Both denied they had struck Agoglia.

Record-Breaking Suit Sale \$15 SUIT at 7.98. A price that marks a new record in retail selling. At the original price they were really excellent value. "Record-Breaking" is the only word that describes them at this cut price. These suits go on sale to-morrow promptly at the opening of the doors. Don't wait an unnecessary day as we cannot promise a second day's selling at such a price. In models you can't see in any store. Among the materials you may fancy are serge, mixtures and wools. Splendid tailoring and richest of trimmings. Attention: Free Open Invitations.

20,000 WILL PARADE FOR SUFFRAGE TODAY

Socialists and Trade Unionists Will Be Liberally Represented.

This afternoon will witness the greatest demonstration for woman's suffrage in the history of the East. More than 20,000 women and men will parade for female enfranchisement. It will be pre-eminently woman's day and will doubtlessly go down as a red letter event in the annals of the suffrage movement.

As active as any to make the great procession an unprecedented success are the Socialist women of New York. Led by Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, and Meta L. Stern, a member of the Parade Committee, they will be plentifully represented in the historic procession.

Representatives from the four European countries, where women exercise the franchise—Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland—will be represented. In the first three instances, arrangements were made for the paraders to carry their national banners, but the Finnish women protested emphatically when the Russian flag was assigned to them originally and declared that they would not parade unless a Finnish banner was obtained for them.

Confronted with the determination of the Finnish suffragists and it dawning upon those in charge that the presence of the flag of the Bloody Despot and arch foe of progress would be an ineradicable stain on the demonstration, a thorough search for a Finnish banner was made and was finally discovered.

Due to the incessant activities of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage it is confidently predicted that more than 2,000 men will be in line. A large percentage of them will be members of trade unions and the Socialist party.

Don't Wait Roosevelt.

The women leaders of the great turnout disavowed having extended an invitation to Theodore Roosevelt to lead the parade. They declare that the letter of invitation which was sent to the Colonel was entirely the work of the Men's League and that they are not at all anxious that he should be among them. They are of the opinion that Roosevelt's only interest in being present in the demonstration would be to thrust himself forward into the limelight. They also say that the "associate editor" has failed to meet the suffrage issue squarely and clearly and that his utterances on this momentous question have been characteristically inane and indefinite.

Essentially, of the contention that the average woman is capable of as much political discrimination as the average man and much more than a great many New York voters, will be the presence in the parade of an announcement which reads, "We are Honored to Count as Our Enemy Charles F. Murphy."

Speaking for the Parade Committee, Meta L. Stern says to the Socialists and working women of New York: "Women, comrades and readers of the Call and working women generally are urged not to forget that the great suffrage parade this afternoon needs their participation. The localist division of the parade will assemble at 4 o'clock sharp in 17th street, East of Fifth avenue."

The Socialist open air meeting following the march will be held at the southwest corner of 57th street and Seventh avenue. Leonora O'Reilly, Clara Lemlich, Miriam Finn Scott, Mary Beard, Martha Gruening, Mary MacDonald, Anita C. Block and Meta L. Stern will speak. Literary Socialist women, remember that her place today is in the Socialist division of the suffrage parade! As women and as Socialists let us demonstrate for woman suffrage!

The General Line-up.

The balance of the parade will form as follows and start promptly at 5 o'clock: Washington Square—Women riders on horseback, flag bearer, Executive Board of the Women's Political Union, ushers for Carnegie Hall.

Washington Square North, east of Fifth avenue—Senatorial groups of Women's Political Union, general sympathizers. West—Professors, instructors, public school teachers, private school teachers, tutors, students, etc.

9th street, east—Women's Political Union. Professional women: Doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, nurses, writers, artists, actresses, craftsmen, librarians, lecturers, clergymen, social workers, Humane League, etc.

8th street, west—Women's Political Union. Industrial workers: Millinery, dress, shirtwaist, etc.; waitresses, domestic workers.

10th street, east—Women's Political Union. Business women: Managers, buyers, designers, etc. Office workers: Cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, telephone operators, etc.

15th street, west—Women's Political Union. Suffrage pioneers, civil servants, office holders, voters from suffrage States—Swedish, etc.

11th street, east—Non-suffrage States: National Board Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington D. C.; Greeks, etc.

11th street, west—New York State Association, Equal Franchise Society, Legislative League.

HALF HOLIDAY FOR BRITISH WORKERS

Most Shops Must Close Afternoon One Day a Week, and Get Double Meal Then.

LONDON, May 3.—Since the institution of the "shops Act of 1912," which became operative on May 1, every employer included in its scope will be compelled under its penalties to grant his employees a weekly half holiday and a definite period for their meals.

Thousands of shop hands already have a half holiday through a voluntary mutual agreement with their employers. The new act extends this privilege by statute to thousands more who have hitherto been unaffected.

Under the provisions of the act most shops must henceforth be closed absolutely at 1:30 o'clock one day in the week, but exceptions in this respect are allowed in certain trades such as saloons, restaurants, butchers and other dealers in perishable goods, as well as tobacconists, drug stores and newspaper vendors. These trades must, nevertheless, arrange for every employee to have the benefit of the act individually.

FEDERAL ARMY TO FUSE WITH NATIONAL GUARD

WASHINGTON, May 3.—At an important military conference now in progress in Washington the subject of the assimilation of the National Guard into the Regular Army of the United States for service either within or outside the boundaries of the country is being considered and a bill providing for the use of the National Guard as a part of the regular army in this manner has practically received the indorsement of the conference.

There is little doubt, with its present strong backing, that such legislation will easily go through Congress. In effect, it will mean almost a remodeling of the United States Army in time of war.

The question as to the use of the National Guard as part of the regular army arose over the situation along the Mexican border, which resulted in plans being drawn up by the War Department for the sending of troops, consisting both of regulars and National Guardsmen, across into Mexico. The question arose as to whether the National Guardsmen could be used for service outside the borders of the country, and the Attorney General decided that they could not. Steps were immediately taken to prepare legislation dealing with this question, and the conference now in progress was the result.

HOUSE TO PASS CLAYTON BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Clayton bill limiting the power of the federal courts to punish for contempt will soon be taken and passed by the House. At a meeting today of the House Rules Committee it was decided to report a special rule for the consideration of the Clayton bill. This bill provides for trial by jury in all cases of contempt and not actually committed in the presence of the court. The Republican members of the Judiciary Committee have filed a report with the House protesting against the passage of the measure.

MAYOR'S FUND \$110,767.

The contributions received yesterday for the Mayor's relief fund amounted to \$1,227, bringing the total of the fund up to \$110,767.

CALLAHAN THE WATER.

EVERY WOMAN Like to be dressed stylishly. You can get the latest styles in the most fashionable and comfortable clothing at Haimovitz Bros. 67 NASSAU STREET. 1200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Corner 1103 St.

THE EAGLE SHOE STORE

Shoes Go to Goldberg 2351 24 Ave. ALL UNION-MADE.

A Splendid Propaganda Booklet SOCIALISM What Is It? By DR. HOWARD A. GIBBS. It contains a definite and concise exposition of the principles of SOCIALISM. It is just the book to put in the hands of the person trying to convert. It contains 250 pages of this booklet. An Excellent and Cheap Propaganda Booklet. GET IT—GET IT AT ONCE. Single Copies, 5 Cents. Price to Locals. 100 Copies, \$3.50. 500 Copies, \$15.00. 1000 Copies, \$30.00. The Philadelphia Convention to the big parade will be the largest of any State outside New York.

CALL ON LEVY BROS. FOR YOUR Blue Serge Suits from \$10. LEVY BROS. MAKERS OF HIGH CLASS CLOTHING AND CUSTOM TAILORING. 51-53 CANAL STREET NEW YORK.

PRIEST LEAVES MANY DEAD. BERLIN, May 3.—Jenny Schlegel, 3275,000 have been found to evidence here of Rev. Dr. L. Schlegel, a Roman Catholic priest whose mysterious death is a puzzle to the police. He was formerly an army doctor and became violently sick after from a bottle labelled "arsenic" soon died. The police who had committed suicide of financial difficulties. The theory has been promptly cast in view of the present assassination.

THE UNION HAT H. ROSS 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE Two doors from Broadway, next to John Marz.

THE WILDER SHOE RELIABLE FAMILY FOOTWEAR 679 Knickerbocker Ave. 601a St. Brooklyn.

C. O. LOEBE UP-TO-DATE 1200 Hatter and Men's Furnishings 1500 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

HIGH-GROUND DANCE QUALITY OUR MEAT COUNTRY BOTTLED 408-412 MADISON ST. TEL. 60-12.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING B. PFEFFER 427 Knickerbocker Ave. Brooklyn.

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET Flatbush Ave., Cor. Corlies Telephone 22 Flatbush.

Martin, Derr MEN'S FURNISHINGS 60-66 HIGGAWAY, BROOKLYN. 200 Manhattan Ave. and Broadway.

THE MAX SHOP EXCLUSIVE UNION HATTERS MEN'S FURNISHINGS 1775 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS BERGER'S LUCKY 2825 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

SOCIALISTS STRONG IN BOHEMIAN GROUP

Report of Translator-Secretary to Convention Will Be Encouraging.

(By National Socialist Press.)
CHICAGO, May 3.—When the national convention of the Socialist party opens at Indianapolis, May 12, the report of the encouraging reports that will be submitted to the convention will be that of the Bohemian section of the Socialist party, prepared by Translator Secretary Joseph Novak. It is in part as follows:

The Bohemian Socialist movement in the United States has been in existence more than fifteen years, but the Bohemian section was affiliated with the Socialist party of America as a foreign speaking organization in December, 1911, and the present translator secretary took his office on December 15, 1911. At that time the Bohemian section had thirty-seven branches with a membership of about 100 in ten States.

From December, 1911, to March 21, 1912, seven new branches were organized and the Bohemian section had forty-four branches in eleven States with 1,164 members.

The Bohemian section resolved, by referendum vote, that every Bohemian branch should belong to State and county. No Bohemian branch can buy the party dues stamps, unless it pays the dues to the State and county.

After the very successful tour of Dr. Francis Soukup, from Prague, Bohemia, who was here last year and accomplished very good results, the Bohemian section decided by referendum vote to get in closer relation with the Social Democratic party in Bohemia and get a good organizer every year. Another important step was taken by the establishing of an information bureau for the purpose of warning the Bohemian working men before steamship companies' agents who are encouraging the emigration and under false pretenses are painting the beautiful life in America, to get business. Immigrants after coming here are disappointed and are used by patriotic American capitalists to lower the standard of living for the working class. For such Bohemian comrades, who are members of the party in the old country and are decided to come to the United States, the Bohemian section established an information bureau to assist them in every possible way and to keep them in the party.

The Bohemian section owns and controls five papers, one daily and four weeklies. The oldest of them, weekly Spravednost (Justice), has been published since 1906. Eight years ago the Bohemian section bought property, three lots and two buildings, at 1821-26 Loomis street, in Chicago, where the printing plant was established.

In 1906 the daily Spravednost was started. In addition to newspaper printing the plant has a modern and well equipped job printing department. Last year a new press was bought for \$6,500, payable in installments in four years. The daily is not

I. W. W. DENIES BEING MAY DAY DISTURBERS

Leaders Deplore Erratic and Eccentric Actions of Irresponsible Persons.

The local and neighboring labor movement is considerably stirred over the so-called "flag riot" which accompanied the demonstration of Socialists and workers generally in Union Square at the International Labor Day, May 1.

In the newspaper accounts of the disturbance the name of the Industrial Workers of the World was mingled liberally with that of anarchists and direct actionists and charged with a not inconsiderable portion of the blame for the frustrated effort to precipitate a fracas which would reflect discredit upon the Socialists, organized labor and the toilers generally.

Because they are so widely regarded as the partial instigators of what has come to be regarded as a cowardly, irrational and ludicrous conspiracy to thwart the efforts of peaceful workers to commemorate what is to them the dearest day of the year, the leaders of the I. W. W. are now busily engaged in denying to the workers of the world, through the press and otherwise, their association with the few disruptionists and working class enemies who, though they are cloaked in anonymity, will ever be an odious memory in the minds of all true friends of labor.

From the headquarters of their organization in Lawrence, the I. W. W. has issued a statement to the press, signed by William Trautman and Elizabeth Hurley Flynn, national organizers, and William Yates, secretary, in which they not only repudiate their complicity in the foolish and futile affair, but deeply deplore "the erratic and eccentric actions of irresponsible persons of New York who, during the May Day celebration, caused a division of the forces of labor by playing into the hands of enemies on the issue of the national emblem." They say further that they are confident that no members of their organization have been guilty of the "reprehensible acts." The fact that nearly all of the rioters were seen to be wearing the buttons of the Industrial Workers of the World is something which has not yet been explained.

A May Day demonstration in which over 5,000 men, women and children, mostly Italians, participated, was held in Lawrence under the auspices of the I. W. W. According to reports of the event which appeared in the Lawrence papers the demonstration was signal for its peacefulness. Several bands played the "Marseillaise" and "L'Internationale," which the paraders sang as they marched. There were women with children in their arms in the line of march and others pushed baby carriages. When they came near the Essex County jail on Hampshire street, in which Joseph J. Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti, two of the leaders of the recent textile strike, are confined awaiting trial on a trumped up charge of being accessory to the fact in a murder, the vast concourse stopped. The band struck up a revolutionary anthem. The crowds sang, cheered, shouted and waived their hats and handkerchiefs in the air.

Then the procession moved on. When it was all over the marchers quietly dispersed to their homes.

The leaders of the I. W. W. point to the Lawrence demonstration as a confirmation of their disassociation with any attempt to inject violence and disorder into attempts of the working class to manifest their solidarity and voice their aspirations.

John Sloan, the well known Socialist and artist, said to a Call reporter that he was among the crowds at Union Square on May Day, and that there was no unusual excitement. "I had not the slightest intimation that we were present at the flag riot in Union Square," he said, "until I read of it in the newspapers or was told of it by some one of the lucky group who had been on the cottage platform. I learned of it indignantly and in red blood at the dinner table. Dred the police! A squad of police, a bit of clubbing, a few arrests, and we might have had a hair-raising story for our grandchildren."

RALPH H. THOMAS WINS

Court Reverses \$1,500 Verdict for an Auto Accident.

A judgment for \$1,500 obtained against Ralph H. Thomas, who married the divorced wife of Frank J. Gould, by Matthew Cullen, a shoemaker, because he was run over by Thomas' automobile, was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The court decided that Supreme Court Justice Hoff, who tried the suit, should have dismissed the complaint, not only because there was no proof that Thomas owned the automobile that struck Cullen, but because there was no proof that the driver of the machine was about his master's business. The Appellate Division also held that Cullen was not entirely free from contributory negligence.

BERGER RIDICULES BILL AGAINST PRESS

Shows How Socialist Organs Are Owned by the Working Class.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 3.—Pointing out as examples the large number of stockholders who own the Milwaukee Leader and other Socialist papers which would prevent the enforcement of a measure proposed by the Democrats to compel newspapers to print weekly a list of their owners, Representative Berger ridiculed the measure and caused its defeat. An amendment to require the publication of only stockholders owning more than \$50 worth of shares of stock was finally carried.

"We have here an example of how a bill, introduced with the best intentions, can be turned into an insane piece of legislation," said Berger. "The paper with which I am connected, the Milwaukee Leader, has over 7,000 owners and stock and bond holders, counting some trade unions as individual stockholders. In order to print that list of names with the stocks and bonds held by them would require a page and a half every week, even if the list is printed only once every week, as the amended bill now requires."

Furthermore, it seems to me that the politicians are trying to get even with the newspapers which are continuously prying into the private affairs of the politicians. The politicians want to know everybody connected with the papers and thus get the best of them. You can never do it, gentlemen, because in the end the newspapers will have the last word every time, no matter what you do. (Laughter and applause.) If you get the list of your own party papers you might just as well quit the political game."

Moreover, there is a great danger lurking behind the proposition. The freedom of the press is involved. For the first time since I have been in the House, I am inclined to agree with my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Moore. (Laughter.) The amendment as it reads now is really a grave attack upon the liberty of the press. In the case of the Milwaukee Leader the stockholders of the papers are workmen, with very few exceptions. Just imagine, if their names appear as stockholders of a Socialist paper they are liable to be blacklisted by the manufacturers, who are bitterly opposed to Socialism, and naturally hate every Socialist paper, and especially the Leader.

"The amendment is impossible and ridiculous. It is one of the worst attacks upon labor papers ever proposed, and that attack hides behind the cloak of reform. For hundreds of years in the old country the people have fought for the right to express their opinion in the press. And the people caught surely to have the right in this country to own a mouthpiece and to express their opinions without being in danger of losing their jobs as a penalty."

Seeing that Berger's speech predicted defeat for the amendment, Representative Allen, of the Postoffice Committee, rose and promised another amendment to correct some of the faults pointed out by the Socialist Congressman.

"I am glad of that," replied Berger. "Otherwise the 20,000 names of the members of the Federated Trades Council and the 3,700 stockholders would not print anything else. We could not even tell our people in Milwaukee that this is the only kind of reform they can expect from the Democratic side."

The Republicans cheered this rally at the Democrats. But before Berger could tell the House his opinion of the Republican chairman he announced that "the time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired."

DISMISSES POLICE CHAPLAIN.
The Rev. John A. Wade, chaplain of the Police Department, had his appointment revoked yesterday for the "good of the service." No other explanation was given, but it was learned that the chaplain's dismissal was the result of complications that arose because of his desire to ride a horse in the police parade this spring.

GET INJUNCTION IN NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Scabs Must Be Protected While Distributing Chicago Sheets.

CHICAGO, May 3.—All of Chicago except sections close to the downtown district was without its accustomed newspapers again today.

The six hundred union newspaper pressmen remained out, and after the publishers had partly succeeded in getting their morning editions printed with the aid of scab pressmen, the union wagon drivers struck and refused to deliver the bundles of papers. Even the union news boys declined to handle the scab papers and distribution was impossible over the suburbs. By a strenuous effort the afternoon newspapers put out three small editions, served part of their regular subscribers, caught the regular mails and also established sale rooms on the downtown district.

An injunction has already made its appearance, the employers looking to the courts for assistance in the struggle.

An injunction was issued by Judge Burke ordering the union wagon drivers not to interfere with the strike-breakers employed in driving the distributing wagons for the Chicago Tribune and the other newspapers. The publishers claim that several wagons driven by the scabs were stopped near Newspaper Row and bundles of papers were torn up. There were several minor disturbances during the afternoon and early evening as the result of clashes between strike sympathizers and scabs and the police made a number of arrests.

From the drivers the spirit of strike spread to the news boys, some of whom threw the regular papers in the gutters and refused to sell any paper but the Daily Socialist.

Efforts are being made by the strikers to spread the trouble to other crafts. Pickets have approached the coal teamsters and tried to prevent them from delivering coal to the newspaper plants. In some instances the coal teamsters were intimidated and overawed by the number of the strikers and returned to the yards without delivering their loads.

Machinists walked out in the pressrooms of the Hearst papers in sympathy with the pressmen, and they reported tonight that the pressmen were out of commission. The strikers are restive, and some of them are inclined to go out with the pressmen. International President Freel, of the Stereotypers' Union, has telegraphed here, ordering the men to stay at work and observe their contracts with the publishers.

The stereotypers decided last night to go on a sympathetic strike. 100,000 Daily Socialists Sold.

The strike at this time has proven a boon to the Daily Socialist, which is not a member of the Publishers' Association and in whose plant no strike is on. A few days ago the paper was compelled to suspend publication for a day for lack of funds. Today its circulation figures show that more than 100,000 papers were sold yesterday. A morning edition had the widest circulation today, and thousands of readers were being instructed in the philosophy of Socialism who would not be reached before.

In the present dispute there is no question of wages. The whole fight rests on the question as to whether the Pressmen's Union should be employed on the number of men to be employed on the press in excess of the number called for by an agreement existing between the publishers and the union.

It appears that William Randolph Hearst, owner of the Chicago Examiner and the Chicago American, has for some time employed more men on the presses used for the publication of his newspapers in Chicago than is required by the agreement existing between the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Pressmen's Union, No. 1.

Hearst is a member of the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, but up to May 1 had a separate contract with his pressmen whereby the additional men were employed in the working of the presses.

When Hearst decided that inasmuch as this contract expired on May 1, he would not renew it, but would seek refuge in the agreement existing between the Publishers' Association and the Pressmen's Union, his pressmen held a conference and decided that it was a bitter deal for a professional champion of labor to give them, and at 10:30 o'clock on the evening of May 1, just as Hearst's morning newspaper was preparing to go to press, they walked out.

Business Expected Trouble.
In anticipation of the strike the Publishers' Association held a meeting and decided that they would stand together independent of political or other affiliations and would fight the union to a standstill, even if it meant that no newspapers, morning or evening, should be printed in Chicago for a month.

The Pressmen's Union was informed that its action in declaring a strike in the Hearst office abrogated the agreement between it and the Publishers' Association; that the publishers of Chicago were united in an agreement whereby a fight precipitated in the office of one member must necessarily be regarded as an onslaught on the peaceful and orderly conduct of business in each of the others, and that the newspaper publishers were prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder to fight this issue to a finish.

When the pressmen on the four afternoon papers appeared for work at their respective offices, The Daily News, The Evening Post, The Evening Journal and The American they found themselves locked out. The publishers, however, had been prepared for emergency, and in each of the offices scab pressmen were

W. W. DENIES BEING MAY DAY DISTURBERS

Leaders Deplore Erratic and Eccentric Actions of Irresponsible Persons.

The local and neighboring labor movement is considerably stirred over the so-called "flag riot" which accompanied the demonstration of Socialists and workers generally in Union Square at the International Labor Day, May 1.

In the newspaper accounts of the disturbance the name of the Industrial Workers of the World was mingled liberally with that of anarchists and direct actionists and charged with a not inconsiderable portion of the blame for the frustrated effort to precipitate a fracas which would reflect discredit upon the Socialists, organized labor and the toilers generally.

Because they are so widely regarded as the partial instigators of what has come to be regarded as a cowardly, irrational and ludicrous conspiracy to thwart the efforts of peaceful workers to commemorate what is to them the dearest day of the year, the leaders of the I. W. W. are now busily engaged in denying to the workers of the world, through the press and otherwise, their association with the few disruptionists and working class enemies who, though they are cloaked in anonymity, will ever be an odious memory in the minds of all true friends of labor.

From the headquarters of their organization in Lawrence, the I. W. W. has issued a statement to the press, signed by William Trautman and Elizabeth Hurley Flynn, national organizers, and William Yates, secretary, in which they not only repudiate their complicity in the foolish and futile affair, but deeply deplore "the erratic and eccentric actions of irresponsible persons of New York who, during the May Day celebration, caused a division of the forces of labor by playing into the hands of enemies on the issue of the national emblem." They say further that they are confident that no members of their organization have been guilty of the "reprehensible acts." The fact that nearly all of the rioters were seen to be wearing the buttons of the Industrial Workers of the World is something which has not yet been explained.

A May Day demonstration in which over 5,000 men, women and children, mostly Italians, participated, was held in Lawrence under the auspices of the I. W. W. According to reports of the event which appeared in the Lawrence papers the demonstration was signal for its peacefulness. Several bands played the "Marseillaise" and "L'Internationale," which the paraders sang as they marched. There were women with children in their arms in the line of march and others pushed baby carriages. When they came near the Essex County jail on Hampshire street, in which Joseph J. Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti, two of the leaders of the recent textile strike, are confined awaiting trial on a trumped up charge of being accessory to the fact in a murder, the vast concourse stopped. The band struck up a revolutionary anthem. The crowds sang, cheered, shouted and waived their hats and handkerchiefs in the air.

Then the procession moved on. When it was all over the marchers quietly dispersed to their homes.

The leaders of the I. W. W. point to the Lawrence demonstration as a confirmation of their disassociation with any attempt to inject violence and disorder into attempts of the working class to manifest their solidarity and voice their aspirations.

John Sloan, the well known Socialist and artist, said to a Call reporter that he was among the crowds at Union Square on May Day, and that there was no unusual excitement. "I had not the slightest intimation that we were present at the flag riot in Union Square," he said, "until I read of it in the newspapers or was told of it by some one of the lucky group who had been on the cottage platform. I learned of it indignantly and in red blood at the dinner table. Dred the police! A squad of police, a bit of clubbing, a few arrests, and we might have had a hair-raising story for our grandchildren."

RALPH H. THOMAS WINS

Court Reverses \$1,500 Verdict for an Auto Accident.

A judgment for \$1,500 obtained against Ralph H. Thomas, who married the divorced wife of Frank J. Gould, by Matthew Cullen, a shoemaker, because he was run over by Thomas' automobile, was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The court decided that Supreme Court Justice Hoff, who tried the suit, should have dismissed the complaint, not only because there was no proof that Thomas owned the automobile that struck Cullen, but because there was no proof that the driver of the machine was about his master's business. The Appellate Division also held that Cullen was not entirely free from contributory negligence.



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hand, but not in sufficient numbers to get the papers out.

A meeting of members of the Allied Printing Trades was called at which the question of a sympathetic strike by the printers—linotype operators and compositors—was to be considered.

It was stated before the meeting that the local typographical union has sufficient funds to finance a strike if it is decided to call the men out, irrespective of the attitude of the national officers. At last night's mass meeting of pressmen a large number of printers attended and took part.

All members of Local No. 16, International Typographical Union, were ordered to quit work pending the conference between a committee of the printers and representatives of the publishers' organization. At noon none of the papers had published editions.

Typos Don't Want to Scab.
This afternoon the officers of the local Typographical Union ordered its members back to work. Some of the men returned to the composing rooms, but a number of them refused to work, saying that their chapels had decided against them, and they would obey that decision.

An extra force of 250 policemen was on duty today about the newspaper offices. When the strikebreaking pressmen employed on the morning papers went to lunch policemen accompanied them, but there were no moves on the part of the strikers to indicate that violence was intended. Knowing that the scabs cannot long continue at trying to run the presses the strikers ignore the scabs and are treating them with contempt.

That there will be no strike of union printers and compositors in the Chicago newspaper offices if the newspapers succeed in filling the places of the union pressmen with scabs, according to the statement James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, at Indianapolis today, has aroused the anger of most of the members of the union.

"We have contracts with the Chicago newspapers and we will respect them," said Lynch. "It will make no difference whether the newspapers employ union or nonunion men so far as the carrying out of our contracts is concerned."

FINDS 24 SENTENCES ILLEGAL.
Supervisors Must Serve the Limit.
ALBANY, May 3.—An examination of the State Prison reports by Superintendent of Prison Joseph E. Scott disclosed the fact that there are 254 convicts serving sentences which are illegal because of the manner in which they were imposed by the court.

Nearly all of these convicts are serving terms, who are now serving indeterminate sentences which can be imposed only on first offenders. These second offenders were able to accrue indeterminate sentences by refusing to disclose their past on the trial and where a second offender convict is now serving an indeterminate sentence for instances of from five to ten years he cannot be paroled, as the State Parole Board acts only in the case of first offenders.

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CONGRESS DEFEATS MILEAGE CUT BILL

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Led by "Uncle Joe" Cannon and prompted by the ex-Speaker's declaration that a Congressman was really entitled to more compensation and perquisites than he now enjoys, the House this afternoon, by a vote of 110 to 48, hurriedly voted down a measure to reduce their own mileage from 20 cents a mile to 5 cents.

"I, who am reported to be a multimillionaire and to have made the money here in the House during my thirty-eight years of service, will tell you the real truth," "Uncle Joe" declared. "I have drawn a quarter of a million compensation for my services and I have expended more than a half million dollars for expenses here."

Cannon said he had only been able to make both ends meet by an income from his farm.

FREIGHT MEN OUT FOR RAISE

Want Increase of Five Cents an Hour in Muncie.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 3.—Freight handlers employed by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad in Muncie went on strike today, demanding an increase in wages from sixteen cents to twenty cents an hour.

Following a conference they returned to work pending the receipt of the decision of the higher officials in the matter.

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FLOOD GOES THROUGH NEW ORLEANS LEVEE

Southern Metropolis Imperilled—Conditions Growing Worse in Section.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3.—Water from the swollen Mississippi began to lap over the levee at two points in New Orleans today.

Conditions in the flooded districts of the southern Mississippi Valley are hourly growing worse, according to the army engineers engaged in the relief and levee repair work in that region.

Despite the efforts of Captain Sherrill and his force of engineers in the last two days the crevasse in the levee at Torras, La., is constantly widening.

The Lake Beulah crevasse, in the Vicksburg district, has widened to 2,400 feet, according to the engineers' dispatches today.

Little hope is entertained that the breach can be closed or the flood checked until there has been a considerable subsidence of the river.

Lieutenant Cox, in the Black River country, reports that Captain Hegeman arrived last night with ninety-one refugees at Harrisonburg, where 750 refugees are already quartered.

On request of Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, the War Department today ordered 100,000 rations sent to the flood victims in the St. Martins and Iberia parishes at once.

Eight persons were drowned today when the levee near Morganza, La., broke, flooding the surrounding country.

"GOAT" GETS PARKER'S GOAT. Justice Lurton's Joke Convinces U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Judge Alton B. Parker appeared in the Supreme Court today in defense of the "Black and Tan" Knights of Pythian of Georgia, the negro lodge, against the "Lily White" Knights.

The outbreak of merriment which followed disrupted the court's dignity and temporarily wrecked Judge Parker's argument.

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For Constipation TRY EX-LAX A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes 10 and 25 Cents.

CUSTOM TAILORS STRIKE IN LONDON

The Up "Swell" West End Shops and Walkout of 25,000 in East End Expected.

LONDON, May 3.—Fifteen thousand of the custom tailors of the West End firms of this city have gone on strike to force the recognition of the "log" or piecework system of prices, which has been in vogue in the organization of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses.

The walkout has tied up all the "swell" shops, and many Americans cannot get their "togs" in time to catch steamers for home.

It is believed that the strike will spread to the East End, where about 40,000 tailors, men and women, who have recently been organized, are employed.

The police yesterday began to intimidate the pickets of the strikers, and an arrest has been made, which, nevertheless, will not discourage the strikers.

ECHO OF BRANDT CASE IN SUPREME COURT

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court here yesterday heard argument on the appeal of District Attorney Whitman and Attorney General Carmody from the writ of habeas corpus sustained by Justice Gerard in the case of Folke E. Brandt, Mortimer L. Schiff's former valet, released from his thirty-year sentence.

Attorney General Carmody went over the whole Schiff case and declared that the prisoner was confined by a court of competent jurisdiction and the functions of a writ of habeas corpus ceased.

He referred to the Tweed case and the Jake Sharpe case, and said that when it appeared that a valid judgment had been pronounced no appeal from that judgment had been upheld in this State.

The argument was of short duration and the court reserved decision.

TANK BLOW-UP HURTS THREE.

The explosion of a gasoline tank in the store of L. Jaffess, a dealer in wholesale rubber at 252 West 55th street, yesterday, seriously injured Daniel Reedy, of 254 West 55th street, who was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital in a precarious condition, and overcame Catherine, and Estelle Kosha, of 252 West 55th street, who were treated at the store.

TO HEAR POSTAL COMPLAINT.

ALBANY, May 3.—A hearing was ordered by the Public Service Commission to be held on May 20 on the complaint made by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company against the New York Telephone Company, alleging that the telephone company is illegally diverting to the Western Union telegrams which are intended for the Postal Company.

"YELLOW JACK" IN CHILE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Forty cases of yellow fever, with seven deaths, have occurred at Tocopilla, Chile, according to dispatches made public today by the State Department. The port was officially declared by decree of April 25 to be infected with yellow fever.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROSPECT THEATRE. Prospect & Westchester. EVENING, 8:15. MATINEE, TODAY. CAMILLE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF CALTON MOTION PICTURE LABORATORIES. The annual meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing directors, and transacting any other business which may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 240 West 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of MAY, 1912, at 11:30 A. M.

CALL READERS

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SPORTS

GIANTS ARE BEATEN

Loss to Phillies in Tenth Inning After Upphill Game and Tying Score in Ninth.

The Giants and Phillies had a cat and dog grapple at the Polo Grounds yesterday, a clawing, fighting jumble of a game which the Phillies won by a score of 8 to 6.

It was a ten-inning scrap, and the Giants, though hindered by a very bad start, worked all the wrinkles and bold, determined moves at their command until they had made their uphill work bring them to a tie with the Phillies in the ninth inning.

For various reasons three New York pitchers had come and gone when the demands of the occasion brought Mathewson to the mound in the tenth. The Phillies, with General Doolin back in uniform and directing operations, were belligerent all through the game and they made a hurrah finish.

The game was not only hard fought with unexpected turns and angles, but with unrelenting Doyle and McGraw were sent off the field for kicking, and Wilson and Doolin were removed from the coaching lines to the seclusion of the bench for running foul of the umpire.

The game was not only hard fought with unexpected turns and angles, but with unrelenting Doyle and McGraw were sent off the field for kicking, and Wilson and Doolin were removed from the coaching lines to the seclusion of the bench for running foul of the umpire.

Philadelphia. AB. R. H. O. A. E. Knabe, 2b..... 3 1 0 3 0 0 Titus, rf..... 3 2 1 2 0 0 Lobert, 3b..... 5 2 2 1 2 0 Luderus, 1b..... 4 2 1 10 0 0 Cravath, cf..... 4 1 2 2 1 0 Paskert, cf..... 4 0 1 3 0 0 Doolan, ss..... 5 0 0 1 6 1 Graham, c..... 4 0 0 6 4 0 Alexander, p..... 4 0 0 2 5 0

Totals..... 36 8 7 30 20 1

New York. AB. R. H. O. A. E. Devore, lf..... 6 1 3 3 0 1 Doyle, 2b..... 2 0 0 1 1 0 Groh, ss..... 2 0 1 1 2 0 Snodgrass, cf..... 6 0 0 5 0 0 Becker, rf..... 5 0 1 1 0 0 Merkle, 1b..... 5 1 4 12 0 0 Herzog, 3b..... 5 1 1 0 0 0 Shafer, ss, 2b..... 4 2 1 5 6 3 Meyers, c..... 4 1 2 2 2 0 Ames, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 Whitte, p..... 2 0 1 0 5 0 McCormick, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 Marquard, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 Wilson, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 Mathewson, p..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 Burns, p..... 1 0 1 0 0 0

Totals..... 42 11 30 16 4

*Batted for Whitte in the eighth inning.

*Batted for Marquard in the ninth inning.

*Batted for Mathewson in the tenth inning.

Philadelphia 5 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 New York 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 6

First base on errors—Philadelphia 1, New York 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia 5, New York 12. First base on balls—Off Alexander 5, off Ames 3, off Witte 3. Struck out—By Alexander 4, by Witte 2, by Mathewson 1. Home run—Merkle. Two base hits—Titus, Lobert, Cravath, Shafer, Burns, Sacrifice fly—Doolan. Stolen bases—Lobert, Devore (2), Herzog, Shafer (3), Meyers 2. Double plays—Witte, Shafer and Merkle (2). Wild pitch—Ames. Hits—Off Ames, none in part of first inning; off Witte, 4 in eight innings; off Marquard, none in one inning; off Mathewson, three in one inning. Umpires—Klein and Bush. Time—2 hours and 25 minutes.

CARL MORRIS KNOCKED OUT IN SIXTH ROUND

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 3.—Carl Morris, a heavyweight "white hope," was knocked out here tonight by Luther MacCarthy, of this city, in the sixth round of a ten-round bout.

Carl Morris, the Oklahoma giant, who was knocked out last night, is well known to the local fans through his contests here. MacCarthy, on the other hand, is wholly unknown here, not a single man conversant with the prize fight game ever having heard of him.

Morris' first fight with Jim Flynn was disastrous for Morris. He got a severe pummeling. For a while he showed up well, outpointing several third-raters, and just as things were starting to look rosy for him he received another beating from Jim Stewart, who had never shone better than the average fair second-rate boxer.

Morris' first fight with Jim Flynn was disastrous for Morris. He got a severe pummeling. For a while he showed up well, outpointing several third-raters, and just as things were starting to look rosy for him he received another beating from Jim Stewart, who had never shone better than the average fair second-rate boxer.

KLAUS DEFEATS DILLON IN A LIVELY BATTLE

Fight fans who revel in knockouts and gore were dissatisfied with the ten-round bout between Frank Klaus, of Pittsburg, who claims the middleweight championship, and Jack Dillon, of Indianapolis, in the Garden last night.

But it was a hard battle, strictly on its merits. Klaus winning because of his aggressiveness and the power he put into his blows. He forced the issue practically all the way, landed the greater number of clean blows and at no time did the Hoosier worry him with his counters.

Dillon fought warily. He was too ready to clinch and hold when Klaus had him under a hot fire, but was not until the eighth round that he began to walk up.

Then he found that the Pittsburg man was at least his equal in mixing it and in punching at close quarters.

Dillon's nose bled in all the rounds after that, while Klaus did not show a scratch.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. BOYCOTTED BY CUBS

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Illinois Central Railroad has been boycotted by the Chicago National League baseball team. On the promise of President Charles W. Murphy made to the striking shompen the club will not travel over the road until the end of the strike if it is all possible to take some other route.

"The action of the Cubs will go a great way toward helping us win the strike," said an official of the shompen. "It will mean not only the loss of thousands of dollars to the railroad, which, however, would not make very much difference to a big corporation like the Illinois Central, but it will call the attention of union men as never before to the necessity of patronizing corporations which are fair to its employees."

"In the end, it is expected, the new move will result in the boycotting of the Illinois Central Railroad by all union men and by all business men who hope to avoid trouble with their union employees."

President Comiskey, of the White Sox, will also be asked to use only railroads fair to union labor so far as possible. The action of the local baseball magnates will be followed up by similar action by the managers of independent teams and the officials of the many smaller baseball leagues in the Central West.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League. At Pittsburg—R. H. E. Chicago, 7 3 10 0 4 0 0 0 8 11 0 Batteries—Cheney, Richie, Cole and Archer; Camnitz, Liefeld, Hendrix and Gibson.

American League. At Detroit—R. H. E. St. Louis, 1 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 5 9 2 Detroit, 5 1 1 0 3 4 2 0 16 17 3 Batteries—Frill and Stephens; Nelson, Bailey and Kritchell; Dubuc and Omslow.

At Washington—Boston, 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 4 Washington, 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 7 1 Batteries—O'Brien, Burnham and Carrigan; Johnson and Anninith.

At Chicago—Cleveland, 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 5 1 Chicago, 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 7 9 3 Batteries—Mitchell and Easterly; Bess, Lange and Block.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams and their records.

PARIS IS OUT OF DANGER.

PARIS, May 3.—Violence, the aviator, who was injured by a fall during his recent daredevil flight in Madrid, has been declared out of danger.

HIGHLANDERS LOSE

Are Beaten in Spite of Great Ninth Inning Rally, Which Scored Ten Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Although the Highlanders made a game and desperate attempt to snatch today's game out of the fire in the ninth inning by securing ten runs, the big lead the Athletics had amassed in the earlier rounds was too much for Wolverton's boys to overcome, they losing their first contest of the present series by 18 to 15.

When the Highlanders came in to take their ninth inning swing at the ball the score stood 18 to 5 against them, yet, despite this overwhelming majority the New Yorkers jumped right into the inning with whole heart and soul, and had it not been for Veteran Eddie Plank being rushed to the rescue after Salmon and Russel had been yanked out, the Highlanders would undoubtedly have won the game.

The crowd, too, sided with New York, and every Highlander who rushed over the rubber was cheered and every batter who came up to the plate was encouraged to knock the ball out of the lot. Such a gallant effort to win out despite the big handicap directly appealed to the local fans, who switched their loyalty to the New Yorkers when the latter players started their patter over the pan. The score:

Table with columns for New York, AB. R. H. O. A. E. Zinn, lf..... 5 3 3 2 0 0 Martin, ss..... 2 0 0 0 1 0 McConnell, 1b..... 2 1 1 6 0 0 Simmons, 1b..... 6 2 4 4 2 0 Gree, cf..... 5 1 1 0 0 0 Hartzell, rf..... 3 2 1 2 1 0 Coleman, 2b..... 4 1 1 2 2 3 Gardner, 2b..... 4 1 2 1 2 3 Street, c..... 1 0 0 2 2 0 Williams, c..... 2 0 0 2 1 1 Caldwell, p..... 1 0 0 1 1 1 Shears, p..... 3 0 0 0 3 0 Fisher, p..... 2 1 0 2 1 0 Daniels, p..... 1 1 1 0 0 0

Totals..... 41 15 14 24 16 7

*Batted for Shears in ninth.

Philadelphia. AB. R. H. O. A. E. Lord, lf..... 4 2 0 3 0 0 Strunk, cf..... 3 2 1 2 0 0 Collins, 2b..... 3 2 1 3 1 0 Baker, 3b..... 3 4 3 0 0 1 Murphy, rf..... 5 2 3 2 0 0 McDermis, 1b..... 3 2 7 0 1 0 Derrick, ss..... 5 1 3 4 0 0 Egan, c..... 5 1 3 6 2 0 Brown, p..... 3 0 0 0 2 0 Krause, p..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 Salmon, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 Russel, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 Plank, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals..... 40 18 16 27 9 2

New York 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 10 15 Philadelphia 7 3 1 0 3 0 2 2 18

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, New York 6. First base by errors—Philadelphia 4, New York 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia 10, New York 7. First base on balls—Off Brown 8, off Salmon 4, off Russell 1, off Caldwell 3, off Shears 5. Struck out by Brown 1, by Krause 2, by Caldwell 2, by Shears 4. Three base hits—Patrick, McConnell. Two base hits—Zinn 2, McInnis, Coleman. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Collins, Strunk. Stolen bases—Egan, Lord. Double plays—Egan to Collins. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell 2 (Lord). Wild pitches—Caldwell 2. Passed balls—Egan, Umpires—Westervelt and O'Loughlin. Time of game 2:35. Attendance 4,000.

SUPERBAS OVERWHELM BEANEATERS, 14 TO 3

BOSTON, May 3.—A ball game was scheduled to be played by the Brooklyn and Boston teams this afternoon, but it proved to be a farce. Hess was given a tryout, and it was a thorough one. When the ninth inning was over and Brooklyn had added eight runs to the five scored in the eighth period, the big German could scarcely drag himself to the dugout.

Rucker had allowed the locals only two hits up to the ninth inning and then he let down. Boston getting three runs on three singles, a double, a wild pitch and an error by Cutshaw. Four Bostonians were allowed to steal bases in this session. Brooklyn's first run was due to two passes by Hess and a single. He pitched fair ball in the other innings up to the eighth, when the visitors pounded him around the lot and continued the bumping in the final session. The score:

Table with columns for Brooklyn, R. H. E. Boston, 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 8 Brooklyn, 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 5 14 15 2 Batteries—Hess and Gowdy; Rucker and Phelps.

RACKET AT ROYALE TONIGHT.

The Royale A. C. of Brooklyn will stage the first of the series of heavyweight bouts between the Army and Navy at the Clement Avenue rink tonight. Corporal "Doc" Beckas, attached at Fort Hamilton, will meet George Wegman, the Washington knockout champion, in a ten round bout. Jack Logan, the heavyweight champion of the Navy, has agreed to meet Backus if the latter wins. Pecky Bradley, of Philadelphia, will also appear in a ten round bout against Young Brown, or Jimmy Paul, while George MacGregor meets Willie Donnelly.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing games and locations.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY

BRANCH NO. 3, Brother Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 100 West 11th Street, Brooklyn. BRANCH NO. 4, Brother Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 100 West 11th Street, Brooklyn.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Brotherhood of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION. When Buying Caps for Yourself and Children. THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

EXPORTS WILL EXCEED TWO BILLION DOLLARS. WASHINGTON, May 3.—The estimate that \$1,000,000,000 worth of manufactures will be exported in the current fiscal year, made by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, seems likely to be justified.

Classified Advertisement. SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in the Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Union and Society Sick and Death Benefit Directory. Brotherhood of 7 Magicians. JOURNALISM TAILORS UNION, LOCAL NO. 206. Industrial Club and Reading Room, 105 W. 121st Street.

The Call

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 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 509 Pearl street, New York. J. John Block, president; William Kelly, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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AN ARGUMENT FOR THE RECALL

At a banquet given by the Lotos Club, of this city, the other night, in honor of the accession of Justice Mahlon Pitney to the Supreme Court, the after dinner orations were principally devoted to a denunciation of the recall of judges, and many of the eminent persons present, after ridiculing the idea, drew direful pictures of the general chaos that would certainly result if the recall were enacted into law.

The club is well named, the Lotos being symbolical in ancient Egyptian and Hindu mythology of the residence of the gods, and at this particular feast were many deities and subdeities of capitalism. No lazy, loto-eating deities were they, either, but keen, shrewd exploiters, fattening on the faith and superstition of mankind, every nerve and fiber alive to the sacredness of endangered property rights, which danger they at once scented in the recall.

One of the most ancient of these gods, who of late years has been steadily slipping back into the shadows of his particular "Gottterdammerung," attracted no doubt by the scent of the dinner, emerged for a moment from political obscurity to explain to the assembled harpies his particular reason for opposing the recall. Said he:

What sort of a bench would result from this process is a question on a par with the famous dictum about the verdict of the petit jury, that no one but Divinity could foreknow, and even He might be in doubt.

The speaker was none other than that famous after dinner orator and ex-Senator, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who, in the heyday of his career—now happily past—was popularly known as "the fellow that Vanderbilt hires to say 'Gee' and 'Haw' to his cattle up there in Albany." His remarks on this occasion were peculiarly appropriate. Heaven only knows where the cattle might stray if the hired capitalist driver were relieved of the job of directing their steps and supplanted by the "mob."

For Depew in his day was a master drover. He was always in control of the local herd of legal and political cattle, the oxen that trod out the corn for his master, Vanderbilt, on the threshing floor at Albany. Legislators or judges, he had them always in hand. He said to this one, come, and he came; to that one, go, and he went. The world went all right when he hollered out "Gee!" and "Haw!" The recall was then in experienced hands. It didn't matter much whether "Divinity" knew where the cattle were being driven. The driver and his master knew, and that was all sufficient.

We are, however, glad to note that Depew attended this dinner and expressed his opinion. It has stimulated our interest in this question of the recall of judges. We have not, as yet, considered the proposal in all its phases and bearings, we admit, which perhaps is a delinquency on our part that will be remedied later on, but the fact that Depew opposes it seems to us on general principles very strong presumptive evidence both of its merit and necessity.

We are inclined to love the recall for the enemies it has made, and on account of this one in particular. For we take it that anything that elimy, unctuous old parasite doesn't want the people to have must be a mighty good thing for them to have.

BELFORD EXPLAINS IN THE CALL

Having exhausted the resources of the law in an effort to bring Rev. Father Belford to the bar for having publicly incited the murder of members of their political faith, the Socialists will probably pursue the matter no farther in a legal way, though it is not likely they will soon forget the incident. Socialists have long memories.

The law held that Belford meant nothing by his remark, that it was not to be taken seriously, and that there was no case against him. Since then Father Belford has used the columns of The Call to explain himself. As he could hardly be expected to confirm the statement of the law, which substantially regarded his story as "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," he explains that he really did mean something, to wit, that the very law, which says he meant nothing, should be called on to take the lives of Socialists. "I meant," he says, "a legal execution."

Perhaps being, as he undoubtedly is, an illiterate and ignorant person, he could not render his meaning in precise English. It is a shortcoming of all uneducated people, for which perhaps he is not to be blamed.

But, of course, neither are the Socialists, who are generally educated and cultured people with a better knowledge of the English language than Belford could reasonably be expected to have. As the latter stated in his Mentor, "there seems to be no law to suppress him" (meaning the Socialist), it followed plainly enough that in such circumstances there was nothing for it but to "silence him with a bullet." Any private citizen may shoot a "mad dog." Such an "execution" is quite as "legal" as if performed by a policeman. The "if need be" does not alter the statement in the least, though Belford says he was "careful to use it." Whether Belford meant otherwise or not, what he really said was a plain incitement to mob murder, unless the English language is a misfit.

The law gave him a "fool's pardon," to be sure, but it isn't exactly consoling to know that such vicious and dangerous fools are allowed to run at large.

Nor is there much consolation either in taking the other view, that he "meant a legal execution." It doesn't make much difference to the victim whether the State, instigated by the Church, takes his life, or whether the slaying is performed by an individual or individuals urged thereto by the same divine institution.

However, the "legal execution" explanation may pass. It may be admitted that that is what Belford meant to say, when his ignorance of English composition is taken into account. It is logical in its way, too; it is the historical tradition of the Church; the spirit of the Inquisition; the spirit that filled the world with racks, thumb-screws and Smithfield fires; the spirit that answers heresy and suppresses the free expression of opinion by stake and fagot. That spirit lives in John L. Belford. He is a true son of the Church, though he shows some slight traces of modern degeneracy in his recommendation. Were he wholly untaught by twentieth century progress and humanitarian ideas, instead of urging a mere formal "legal execution," he would undoubtedly have suggested "something lingering, with boiling oil or melted lead in it."

We are obliged for the explanation, anyhow. It is quite a relief to have this little matter straightened out.

In yesterday's review of a new and important book, "Socialism As It Is," the name of the author was inadvertently dropped. The writer of it is William English Walling.

Paupers, Pensioners or Social Hogs

By J. C. HOGAN.

This is a story of the Chief Justice and the Eight Jokers of our Supreme Court, sometimes called the "Chief Justice" and the eight "Associate Justices." The majority of these men have been attorneys for railroads, banks and other corporations, with the big incomes which degraded service implies. They are given big salaries for "sitting on the Supreme Court bench"; yet so "extravagant" or "incompetent" are these men that they invariably become a sort of appeal public charge in old age or the time of their retirement, and depend upon full pay in the form of what they call a pension instead of going to the poorhouse, like other "incompetent" or poverty stricken victims of the capitalist system, which they and their really pauperized dupes support.

Rich men when given office, these judges enjoy salaries ranging from \$14,000 to \$15,000 a year, yet when they retire no sense of justice or shame restrains them from taking great graft in the form of what they call a "pension" or full pay for life. Think of having a salary of thousands of dollars a year for ten to twenty years and finally becoming a public charge. If a workman were known to have in his possession at one time the sum of the salary of one of the judges for one year and finally became a pauper, himself and family depending upon public charity, these very "justices" would never cease to hold him up as a horrible example of incompetency, unworthiness and dissipation.

Who Pays the Bills?

Where does the money come from to pay the big salaries and pensions of these "great" and "dignified" judges? It comes from the toil, the bodies and souls of poor men, women and children—the working class. In the last analysis, every cent of it comes from the wage slaves of factory, farm, mine and mill.

The most reliable average wage data are furnished by Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. A study of these shows that the average wages of all employees range in the leading industries from \$450 to \$800 per year. Even the highest figure, \$800, amounts to less than \$1.85 a day, counting every day in the year.

How paltry, how degrading, how dehumanizing the system which consigns a worker to those ways and that kind of life may be imagined by the case of the oil wagon drivers of Chicago, who get \$2 a day and who unfolded the following wretched table of expenses:

Wages	\$2.00
Rent	.50
Food	.75
Fuel	.30
Light	.07
Carfare	.25
Extra meal	.25
	\$1.97

Cash left over..... .03
 What is that extra meal?
 The driver is compelled to eat one meal away from home while he is on the wagon.

Shameless Characters.

Not only do these shameless characters, the so-called Supreme Court justices, take big salaries and big graft in the form of pensions out of the toil of starving men, women and children, but they and all their class defend and support a system which promotes and perpetuates widespread poverty in this world of plenty.

Would they favor a pension, not to mention justice, for the workers? Did any of their class propose such a pension? No, it remained for Victor Berger, the Socialist Congressman, to do that.

How does the poor worker get along in old age without a pension if the rich judge cannot? (When "Chief Justice" Fuller died a few months ago, he left \$1,000,000.)

Moreover, there is no law providing pensions for these so-called Supreme Court judges, and every time one is granted to any of them it is done without such law and without the consent of the people—the workers, who foot the bill. (And by the way, how long are the workers going to stand for this?)

Desiring to know whether these men should be classed as paupers or pensioners or simply as social hogs, I wrote to the Bureau of Pensions, and the commissioner replied as follows:

"You are advised that this bureau has no knowledge or any legislation providing pensions for justices of the Supreme Court and has no jurisdiction over the payment of the salary of any such justice who may have retired."

But these "justices" get their "pensions" just the same, law or no law; like the office which they hold, so the pensions which they take are without the consent of the people. They are lacking in both conscience and character.

The so-called United States Supreme Court does not exist by the consent of the governed. It is not placed in power by our votes. Therefore it is not entitled to any respect. Let us kick these capitalist-made courts out of existence. And let us make our kick at the ballot box by voting for Socialism.

BUSINESS ONLY.

A young stock broker's clerk recently entered a restaurant, glanced at the menu, and then looked at the waitress.

"Nice day, little one," he began.
 "Yes, it is," she answered, "and so was yesterday, and my name is Ella, and I know I'm a little peach and have pretty blue eyes, and I've been here quite a while, and I like the place, and I don't think I'm too nice a girl to be working here. If I did I'd give up my job. My wages are satisfactory, and I don't think there's a show or dance in town tonight, and if there is I shall not go with you, and I'm from the country, and I'm a respectable girl, and my brother is cook in this hotel, and he weighs 300 pounds, and last week he wiped up this floor with a bear-eyed commercial traveler who tried to make an appointment with me. Now, what'll you have?"

ACCOMMODATING.

"There's many a true word spoken by accident," remarked a well known portrait painter the other day. "I dropped in at a picture sale. The auctioneer displayed a daub and said:

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, what am I offered for this superb Velasquez probably the best Velasquez that ever came from the master's hands?"

"There was no bids whatever, so the auctioneer took up another picture."

"Very well, ladies and gentlemen, he went on, I now offer you a Titian by the same artist."

HISTORY OF THE WORD "SOCIALISM"

Translated from the New York Volkszeitung of March 29.
 By N. BENDIN.

The words "Socialism" and "Socialist" are expressions of relatively recent date. They may be derived from Latin, but you may vainly look for them in the Latin literature. Not only were these expressions unknown to ancient Rome, but in time running up to modernity when Latin was used in science and legislation they were equally unknown.

Prof. Karl Gruenberg, of the University of Vienna, in his researches on the history of Socialism, attempts to trace the origin of the words "Socialism" and "Socialist." In a series of investigations relating to the first appearance in public of these now so indispensable terms, the results are made public. His latest work published by him under the title, "Archives for the History of Socialism and Labor Organizations," is devoted to Socialism.

The words came first in use during the last few years of the nineteenth century. The claims that connect their origin with the plans of Babeuf concerning the establishment of a communistic society are false, especially as far as their modern meaning is concerned. The first allusions to the words "Socialism" and "Socialist" are found in 1805. The ecclesiastic Giacomo Giulliani in his philosophical work, "L'antisocialismo Confutato," he first makes use of the word "Socialism" as opposed to "individualism." In this work he makes use of the words "Socialismo," "Socialista," "Socializzare," although in a sense different from their present use, but still something opposite to individualism, which latter expression remains unknown to him.

Thus we see that a Catholic priest was the first to coin the very words which are so hated by his successors. About the same time and independently from the latter, a Protestant clergyman seems to have reached the same expressions. November 12, 1831, in the weekly organ Le Semeur appeared an article: "Catholic et Socialisme," evidently emanating from the pen of the Swiss clergyman, Alexander Vinet, who in 1846 published in Geneva a book, "Socialism in Its Fundamentals Considered." But in the book no Socialism is spoken of, "Socialism" in Vinet's views, is equivalent to "Catholicism." In about four months later the Saint-Simonist H. Jencleres published in Le Globe, the organ of Saint-Simon, a treatise of a book by Victor Hugo, in which "Socialism" is used as meaning something opposed to "individualism" and "the organic interdependence of mankind." Pere Leroux, who succeeded from the ranks of the Saint-Simonists, the former co-editor of Le Globe and founder of a real Christian Socialism, used in his book, "Philosophie Sociale," published in the middle of the 20th, the word "Socialism" virtually in the modern sense. He declares himself as an opponent to Socialism and its adherents. But as early as on April 12, hence before Piorre Leroux, Tourist: Charles Pellarin applied the word "Socialists" to the Saint-Simonists. The meaning of the word still appears hazy compared with its modern English.

On English soil, in 1827, in the Co-operative Magazine and Monthly Herald, organ of the Owenites, the Socialists were for the first time identified with the Communists. But after this even the word did not come into universal usage. In 1833 and 1835 the word makes once more its appearance in some English newspapers; thence it may have traveled in its present significance over to France, then used by Leroux and later by the historian Reybaud, an opponent of the Socialist party to whom erroneously a long time was attributed the coining of the word.

Thus it appears that a Catholic priest coined the word without knowing its meaning, which it accepted later on and without suspecting the great significance which it had been destined to acquire in years to come. Still less yet was suspected by the Italian clergyman that he coined a word the irony of fate required yet that a Protestant clergyman from French Switzerland should independently invent the word. But in the sense in which they are used now—days, the words "Socialism" and "Socialist," we find them for the first time by the Owenites, hence the forerunners of modern Socialists.

In Germany A. L. Churoa, known as a writer under the non de plume of Ro-haal, applied the word "Socialist" for the first time in 1849. Whether or not it was the first application Professor Gruenberg could not state.

Lorenz Stein, later professor of Vienna, by his celebrated work, "Socialism and Communism of Modern France," published in 1844, has acquired firm ground to the word "Socialism" in Germany.

To-day no civilization can be thought of without the words "Socialism" and "Socialist," which within the last few decades have been acclimated all over the civilized world.

WHEN THE RAIN IS OVER.
 A wag, entering an empty railway compartment lately, happened to notice the legend, "Wait until the train stops" above the door, and thinking to have a joke on somebody, he deliberately erased the "I" in train.

At the next station an old dame got in and asked herself, "A heavy storm of rain now come on, and when the train drew up at the next station the good lady looked anxiously out of the window."

After a short stay, the train again started on its way, the old lady's amazement, "It's a party, go, the train's waiting for me," she heard was, "Ah, my old man was waiting on the platform. Why won't they let 'em get out when it's raining?"

HOW IT WORKS.
 "There is one custom," said a young girl, "that I can't understand, and that is the Chinese custom of committing suicide by eating gold leaf and can kill."

"The prettaker, no doubt," smiled the wag, "suffers from a characteristic of the Chinese."

THE GREATER TRAGEDY

By JOHN M. WORE.

I think I realize the suffering and the heartache caused by the wreck of the Titanic, and my sympathies are enlisted.

But it does seem to me that to be quickly drowned is a very slight tragedy compared with having to endure a living death for many long weary years.

And then the 1,500 or so of people who were drowned were no very insignificant in number compared with the millions upon millions who are enduring a living death.

The present capitalist system of industry literally compels the vast majority of the people to spend practically all their time in getting a physical subsistence. It compels them to stunt their intellects. It bars them out from practically everything that makes life worth living. In addition to this intellectual stagnation, it imposes all manner of physical suffering upon them.

When will we become able to realize that the suffering caused by physical calamity cannot compare for an instant with the poignant agony caused by mental deprivation?

When will we be ready to come out with scarse heads to the effect that thus and thus many millions of people are suffering the continuous anguish of a living death?

When will we feel that this is a tragedy so stupendously serious that 1,500 deaths from shipwreck are not worthy to be mentioned in the same breath?

Capitalism just claps a plaster cast over the average brain and prevents it from developing.

Are you blind?

Can you not see this incessant tragedy?

Can you not read it in the faces of the people you meet?

Can you not hear it in their point-less conversations?

Can you not discern it in the dullness of their eyes?

Socialism will take off that plaster cast—to the infinite relief of the human race. It will free the brain. By enabling the workers to have their own, it will enable them to take advantage of all the higher things of life and develop a race compared with which we are mental pygmies.

THE CONTEST IN GERMANY

From Die Neue Zeit.

(Translated by Herbert E. Kinney.)

The chaos into which the old parties have been plunged in their fight with the Social Democrats in the Reichstag invites a comparison with the alarm of our own capitalist parties when confronted, as they now are, with a rapidly growing party of the workers.

The situation in the Reichstag is well shown in the election of the three presiding officers of that body, known respectively as President, First Vice President and Second Vice President, the three constituting the Præsidium.

Die Neue Zeit, in the article from which I quote, gives the three officers as follows:

Kaempff, President, Progressive.
 Pasche, First Vice President, National Liberal.
 Dove, Second Vice President, Progressive.

The next turn of the kaleidoscope may, of course, reveal another combination in the Præsidium.

The struggle over the Præsidium became a fight between the blue black bloc and the Social Democracy, and as a result of the National Liberal "tumble" the knights and the saints crowded Comrade Scheidemann out of the Vice Presidency.

But on the other hand they lost the battle which they waged for a blue black Præsidium.

The two Liberal groups who are behind the Præsidium do not number a hundred Deputies in all, being less than one-fourth of the Reichstag. The President owes his seat to Social Democratic votes.

The two Vice Presidents owe theirs to the votes of the blue black bloc. Nor even yet have we exhausted the peculiarities of this peculiar Præsidium.

Herr Dove, when the Conservatives and the ultra-montanes came to his support from fear of the dreaded Scheidemann, was elected against the votes of his own party associates, who voted for the Social Democratic candidate.

He was so honest that he once made up his mind to refuse this election, and only accepted because both his own party and the Social Democrats united in asking him to do so.

To this extent he has in comparison with the other two, the most comfortable place in the grey sack.

The position of Kaempff is much less comfortable and he may soon lose it altogether.

THE DEFENSE.
 A stout old gentleman was bitten in the calf of the leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the justice of the peace and laid a complaint against a man in the neighborhood whom he supposed to be the owner of the offending cur. The following was the defense offered at the trial:

(1) He testifies in favor of the general good character of my dog.

(2) I shall prove that nothing could make him so fearful of his canine dignity as to bite a calf.

(3) He is blind and cannot see to bite.

(4) Even if he could see to bite it would be utterly impossible for him to go out of his way to do so on account of his severe lameness.

(5) Granting his eyes and legs to be good, he has no teeth.

(6) My dog is always muzzled and chained in the yard.

(7) I never had a dog.

ARMENIAN APPEAL TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD

By JOHN M. WORE.

The following appeal to the civilized world for moral support and aid was issued by the management of the Droschak, the official organ of the Armenian revolutionary party, "Dachnakoutum," the appeal reaches this country through the Hainrik Press, of Boston.

"An enormous scandal—without precedent even in the annals of Russian justice—has just come to light at St. Petersburg during the course of the prosecution against 159 Armenians accused of membership in the organization 'Dachnakoutum.'"

"This political prosecution, the largest in the history of Russia, has been going on for two months behind closed doors before the Senate, which, by reason of the exceptional gravity of the case, has constituted itself a court. The debates have taken place before the elite of the Russian bar and certain witnesses who have been transferred, together with 159 prisoners, from the Caucasus to the capital."

"These prisoners—there were more of them at first—have for four years been lying in the jails of the Caucasus awaiting trial, and while the course of 'justice' was pursuing its slow way ten of the victims died or contracted tuberculosis or became insane."

"And now, after these four years of suffering, the defense finds with horror that a large number of the documents have been tampered with during the slow preliminary examination which was conducted by a creature of the old regime by the name of Lylina. The experts of the Senate and the Senators themselves were stunned, stupefied, by the enormity of the scandal. Old depositions of witnesses had been altered, signatures forged, certain documents have disappeared and others fabricated. Sixty falsifications have been discovered, committed by the agents of the bureaucracy for the evident purpose of accomplishing the ruin at any price of certain of the defendants and of adding gravity to the entire prosecution."

"As an instance, Alexeievitch, the prosecutor at Novotcherkoff, when called before the Senate, declared that he had not signed the accusation against Guevorkov, one of the defendants, and that his signature had been forged. Again, Keropian, an officer, declared that he had even signed an accusation figuring in the complaint, and declared categorically that he had never even been questioned about the matter."

"Here are 159 Armenian prisoners accused of having, as members of the Dachnakoutum party, plotted against the integrity of the empire, of having separatist views, of projects for the restoration of Armenian independence, of having organized for this purpose an army of 10,000 men, etc., etc. Now these absurd charges rest upon the results of a preliminary examination which, as proved by the scandalous revelations, is manifestly grossly unfair, vicious from the beginning to the end. The defense simultaneously declares that it is impossible that the trial should continue and that a new preliminary examination must be had, even if the victims are forced to spend additional months or years in prison."

"The Court, which in the present case is nothing but a section of the Ministry of Justice, turns a deaf ear to these first demands of the defense."

"There is no time for a second preliminary examination," declared Krivtsoff, who presided. And, so soon, these revolutionaries will join the ranks of those condemned to imprisonment with hard labor."

"There is no time truly, because the verdict was decided upon long ago in the office of the Ministry. All this show of courts, of hundreds of witnesses, of eloquent and vehement speeches is a vain formality. It has already been decided, cost what it may, to chastise the Armenian people who have defended themselves so gallantly against the savage persecution of Plehve and Gaitain, against the confiscation of their national wealth, against the Tartar assault designed to discourage and make impossible the threatened revolution."

"Will the opinion of the civilized world allow this new crime of 'less humanity' to be committed?"

"We appeal to the hearts and minds of all who love liberty and justice."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
 THE REVOLUTIONARY POLICY.
 Editor of The Call:
 Hear, hear to Comrade Slobodin's ideas on the convention.

Now that we are becoming strong and are in danger of becoming popular, we cannot be too emphatic as to the revolutionary character of our movement; and that while we take what we can as we go along, our aim, our battle cry, is 'The world for the workers, and the workers for the world.' Nothing short of that, nothing less.

C. A. F.
 West Hoboken, N. J., April 26, 1912.

HEROISM.
 "Herbert," said the first girl to her young man, "there's an odious man been following me about. Can't you do something to make him go?"

In surprise Herbert looked around the road, and with the light of battle in his eye strode over to the man in question. "Look here, Slobodin," said he, "I'm sorry I can't pay your bill just now. I'm a little tight, but if you'll knock off following me I shall have a good chance of marrying the girl—she's an heiress. Snipper appeared, and returning to his girl, Herbert said:

"It's all right love, I told him I'd smash him within an inch of his life if he didn't clear."

"Oh, Herbert, how brave you are," exclaimed the girl, "you may 'smash' me!"

"That's what you want, isn't it?" said the girl, "to smash me?"

"Yes, that's what I want, to smash you," said the girl, "to smash you?"

"That's what you want, isn't it?" said the girl, "to smash me?"

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"Yes, that's what I want, to smash you," said the girl, "to smash you?"

"A Mutiny Lashore"

By JOHN M. WORE.

The refusal of the crew of the ship to sail with a "black" crew of men on that vessel as a result of a matter of lifeboats seems to the York Times as "the last straw" to the backs of their countrymen by British unions," and it expressed opinion that the strikers should "short shift."

The smile is not exactly a fortune one. The "last straw" didn't cause a proverbial camel to bite his master simply broke his back instead.

It is, of course, quite easy to be cautious in giving advice to people who are away, but on the spot, discretion is the better part of valor.

For it isn't a good time to "make an example" of strikers in Great Britain just at present, and particularly of workers connected with the shipping industry. The British bourgeoisie has a lively memory of what the last workers' strike meant last year, and to be on his best behavior lest it be repeated in short order and with another force, for a strike that will literally cost the entire maritime industry of Great Britain is foreshadowed even now for the month of May.

The workers of Great Britain are no very amiable mob just at present