

emancipation of the Work-
Class must be accomplished
the workers themselves.

PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

No. 171.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1912.

Socialists have no interests sepa-
rate and apart from the Working
Class as a whole.

WEATHER:
FAIR AND COOLER.

Price Two Cents.

SEEMS NEAR IN PERTH AMBOY

Firms Make Conces- sions and Strikers Are Sure of Victory.

Settlement of the American
and Refining Company and
Standard Underground Cable
company and the return of their
work has changed conditions
in Perth Amboy, N. J., and the pros-
pect of an early settlement with all
the plants are now brighter
than ever.

The city authorities and many in-
dustrial business men have taken a
new interest in ending the strike and
in getting the representatives of the
plants yesterday with a view
to making some agreement.

The employers, who at first re-
fused to make any concessions to the
workers, have changed front yesterday,
and the strikers were deter-
mined to have their conditions im-
proved, offered them a compromise
settlement. Contrary to the expecta-
tion that the strikers of the Bar-
ber Asphalt Company would return to
work as soon as the smelter workers
back, at a meeting yesterday
refused to return unless the firm
would increase wages.

While settlements were made at
the plants and some of the workers
returned to work, they were im-
mediately replaced by the workers of
the Barber Asphalt Oil Works, a sub-
sidiary company of the asphalt
company, and the entire skilled force of
the Federal Terra Cotta Works.
The 300 workers of the C. Pardee
also went on strike yesterday
and are expected to join them.

Wage Rates Expected.

For the purpose of blocking a
settlement of the employees of the Har-
bor Works minimum wage from
employees from 5 to 10 cents a
day, the minimum wage from
\$1.65 to \$1.65 an hour. Other
help was reported, would follow
giving their employees voluntary
wages in their wages for the pur-
pose of keeping them from striking.
Following the refusal of the em-
ployees at their meeting in the after-
noon to return to work under the
offer offered by the company,
the strike was ordered a "lock-
out" at 1 o'clock last night to Jus-
tice of bringing about some
settlement. A committee was ap-
pointed at the meeting to meet Super-
intendent Fowler, of the asphalt
company, and they later summoned Jo-
seph J. Flynn, organizer of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor, and Arthur
J. Quinn, vice president of the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters, who had
an active part in the strike, to
attend the meeting of the firm to discuss a set-
tlement.

The propositions of the company and
the proceedings of the conference could
not be learned, but they will be taken
up at a meeting of the strikers at Pulaski
street this afternoon. Acting Mayor Ferdi-
nand Garretton, who had taken an active
part in trying to bring about a settle-
ment, stated last night that he would
act as an official of the H. Rosen-
feld Company, manufacturers of handker-
chiefs, and Manager Coffman, of the
Cigar Company, for the
purpose of getting them to come to terms
with the strikers.

Business men feared yesterday that
the second story men and gun men
would be acting as deputies and
that their jobs as a result of the
strike would be turned loose. About
100 men who were laid off from
the American Smelter and Refining
company started out for the nearby
plants and the business men asked
authorities to detail special
police on duty in the business
district to protect them from the
men.

After Company's Thugs.

James J. Flynn, Coroner of Middle-
sex County, was busy yesterday draw-
ing up documents on the murder of
workers who were shot down by
deputies to be presented to the
Grand Jury next week asking for the
conviction of the American Smelting
and Refining Company. "The com-
pany," declared Flynn, "There was
no doubt on the part of the strike-
men and there would not have been
any doubt if the thugs were kept
from the plant. It was a cold-
blooded murder and the company
must be held responsible. The
company committed the murder be-
cause they were sworn in, and the
company ought to be held to account
for committing the arming of people
who are sworn in as deputies.
I am doubtful whether indictments
will be returned and said he
thought that political influences
would prevent the indictments. He
declared that workmen have
little chance before grand juries
as far as he was concerned
would do his best to get the jury
to return an indictment for the mur-
der.

ALLEGED JOB BROKER MUST STAND TRIAL

ALBANY, June 18.—Michael Short, of
New York City, must stand trial on a
charge of extortion preferred by Harry
Cohen, according to a decision by the
Court of Appeals today.
Cohen alleged that Short demanded that
he pay him 50 cents of his daily wages
for obtaining a position for him.

JURY GIVES HER \$25,000.

Young Schumann-Heink, Charged
With Seduction, Pays This Sum.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—A jury
in the United States District Court
today awarded \$25,000 damages to
Miss Johanna Alice Feiner, pre-
sented young woman, who lives in
Dresden, Germany.

REMAIN ARSENAL SITE.

A meeting held yesterday in the
American Life Building, a resolu-
tion was adopted against putting the
site of the Lenox Library Building
in Central Park on the site of the

PUPILS STRIKE AGAINST EXCESSIVE HOME WORK

These are indeed troublous times. Even
the young have been infected with the
virus of discontent. A rebellion against
the constituted authorities of the domain
in which they move is reported from Pub-
lic School 42, Wendover and Washington
avenues, where the girl pupils of the 4R
and 5B grades, about 100 in number,
have gone on strike. Their grievance is
excessive homework, and their strike is
one of passive resistance.

Yesterday both grades presented their
teachers with cards which read: "We
are on strike. Too much homework. We
are suffragettes."

The teachers replied by doubling the
usual amount of homework. The little
girls, whose ages range from about 10 to
12, resolutely declared that while they
would return to school today, they would
not bring with them their homework.

TWO KILLED BY ELECTRIC WIRE

Boy Comes in Contact With Current, Which Proves Fatal to Him and Would-Be Rescuer.

BABYLON, L. I., June 18.—As the
result of a game of "follow the master,"
a youngster was electrocuted on top of
an electric light and power transmission
line pole in Brandwood, a couple of miles
north of here, this afternoon, and a man
who sought to rescue him suffered a lik-
e fate.

The boy, Thomas Bollus, 12 years old,
who lived at the Pines Hotel, was leading
a number of other boys in doing stunts
and tackled climbing the transmission
line pole, intending to swing from the
wires overhead, not knowing that they
carried a deadly current of several thou-
sand volts.

He reached the top of the pole and
then hooked one arm over one of the
wires without suffering any ill effects.
He then placed his other arm over the
remaining wire and his body suddenly
became limp. His companions, hearing
the alarm when they saw smoke issuing
from the spot where his arms were in
contact with the wires. Their shouts for
help were answered by George Williamson,
who was working nearby. William-
son, seemingly unaware of the danger,
shinned up the pole and grabbed the boy
by his legs, which dangled near the pole.
He could not dislodge the boy, so
climbed higher. He supported himself by
holding one of the wires and with his
other hand tried to unhook the boy's arm,
which hung over the other wire. In an
instant the two bodies fell to the ground,
a distance of twenty feet. Both were
lifeless and both showed ugly marks
where they had been burned by the high
tension current.

Dr. King, of Bay Shore, was called,
and when he announced that they had
been killed instantly by electric shock,
Dr. E. E. Moore, the Coroner of Bay
Shore, was called and he gave a like
cause for their deaths. The bodies were
taken to Daily's morgue in Islip.

HASTINGS STRIKERS TO MEET BOSSES TODAY

Following the settlement with the
Standard Underground Cable Company of
Perth Amboy, organizers of the American
Federation of Labor arrived in Hastings,
N. Y., yesterday to try to bring about a
settlement with the National Conduit and
Cable Company, which is said to be a
subsidiary company of the Standard con-
cern.

The strikers met in the afternoon and
selected a committee to call on the repre-
sentatives of the firm with a view of
bringing about a settlement.

They met one of the bosses, who told
the committee that he could not make
any settlement and advised them to see
the manager today. The strikers will
hold a meeting at 1 o'clock this afternoon
at Uniontown, where the propositions of
the company will be made to them by the
committee following their conference with
the management of the firm.

It was reported that the plant was
shut down as tight as a drum and that
not a machine was moved in any of the
plants since the workers walked out. The
strikers demand an increase in wages of
25 cents a day for the general laborers,
20 cents an hour for the crane men, who
are getting at present 18 and 18 cents
an hour; that they be paid time and
one-half for overtime work, and that a
grievance committee consisting of repre-
sentatives of the firm and the workers
be appointed to adjust all grievances that
may arise from time to time.

Manny Weiss and Pasquale Di Nori,
special organizers of the American Fed-
eration of Labor, have now taken active
charge of the strike, and they are ad-
dressing all the meetings of the strikers.

ALLEGED JOB BROKER MUST STAND TRIAL

ALBANY, June 18.—Michael Short, of
New York City, must stand trial on a
charge of extortion preferred by Harry
Cohen, according to a decision by the
Court of Appeals today.
Cohen alleged that Short demanded that
he pay him 50 cents of his daily wages
for obtaining a position for him.

JURY GIVES HER \$25,000.

Young Schumann-Heink, Charged
With Seduction, Pays This Sum.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—A jury
in the United States District Court
today awarded \$25,000 damages to
Miss Johanna Alice Feiner, pre-
sented young woman, who lives in
Dresden, Germany.

REMAIN ARSENAL SITE.

A meeting held yesterday in the
American Life Building, a resolu-
tion was adopted against putting the
site of the Lenox Library Building
in Central Park on the site of the

PITTSBURG POLICE BEAT UP STRIKERS

Cops Break Up Open Air Meeting of Tube Workers and Clash Follows.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—Follow-
ing a series of bloody clashes at the
Second Avenue plant of the National
Tube Works today, in which
scores of heads of strikers were
broken and policemen were beaten in-
sensible. Police Superintendent
Thomas A. McQuade tonight has 250
cops surrounding the plant and pat-
rolling the streets near by. All the
reserves in the city were ordered to
the scene of the clash and an order
suspending all vacations in the Police
Department was issued tonight.

Before noon today more than 2,000
workmen who had remained at night
after the walkout Sunday night
joined the ranks of the strikers. They
were incensed at the ruthless club-
bing given many of their co-workers
last night outside the stockade in
which the company is housing the
scabs. There are 3,000 men out now.
Company officials said tonight they
were bringing in men to take the
places of those of strike.

The clash was premeditated today
when Patrolmen Gallant and Tanne-
y arrested two strikers who were ad-
dressing an audience of strikers and
others at Tustin and Brady streets.
When the patrolmen started to put
the men in the wagon the crowd re-
sented the action of the blue coats.
Gallant was thrown down in the
siege and kicked into insensibility.
One arm was broken and all his
front teeth were kicked out. In the
battle to protect Gallant, Tanney had
two ribs broken.

The wagonmen telephoned to the
4th Precinct station and the reserves
rushed the crowd with riot sticks.
The battle lasted nearly half an hour. Sev-
eral of the police were slightly
bruised or cut, but dozens of the
strikers were carried from the scene
of sanguinary conflict by their com-
rades. Five were sent to the hospi-
tal.

TELLS HOW HAVEMEYER GOT UTAH-IDAHO CO.

Thomas R. Cutler, vice president and
general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar
Company of Salt Lake City, was again on
the witness stand at yesterday's session
of the Sugar Trust hearing in the Fed-
eral Building. Cutler gave further de-
tails of the negotiations resulting in H.
O. Havemeyer acquiring 74,000 shares, or
half the stock, of the old Utah Sugar
Company, which had a plant at Lehigh,
Utah. This purchase gave Havemeyer
practical control of that company because
the other holders of stock were widely
scattered.

This situation perturbed Cutler's
associates and the stockholders not a little,
and accordingly the terms of the directors
were extended to five years as a time
when the directors were all Utah men.
Havemeyer acquiesced in this, as he said,
for the purpose of quieting any appre-
hension that might have been felt as to
his large holdings. Subsequently Joseph
F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church,
was chosen a director at Havemeyer's
instance, and to this day all the direc-
tors are residents of Utah.

The result of the Havemeyer control
was an active extension of the best cul-
ture in Utah and an increase in the
number of manufacturing plants. One
new company, the Idaho Sugar Company,
with a plant at Lincoln, near Idaho Falls,
Idaho, was organized.

CUBAN ROW APPEARS TO BE CALMING DOWN

WASHINGTON, June 18.—General
improvements in conditions in Cuba was
indicated in dispatches received at the
State Department today.

Admiral Cervera reported from Guan-
tanamo that conditions are unchanged,
while from Baracoa and Segua, La
Grande and Banes improvement was re-
ported.

It appeared today that Admiral Cervera
spoke too quickly when he reported yester-
day that General Estenoz was dead. It
became definitely known today that the
rebel negro leader is still alive and was
yesterday near Marcos Sanchez.

The Guantanamo and Western Rail-
road has resumed both passenger and
freight traffic, and its managers report
improvement in the situation.

SANTIAGO, June 18.—General Es-
tenoz, rebel leader, in a letter to Ameri-
can Consul Holaday, complaining of
atrocities by Cuban Government troops,
says he will be forced, much against his
will, to start a real war of races unless
those atrocities are stopped.

JOHN H. HOLMES DEAD AT 62.

BOSTON, June 18.—John Henry
Holmes, formerly publisher and the
editor in chief of the Boston Herald,
died at his home in Wayland this
afternoon, aged 62. Until his retirement
from activity in his work he was
one of the best known newspaper
men in Boston. He has not been in
good health all winter and recently
was reported to be very ill.

CUIAHYS ARE REUNITED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—It
was learned today that Mr. and Mrs.
"Jack" Cudahy have kissed and made
up. They separated about two and a
half years ago following the perform-
ing by "Jack" of a caustic surgical
operation upon Joe Willis, a banker,
whom he found in Mrs. Cudahy's
apartment.

HAS PROVED THAW IS SANE, HE SAYS

Shearn Rests His Case in Fight for Client's Liberty—Evelyn May Be Called Today.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 18.—
Practically all of today's hearing be-
fore Supreme Court Justice Keogh at
the White Plains Court House into the
present mental condition of
Harry Kendall Thaw was taken up
by Deputy Attorney General Jerome
in reading letters written by Thaw
while in Europe to Lawyer Charles
W. Longfellow, in digesting his fa-
mous will and in reading testimony
given by witnesses at the last two
trials of Thaw for the murder of
Stanford White.

It was expected that Jerome would
cross-examine Dr. Roy I. Leach, the
second assistant superintendent at
Matteawan Asylum, as to his opinion
that Thaw is constitutionally inferior,
but not insane, but when he was
called to the stand this morning Jer-
ome said he did not intend to cross-
examine the witness any further.

The State's representative said that
the testimony of Dr. Leach that Thaw
is suffering from constitutional in-
feriority, and is liable to an outbreak
when under the influence of liquor,
which he brought out on his cross-
examination on Monday, makes it un-
safe for the prisoner to be at large.

Clarence J. Shearn, chief counsel
for Thaw, caused surprise then as
he said he would rest his side of the
case because he had up to that time
proved a prima facie case of sanity
in behalf of Thaw.

He will not call his three alienists
who were in court until Jerome has
introduced his evidence and then they
will testify in rebuttal. It was stated
on high authority tonight that the
first witness the State's representative
will call tomorrow will be Evelyn
Nesbit Thaw. Whether she will be
permitted to testify against her hus-
band is not known, but if she does,
her testimony may be sensational.

RANKS LINE HIGHER THAN PROPERTY

Society Must Protect Citizens First, Says Secretary Andrews of Asso- ciation for Labor Legislation.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—"No
man in this republic should be allowed
to forget for a moment that no matter
how important is the duty of society to
protect the property of citizens, there is
a much higher responsibility, and that is
the protection of human life," declared
Dr. John B. Andrews, of New York, at
the closing meeting of the national con-
vention of the American Association for
Labor Legislation, denounced those who
argue for protection against accident and
disease solely upon the ground that "it
pays."

"Let us congratulate ourselves,"
said Dr. Andrews, "that those in con-
stant danger of losing their health and
their lives in their daily toil have the in-
cidental advantage of demand de-
ment protection for the millions of work-
ers whether or not it will put additional
dollars in the pockets of employers."

"Scientific men have demonstrated that
we might abolish numerous work dis-
eases as we have abolished 'phosphy jaw'
in the match industry. We might as well
decide now that (1) all preventable oc-
cupational diseases must be prevented;
(2) all others must be reduced to the
minimum; and (3) the victims of indus-
trial diseases must be cared for by in-
surance."

TRANSPORT WORKERS IN PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

The Transport Workers' Federation of
America is about to start a lively agita-
tion among all the workers engaged in the
transport industry. This noon the first
step in an educational campaign will be
taken in front of Pier 47, North River,
at a rousing open air meeting, which will
be addressed by well known speakers in
English and German.

Thursday noon a meeting will be held
at the Hamburg-American-Bremen piers
in Hoboken; Friday noon at Pier 35 of
the Porto Rican Line in Brooklyn; Sat-
urday at 3 p.m. at Pier 37, North River,
and Sunday afternoon at 5 p.m. a mass
meeting will be held at 220 West street,
New York.

Among those who will address these
meetings are Ludwig Lore, B. R. Samsen,
M. H. Woolman, August Claessens and
G. M. P. Fitzgibbon.

This federation embraces dock workers,
teamsters, firemen, cooks, waiters and
every worker engaged in the marine trans-
portation industry. The conditions of
these workers have reached a point
where concerted action by means of one
big organization is the only hope for
them. Every worker engaged in that in-
dustry is urged to attend these meetings
as they are of utmost importance.

HYDE DROPS PETITION FOR HABEAS CORPUS

Former City Chamberlain Charles H.
Hyde appeared before Supreme Court
Justice Giegrich yesterday and asked
permission to withdraw his petition for a
writ of habeas corpus pending his trial on
charges of bribery in connection with the
Carnegie Trust Company.

Justice Giegrich granted the request.
Hyde was accompanied by Henry W.
Unger, of counsel. Assistant District At-
torney Johnston offered no opposition.

REF TRUST PROMISES TO DIS- SOLVE AUGUST 1.

Are best prices to be reduced?
That is the question, says John Mars,
the clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.
In the meantime I have greatly re-
duced all prices on summer garments.
Some good suits at \$1.50.—A.G.

BUTCHERS IN ATTACK ON POULTRY MAN

Were Angry Because He Was Profiting by Boy- cott of Their Shops.

Because they could not understand
why Louis Cohen, who runs a poultry
shop at 1455 Brook avenue, in
the Bronx, should be profiting by the
fact that the strike of the housewives
has forced them to close their meat
shops, a column of angry butchers,
after an indignation meeting at Wen-
dover and Bathgate avenues, marched
into Cohen's shop yesterday, threw
him upon the floor and walked over
his face.

The sound of the conflict above
alarmed Joseph Chapman, the janitor,
and when pieces of the ceiling began
to descend upon him he hurried
anxiously upstairs. When he gazed
upon the prostrate Cohen, who was
being converted into a doormat by
his enraged competitors, he chased
out after a policeman. The cop re-
sued Cohen, and on the latter's com-
plaint arrested Max Bender, of 461
Wendover avenue, and Hermann
Rosenbloom, of 1628 Washington ave-
nue, both butchers. They were ar-
raigned before Magistrate Herbert in
the Morrisania Court on charges of
assault and were fined \$10 each.

Mrs. Lena Lipis, of 229 East
16th street, was arraigned in the
Essex Market Court yesterday,
charged with having used abusive
language and having taken a package
of meat from Mrs. Fannie Roccosin
and thrown it into the street. She
was fined \$10 by Magistrate Barlow
after she had pleaded guilty.

Morris Rosenfeld, of 54 Seigel
street, Brooklyn, walked into the
meat store of Jacob Bernstein, 279
McKibbin street, Brooklyn, yesterday,
apparently to inquire after the price
of chickens. Rosenfeld selected a
chicken and began arguing over its
price. Suddenly he began belaboring
Bernstein about the head with the
fowl. There were several women in
the shop and they took sides in the
controversy, with the result that a
miniature battle was soon under way.

Rosenfeld made a break from the
melee, but several of the women pur-
sued him, caught him and began pun-
chelling him. Rosenfeld was rescued
by three cops and taken to the Man-
hattan Avenue Court without bail on
a charge of battery and assault and
will be tried today.

In the afternoon the Commission
on Markets, appointed by the Mayor
to find some way of cutting down the
prices of all sorts of eatables, met
in the law office of Cyrus C.
Miller, president of the Bronx and
chairman of the commission. It was
unanimously agreed that there ought
to be a big city controlled public
market in each borough.

To such a market, it was argued,
farmers could send their produce di-
rectly instead of selling to agents in
the country. At the market licensed
auctioneers would sell the produce
to jobbers. Instead of passing through
seven or eight hands, each grabbing
a profit, the food would pass through
two or three. Miller's conservative
estimate is that the cost to the con-
sumer would be cut 5 per cent, which
for the whole city, now paying \$900,-
000,000 a year for what it eats, would
be a saving of \$45,000,000.

The commissioners are Miller and Law-
rence Driggs. With them yesterday were
their Advisory Committee—Mrs. Julia
Heath, of the Housewives' League; Mr.
Flora Spiegelberg, L. J. Lippmann, G. S.
Otis, Joseph E. Smith, Emil Fleisch and
Thomas A. Fulton.

Three open air meetings for the purpose
of acquainting the Harlem housewives
and the public in general of the present
meat strike have been arranged by Branch
7 of the Socialist party for this evening.
M. Weinstein, R. Gienow, A. Jacobson
and other food speakers will address the
Harlemites at the corners of 162d, 109th
and 112th street and Madison avenue.

EX-CHINESE PREMIER REFUSES TO RETURN

PEKING, June 18.—Tang Shao-yi,
former Premier of the Chinese Republic,
remains at Tientsin, rejecting President
Yuan's appeals to return. He is quoted
as saying that he feels he has lost the
confidence of his supporters and of for-
eigners and will not resume the Premier-
ship.

There are many sensational rumors
over Tang's departure and many pre-
dictions of trouble.

PARIS, June 18.—An agreement on
the subject of the Chinese loan was
reached this afternoon by the delegates
of the groups of international bankers
representing the United States, Great
Britain, France, Germany, Russia and
Japan.

\$1,000 FOR AUTO ACCIDENT.

A jury before Judge Thompson in
the County Court, Brooklyn, yester-
day awarded Florence A. Clark a
verdict of \$1,000 in her suit against
Leonard D. Ingles for injuries
suffered when she was struck by In-
gles' automobile. The accident oc-
curred on September 17, 1911, at
51th avenue and 4th street.

CHILD FAILS TO BEAT.

Attorney Mancinella, 7 years old,
was killed by falling from the second
floor window at 238 West street, yester-
day.

TITANIC ICEBERG WAS VISIBLE 5 MILES AWAY

LONDON, June 18.—During the
Titanic investigation before Lord Mor-
sey's Wreck Commission today William
Marconi, the wireless inventor, testified
that he was giving attention to the ques-
tion of making the wireless apparatus
ring a bell and give warning that the
ship needed assistance. At the present
the only reliable plan was to have two
operators.

Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, who was
called to testify as to the visibility of
ice, said an iceberg eighty feet high
could be seen from ten to twelve miles
away during the day and five miles at
night.

He thought the possibility of accident
is greatly enhanced by the speed at which
the ship goes. He himself always slowed
down in the ice. He thought one man
in the crow's nest was better than two,
as he would give more attention to his
work. He did not believe in the lookout
man having glasses.

BOSTON STRIKERS DEFY POLICE HEAD

Car Men Will Operate Street Plans to Collect Funds, Despite Offi- cial Prohibition.

BOSTON, June 18.—There was no
change in the trolley strike situation to-
day.

Superintendent of Police Pierce refused
to grant to J. H. Doherty, a striking
car man, a permit allowing him to operate a
street piano or hurdy gurdy for the pur-
pose of soliciting funds for the strikers.
He declared that any striker now hold-
ing a license, who was caught playing for
such purposes, would have his permit re-
voked and he and his companions ar-
rested.

The Strike Committee, on receiving
Doherty's report, instructed him to go
ahead, as he has a legal right to do, they
said, and if he is arrested, the union will
prefer charges against the police and sue
the city for illegal arrest.

Steps have been taken by the car men's
union to prosecute the elevated company
criminally for violation of the statutes.
The strikers contend that by discharg-
ing employees for joining the union the com-
pany violated chapter 514 of section 19
of the Acts of 1906, reading as follows:

"No person shall himself or by his agent
coerce or compel a person into a written
contract of a labor organization or as a
condition of his securing employment or con-
tinuing in the employment of such per-
son."

A lawyer was consulted about this mat-
ter, and it is said at Headquarters that if
he finds that the law appears to have been
violated he will direct it to the attention
of District Attorney Felleiter.

EXPLOSION KILLS ONE, BADLY BURNS ANOTHER

PATERSON, N. J., June 18.—An ex-
plosion, which was followed by fire,
wrecked the candy and notion store of
Mrs. Max Pearlman, at 25 Godwin street,
this morning. One man was killed. An-
other, who was badly burned, escaped.

This morning Mrs. Pearlman locked
up the store at about 10 o'clock and start-
ed out with one of her children to have
the lad vaccinated.

Alexander Shoenen lives next door. He
was sleeping in his back yard when the
explosion came. He says he saw a man
leap from the rear window of the Pearl-
man store with his face blackened and
blistered and his clothing on fire. The
man turned into an alley and fled, beat-
ing out the fire as he went.

The firemen were called and made quick
work of the blaze. Against a locked door
they found the body of a man. The
clothing had been burned off and the face
was unrecognizable. Apparently this man
sought to escape by the doorway when his
companion went out the window, but
could not open the door.

The police think the men may have
known that Mrs. Pearlman had left the
shop and

GROUP OF HOTEL STRIKERS AT SOCIALIST PICNIC, JUNE 16



—Photo by Louis Baum.

HOTEL WORKERS VOTE DOWN BOSSES' COMPROMISE OFFER

Not since the strike of the Hotel Workers began was there a more encouraging meeting held than that which took place last night at Bryant Hall, and at which the bosses' compromise offer was unanimously turned down. Long before the meeting hour the hall was jammed to overflowing. The large hall was crowded, the kitchen was packed, the side room was full, and yet they came and crowded the stairs and several hundred stood outside on the street, for they could not get in.

In spite of the poor ventilation of the hall and the resulting heat, they stood for hours, listening attentively, cheering every utterance of the speakers that addressed them. "According to the capitalist press," said Rose Pastor Stokes, "there is no workers' strike in New York. How I wish the public and the Hotel Men's Association could see this most impressive meeting of the hotel workers since the beginning of the strike and how soon they would realize that the strike is now on much more effectively than ever before."

Continuous outbursts of applause practically prevented her from continuing her speech. Every few minutes her speech was interrupted by reports that came in from the various hotels where scabs are employed telling how utterly incompetent the strikebreakers are and what a terrible mess they are making of the hotels. The hotel owners are actually "practicing sabotage" in their own hotels and against their guests by the kind of cooks and waiters they employ.

The following are some of the reports that came in and as each one of them was read, a deafening outburst of applause temporarily silenced the speaker:

"A scab waiter in the Knickerbocker," a report read, "was told by a guest to bring him a Tom Collins (the name of a certain drink). After looking around for about 30 minutes he came back and informed the guest that there was no water by that name in the house."

Another report from a different hotel said that a scab, while serving a party of four, spilled a cup of coffee over the luxurious gown of one of the guests. The whole party got up and left the hotel in disgust. Guests seated at other tables followed the same example.

Another report said: "Twenty-two waiters walked out of the dining room of the Hotel St. Dennis at 7 o'clock, leaving the guests unserved. They were given bread and tea for supper."

Still another report: "Then white and all the colored waiters left the Plaza because they were paid only \$2 instead of \$3 which they were promised."

To the question, "Do you want to go back to work without the recognition of the union?" which was put to them by Mrs. Stokes, there came back a shout of "NO" which fairly shook the walls. She told of one man who was offered the sum of \$500 by a boss if he could persuade the workers in his hotel to go back to work. He did not persuade them, she said.

Three individuals—Keller, Fisher and Baker—donated \$30 to the union and urged them to fight to a finish.

The union has rented the entire building at 109 West 35th street for its headquarters. A kitchen and a dining room are now being established and the strikers will be fed there daily as long as the strike is in progress on food which is not of the kind that they receive at the hotels.

That the ranks of the hotel owners are weakening and that their boat that they have beaten the union is a falsehood, is evidenced by a letter which the Knickerbocker sent to all its employees who are now on strike, in which all sorts of inducements are made to the workers if they will only come back to work and drop the union.

Edmond Rosoni in Italian, Joseph Elster, organizer of the union, Rudolph G. Miller, the president, and Patrick L. Quilman.

Elster most emphatically denied the report which appeared in the capitalist newspapers that the cooks had split away from the union and had gone back to work. He said that not a single cook went back to work.

Following the breaking of a plate glass window in the Regis dining room yesterday afternoon by a piece of a horseshoe, Albert Dreher, a striking waiter, was arrested by Patrolman Spies.

Dreher protected his innocence. He said he had just happened to be with the crowd and he didn't see why he should be made to suffer for what 200 others had done.

At the station house he said he was a Swiss, 29 years old, and that he lived on 43d street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, but he had forgotten the number.

When Dreher was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade, the latter, finding the man had no counsel, said he would hold him until today is \$300 bond.

THE INSIDE STORY OF SWELL DOWNTOWN LUNCH CLUBS

By W. F. COWEN.

Just two weeks ago yesterday the dollar-a-day (no tips) waiters of the multimillionaire Stock Exchange Club walked out at noon, leaving the table-thumping, plate-rapping, must-have-"express" service sycophants to get their own flower bedecked delicacies to bolt as best they could. The patient mind readers who caused their wishes to materialize on the table before them at a moment's notice for a princely dollar a day had refused to officiate at this gastronomic seance any longer.

The Stock Exchange Club, with its French kitchen and rapid fire chefs, is a thing of the past. No drove of uniformed waiters with complicated written orders in their hands storm there any more. No more orders are sent back at the slightest whim of a member. No red hot platters are handed to the waiter to fly down two flights of stairs with. No uniformed guests are warned of the criminal offense of tipping a dollar-a-day waiter. The place has become utterly unfit to which to invite a visiting banker guest.

The masters of finance now creep up meekly and help themselves to a temporary buffet lunch, consisting of one or two entrees, a few cold meats and a little French pastry. How have the mighty fallen. Two weeks of supplementing a chef behind a lunch counter for something to eat. This is the fate of Henry Clews, Frank Gould, Charles Oelrichs, H. Satterlee and others, because "on principles" they refused to give their trained and expert waiters \$1.50 per day. Such lead to their ruin.

The light is at last turned on. Those sailor-like financiers, whose allegorical tips were multiplied a thousand fold in the yellow newspapers, are found to be the meanest and most contemptible of all diners at the clubs which were organized in the last decade to beat the waiter out of his compensation for extra service in the shape of tips. They demand the service, but refuse the tip which the ordinary business man who patronizes the downtown cafes gives cheerfully.

Gone is the glamour of their \$100,000 Christmas largesse. It dwindles down to a \$10 tip for each man at the end of a year's service, or a little over 2 cents per day.

The other downtown clubs are run on the same "lack of principle." The club itself makes large profits yearly out of "service" which is unpaid for by the tipster and service and by throwing him a \$5 or \$10 tip at Christmas time. There is no painful detail of first class service that the head waiters of most clubs will not demand from the men under the most trying circumstances. Some of them train the members to be more exacting of the most abject fawning and flunking. This is notably true of the head waiter of the Machinery Club, 50 Church street, whose staff of waiters walked out a few minutes after their brothers of the Stock Exchange, last Tuesday.

The waiters in the following clubs were all ready to walk out the day after, but the House Committees promptly raised their wages to meet the demands of the International Hotel Workers' Union:

The Railroad Club, 30 Church street, raised the wages from \$28 a month to \$30, and \$34 for veteran waiters; the Whitehall Club, which signed the formal demands of the union a few days ago, and the Midway Club in Board street, is considering the same course of action.

The demands of the union are \$1.50 per day and \$2 for extras. All the downtown clubs are being organized. The Stewards and House Committees are holding out as long as they can, but before the summer is over all will have signed the demands. The moral effect of the walkout of the Stock Exchange and Machinery Clubs is rapidly brewing discontent all along the line and nothing but a revolution in the wage scale of every club in town will prevent a complete tieup this summer.

The International Hotel Workers are out to organize every branch of the restaurant business for the scattered workers who have been individually exploited in the most merciless manner, even workers in the quick lunch rooms, boarding houses and the steamboats. In no trade have the conditions been more deplorable and in no other branch of industry has the need of a strong union been so keenly felt. Now is the time for the restaurant and hotel workers of the country to stand together as one man in defense of their common rights.

John B. Thatcher, superintendent of the Building Department of the Borough of Brooklyn, fell from the third floor of a new apartment house at the corner of New Lots road and Snediker avenue, East New York. He was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital, where he died yesterday.

Thatcher was at the building to make a thorough inspection. He had mounted to the third floor by means of ladders and scaffolding, and in crossing an open space he missed his footing and fell to the cellar, a distance of fifty feet. Workmen found Thatcher conscious, but in great pain.

It was discovered that Thatcher, who is 61 years of age, was suffering from injuries to the spine, cuts on the arms, body and head.

John Terranova, a 17-year-old boy, at 17 Brown street, who was working in the building, fell at the same time, landing near Thatcher in the cellar. The boy was carried to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed and he went to his home.

Two men, who described themselves as James Heffernan, of 514 Cherry street, and Henry Cohen, of 230 Cherry street, were arrested by Policemen Cummings on a charge of disorderly conduct after they had broken through the fire line.

COP KILLS WIFE AND SELF. LANCASTER, Pa., June 18.—David Brackhill, a policeman of Manchester, today followed his wife to the home of their daughter, Miss Eliza Brackhill, at Ephrata, and there killed her, firing four revolver shots into her body. He then shot a shot into his own breast, dying soon after. Only a year ago Brackhill's son, David Brackhill, committed suicide at White Oak because a girl filed him.

THREE CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE. DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—Three children of William Banks were burned to death in a fire which destroyed his home in Rivard street early today.

EVERY WOMAN. Like to be dressed attractively. You can't afford to be out of style. Haimovitz Bros. 210 N. 10th St. N. Y. C.

EVERY WOMAN. Like to be dressed attractively. You can't afford to be out of style. Haimovitz Bros. 210 N. 10th St. N. Y. C.

EVERY WOMAN. Like to be dressed attractively. You can't afford to be out of style. Haimovitz Bros. 210 N. 10th St. N. Y. C.

EVERY WOMAN. Like to be dressed attractively. You can't afford to be out of style. Haimovitz Bros. 210 N. 10th St. N. Y. C.

CHICAGO STRIKE HAS COST OVER \$1,000,000

Union Pressmen Have Entirely Demoralized Patronage of Capitalist Sheets.

CHICAGO, June 18.—It is estimated that the union pressmen's strike and lockout in this city has cost the local capitalist papers more than \$1,000,000 since the trouble broke out, and their patronage has been entirely demoralized.

The Daily News and Tribune have lost around \$200,000 each during the first month of open hostilities and Hearst's two local sheets, the Examiner and the American, combined, have lost about the same sum, while the four other papers against which this city is operating more or less of a boycott, the Record-Herald, the Inter-Ocean, the Journal and the Post, averaged about half that sum. The evening papers have suffered the most because the bulk of their circulation is downtown, where the newsstand distribution is paralyzed.

The Publishers' Association regards the results of the strike with equanimity because it is anxious to defeat the strikers at any cost. The solidarity among the members of the association is, nevertheless, under a severe strain, as many of the members are personally and professionally bitterly hostile to one another, and there is a strong feeling in one section that Hearst has too many chestnuts in the fire for his associates to pull out.

The only union newspaper in this city, the Chicago Daily World, formerly the Daily Socialist, is not only holding its enormous circulation, but is increasing it in the city limits and especially in the adjoining towns. Just before the strike it nearly suspended publication because of lack of support. For some time, when people, after great trouble, finally secured a scab morning newspaper, they had to read it practically under cover. It was almost as much as one's life was worth to read such a newspaper in a street car or a railway train, for although one might escape with one's life for such audacity, one's pride was almost certainly bound to suffer from the indignation of some sympathizer of the strikers who, the moment the newspaper appeared in public, would make it his particular business to see that he promptly snatched it out of the reader's hands. Then, of course, if resentment followed this treatment, fistcliffs were promptly in order.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

This paper appears on the streets about 12:30 o'clock, and from that time on the Chicago night is made additionally hideous by the shrieks of the union newsboys, which have never been more ardent than now.

Thousands and thousands of Chicagoans will testify that this incident was their personal experience in public conveyances day after day. The strike in a general sense is now considered over, but this rather astonishing situation remains as the strike aftermath. The boycott continues. Not until 7 o'clock in the morning can a Chicago paper be bought for love, money, or even under a threat of communication—all except the Socialist World, of course.

Labor-Union Socialism

Socialist Labor-Unionism

is the newest book dealing with the subjects now so much under discussion, viz: the relation of the Socialist party to the labor organizations; industrial unionism; syndicalism; direct action; political action; the minimum wage, and class unity. These matters are ably discussed.

By William English Walling

who presents a most interesting study of the latest developments in the labor and Socialist movements of the world, as well as of the United States. He sheds new light on troublesome problems and does not hesitate to criticize the critics in both reform and revolutionary camps. 96 pages, large type, 15 cents postpaid, 35 copies for 90 cents.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 118 West Kinzie St., Chicago.

when they are exclaiming, "Read the only white man's paper!" and then adding, comparatively sotto voce, "You've got to, 'cos you can't get anything else."

And the latter part of the statement is perfectly true. You can't.

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—The Chicago newspaper strike is one of the most important questions to come before the convention of the International Pressmen and Journalists' Union, which is in session here at Hale Springs. This question probably will be taken up tomorrow.

DATE IS SET FOR OAKLAND ELECTION

Socialists Force Council of California City to Recognize Monster Petitions for Recall.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

OAKLAND, Cal., June 15.—After all kinds of filibuster tactics and after every subterfuge possible to delay the calling of the special election for the recall of a majority of the City Council, the election has finally been ordered by the council and the date set for August 2.

The local Socialists have in the two months accomplished a wonderful task. They have secured 5,000 names on each of the three recall petitions. They have canvassed in the homes of thousands of people, and have secured thousands of signatures to the recall petitions. They are now 6,000 registered Socialists in the city.

This is the most important election that will take place between now and November, as the success of the Socialists in the recall election insures the carrying of the county in November, the election of the delegation to the State Legislature from this county and the election of a Socialist member of Congress.

J. Hitt Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley, certain to be the Socialist nominee for Congress from this district. His election has already been indicated by the largest branches in the county, and election is assured if the Socialists carry Oakland in the impending contest.

Five thousand dollars are necessary to be contributed by Socialist locals in the various districts of the State of California. All contributions should be sent to C. H. Stocking, Box 415, Oakland, Cal.

The biggest and most significant fact in the newspaper world is the increase of the Socialist press. It is growing at a tremendous rate, and it is giving force and directness to older, experienced newspaper writers, while it is developing newer writers to carry to completeness the work so well begun.

A Socialist Press Club was recently organized, and as a demonstration of what is already accomplished,

The Sunday Call

in its next issue will devote all its space to their work.

Here are some, among the telling things that will be given:

Steering Clear of Marx. By Ernest Poole. Boston Saving Boston. By Horace Traubel. The Risen Sun. By Paul Kennaday. Carlyle and the Present Age. By James Henry Henle.

Ode to Socialism. By Harry Kemp. The End of the Strike. From the Italian of Ada Negri.

The Governor-elect. By Hyman Strunsky. The Vision and the Washtub. By Joseph Gollomb. The Conqueror. By Allan Updegraff. Standing Room Only. By Jane Burr.

The Shrewdly Good. By Walter Lippmann. The Coal Teamsters. By Eliot White. Justice. By Joshua Wanhope. Saviors. A play. By Edward Goodman.

And other articles by Vida D. Scudder, Louise Heald, Mrs. Erroll Dunbar. Cartoons by Arthur Young, Lou Rogers, Mitchell Loeb, Herbert Johnson.

Then there will be a striking symposium on the question of

The Causes of Labor Unrest

in which there will be contributions from W. F. Hamilton, editor of the Wall Street Journal; Norman Hapgood, Eugene V. Debs, John Kirby, Jr., Charles Edward Russell, Ralph M. Easley, Hutchins Hapgood, Charles Zuehlke, Marcus M. Marks.

It will be a paper well worth circulating, for there is seldom any issue of any paper that will carry such splendid matter.

The price has been placed at \$3 a hundred, and orders should be sent in at once.

Substantial aid has been promised by the Press Club, and here is an opportunity to show possible readers what The Call can furnish. Send in your orders at once.

The SUNDAY CALL is not the boldest of papers. It is actually the boldest and best. Here is an opportunity to become acquainted with The Sunday Call.

Sunday Call, June

and the evil of chartering another and untitled party for a new departure in governmental experience.

The Republican party stands now as McKinley stood, for a protective tariff.

The prosecution of trusts and combinations in violation of the Sherman Act has proceeded with extraordinary vigor and success. The Standard Oil Company has been dissolved by a suit begun under Roosevelt and brought to a successful conclusion under Taft through a judgment in exact accordance with the prayer of the complainant. The American Tobacco Company has been dissolved and its property scattered through fourteen different companies, with stringent injunctions against common control, which, in the unanimous opinion of the four judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, were fully adequate to accomplish the relief demanded. The beef packers, the wholesale grocers, the lumber dealers, the wire makers, the window glass pool, the electric lamp combination, the Bath Tub Trust, the Shoe Machinery Trust, the foreign steamship pool, the sugar company, the Steel Corporation, the Harvester Company—all have been made to feel the heavy hand of the law through suits or indictments against restraint and monopolies.

Strong for Murder Boxes.

The execution of the regular and established program of adding two battleships to the fleet annually to take the place of the old ships which from year to year grow obsolete and to maintain the position of our navy among those of the great Powers has met with a reverse in the refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives to appropriate any money for the construction of battleships, and the question now stands between the Republican Senate and the Democratic House as to whether our navy shall be maintained or shall be permitted to fall back to a level with the weaker and unconsidered countries of the world. What is the will of the American people on this question?

No government which must be administered by weak and fallible men can be perfect, but we may justly claim for our government under the Constitution that for a century and a quarter it has worked out the best results for individual liberty and progress in civilization yet achieved by governmental institutions. Under the peace and security which it has afforded, not only has our country become vastly rich, but there has been a diffusion of wealth which should inspire cheerful confidence in the future.

That covenant between power and weakness is the chief basis of American prosperity, American progress, and American liberty. It is because we have always observed it that we are not torn by dimension and revolution and civil war and alternating anarchy and despotism like so many of our sister republics whose unhappy fortune we deplore.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and dignity of the courts, State and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and prosperity shall be preserved inviolate.

We must be true to that pledge, for in no other way can our country keep itself within the straight and narrow path prescribed by the principles of right conduct embodied in our Constitution.

The limitations upon arbitrary power, and the prohibitions of the bill of rights which protect liberty and insure justice, cannot be enforced except through the determinations of an independent and courageous judiciary.

"We shall be true to that Republican pledge. The great courts in which Marshall and Story and Harlan sat will not be degraded from their high office. Their judgments will not be punished for honest decisions; their judgments will be respected and obeyed."

GOVERNMENT BEGINS SHIP TRUST PROBE

The first of the hearings in taking testimony in the government's dissolution suit against the Steamship Trust, known as the North Atlantic Conference, was held yesterday in the Federal Building before Charles E. Pickett, as special examiner.

The petition was filed on January 4, 1912, named these corporate and individual defendants: International Mercantile Marine Company, Allan Line Steamship Company, Limited; International Navigation Company, Limited; the Anchor Line, Limited; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; the Canadian Steamship Company, Limited; and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Other defendants named were: Hamburg-American Line, Holland-American Line, North German Lloyd, Red Star Line, Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company, Limited; Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the following individuals: Bryce J. Allan, Philip A. S. Franklin, John Lee, William Adams, Charles P. Sumner, Emil L. Boas, Adrian Gips, Gustav H. Schwab, Herman C. Von Post, Gustav H. Schwab, Jr., Alexander E. Johnson and Max Strauss.

As common carriers of passengers and freight, the defendants are engaged in the interstate passenger traffic between this country and Europe, Asia and Africa, and as such are charged with conspiring to restrain interstate and foreign trade and commerce. The government seeks to enjoin them from continuing the alleged conspiracy and the unlawful agreements and contracts alleged to have been entered into for that purpose.

United States Attorney Henry A. Wad and Assistants Dorr, Guiler and Brad, are appearing for the government in these hearings.

Practically nothing was done yesterday beyond the introducing into the record documentary evidence, including letters, books and the various trade agreements and contracts produced by the defendants.

The only witness called was Lawson Sandford, until recently secretary of the Continental Conference, at 10 Broadway, which is composed of the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Red Star, Holland-American and French lines, but his memory was so poor that little was learned.

The hearing will be resumed today.

THE UNION HATTER

H. Rosenblum

7 MANHATTAN AVENUE

Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Mann.

Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Mann.

WATERS-PIERCE CO.
PAID 700 PER CENTPresident of S. O. of
N. J. Riled by Unter-
myer's Questions.

James A. Moffett, vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was on the stand all day yesterday at the hearing in the fight between the Standard Oil Company and the Waters-Pierce Company for the control of the latter. He was subjected to a rapid-fire cross-questioning by counsel for both oil companies, and he frequently became riled, returning curt answers to Samuel Untermyer especially.

Untermyer questioned the witness with a view to showing that in Oklahoma and elsewhere, where the Waters-Pierce Company sold oil there had been a partition with the Standard Oil people. Moffett denied many times that he had been aware at any time of any agreement between the two companies in regard to division of territory.

In the midst of his protestations that the Standard and the Waters-Pierce people had entered into no agreement as a territory to be covered by each, Moffett remarked:

"There are Standard Oil companies which are just as independent of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as the Steel Corporation is."

"You don't mean that really, now?"

Untermyer.

"I do mean just that," was the answer.

When the witness got riled, the same

people in Standard Oil control these

former subsidiary companies as they

controlled them before the decree?"

Untermyer.

"No, I don't," answered Moffett.

The stockholders may be the same in

some cases, but I'm not sure even of

that?"

The list of former subsidiary companies

was then taken up by Untermyer, and in almost every case the

witness admitted that they had of

fice at 36 Broadway, the headquarters

of Standard Oil. The English oil

companies were not under the

jurisdiction of the Standard Oil of

New Jersey, Moffett said, but the

French and German companies were.

The latter made only dividend

payments at 36 Broadway, he thought.

Does the Standard Oil Company

of New Jersey do any marketing in

New York?" asked Untermyer.

"I think not," answered Moffett.

"Can you tell why the Standard Oil

of New Jersey, with all the facilities

of refineries, pipe lines and trans-
portation arrangements, doesn't do

business in New York?" queried Untermyer.

"Yes. Because of the larger ex-
pense of installation."

It was for that same reason, the

witness thought, that the New Jersey

Company had left New England to the

Standard of New York.

"Isn't it because the stockholders of

the New York and the New Jersey

Name _____
Address _____
Dealer's Name _____
Coke TipI. B. KRINSKY, 207 North 4th Street
BROOKLYN.

companies are the same that the latter

company doesn't invade New Eng-
land?" Untermyer asked the witness.

"Very likely," was the reply.

When it came to a question of

whether or not Moffett had discussed

the Waters-Pierce situation with John

D. Rockefeller before the election of

officers, the vice president again

balked and finally flatly contradicted

a statement which counsel reminded

him had been given as testimony by

Charles T. White, Standard Oil secre-
tary, to the effect that the witness

had talked with Rockefeller about the

election.

Then you wish to contradict Mr.

White?" asked Untermyer.

"Certainly do," replied Moffett,

flushing with anger.

The witness then testified that he

had talked with Archibald Bedford

and Pratt and had made a suggestion

as to a successor for H. C. Pierce who

would be "a better manager."

"Do you know that the Standard

Oil of New Jersey got as much as \$2,

000,000 in one year out of the Waters-

Pierce company under Pierce's man-

agement?" asked Untermyer.

The witness said he thought it was only

\$2,000,000.

That was 700 per cent on its capi-

talization of \$400,000—pretty good,

wasn't it?" remarked Untermyer.

The examination then turned upon

why Colonel Stewart had been selected

as a candidate for president of the

Waters-Pierce company.

The witness said he thought it was only

\$2,000,000.

That was 700 per cent on its capi-

talization of \$400,000—pretty good,

wasn't it?" remarked Untermyer.

The examination then turned upon

why Colonel Stewart had been selected

as a candidate for president of the

Waters-Pierce company.

The witness said he thought it was only

\$2,000,000.

That was 700 per cent on its capi-

talization of \$400,000—pretty good,

wasn't it?" remarked Untermyer.

The examination then turned upon

why Colonel Stewart had been selected

as a candidate for president of the

Waters-Pierce company.

The witness said he thought it was only

\$2,000,000.

That was 700 per cent on its capi-

talization of \$400,000—pretty good,

wasn't it?" remarked Untermyer.

The examination then turned upon

why Colonel Stewart had been selected

as a candidate for president of the

Waters-Pierce company.

The witness said he thought it was only

\$2,000,000.

That was 700 per cent on its capi-

talization of \$400,000—pretty good,

wasn't it?" remarked Untermyer.

The examination then turned upon

why Colonel Stewart had been selected

as a candidate for president of the

Waters-Pierce company.

The witness said he thought it was only

\$2,000,000.

That was 700 per cent on its capi-

talization of \$400,000—pretty good,

wasn't it?" remarked Untermyer.

The examination then turned upon

why Colonel Stewart had been selected

as a candidate for president of the

Waters-Pierce company.

The witness said he thought it was only

\$2,000,000.

That was 700 per cent on its capi-

talization of \$400,000—pretty good,

wasn't it?" remarked Untermyer.

OVER 100,000 LISTEN TO STIRRING SPEECH
BY VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE SEIDELFormer Mayor of Milwaukee Speaks to Enthusiastic Thousands at Opening of National
Campaign of Socialist Party at Riverview Park, Chicago—"Youth, Yours
Is the Future," Says Debs' Running Mate.

(By National Socialist Press.)

CHICAGO, June 18.—As large a
crowd as ever filled Riverview Park
was present at the launching of the
national campaign of the Socialist
party at the annual picnic of the So-cialists of this city. So inspiring and
significant was the occasion that it
will furnish the chief topic in the
conversation of Chicagoans for many
days to come. Over 100,000 persons
were present at the picnic and lis-tened to speeches by Presidential
Candidate Eugene V. Debs and Vice
Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel,
former Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee.Debs' speech was a comprehensive
and brilliant survey of the political
situation in this country and foretold
great victories for the Socialists in
this historic campaign.Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-

kin to resound.

Seidel, inspired by the magnitude
of his audience and the significance
of the occasion, made a truly remark-
able address, which was received with
an ovation that caused the very wel-right and water power. And for-
ever it is stalking through our land
like a roaring lion seeking whom and
what else it might devour. The end
is not yet.System Has No Conscience.
"This thing is of our own making—
our own creation. It is not human
nor has it human affections. Yet
when a poor man meets it face to
face in a tribunal of our land this
thing wins and man loses. It exists
because we tolerate it. It rules be-
cause we can descend to be ruled
by it.""We can destroy it and its death
would not mean the shedding of one
drop of blood, for it has no blood; it
has no heart, it has neither flesh nor
bones. Therefore, it cannot laugh or
weep, it cannot enjoy or suffer, it
cannot hate or love, it has no con-science, neither has it a soul that it
can save or lose, it is inanimate—
therefore man is its peer.""Its staff of life is profit, rent and
interest. Without these it must suc-
cumb, die, cease to exist.""This is the new Trinity which has
been set up—Profit, Rent, Interest.
It is a false God and idol. But its
worship possesses our lives, thought
and talents our purest pleasures.""For if we are good or bad, for if
we laugh or weep, for if we hate or
love.""We let live or kill as it decrees,
we feed or starve just as it wills.
We do or leave undone. Every mor-
sel of food that we feed to the hun-
gry we first tax for it. Every lotion
that we reach to a dying babe must
yield first a tribute to it. Every ses-sion we teach our youth is first tainted
by it.""For if we sell opium that threat-
ens the very existence of a whole
race, we sell embalmed beef to feed
to the brave youth of our country
when in the battlefield, we make the
cigarette and sell them to our boys
for it, we distill whisky and get them
drunk for it, we poison their young
minds with cheap literature all for it."Man Vs. Mammon.
"When a father demands a paltry
increase that he might buy his babe
a new set of warm underwear or an
additional loaf of bread for the fam-
ily, we give him cold lead instead; only
so that this brutal master—profit—
may not lose.""Man craves in the dirt before it,
woman sells her virtue for it, the
mighty do its bidding. The rich are
drunk with the wine of its power—
the poor lick its offal.""Such is the reign of the scarlet
woman—accursed prostitute!""This is the next big issue of our
race. It is a soul-stirring issue. It
is between man and this thing.
Which shall rule? We say man. So-
cialism says man. God says man. All
true patriots say man. All the great
and good that have lived and died for
their fellowmen in all the written his-
tory of the past say man.""Then let it be so—man shall rule."
"Nor is that all. In every field of
human endeavor co-operation is rap-
idly displacing competition. Many
industries have now reached a point
where competition no longer prevails.
The work of concentration is now be-
ing carried into the field of the small
merchant and retail dealer."Capitalism Knows No Shame.
"It first bribes men and when found
out sends these same men that have
done its dirty work into the peniten-
tiaries, leaving innocent wives and
children destitute and disconsolate to
live down the shame that their hus-
bands and fathers have brought down
upon them. But this thing goes free.
It knows no shame—it cannot blush.
And upon all its iniquity it can com-
mon with the princes of ecclesias-
tics their blessing and is not refused.""Men have dared to rebel against
it. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois,
grappled with it in his State, and
after a valiant struggle against its
power went down under weight of
slander, vilification and persecution.
Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, led a
fight for years against it in his city.
He had a stronger physical constitu-
tion and a fortune behind him when
he entered into the contest—both
were gone when he died a broken-
hearted man.""And so it destroys movements. In
the eighties the Knights of Labor
thwarted its supremacy; the Knights
of Labor must be destroyed—and
they were. It matters not by what
means. Fifteen years later the Popu-
list movement threatened its owner-
ship of the public utilities. The Popu-
list movement must go—and go it
did. And again, ten years later, in-
surgency is threatening its control
of our government. The edict is that
insurgency must die. And today we
hear the death rattle of insurgency
echoing through the land.""It has boundless bowels and an in-
satiable appetite. It has allowed all
the franchises and privileges of our
cities and is craving more. It has
devoured all the industries and
commerce of our country and is not
yet satisfied. It has gulped down all
the mines and mineral deposits and
yet it looks for more. It has snapped
up all the government lands and tim-
ber lands, and yet it wants more. It
has fattened on our railroads and
steamboat lines, our telegraphs and
telephones, and now it proceeds to
munch our water fronts, riparianrights and water power. And for-
ever it is stalking through our land
like a roaring lion seeking whom and
what else it might devour. The end
is not yet."System Has No Conscience.
"This thing is of our own making—
our own creation. It is not human
nor has it human affections. Yet
when a poor man meets it face to
face in a tribunal of our land this
thing wins and man loses. It exists
because we tolerate it. It rules be-
cause we can descend to be ruled
by it.""We can destroy it and its death
would not mean the shedding of one
drop of blood, for it has no blood; it
has no heart, it has neither flesh nor
bones. Therefore, it cannot laugh or
weep, it cannot enjoy or suffer, it
cannot hate or love, it has no con-science, neither has it a soul that it
can save or lose, it is inanimate—
therefore man is its peer.""Its staff of life is profit, rent and
interest. Without these it must suc-
cumb, die, cease to exist.""This is the new Trinity which has
been set up—Profit, Rent, Interest.
It is a false God and idol. But its
worship possesses our lives, thought
and talents our purest pleasures.""For if we are good or bad, for if
we laugh or weep, for if we hate or
love.""We let live or kill as it decrees,
we feed or starve just as it wills.
We do or leave undone. Every mor-
sel of food that we feed to the hun-
gry we first tax for it. Every lotion
that we reach to a dying babe must
yield first a tribute to it. Every ses-sion we teach our youth is first tainted
by it.""For if we sell opium that threat-
ens the very existence of a whole
race, we sell embalmed beef to feed
to the brave youth of our country
when in the battlefield, we make the
cigarette and sell them to our boys
for it, we distill whisky and get them
drunk for it, we poison their young
minds with cheap literature all for it."dust and commerce. They do not
seem to know, that under George I.
King of Great Britain, there was
passed a law in 1719 known as the
Bubble Act. This law was directed
against joint stock companies. The
writer says: Although wholly pow-
erless to prevent the growth of joint
stock companies, the Bubble Act was
not repealed till 1825. So, for more
than a whole century England had
a law against the economic growth,
but in vain.But we need not go back that far
to demonstrate the utility of
legislating against economic develop-
ment. Has not our own government
tried to smash the Standard Oil
Trust? Has it not succeeded to se-
cure its conviction? Was not the Oil
Trust ordered to disband? And did
not the stock of the company begin
to go up after the smashing? Was
not the Tobacco Trust likewise
brought to trial, and did not the de-
cision go against it also? And did
not its stocks also feel so gay after
the smashing that they also did the
high-flying stunt and went up in
prices? But there is an even more
striking case on record."We have all of us more or less
been pestered by that wild west crit-
ter, the Beef Trust. The court in all
seriousness did smash that trust
and hard. This trust was fined
\$60,000. Charles Edward Russell
tells us that the decision was handed
down at 10 o'clock in the morning."At 20 minutes after 10 the fine
was paid, each one of the six com-
panies paying \$10,000. At half past
10 the price of meat was advanced
and before 6 o'clock that evening the
whole line had been collected from
the people. And what is worse, it
was collected from the people every
day for the rest of that season. It
might have been a good political
stunt, but for the common people it
meant that for the rest of the sea-
son their soup was a little thinner or
their 'rainy-day' pennies were fewer.
Who was smashed? The trust or
the people?We Shall Make the Future.
"Economics never received more
attention than at the present; we can
utilize everything about a hog except
the squeal. And we are wasteful as
we never were before squandering the
wealth of our country, as if it were
inexhaustible. Penny wise, when it
is a question of education and preven-
tion of crime; pound foolish when we
punish the criminal."Pious, for we have never had
more churches, churches and edifices
for the worship of God.""Unodily: For we will not be our
brother's keeper.""Many more traits could be added
to the list, but this suffices to demon-
strate that in this society of ours
there are all the elements present
that can be developed for either good
or bad for the making or undoing of
our race. What our future shall be
rests entirely with us."We are given the factors. The
problem is to feed, house and clothe
our nation. Our intelligence applied,
we should not be at a loss how to set
about the solution. All minor con-
siderations must stand aside. This is
the one great task."In it capitalist class has failed.
Its reign has not been in vain. Un-
der it, however, mankind has in-
creased its producing power manifold.
Modern means have made famines in
capitalist countries well nigh un-
known. Still the masses are suffer-ing. To look to the capitalist class as
such for any help out of this situa-
tion would be futile. It is not des-
tined to lead the world higher. What
it could do, has been done. But its
very origin disqualifies it to lead the
world any farther. From now on,
whatever it does will not elevate, but
degrade mankind."A New Independence.
"Parties and party platforms are
only the political expression of these
classes. In each State, as well as in
the nation, the capitalist class rules.
In the North the Republican party
represents the ruling class; in the
South it is the Democratic party. Na-
tionally, for nearly fifty years, the
Republican party has represented the
ruling class and its interests. The two
classes that the Democrats, under
Cleveland, have given to the nation
have not helped the middle class a
whit. Under it the trusts grew as
never before."The only party that stands for a
class break is the Socialist party. Its
platform proposes to sweep away the
cause of the ills under which mankind
is groaning."In the Socialist platform there is
the proclamation of a new independ-
ence. It is a new declaration of hu-
man rights; of man above dollar; of
life over property. Here is no com-
promise; here is no glance backward;
here is no wavering. Forward! For-
ward! Forward! Away from the
doomed city!"Here in this platform there is the
new hope of a new day. It is an in-
spiration that will furnish heroes and
heroines. Here is a movement that
scorns the tawdriness and tinsel of
capitalist ideals. Here is a movement
that will build on a new foundation
a society in which higher ideals shall
prevail."Let me now say a word to the
youth. Youth, this is your
work. Here is an opportunity to play
a part in the history of your country.
We, those of us on whose heads is
gathered the snow, which no spring
sun will ever again remove, will grad-
ually one by one pass away to sur-
rest. Long before the work is com-
pleted we shall have gone. Then who
will build, if not you?We are blazing the way. We are
breaking down prejudices; we are
finding the path. We are preparing
the ground.Little by little, we are gathering
the material. We are hewing and
dressing the timber; we are cutting
the stone.But our hands are unskilful and
callous from toil. They are yet too
much stained with individualism.
Our mind is hard and bitter from
greed and sin.

But you can get skills. Your hands

are nimble; your minds are pliant.
You will be more free from all these.
A lighter heart and a cheerful out-
look will animate you.You will therefore lay the founda-
tion and the cornerstone. You will
build the walls, stone upon stone. You
will top them with a roof and pin-
nacles shall adorn it. You will carve
in

