

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

Regular Edition

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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AUGUST 29, 1908

Price One Cent

All the News All the Time

The weather: Fair to-day and to-morrow.

NATURALIZATION EVIL KNOWN IN WASHINGTON

Officials Waiting for Relief Blame Congress.

Aware Conditions Are Bad, But Disclaim Responsibility—Say No Rule Has Been Made Limiting Applications to Ten a Day—Acknowledge Conditions Are Intolerable.

The disgraceful condition existing in the Naturalization Bureaus of this city, which was described in The Call of the 21st inst., is well known in Washington. In a letter received by this office from the Department of Commerce and Labor it is admitted that the difficulties are known to the authorities, but that there is a rule limiting the number of applicants to ten a day is emphatically denied.

Clerk Said He Had Orders From Washington.

When the conditions of the Naturalization Bureaus were first investigated by The Call it was discovered that the clerks had a rule limiting the number of applicants to ten a day. When the clerk at the County Court House was asked who was responsible for that rule he said Roosevelt was meaning that he acted in compliance with a Federal order. The Call then sent the following letter to the authorities:

New York, Aug. 24, 1908.

Dear Sir.—We beg to call your attention to an item that appeared in our issue of the 21st inst. Will you kindly write us whether the order limiting the number of applicants to ten a day came from you? In the Laws of Naturalization of 1906, we find no mention to that effect. In describing the situation we acted in the interest of thousands of would-be citizens, who are made to suffer and we hope the this subject will engage your attention to the extent that you will take the trouble of looking into the matter and, if possible, enlighten us as to who is responsible for this rule.

Yours very respectfully, NEW YORK EVENING CALL.

In reply the following letter was received, which we print in full:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1908. Editor of The New York Evening Call, 6 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Sir.—Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 24th inst., inclosing a newspaper clipping from The New York Evening Call of the 21st inst., describing the situation alleged to exist in the county courthouses and Federal buildings in New York.

This office has been somewhat complainant of the difficulties encountered by aliens applying at these two courts for their naturalization papers, but has been powerless to change the situation, although efforts to this end were made over a year ago. The present naturalization law devolves more work upon clerks of courts in the execution of the various papers required in the process of naturalization than was the case under the old law. Notwithstanding this and the necessity for the employment of additional clerk hire, there is no provision in the law which will admit of increasing the number of assistants to clerks of courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction beyond the number which may be employed by the clerk out of the portion of the fees which the law permits him to retain. The fees prescribed for the various naturalization proceedings are one dollar for the declaration of intention, two dollars for the filing of the petition for naturalization, and two dollars for entering the final order of the court upon the hearing of the petition. This final fee also carries with it the issuance of a certificate of citizenship if granted. One-half of these fees is required by the act to be forwarded to the office for deposit in the Treasury of the United States. A provision appears in section 12 of the act for the allowance by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to clerks of courts, from money which the United States shall so receive, of compensation for the employment of additional clerical assistants beyond that which the clerk may be required to employ and pay out of the portion of the fees due him. This provision has, however, been construed to not be sufficient to create an appropriation of money from the United States Treasury.

In the absence, then, of any authority to exceed the limit which the regulations so strictly demand, for the

courts in New York and other large centers, where the number of naturalizations is unusually large. There is legislation pending before Congress from which it is believed the necessary relief will be obtained, and which has the endorsement of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is hoped that at the next session of Congress this legislation will be passed.

As to the number of candidates which the clerks of these naturalization courts can handle in any one day, this office has no definite knowledge, and the order, if there be one, limiting the number of applicants each day did not originate in this office, as such instructions would be entirely beyond its province and authority. It is believed that the clerks are making all possible effort to care for as many of the applicants each day as the facilities of their offices will admit.

For your information there is inclosed herewith a pamphlet copy of the naturalization laws and regulations.

Respectfully, RAYMOND F. CRIST, Acting Chief, Div. of Naturalization. It is up to the clerks, therefore, to prove that with the order that they care for ten a day, they are making all possible efforts to care for as many of the applicants each day as the facilities of their office admit.

TRANSFER OUTRAGE EVOKES PROTEST

Based on action by The Call's accounts of the high-handed action of the traction hold-up gang in the matter of cutting out the Fifty-ninth street transfers, a number of citizens held a protest meeting at 49 St. Mark's Place, and adopted the following resolution:

"We protest against the withdrawal of the transfer privilege in connection with the Fifty-ninth street uptown street railway. "We understand that such a protest as this has no legal significance, but it may serve to indicate that the street railway system should be more effectively conducted in the interests of the people."

It was voted that this protest be sent to the Governor, the Mayor, the Public Service Commission, the traction companies and the newspapers. F. R. CONANT, Chairman.

BIG CORPORATIONS TO INSURE EMPLOYEES

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The 30,000 employees of the International Harvester Company are to have a sick benefit and insurance association which will be partly provided for by the company.

The plan provides that every employee who contributes 2 per cent. of his wages to the fund becomes a member of the association and is entitled to all of its benefits. He is insured against death from sickness or accident and receives half pay while disabled by illness or injury. The family of a man who is killed by accident, either on or off duty, receives two years' wages. He receives the same for the loss of both eyes, both feet or both hands. In case of death from natural causes one year's wages is paid to the family.

As an inducement to employees to join the association the company will contribute \$25,000 to the fund if 50 per cent. of the employees join, and \$50,000 if 75 per cent. become members. Membership is voluntary and in joining employees do not waive any legal rights against the company in case of accident.

The plan also provides a pension fund, to the benefits of which any employee is entitled after twenty years of service if he has reached the age of sixty-five years.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE MEETING. At the last meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist party of New Jersey it was resolved to notify the public that as the Socialist Review, Newark, the organ of local Socialist activity, is now privately owned and edited, the Socialist party is not responsible for what appears in that paper in any manner.



"THE WOLF AT THE DOOR" SEEMS TO BE DEVELOPING A TENACIOUS CHARACTER

SOCIALISM PREFERRED TO DEMOCRACY

Shouts Says He Respects Honest Socialists.

Decries Government Operation Without Ownership as Confiscation—Government Supervision All Right—Control By Commission Violation of Constitutional Rights.

CENTREVILLE, La., Aug. 28.—"Though I disagree entirely with his theories, I have respect for the honest Socialist. He believes in government ownership and operation of the railroads, and has the courage of his convictions. He wants to buy all of the roads, at a fair price and have them operated by officers, elected by the people, who will be accountable to the people, as stockholders."

"But what shall we say of people who, while frowning on Socialism or professing to stand in horror of it, demand that the railroads shall be placed under control of commissions, who will take away from the officers of those properties, elected by the stockholders, the right to operate them? If this proceeding, under the guise of law is not taking away property without compensation, in violation of our constitutional rights, what is it?"

"Government supervision is all right, and a thing to be desired by all parties in interest. Government regulation within limits which respect the rights of neither party, but makes for the common good, is proper. But Government operation, without ownership, is a thing to be avoided, as most people believe. When Government operation without ownership is a grievous wrong, because it takes away, without due process of law, the responsibility of the management and the responsibility for the success or failure of the enterprise."

POVERTY'S CRIMINALS

67 Victims of Conditions Rushed Through Court.

Long before the doors of Part I, Court of General Sessions, opened yesterday morning policemen, men, women and children, all witnesses, pressed at the doors. There were sixty-seven prisoners to be sentenced, an unusual number, and in a way it was a housecleaning of the Tomb. There were more than 200 witnesses and they took up every inch of room in the courtroom. Each witness was questioned by Judge Crain before a prisoner was sentenced, and it took Assistant District Attorney Garvan just five hours to rush them through.

From the brief investigations by the court and Mr. Garvan it was learned that at least twenty of the men were prisoners for the first time. It was the first time they had committed any crime; they said. They were men between 30 and 50, and they looked like men who had done physical labor and lots of it. And they all said, and Mr. Garvan could find nothing to disprove it, that they had become thieves because they had been thrown out of work and had to steal to get money to support themselves. None of them had taken a large sum of money or used violence. Judge Crain and the District Attorney sympathized with them and Judge Crain suspended sentence in eleven cases.

Breakers and pickpockets who have seen the inside of prison in this and other countries pushed along the man who had never faced a judge before and had no idea of what was going to happen to him.

South Jackson, a sailor who had deserted from the battleship Rhode Island, pulled out of his pocket a letter from the Secretary of the Navy pressing him for making a daring attempt to save a drowning man. Jackson shot at a policeman who stopped him.

Tridenton Open-Air Meeting. Loda, Trenton, N. J., of the Socialist party, will hold an open-air meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at Broad street, Trenton.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT MULBERRY STREET

SOCIALISTS APPEAL KEARNEY'S CASE

Bingham Throws Eight Inspectors Into the Air.

Special to The Call. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 29.—The case of Thomas Kearney, the Socialist party organizer who served two days of a ten-day jail sentence imposed because of his speaking on the street in defiance of Mayor Wilson's interdiction, and then upon advice of his attorney, paid a fine and was released, will come up before the higher court at Ebensburg the second week of September.

Since leaving jail Mr. Kearney is more active than ever in his Socialist work and recently organized a strong local at Walsall. The citizens are practically a unit in condemning the Mayor's attempt to throttle free speech.

ASPIRING DEMOCRAT IS CALLED DOWN

Special to The Call. CHICOPEE, Mass., Aug. 29.—That Harry Elder, aspirant for the Democratic nomination for representative, and the leaders of the Socialist party do not agree, was shown at one of the most exciting open-air rallies that the residents of the Falls have ever seen.

The Socialist party was holding a rally, and National Organizer Stanley J. Clark was the speaker. In the crowd was Harry Elder, and when Clark invited questions Elder jumped at the opportunity. Now would be the time to show up the fallacies of the Socialist party, he thought.

Elder asked, "If Socialism became an actual fact would it not be necessary to change human nature?" Clark replied at some length. Elder put another question and Clark answered it. Question after question followed and the crowd began to enjoy the situation immensely. Finally he asked what the Socialists would do if a man was out of work and starving. Clark replied: "Put him to work producing the things he needs."

At this juncture John Hall, Jr., chairman of the meeting, interrupted with an account of a visit made last week by Elder to Hall. "I asked him among other things, what he was going to do about the unemployed," Mr. Hall shouted. "The answer I got was 'Call out the militia and shoot them down.'" The crowd let out one big yell and Elder left in a hurry.

TIME CHECK ON PATROLMEN

According to a new order issued yesterday by Acting Police Commissioner Baker a system of time card checking will be established for the policemen who have duty at the Criminal Courts Building, which will stop loafing. Each patrolman will carry a card with him when he starts out of his station with his prisoner, and it will be signed by his station lieutenant when the policeman leaves the building when the policeman arrives at the Criminal Courts Building, by the Assistant District Attorney in the courtroom, again by the lieutenant in charge at the building, when the cop leaves the Criminal Courts Building, and again by the lieutenant at the station when the patrolman reports back there after his session in court.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN KILLED BY TAXICAB

An unidentified woman died last night in Roosevelt Hospital from injuries which she had received earlier in the evening from being run down by a taxicab at Eighth avenue and Third-street.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

The East Side Equal Rights League will hold an open air meeting tonight at Second avenue, and Seventh street.

Titus Goes to the New Tenderloin—Russell Confined to Red Light—Burdick to Lower Part of Manhattan—Dillon to the Old Tenderloin—Harkins Sent to Brooklyn—McCluskey to the Bronx.

Not in a long time has there been such an eruption in the Police Department as there was this morning. The Commissioner was gunning for big game. His quarry was the inspectors. Eight of them are affected by the latest move from Mulberry street, and there will be much surprise when the rank and file of the force learn what the powers have found it advisable to do. There was also much conjecture as to what it all might mean. Some held one theory and some another. Only those who had kept right up with the game and studied their police politics closely were able to put a construction on the new shift which came anywhere near the truth.

Inspector George W. Titus, the lawyer, who has held many different posts since he first donned the uniform of his rank, goes from the Bureau of Reports and Surveys, a "soft detail," to command the Fourth Inspection District, where he will find his work cut out for him. His new headquarters will be at the busy west Sixty-eighth Street Station and his district covers an irregular territory, including within its boundaries the East Thirty-fifth Street, West Forty-seventh, East Fifty-first and West Sixty-eighth street station. The New Tenderloin is in that district and Inspector Titus will have to take off his coat and roll up his sleeves. He takes the berth which has been occupied by Smiling Dick Walsh now away on vacation. What happens to Walsh has not yet developed.

Inspector John Russell, who held command of both the First and Second Districts, loses the first and retains the Second. His headquarters were at the Edridge Street station. They will now be at 293 Mulberry street, the House of Detention. Russell now governs the affairs of the Church, Elizabeth, Leonard, McDougall, Mulberry, Charles and Mercer street stations and the Harbor Squad. Burdick, who had been in command in Max Steinbrink's place during the latter's vacation with headquarters at the West Twentieth street station, takes command of the First Inspection District, including the John street, Oak street, Madison, Edridge, Delancy and Fifth street stations. Burdick is an excellent policeman and the district he gets is one which needs a thoroughly wide awake man. In days of old the red lights burned brightly in that territory.

Inspector James E. Dillon, whose headquarters have been the East Sixty-seventh street station, is moved to the district Burdick is taken from. His headquarters will be in the West Twentieth street station, and he will command the New West Twentieth, East Twenty-second, West Thirty-seventh and the old Tenderloin precinct as well. Inspector Patrick Harkins is brought over from Gates avenue, Brooklyn, to take "Chevy" George McCluskey's place in the Bronx. McCluskey, as well as Walsh and Steinbrink, is on his vacation. What he is to do when he returns has not yet developed.

The transfers will not go into effect until 5 o'clock to-night, so that the arrangements for the parade will not be interfered with.

DONT MISS THE PICNIC

The West Side Agitation Committee of the Socialist party holds a picnic to-morrow at Crooked's Boulevard Park, West Hoboken. Max L. Han has secured Hirsiger's double orchestra for dance music; also the Hochschmidt family of accordion. The Archer Turn Verein der West Side and Madison county will give gymnastic exhibitions, and the Arbeiter Club-orchestra will sing.

If you want to watch the people that buy, advertise in The Evening Call.

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CLUB OFFERS... Chicago Daily Socialist... The Evening Call... Both 1 year each for...

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FOR LADIES ONLY... Bellin's Wonderstone... Before Using... After Using...

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CO-OPERATIVE CLOTHING CO. 10 Reid Avenue. Junction of Broadway and BROOKLYN. ALL GOODS BEAR THE UNION LABEL. High-Grade Tailoring. To Order Only.

FOR A GOOD PHOTO GO TO YOUR FRIENDS AND COMRADES. H. BERGER and B. KREEDMAN PHOTOGRAPHERS. 124 Livingston Street New York.

Underwear to Fit. Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, Hatters' Goods and Goods. AT GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES. SIG. KLEIN, 30 Third Avenue, New York.

HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE. Hatter and Men's Furnisher. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND STRAW HATS AT REDUCED PRICES. H. GREEN, 151 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

LOOK AT THIS PROPOSITION. An excellent opportunity to get the clothing at manufacturer's price. Clothier and Merchant Tailor, Louis Barnett, 99-101 Canal St., New York City.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. FOR THE "RED SPECIAL" Grand Concert and Dance. GIVEN BY THE Fourth Assembly District, Socialist Party. On SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1908.

Local New York Socialist Party RATIFICATION MEETING. COOPER UNION, 4th Ave. and 8th St. Friday Evening, Sept. 4, '08, At 8 o'clock. SPEAKERS: JOSHUA WANDHOPE, Candidate for Governor...

ARE YOU A UNION MAN? The Public Shoe Store, 196 FERRY, near Polk St., NEWARK, N. J. Carries a Full Line of Union-Made Shoes. Meisel Bros., Props.

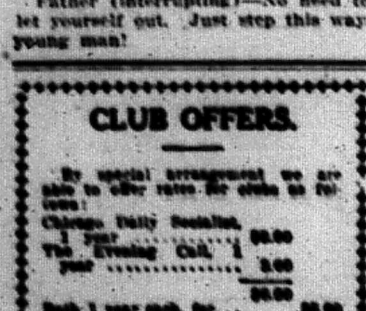
Lasalle Memorial Celebration AND Grand Summernight's Festival. Of the Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, branches of New York and vicinity. FURER'S PARK, Jackson Ave., Newton, L. I. On Saturday, August 29, 1908.

TO READERS OF THE CALL. To tell a merchant that you patronize him BECAUSE HE ADVERTISES IN THE CALL does the latter more good than the effort of a salaried advertisement solicitor. By doing it you are HANDING US MONEY. Keep this in mind.

GRAND LABOR DAY CELEBRATION. SEPTEMBER 7, '08, AT 8 P. M. Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 43d St. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL. SPEAKERS: Robert Hunter, Alexander Irvine, James Tole, Pres. "Big Six," and Clarence S. Darrow.



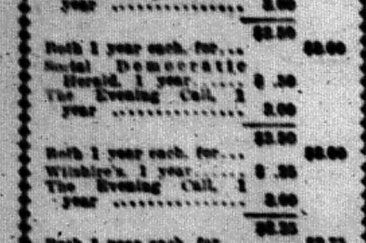
A Helping Hand. He—I really have a great voice, Miss Currier. You should just hear me when I let myself out.



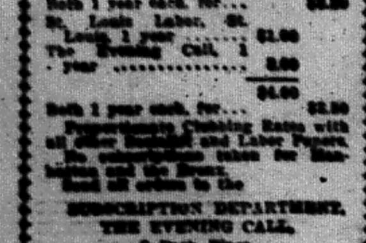
FIGHT DRAW. Young Loughrey, of Philadelphia, and Jack Dorman, of the Bronx, fought one of the fastest six-round draws ever seen in this city at the Fairmount last night.



WILKESBARE. More than 20,000 persons attended the Lawrence County Fair, which opened on Wednesday.



MIDDLEBURY. A \$1,000 free-for-all race at the fair grounds yesterday. Judge, owned by Farley.



WILKESBARE. More than 20,000 persons attended the Lawrence County Fair, which opened on Wednesday.

POLICE STILL HARASS STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS

Pickets First Clubbed, Then Arrested and Fined.

Bingham's Men Continue to Interfere with the Struggles of Workers to Better Their Conditions—Big Protest Meeting Planned by Unions—Darrow May Be Brought in the Case.

In spite of the protests of organized labor of this city the police are still evidently in collusion with employing cloakmakers to break their employees' strike. Yesterday two pickets who were around the struck shop of R. Simon & Co., 28-30 East Tenth street, were arrested and charged with assaulting strikebreakers. The evidence against the men came from the strikebreakers, private detectives and employees of the company. Magistrate Barlow fined J. Kantor \$10 and discharged Abe Silverman. S. Silverman, who was arrested Wednesday under a similar charge, was fined \$10.

The pickets insist that they did not molest anybody, but that the police suddenly swooped upon them and took them to the Mercer street station. The strikers claim that private detectives employed by the company assaulted them and that they are in many cases assisted by the city police.

Besides the assaults committed by the police on two of the striking cloakmakers at the Mercer street station on August 13, it was learned today that on last Sunday J. Kantor received similar treatment from Bingham's men. Mr. Kantor was clubbed by the police because he approached a strikebreaker and begged him to quit working as he "was taking bread out of the mouths of other workingmen."

The officers of the Cloakmakers' Union are planning a big protest meeting against this persecution of the police. The Central Federated Union has a committee of five investigating these cases. It is possible that Clarence S. Darrow, the noted Chicago lawyer, will be brought in the case.

"RED SPECIAL" WILL TAKE PASSENGERS

Special to The Call.
CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Arrangements have been made to carry several hundred passengers every day on the Red Special. Any person can get on the train at any stop and ride as far as he likes at the rate of two cents a mile. Meals will cost fifty cents each. There will be no sleeping car berths for these passengers, but a first-class day coach will be provided.

Indications are that every afternoon the train will be crowded with workers going from the smaller towns to the cities where evening meetings are to be held. Debs and all the special train party and all their fellow workers who board the train for short trips will have their meals together, and these feasts are to be made gay affairs. The train will enable workers of one town to get acquainted with those of another, and the gathering of so many men and women interested in Socialism is expected to be a great encouragement to those in small communities and to the speakers and candidates for President.

"Those who intend to join the Socialist train," said Otto McFeeley, correspondent for the Workers' Press Association, "should give the names of the party to their local newspapers and also call the editor's attention to special events of the day in their towns."

"RED SPECIAL" CONCERT.

Everybody who wishes to aid in raising funds to insure the continuance of the famous "Red Special" in its fight from coast to coast, should attend the grand concert and ball to be given for this object to-night by the Fourth A. D. of the Socialist party. Besides high-class amusements and music, an address will be delivered by Max Pine, the assembly candidate of the district. Admission is 15 cents, and the spot is the Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway.

TO SUPPRESS SPEAKERS.

Special to The Call.
VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 27.—Members of the Socialist party in this city, and they are quite numerous, are highly indignant over the action of the Board of City Trustees in passing an ordinance forbidding speaking on the streets without permission from the mayor, chief of police and president of the board. The ordinance will likely become a law. It makes it a misdemeanor to so speak, punishable by a fine of \$100. The Socialists say they will disregard the ordinance. If necessary, to maintain the right of free speech.

WOMEN WIN FIGHT AGAINST B. R. T.

Six women solved yesterday a B. R. T. problem which has vexed the public for a year, despite the fact that it has been a subject of discussion by all the boards of trade and taxpayers' associations of Flatbush.

The women, who were not all of the same party and one man left a Church avenue car with transfer tickets to a Nostrand avenue car for Coney Island. After waiting twenty minutes in vain for a Nostrand avenue car the seven entered a Reid avenue car. The conductor refused to accept their transfers. The man left the car, but the six women exchanged glances, and by nods unaniously resolved themselves into a society to compel railroad companies to carry out their end of a five-cent contract.

"I'll hold this car all night if you don't pay fare," said the conductor. "We have paid fare," said the women in chorus. "You paid fare over the Nostrand avenue route."

"There are no cars running on that route and your car goes over the same track." "I am not responsible for a blockade on another line," retorted the conductor. "The company that employs you is," they said.

The conductor terminated the discussion by threatening to put the women off the car. Some boys on the street heard him. One of them shouted, "If he touches the ladies we'll do him up." The conductor saw the boys pick up stones and noted that several men on the street appeared ready to champion the women's cause. The conductor held the car ten minutes longer, when an inspector appeared. He told the conductor to accept the women's transfers, which he did, and the car moved on.

NEWARK WILL HAVE POUREN CONFERENCE

With the object of forming a Newark branch of the Pouden Defense Conference a mass meeting has been called for Monday night, August 31, at the Socialist Headquarters, 9 Prince street, and all labor organizations, branches of the Socialist party, and other liberal associations are earnestly requested to send delegates in order to establish a permanent organization to assist in the fight now being made to save the heroic Russian revolutionist Jan Janoff Pouden from the fate that awaits him if the United States Government is base enough to surrender him to the czar's butchers.

Prof. Horowitz, of New York, will be the principal speaker and will explain the Pouden case in detail.

GET READY FOR THE RAND SCHOOL PICNIC.

The next outing of the Rand School Students' Association and the Rand Summer Club will be held to-morrow at Orchard Beach, City Island. All are invited. Directions—Take West Farms subway to 177th street, West Farms station; cross to Harlem Railroad station and take train for Bartow. Stop at Bartow, and thence on foot or by car to Orchard Beach. All those who wish to go with the crowd should be at the Harlem R. R. station in time for the 10:15 A. M. train, and bring their lunches.

NEW MEXICO PROMISES BIG SOCIALIST INCREASE.

Correspondence to The Call.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 22.—Well informed politicians here predict an astonishingly large increase in the Socialist vote in this territory this fall. One well-known political leader, who is thoroughly familiar with conditions, thinks that W. P. Metcalf, Socialist candidate for delegate to Congress, will poll not less than 2,000 votes.



Neighbor—Deacon Jones, do you ever drink whiskey?
Deacon Jones—Before I answer that question, I should like to know whether it is an inquiry or an invitation.

IF YOUR HAT IS AS GOOD AS McCANN'S It cost MORE.

McCann's, 210 Bowery (Opposite Rivington Street.)

POVERTY'S CRIMINALS.

(Continued from page 1.)

tempted to arrest him on the Bowery for desertion. The letter didn't save Jackstrom, for Judge Crain sent him away for not less than three years. Nine went to Sing Sing, seventeen to the penitentiary and eleven to the Elmira Reformatory. Four were sent to the House of Refuge. The others were disposed of in various ways.

Driven In by Cold Weather.

Acting Charities Commissioner Baker said yesterday that the persons who applied at the lodging house on Wednesday night and overtaxed it were homeless men who have been sleeping in parks, wagons and vacant lots, and who were driven to shelter by the sudden inclemency of the weather.

"Our new Municipal Lodging House will be ready inside of two months," said Mr. Baker, "and it will take care of the winter crowds. We hope there will not be another spell of severe weather before that time."

The Municipal Lodging House has been a busy place since the cool weather set in during the present week. It has been crowded nightly. Among the homeless he noticed many new recruits. Superintendent Yorke said yesterday that his lodgers are for the most part deserving men who have been thrown out of work by the hard times.

Under the law no lodger is permitted to sleep in the Municipal Lodging House oftener than three times a month, but recently he has permitted applicants to remain as long as a week. Comparatively few women are among the applicants. The new City Lodging House will accommodate 750 persons, and with the present lodging house will afford sufficient accommodations, the officials believe, for all the homeless.

Benefit for the Unemployed.

At a meeting of the Brotherhood Welfare Association of the Unemployed, held recently, it was decided to give a benefit for the members. It will be held on Labor Day at Cooper Union. Invitations have been sent out to President Roosevelt, Comptroller Metz and Mayor McClellan, and to others interested in the problem of the unemployed.

Problem for the Economist.

"It is difficult to pass judgment on such an extraordinary situation on short notice," said Samuel J. Bloomingdale. "It is evident, however, that the emergency must have been a pressing one or the Charities Department would not have taken such a step. The department is conducted honestly, I believe. How can we go about devising plans to prevent the use of a dead house as a lodging house? Those are questions for the economist to study. It is not a matter for hasty judgment, because it is, as far as I know, without precedent."

BEEF TRUST LOSES ONE EXCUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A sweeping reduction of from one-half to five cents per hundred pounds on range cattle shipments, to be carried into effect by October 15, is effected in an order issued to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and fifty-eight other common carriers. The rates ordered cut yesterday are on range cattle from points in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to northern ranges in Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana, and on cattle in carloads from the Southwest to Chicago, East St. Louis, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, New Orleans, and Omaha.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS START SERIOUS RIOT.

PARMA, Italy, Aug. 28.—Highly excited because of a criticism of their actions in the recent agrarian strike that was published by "l'Internazionale," a revolutionary paper, the officers of the cavalry regiment stationed here went to the office of the paper and assaulted everybody found there. A riot took place and the police had a hard time subduing the contestants. The publishers of the newspaper have brought action against the officers and the Minister of War has ordered a rigid investigation.

THE THEATRES

Tuesday night Arnold Daly will make his first metropolitan appearance at Wallack's Theatre in the new play that has been written for him by Owen Kildare and Walter Hackett, and to which has been given the title, "The Regeneration." The play has been described as of a somewhat "different" type inasmuch as it views the life struggle of an ignorant man of the loafer type, from the point where his moral fibres are stirred into being by sudden contact with a woman. From this point may be said to date the beginning of the man's moral rehabilitation. It is unequivocally a play with a message, and one that cannot be ignored, considered from any angle. Whether the authors have succeeded in making that message clear, remains another question that will be decided upon the merits of the case Tuesday night. In and, if for no other reason, should any event, the theme is a big one command attention. Associated with Mr. Daly in his endeavor will be found some players who have achieved prominence on their own account in other lines. Edwin Arden, of whose work in the past it is hardly necessary to dilate; Miss Jessie Iselt, an actress who has been seen in New York not frequently of recent years, but who has achieved some distinction for herself in other territory, and Helen Ware, who has been a member of Mr. Daly's forces during the last three seasons, are three of the more prominent.

Broadhurst's play, "The Call of the North."

The title of Charles Klein's new play, formerly announced as "The Mischiefmakers," has been changed to "The Third Degree." The play will be offered by Henry B. Harris in Boston in the latter part of November. By virtue of a contract made Thursday between Liebler & Co. and Richard Harding Davis, Miss Eleanor Robson will be seen in a new play by Mr. Davis, during the coming season, that will be based upon the author's novel, "Vera, the Medium," which is now running serially in a magazine. The play deals with a phase of New York life that has been the cause of considerable discussion of late years, and takes a distinctly novel trend in its working out. The play is woven about the character of a young girl who has fallen into the hands of a set of professional spiritualists, and the working out of the plot follows her reclamation from these operators.

At Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre next week the feature will be a sketch entitled, "The Double Cross," a prizefighting sketch, featuring Joe Bernstein and Kid Grifo. The balance of the bill includes Maggie Cline, "The Irish Thrush"; Rooney and Bent, in a singing and dancing comedy sketch; S. Miller Kent & Co., in a new Russian dancers; Lillian Shaw, comedienne; Fiddler and Shelton, talking act; Gardner & Revere.

TEXAS FARMERS BAR NEW YORK COTTON QUOTATIONS.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 28.—D. J. Neill, president of the Farmers Union, said yesterday that the union will demand that the Legislature enact a law prohibiting telegraph companies in Texas from transmitting New York exchange cotton quotations. The Legislature also will be asked to make it a misdemeanor for any person to quote New York Cotton Exchange prices in Texas. Mr. Neill declares that New York quotations are fraudulent and have cost Texas farmers millions annually.

Margaret Daly-Vokes, wife of Harry Vokes, of Ward and Vokes, and a member of the celebrated Daly theatrical family, died of consumption at her summer home in Lynnfield Thursday night, aged 35 years. Mrs. Vokes was a sister of the late Dan Daly.

HUGHES RUSHES HAIN'S TRIAL.

District Attorney Darrin of Queens county got word from Gov. Hughes yesterday that the Governor will select a Justice of the Supreme Court to hear the Hains murder case as soon as he can find one able to give the necessary time to the case. Dr. Darrin expects that this Judge will order a special Grand Jury immediately after he is selected.

Mr. Darrin thinks the Grand Jury will get together about September 21. It will take something like two days to present the Hains case and one or two other homicide cases the District Attorney has ready, and Mr. Darrin's intention is to begin the trial of Capt. Hains and his brother in Flushing the first week in October. The District Attorney said it would take but two or three days to complete the case for the prosecution.

Annual Open-Air Concert AND Summernight's Festival OF Brotherhood of Painters & Decorators, Formerly Amalgamated At MANHATTAN CASINO, 155th St. and 8th Ave. SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1908.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Accident Fund. Concert at 5 P. M.; Dancing at 8 P. M. Two (2) Bands (Professional Talent). Music by Prof. Thomas F. Usher. Ticket, admitting gentleman and lady, including wardrobe, 50 Cents. MOTION PICTURES (KELLY). Songs, Johnny Nestor (the little man with the big voice).

Grand Labor Festival arranged by the Socialist Party, Local Hudson County And Kindred Organizations, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, BOULEVARD, UNION HILL, N. J., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1908, Commencing at 3 P. M.

Vaudette and Acrobatic Acts, Moving Pictures, Wheel of Fortune, Prize Bowling, Etc.

TICKETS, in advance, 15 CENTS At the Gate, 25 Cents.

INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION. NEW BULLETIN WILL BE OUT ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1. SEND FOR IT NOW. THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE 112 East 19th Street. Telephone: 778 Gramercy. AN INSTITUTION FOR THE TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SOCIALISM. Classes (Evenings and Sunday Afternoons) from September to May. NEW TERM BEGINS LAST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. The Rand School Library Is Open From 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. (Sundays Included). After August 15, Open Until 10 P. M. Visitors Are Cordially Invited to Call. W. J. GHENT, Secretary.

MULCASTER SCHOOL, 47 Second Ave., cor. 4th St. PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE. Now it is time to think of it. If you are carried by a higher ambition than remaining in your present situation, register at our school, and we will prepare you for COLLEGE ENTRANCE (all colleges), REGENTS' CERTIFICATE IN LAW, DISTRICT MEDICINE, PHARMACY, COOPER UNION, AGRICULTURE, HIGH SCHOOL, BOOKKEEPING, STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING and all COMMERCIAL BRANCHES. Every subject consistently taught by teachers of experience and high abilities. VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Heldmann-Bryan-Souffront's COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 187 West 97th Street. Preparatory Class (English, Latin, Mathematics), six weekly evening lessons, begins September 16; \$5 monthly.

FINANCIAL. BISHOP CREEK. The mining boom is on now, and all good stocks are going up. We heartily advise the purchase of Bishop Creek at the present market. We can offer special 3,000 shares of Pooled Bishop Creek, guaranteed by one of the largest banks in New York City. Write us for prices. We handle all curb and unlisted stocks and bonds on commission. FRED J. MOWRY, 78-80 Broad St., New York City. Telephone 2872 Broad. If you want to reach the people that buy, advertise in The Evening Call.

PIANO LESSONS BY PROFESSIONAL TEACHER AND EXPERT TUNER. Address PROF. J. CHART LIPER, 830 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BRONX PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 400 East 172nd Street.

MAX DOLIN, Russian Violin Virtuoso, Pupil of Leopold Auer, St. Petersburg; Professor Bertell, Paris; HENRY SCHRADECK, New York. Gives instruction on the violin, also can be engaged as soloist. 305 Henry St., New York.

PUBLICATIONS.

United States History From 1492 to 1907—Condensed form. Important events easy to remember. An Aid to school children and adults. Containing a list of the Presidents Washington to Roosevelt. Names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Story of the Panama Canal. The History of the American Flag. Can be carried in the pocket to read daily and memorize. Sent by mail on receipt of TEN CENTS. Address JOHN F. KELLY, Box 21, Station V, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIQUORS. LIQUORS. CAUTION! The numerous imitations of our superior goods have caused us to attach this notice. See that the name GRAHAM AVE. COR. DEBE VOISE, BROOKLYN. I. GOLDBERG PITKIN, COR. ROCKAWAY AVE. BROOKLYN. appears on cork as well as on cap, label and bottle. Refilling prohibited and subject to prosecution. HOUSTON & CLINTON STS. 171 EAST BROADWAY. FIFTH AVE. & 115 W ST. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO 171 E. B'WAY. NEW YORK CITY THE GRAHAM AVE. COR. DEBE VOISE ST. BROOKLYN STORE WILL BE OPEN WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE West Side Agitation Committee Socialist Party. For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund AT H. KROEBEL'S BOULEVARD PARK, WEST HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY. Boulevard and Angeltique Street, two blocks south of Schuetzen Park. SUNDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1908. Commencing at 2 P. M. sharp. Gymnastic exhibitions and athletic games by the Arbeiter Turn Verein der Westseite. How to reach the park—Take Barclay, Christopher, 15d or 43d street ferries, or Hudson Tunnel; then Union Hill car to Angeltique street and walk two blocks west to park. Prize bowling, dancing, children's games and other amusements for young and old. Tickets, in advance, 10c. At the gate, 25c. TICKETS FOR SALE By all members; at S. P. Headquarters, 535 8th Ave.; West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 W. 43d St.

Socialist Notes.

Saturday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. H. Hagedorn, Luella R. Krenbiel.

Jewish.

2d A. D.—Rutgers Place and Monroe street. Louis Slotkin, B. Gottlieb.

Mass Meeting.

The Harlem Agitation Committee will hold a mass meeting at its headquarters at 250 West 125th street.

BROOKLYN.

Ed A. D.—Court and Pacific streets. Alvin Nitschke, L. Davidson.

14th A. D.—Grand and Berry streets. Speakers will be announced at meeting.

15th A. D.—Fort Hamilton avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Wm. Harbers, J. A. Well.

20th A. D.—Greene and Central. J. T. Hill, Abramson.

21st A. D.—Humboldt and Cook. Blafloh, Cohen.

24d. A. D.—Fulton and Buffalo avenue. H. D. Smith, L. Baker.

Grand Reaffirmation. The first grand reaffirmation meeting to be held in the present campaign will be that of the 23d A. D.

County Committee. An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Committee will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

The Parkside Tent. Brighton Beach—In the afternoon the meetings will be addressed by the Rev. H. S. Baker and Joe Wright.

QUEENS. Lafayette and Myrtle avenues. Glendale—Mark Pelsler, John Burgher.

NEWARK, N. J. Jersey City—Newark and Jersey avenue—James M. Reilly.

Union Hill—Bergenline and Blum—E. H. Mead.

Bayonne—Broadway and Twenty-third street—H. R. Kearns.

Market and Washington—Fred Harwood.

Springfield avenue and Tent street—Fred Merrick, J. G. Frost.

Bovery and Market—E. P. Quinlan.

EAST ORANGE, N. J. Main street—E. T. Neben.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Last Sunday's meeting at the Labor Temple, 242 E. Eighth-fourth, for the discussion of the best ways of conducting the agitation in the present electoral campaign proved so instructive that another will be held at 9:30 A. M. at the same place and all those who are interested in developing their abilities as agitators should be present.

Lecture and Debate. A debate of Socialism vs. Capitalism will be the feature of the meeting of the Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle at 44 East 104th street.

NEW YORK STATE. The dates for the speakers traveling under the direction of the State organization for the week beginning Aug. 30 are as follows:

Gustave A. Strebel—Sunday and Monday.

HALLS.

MANHATTAN LYCEUM.

(Formerly Turn Hall) ABE J. GOLDMAN, Tel. 14 Orchard Manager.

Strictly Union Hall.

FOR — E. J. Receptions, Weddings, Banquets, Entertainments, Conventions and Mass Meetings. Also Lodge Rooms.

66-68 East 4th Street, NEW YORK.

A. Zwiebelson S. Grotzky Telephone 4715 Orchard

Grand Palace Hall

LARGE HALL For Balls, Weddings, Parties, Sociables, Receptions, and Large Meeting Rooms. 302-304-306 GRAND ST. Cor. Entrance 73 Allen St., New York. Fine Catering.

NEW CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton St. Hall for Balls, Weddings, Concerts and Mass Meetings. BANQUET ROOMS, CATERING. Meeting Rooms, Offices, Bowling Alleys, Pool and Billiard Room.

Monday, Elmira; Tuesday, Waverly; Wednesday, Oswego; Thursday, Binghamton; Friday, New York; Saturday, Brooklyn.

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15th A. D.—Fort Hamilton avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Wm. Harbers, J. A. Well.

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WITH THE LABOR UNIONS.

By ALBERT ABRAHAMS.

ATTENTION.

Secretaries, or other officers of unions are invited to send to this department reports of their meetings, announcements and general news of interest to their members.

Building Trades.

James Kirby, president of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. is in the city to adjust matters in the building trades.

Cigarmakers.

The committee of arrangements for the Labor Day parade will be in Bohemian Hall, 121 East Seventy-third street, on September 4 and 5.

Labor Day Parade.

The parade on Labor Day, Monday, September 7, will be, as in former years, on Fifth avenue.

The parade will be headed by officers in the following order: Grand marshal, Arnold B. McStay; aides, Jas. P. Holland and John C. O'Brien; assistant grand marshal, Jas. G. Higgins; aides, Albert Abraham and Saml. A. Debs; officers and delegates of the Central Federated Union.

First Division.—Theatrical Protective Union No. 1; Actors' Union; Pattern Makers' Association; Compressed Air Workers' Union No. 1.

Second Division.—Marshal, Wm. Green; Housepainters' and Bridgemen's Union No. 40; Housecarpenters' and Bridgemen's Union No. 35; Housecarpenters' and Bridgemen's Union No. 32; Housecarpenters' and Bridgemen's Union No. 48.

Third Division.—Marshal, S. W. Gamble; Typographical Union No. 6; Pressmen's Union No. 25; Lithographers' Union.

Fourth Division.—Marshal, John C. Hillsdorf; Cigarmakers' Union; Barbers' Union No. 3; Garment Workers' Union Nos. 3 and 211; Barbers' Union No. 423; Women's Trade Union League (automobiles).

Fifth Division.—Marshal, Thos. J. Curtis; Stationary Firemen's Union No. 56; Stationary Firemen's Union No. 20; Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Union No. 11808; Paperhangers' Union No. 490; Pipe Caulkers' and Tappers' Union No. 7348.

Sixth Division.—Marshal, John C. Hillsdorf; Cigarmakers' Union; Barbers' Union No. 3; Garment Workers' Union Nos. 3 and 211; Barbers' Union No. 423; Women's Trade Union League (automobiles).

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Eighth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Ninth Division.—Marshal, Jas. A. Scofield; Longshore Riggers' Union No. 753; Longshoremen's Union No. 791; Interior Freight Handlers' Union No. 124; Cattle Butchers' Union No. 5; Meat Cutters' Union No. 269.

Tenth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Eleventh Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Twelfth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Thirteenth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Fourteenth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Fifteenth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Sixteenth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Seventeenth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Eighteenth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Nineteenth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Twentieth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Twenty-first Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Twenty-second Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Twenty-third Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Twenty-fourth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Twenty-fifth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long; Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

Double Drug Hoister Runners' Union No. 11275.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 270; Slate and Tile Roofers' Union No. 4.

Sixth Division.—Marshal, Robt. Merritt. Commission Teamsters' Union No. 449; Teamsters' Union No. 798; Wholesale Grocery Teamsters' Union No. 240; Teamsters' Union No. 453; Barrel Teamsters' Union No. 91; Coach and Cab Teamsters' Union No. 164; Building Material Teamsters' Union No. 654.

Seventh Division.—Marshal, Jas. A. Scofield. Longshore Riggers' Union No. 753; Longshoremen's Union No. 791; Interior Freight Handlers' Union No. 124; Cattle Butchers' Union No. 5; Meat Cutters' Union No. 269.

Eighth Division.—Marshal, Wm. F. Long. Rockmen's Union No. 12712; Highway Foremen's Union No. 42; Asphalt Workers' Union No. 49.

The first division will form on Fifty-eighth street; second, Fifty-seventh street; third, Fifty-sixth street; fourth, Fifty-fifth street; fifth, Fifty-fourth street; sixth, Fifty-third street; seventh, Fifty-second street; and eighth, on Fifty-first street.

The above order is subject to slight changes.

Lamp-lighters. The present strike of the lamp-lighters' union is the climax of long conniving and persecution against this union by the corporation that has the contract to light the city streets.

The union was formed about one year ago. The men were working for 98 cents per day. After a five days' strike a settlement was reached by which the lighters received \$1.12 per day or \$5 more per month.

The superintendent came and asked them to return \$1 per month on the promise that after January 1, 1935, they would receive the extra five dollars per month.

When this date arrived the company asked for time, which time they utilized to get strike breakers. In February the company took the contract for Queens, and hired forty-four non-union men, twenty-six of whom joined the union.

The company then proceeded on a campaign to discourage the union men by baiting and goading. They sent their inspectors to the various stations, who told the men that they could work for the union, paying dues, etc.

And so they continued their conspiracy against the union. The union began the organization of a sick benefit society and forthwith the company proceeded to form one in opposition. In May the union again tried for an adjustment of matters, and the superintendent asked for

time and at once began to look for more strike breakers. At a special meeting held on Friday morning, the committee was instructed to present an agreement to the company for their approval.

This agreement requests a 5 per cent. increase. As the company made no answer the union decided to strike. The strike will affect 400 men in New York, Yonkers, New Rochelle, Rye, Portchester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Brooklyn and all Queens.

President Frank Yammicola, of the union, says he will request the Central Federated Union to appoint a committee to visit the Mayor and Police Commissioner to complain against the use of police as strike breakers for the company.

Mr. Yammicola feels confident the strike will be successful. He wishes to deny that the men received \$8 and \$10 per week, as announced in some newspapers.

Sweepers. Sweepers' Union No. 1848 endorsed The Call at its meeting last Wednesday night. The resolution reads: "Whereas, The Evening Call has done more for the Sweepers' Union than any other paper, and

"Whereas, The Evening Call is a workmen's newspaper with all union news, be it therefore "Resolved, That each and every member of the union buy this paper and help the good along."

It was decided to move to Central Hall, Third avenue and 106th street. The next meeting will be held there and members please take notice.

It was reported that all foremen and assistant foremen will join the Sweepers' Union. This good news was received with great enthusiasm. During the evening Secretary Daniel A. O'Keefe delivered an address on "Taxation Without Representation."

Women's Trade Union League. The Women's Trade Union League will take part in the Labor Day parade Monday, Sept. 7. Seats in sight-seeing automobiles will be provided for all who care to join with the league in helping to make the Labor Day parade a successful demonstration.

All members of unions not marching as a union as well as friends of organized labor, are invited to join. Tickets for auto seats are 50 cents.

After the parade there will be a luncheon. Tickets 50 cents. Speeches will be made by prominent labor leaders. Tickets for both or either auto seats or luncheon may be had from the Women's Trade Union League, 11 Waverley Place, city. Applications for auto seats should be sent not later than Sept. 2.

PHYSICIANS. DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS. When you are troubled with your eyes. Have your eyes examined at COMRADE B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 203 East Broadway, (3 doors from Educational.)

DRS. S. AND ANNA GERMAN. Will shortly return to America from Europe. For information telephone 2037 Tremont.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. Wanted 20 ladies to canvass home districts, something new; salary or commission. Box 4, "Call."

SUMMER BOARD. KIAMESHA OVERLOOK HOUSE. Kiamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N.Y. A summer resort for refined people, beautiful location, first-class treatment, Russian-American cooking. For further particulars write for booklet. H. GOLDBERG, Mgr., P. O. Box 84, Kiamesha, Sullivan County, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Speaking of good pianos see the popular O. W. WURTZ PIANOS, 1513 Third Ave., near 56th St., and 2929 Third Ave., near 151st St.

BARBERS. HIGHEST WAGES PAID; NO TIPS TAKEN. H. FEINGOLD'S Union Barber Shop 40 Rutgers Street Near Madison Street. NEW YORK. 7 First-class Barbers are always on hand; prompt attention guaranteed

NOTICE! THE Co-operative Union Barber Shops of the Striking Barber Workers are in 17 Avenue C, corner Second street, and 126 Ludlow street. No tips are taken there. Comrades patronize all the union shops.

Office of the Barbers' Union, 151 Clinton St. Telephone 1923 Orchard.

If you want to reach the people that buy, advertise in The Evening Call.

Permanent position for intelligent, energetic man or woman able to give \$500 cash bond for faithful performance of duties. Not canvassing. Salary about \$1,000 yearly. Box 100, Evening Call, 6 Park Place.

Man, middle-aged, wishes position as night clerk or watchman, in hotel or club; perfectly sober and long experience. W. H. Richardson 227

Feeder on Gordon and Golding presses; make-ready; some knowledge of pony cylinder. Address: Epstein, c/o Bund, 195 E. Broadway.

Young man, age 22, wishes position at anything, with board preferred; experienced in junk shop. KAPLAN, 456 E. 171st street, Bronx.

Well educated man, speaking various foreign languages, want a position fitted to his personality or at anything. Address MR. ROHRICH, 42 Delancy street, city.

HELP WANTED—MALE. Permanent position for intelligent, energetic man or woman able to give \$500 cash bond for faithful performance of duties. Not canvassing. Salary about \$1,000 yearly. Box 100, Evening Call, 6 Park Place.

Machinist tool and die makers, to join an industrially organized union; low initiation fee and low dues; meeting the first and third Fridays of each month at Germania Hall, No. 592 P-shikk avenue, Melrose street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printer, two-third compositor, wishes position in office where trade can be finished. Can also feed job press. H. M. Allen, 1310 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Window cleaner. White sober man wishes steady position in some large building; years of experience. Address Lawrence, 112 Bowery.

Young man, 19, with some experience, would like to work as helper to fresco painter. Address J. Dauber, 233 East 100th St. New York City.

ART DIRECTOR—A Socialist, capable of filling a most responsible position as art director, wishes to hear from comrades knowing of opportunities in work of this kind; applicant, who is employed at this time, wishes to make a change; can give best of references. The cause will be advanced as well as a personal favor conferred by notifying the undersigned. Artist, care of The Call, 6 Park Place, New York.

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ART DIRECTOR—A Socialist, capable of filling a most responsible position as art director, wishes to hear from comrades knowing of opportunities in work of this kind; applicant, who is employed at this time, wishes to make a change; can give best of references. The cause will be advanced as well as a personal favor conferred by notifying the undersigned. Artist, care of The Call, 6 Park Place, New York.

Man, middle-aged, wishes position as night clerk or watchman, in hotel or club; perfectly sober and long experience. W. H. Richardson 227

Feeder on Gordon and Golding presses; make-ready; some knowledge of pony cylinder. Address: Epstein, c/o Bund, 195 E. Broadway.

Young man, age 22, wishes position at anything, with board preferred; experienced in junk shop. KAPLAN, 456 E. 171st street, Bronx.

Well educated man, speaking various foreign languages, want a position fitted to his personality or at anything. Address MR. ROHRICH, 42 Delancy street, city.

HELP WANTED—MALE. Permanent position for intelligent, energetic man or woman able to give \$500 cash bond for faithful performance of duties. Not canvassing. Salary about \$1,000 yearly. Box 100, Evening Call, 6 Park Place.

Machinist tool and die makers, to join an industrially organized union; low initiation fee and low dues; meeting the first and third Fridays of each month at Germania Hall, No. 592 P-shikk avenue, Melrose street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printer, two-third compositor, wishes position in office where trade can be finished. Can also feed job press. H. M. Allen, 1310 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Window cleaner. White sober man wishes steady position in some large building; years of experience. Address Lawrence, 112 Bowery.

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Woman's Department

Conducted by Rose Pastor Stokes.



What Will Socialism Do for Women?

Your letter, written to the Editor of The Call and published in last Saturday's issue, has voiced the sentiment of hundreds and thousands of thoughtful women and young girls who have begun to understand Socialism and are eager to embrace its lofty principles, but are looking in vain for an answer to the question which naturally is of greatest interest to them, "What will Socialism do for women?" Permit a sister who is more than anxious to serve both Socialism and the woman's cause, to tell you where women may learn.

The open-air meeting is of course not the proper place. It is arranged, especially before elections, primarily for campaign purposes, and you cannot blame the speaker who seeks to do his share toward increasing the Socialist vote for appealing mainly to the enfranchised men and not paying much attention to the voteless women. For, after all, it is the vote that counts. To make Socialism possible we must convince a majority of the voters and thereby become a political power. That is the main reason why we Socialist women have ushered in a special campaign in behalf of woman's suffrage. Neither are the indoor meetings and the lecture rooms places where women may learn. The party meetings are, of necessity, chiefly devoted to business routine, and the lectures, excellent though they may be along various lines of Socialistic thought, rarely if ever expound the relation of Socialism to the woman question. Our lecturers, with very few exceptions,

have not yet learned the importance of instructing and winning over the mothers of the race.

To be quite sincere, until recently there was no place at all where women could learn. There were books, of course, some splendid books, which women could read and study by themselves, but, as in your own case, very few working women have sufficient time and leisure for self-instruction, and moreover it is not very inspiring to take up a cause all by one's self without the encouragement of congenial companionship and common endeavor. Realizing that there was a void somewhere in our movement as far as women are concerned, the Socialist women have taken it upon themselves to create places where women may learn. On July 4th and 5th, in conjunction with the State convention of the Socialist party, Socialist women from all over New York State held a conference in the Labor Temple of this city to discuss ways and means for conveying the message of Socialism to women. The result of this conference was, among others, the founding of the "Socialist Women's Society of New York State," an organization based strictly upon the platform of the Socialist party with only party members eligible as officers, but its membership open to all women who are willing to learn. This organization will fill the void that has heretofore existed. It will teach women what women are most anxious to know. It will seek the overburdened workman's wife in her kitchen, and the worn-out working woman in store and factory. It will tell them all of the only cause that bears for them a message of hope and deliverance. It will battle, not from the narrow viewpoint of the wealthy, tax-paying

woman, but from the working woman's point of view, in behalf of women's political enfranchisement. It will bring Socialism to women, and women into the Socialist party. We have only just begun our work, but already we have three branches in New York, two in Brooklyn and one in Yonkers, and we will have many more in the near future. During the coming winter there will be special lectures and series of lectures and study courses and discussions that will be duly announced in The Call, and to which all women will be cordially invited. There will also be in connection with every branch a circulating library, consisting of appropriate books and pamphlets and at the service of each member. For further particulars and for places and dates of meeting I request you and all who are interested to apply to our State organizer, Miss Jessie W. Hughan, 61 Quincy street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who will be pleased to give all desired information.

Woman, and especially the working woman of to-day, is doubly exploited and oppressed, both as a member of the disfranchised sex and as a member of the exploited class. Therefore Socialism will be to woman an even greater liberator than to man. Socialism is essentially the woman's cause, and it is time that women should know it.

Come to us then and join our ranks, you girls, all of you, who "have taken an interest in Socialism." We want you, you above all others, for you are the toilers of to-day and will be the mothers of to-morrow, and you will be the great and joyous task of implanting the seeds of Socialism in the responsive hearts and awakening minds of the coming generation. **HEBE.**

CONSUMERS, ATTENTION

Friends and Sympathizers: (I exclude the comrades; for this appeal to them is superfluous.) Friends and Sympathizers: You will read in another column of this department of a new movement—a movement to organize a Call Consumers' League. Read it carefully, I beg of you, and consider well the proposition. And if you are eager that The Call should be placed on a self-paying basis, fill out the blank of The Call Consumers' League and become through pure good will a powerful support of our newspaper.

There may be some among you who will say to yourselves: "This is such a little newspaper; only six pages, and there are so many other 'bigger' ones that have so many pictures and things and tell about everything that happens, from a murder to a charity gift of a million" (your million)—"and this," you say, "is such a scant, scrimp newspaper;—only a little volume, and surely not big enough to make itself heard above the following roar of the big newspapers on 'Newspaper Row!'"

All these things you may think—some of you. But if you are workers or in sympathy with the oppressed toilers of the world remember this when you think of The Call: It is Giant Labor's murmur against the roar of oppression; it is the voice of Truth against the trumpeting of Falsehood; it is the slight effort of Science against the Herculean effort of Ignorance; it is the almighty voice of God in a whisper against the puny voice of the Devil in an uproar.

This is what The Call is against the clamor of Park Row. It is therefore your voice, men and women—the voice of you who stand for Labor against Oppression; for Truth against Falsehood; for Science against Ignorance; for God against the Devil.

What will you do then with this voice? Will you stifle it with your indifference or support with your good will and enthusiasm? Remember all that hangs upon your decision.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

NOTICE.

At the two last executive meetings of the William Lloyd Garrison Equal Rights Association, the president was instructed to request the members to make special efforts during the summer and early autumn to further the cause of equal suffrage, and the following recommendations were made by the board: 1st. That members hold piazza meetings at the various resorts where they may be during the summer, and that the members invite their friends and neighbors to these informal gatherings, at which the various phases of the woman suffrage question can be discussed, with or without an assigned speaker. 2d. The members are invited to obtain literature from the Interurban Headquarters, 29 East Twenty-ninth street, and from our chairman, Miss Jessie Ashley, 5 Nassau street. All are urged to distribute this literature among friends and acquaintances, and also among the young women in the various shops which the members patronize. The executive board voted to have the William Lloyd Garrison Equal Rights Association represented at the bazaar, held under the auspices of the Interurban Woman Suffrage Council early in November. The proceeds of each table at the bazaar are to be divided between the Interurban and the club represented. Our table will be known as the "White Sale." Articles of linen and cotton for personal and domestic use are solicited. Such articles need not be entirely white, and any fancy articles will be acceptable. The contributions and donations for the "White Sale" may be sent to Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel, chairman of the bazaar, 77 Washington place. Members are also urged to contribute to the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund. Books of coupons representing contributions of ten cents up to \$5 can be obtained from the society president, Mrs. Martha Williams, headquarters, 29 East Twenty-ninth street.

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LETTERS.

You may recall the story published here two weeks ago, entitled "How They Did Not Get a Vacation." The following is an extract from a letter written by the little heroine of the story, Ray F.:

"Received your letter with the clipping, also the two copies of The Call. I certainly think it a very interesting article, especially so since I am the heroine of the story. I passed it round to the girls who thought it great. One of the copies I shall keep framed."

"I can assure you if I had another position on hand I would make it my business to drop your letter with the clipping enclosed 'accidentally on purpose' on the 'Philanthropist's' desk. However, some day, Yours, "RAY F."

KNOW SHE HAD SETTLED IT.

"I am simply disgusted with my banking house," said a newly married woman (with limited business experience) to her husband, as the two came down town on the Sixth avenue elevated.

"What have they done, dear?" replied her husband.

"Why, the impertinent cashier sent me a letter to-day saying I had overdrawn my account \$10."

"Well, that's customary."

"But it's not customary to do it twice, is it?"

"If you don't pay up it is."

"But I do pay them," replied the young wife, indignantly. "The cashier knew it, too, for I sent him my check for the amount."

A DOG'S LIFE.

"You have a child, I believe?" asked the manager of the stylish boarding-house.

"Yes, three years old," replied the mother, gazing through her lorgnette.

"She will have to eat at another table with the nurse."

"But my dog, may I bring him to the table with me?"

"Oh, yes, there's no sort of objection to the dog!"

FISH SAUCE.

The dinner fish left from one night may be used for the fish course a second day by flaking the cold cooked fish, mixing with it a cupful of white sauce for every two cupfuls of the fish, adding two well-beaten eggs and baking in individual ramekins or a general serving dish. Season the mixture to taste, using a little bay leaf in making the sauce, if it is liked. The whites of the eggs should be beaten stiff and dry and be folded in at the last.

to go after their mail oftener than once a week or so. As you may suppose, it is a great expense to send all those postmen out through the country.

Would a privately owned post office department do it? Never, because it doesn't pay.

But because rural free delivery makes the farmers of our country more comfortable and gives them the chance to have a daily paper, our publicly owned post office is quite satisfied. It says "MY BUSINESS IS TO CARRY PAPERS AND LETTERS AND MAGAZINES FOR ALL THE PEOPLE. THE CHEAPER AND FASTER I CAN DO IT, THE BETTER I AM PLEASED. I AM NOT TRYING TO BE A MILLIONAIRE; I ONLY WANT TO BE AS USEFUL AS I CAN."

And so it goes. Things privately owned are growing dearer and dearer, to make fortunes for the individuals who own them; but things publicly owned grow cheaper and cheaper because the people get them at cost price.

What two improvements are constantly being made by the postal department?

The working class is the rock upon which the church of the future will be built.

FERDINAND LA SALLE.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

NEW PUZZLES.

No. 1. Word Square.

1. The only truthful newspaper in New York City is The Call.

2. We hope its circulation will soon cover a wide area.

3. Some day, perhaps, it will lead all other newspapers.

4. It would do many a so-called "gentleman" and "lady" good to read it.

No. 2.

My first is in six, but not in three; My second is in fly, but not in fee; My third is in lily, but not in rose; My fourth is in violet, but not in primrose; My fifth is in shine, but not in sun; My sixth is in walk, but not in run; And if you guess my riddle-me-ree, A well-known girl's name you will see.

No. 3.

My first is in cat, but not in dog; My second is in bear, but not in sheep; My third is in ram, but not in hog; My fourth is in wake, but not in sleep; My fifth is in mouse, but not in rat; My sixth is in carpet, but not in mat; My last is in lark, but not in crow; My whole is a sweatment I'm sure you all know.

Prizes.

A prize will be given to the two best letters which answer all of the puzzles. State whether you prefer a picture of Eugene V. Debs, an arm

and torch badge, or a book. An Honor List certificate will be given for the correct answer to any one of the puzzles.

Contest on these two puzzles closes Saturday, September 5. In order to give out of town readers more chance, we are extending the usual time two days.

Be sure and state your age. Give your full name and address. Put answer in a sealed envelope and mail with a two-cent stamp or on a postal card.

Address, Our Boys and Girls, The Call, 6 Park Place, New York City.

Have You Been Saving the Poems?

Our Boys and Girls' Department has offered to give a reward to anyone who has kept all of the poems of Our Boys and Girls and pasted them neatly in a book. The period for which they were to be saved expires with this issue. Anyone wishing to submit any such book can send it by mail to Our Boys and Girls, The Call, 6 Park Place, New York City, or bring it in person. Send or bring at once.

SOCIALIST ALPHABET.

L is for Labor, and Labor gives all Of the good we enjoy in cot, palace and hall.

Yet pain and unhappiness, toil and ill-health Fall still to the share of our makers of wealth.

HARD TO TAKE.

"Ho!" cried little Janie, as the photographer came down to take a picture of the ocean. "He'll never get a picture of the ocean. It don't stand still long enough."

A WAY TO HELP THE CALL

To-day The Call has to go to advertisers and beg for advertising patronage. This is an undesirable condition which must be changed through organizing the purchasing power of The Call readers and their friends, so that advertisers will come to our paper and offer their patronage.

We believe that all our readers agree on this and will be ready to lend a helping hand, and therefore The Call Consumers' League is being formed. The purpose of this new organization is to concentrate and direct the purchasing power of its members for the benefit of The Call.

HERE IS OUR PLAN.

Members of The Call Consumers' League will be required to pledge themselves to purchase from, or open an account with, any advertisers who will agree to give The Call their advertising in return for the trade secured through The Call Consumers' League.

It will be the aim of the C. C. L. to obtain from its members pledges for an amount of trade ranging from \$2 per month upward. We want pledges from families as well as single persons.

A meeting of all those interested in the work of, and ready to do practical work for, the C. C. L. will be held Tuesday, Sept. 1st, 7:45 P. M., at the offices of The Rand School, 112 East 19th Street, New York.

No dues will be required; no fines levied. The obligation of membership will consist only in a pledge to purchase a specified amount. An initial ten cent contribution will be optional with each member. The fund thus secured will be used to facilitate the work of organization.

We desire to impress upon readers that the organizing of our purchasing power will be of immediate and lasting benefit to The Call, because it will at once secure the advertising so essential to the life of our paper.

Without it our paper cannot possibly exist, no matter how much may be sacrificed by its readers and friends. Remember, that you must buy every day anyhow, and that it will cost you absolutely nothing to let your paper benefit by your purchases. Do the easiest thing to help The Call now by filling in and mailing to-day to the C. C. L. the attached blank.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES,
BERTHA HOWELL MAILLY,
ANNA A. MALEY,
AUGUST F. WEGENER,

Committee

CALL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE,

6 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

I hereby enroll as a member of The Call Consumers' League and pledge myself and family to purchase from merchants advertising in The Call and selected by the members of the C. C. L. goods to the amount of \$..... per month, or an immediate purchase of goods amounting to \$.....

Answer Yes or No. S. P. Member? Regular Call Reader? Will you help in the work of the C. C. L.? Remarks

Full Name (Mr. or Mrs.)..... Address.....

HOW SHOES ARE MADE.

Once there was a little girl who liked to know about different things. One day her mother said they might go to Lynn, Massachusetts, for their vacation. She was very glad, for her father had told her so much about the big shoe factories there, where he used to work.

Her mother and she bustled themselves the next day packing to go away. The following day they went on their journey, and after staying at a hotel in Lynn that night, the father took her and her mother to visit a shoe factory.

The factory was quite large, with a lot of windows. The first room they came to was the department of the uppers. This is all hand labor. The workmen were standing at tables with a lot of pieces of leather before them. Each worker has a set of patterns and a small knife with a narrow blade so bent at the point as to represent a hook. He must keep this knife very sharp. The cutter must plan his work so as to cut the greatest number of pieces out of one piece of skin. As soon as he has made up his mind how to lay each pattern, he quickly takes pattern after pattern and runs his knife around until no pieces remain large enough to work with.

The linings are also made in this room. Some are cut from a light leather and some from cloth.

In the sewing room we find several long tables on which are arranged machines. As a general thing each line of machines is complete in itself—that is, it contains all the machines necessary to prepare the uppers for the sole. Each machine does a different thing, one sews the vamp to the quarters, another sews the binding, another sews only buttonholes and so on, until the pieces have passed down the table and come out a finished upper ready for the sole.

The cutting of the sole is different. It is harder work and needs stronger tools. It also needs heavier machinery. The heels are usually cut by hand. After cutting, the sole is soaked to make it pliable and then put into a press which shapes it for the shoe.

We now go to the third department, where the soles and uppers are put together and the shoe is finished. The last, which is really a wooden foot, is placed in the upper to keep it in shape and on the bottom of the last the inner sole is laid. A workman places the whole in a clamp made for the purpose and with his pincers draws the upper down and nails it to the sole. Then the shoe

is polished and laces are put in. The shoes are then packed in boxes for shipment.

After coming out of the factory the little girl was happy because she could tell all that she had seen to her teacher. But she was also glad to get into the fresh air and sunshine because the air was so close in the factory.

HENRIETTA GITLIN, age 11.

This story gives a very good idea of the way in which shoes are now made in contrast to the simple way of making Goody Two Shoes' shoes. The important thing to notice is that each step in the factory work is made by a different person and that it takes a great many workers to turn out one pair of shoes. It is true that about sixty workers take part in the making of one shoe.—Editor.

OLD GAELIC LULLABY.

Hush! the waves are rolling in,
White with foam, white with foam,
Father toils amid the din;
But baby sleeps at home.

Hush! the winds roar hoarse and deep,
On they come, on they come!
Brother seeks the wandering sheep;
But baby sleeps at home.

Hush! the rain sweeps o'er the knowes,
Where they roam, where they roam;
Sister goes to seek the cows;
But baby sleeps at home.

NOT THE RIGHT SIZE.

Little Sammy entered his mother's room the other day wearing her slippers, dragging and shuffling them with great effort.

"Why Sammy," said his mother, "you have on my shoes. You must take them off. They are much too large for you."

Sammy looked at the slippers thoughtfully. "Now, isn't that too bad," he said. "If it weren't for my feet, those slippers would be just the right size for me."

WAR.

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no heed of arsenals and forts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dear Editor—I am in receipt of the beautiful book you sent me as a reward for writing a story and than you very much for it. I am,
Your faithful reader,
CECELIA WEIL.

Our Boys and Girls



Conducted by Bertha Mally.

SOCIAL THINGS AND INDIVIDUAL THINGS.

By EDITH COMMANDER BREITHUT.

CHAPTER V.

Things Publicly Owned—The Post Office.

Have you heard people speak lately about "the increased cost of living?" Do you know what that means? It means that the things we must have in order to live grow dearer and dearer all the time. Five years ago almost everything we used was cheaper than it is now, and ten years ago it was cheaper still.

Now there is a very good reason why food and clothing and rent cost more and more all the while. Those things are privately owned and the people who own them and sell them to the public want to get all the money they possibly can, so that their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren will be millionaires forever and ever.

There is one article which we all use, and which, instead of growing dearer and dearer, becomes cheaper and cheaper. I don't believe you can guess what I mean, so I'll tell you—postage stamps.

A few years ago it cost 25 cents to carry a letter 500 miles! In those days the post office was privately owned. But just as in the case of the schools, the post office changed hands by and by.

Now it belongs to us all and is managed by the government. The result is that we can send a letter thousands of miles for only two cents.

When the post office was privately owned its motto was—"We will make stamps as dear as possible and so get rich."

Now that the post office is publicly owned its motto is, "Let us make stamps as cheap as possible so that everyone can afford to write letters and get newspapers and magazines. To write and read makes people intelligent and thus improves our nation."

Every change in our postal regulations makes postage cheaper. A few years ago when postage was dearer our letter could weigh only one-half ounce. Now we can send a whole ounce, so we have gained in two ways: stamps are cheaper and letters may be longer.

25c. Before 1845 half ounce letters required a 25c. stamp.
10c. In 1845 half ounce letter was carried for 10c.
3c. 1851 a three cent stamp would carry half ounce.
2c. See this big letter! It weighs twice as much as the others. Since 1883, we can send a whole ounce for only 2c. It's like a bargain sale, isn't it? "25 cents reduced to 10!" "Marked down from 10 to 3!" and finally "Extra large, for 2 cents!"

Next October we shall be able to send a letter across the ocean, all the way to England, for only two cents instead of five. Within the last few years the government has provided postmen to carry the mail away out, to the farmers who live miles from their post offices and are such busy folks that they could not spare time

FREEDOM'S CALENDAR.

AUGUST 30.
FERDINAND LASSALLE.

Ferdinand Lassalle, the Father of the German Social Democracy, died the night of August 30, 1864. His death, which caused universal lamentations among workmen of that time, was the result of wounds sustained in a duel over a love affair.

Lassalle was born in 1825 at Breslau, Germany, of wealthy Jewish parents. He became a lawyer and student of philosophy. He took part in the Revolution of 1848 for which he was imprisoned six months. In all social agitations Lassalle was a prominent figure. In 1858 he espoused the cause of Socialism and for the rest of his life put all his energy into this movement.

The great German Social Democratic Party, the pride of Socialists of all countries, was founded by Lassalle in 1863. For this organization he made speeches, wrote tracts, and suffered imprisonment. He won not only the undying friendship of the masses, but also the admiration of men like Prince Bismarck.

His genius was recognized everywhere. Humboldt called him "Das Wunderkind" (The Wonder-Child); Heine called him "The Messiah of the Nineteenth Century." He was indeed the evangel of the New Time, the movement for which now embraces ten millions of human beings.

We can do no greater honor to the memory of Ferdinand Lassalle than by redoubling our efforts to make Socialism a reality, the great cause for which he fought so nobly.

LOUIS KOPELIN.

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE OF BOROUGH PARK.

This club is connected with the Socialist Sunday School of Borough Park. Beginning with the first Sunday in September, its meetings will be held every Sunday between 12.30 and 1.30 P. M., at West Brooklyn Hall, Thirty-seventh street and Hamilton avenue. The club welcomes new members and hopes to greet many of the readers of this paper at its meeting in September.

SAUML MEYERSON.

GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE:
1888..... 2,068 1896..... 36,564 1904..... 408,230
1898..... 21,157 1900..... 96,961 1908..... ?

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

THE CALL
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

This newspaper is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily except Sunday. Office and place of business, 6 Park Place, New York. W. W. Padeski, president, Frank M. Hill, treasurer, Julius Gerber, secretary.

Office of Publication, 6 Park Place,
Telephones 2947 and 2948 Central.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

ONE YEAR..... \$3.00 THREE MONTHS..... \$1.75
SIX MONTHS..... 1.50 ONE MONTH..... .25

Make all remittances payable to The Evening Call.

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

Mr. Hearst's "American" editorially declares: "Old Ben Butler was right when he said: 'The Democratic party is like a man riding backward in a carriage. It never sees a thing till it's by.'" Yes, Ben Butler was right. He was right when he said it, twenty-four years ago. Socialists said the same thing before 1884 and have been saying it ever since.

Mr. Hearst cast his first vote the same year Ben Butler uttered those words—and he cast it for that reactionary Democratic party. He supported that same backward-facing party in 1888, in 1892, in 1896, in 1900, and in 1904. Only now, when he has been disappointed in his hopes of controlling the Democratic national machine, does he recall Ben Butler's description of that party and herald it to the world as a great discovery of his own.

Your discovery comes too late, Mr. Hearst. Eight years ago, even four years ago, had you had the courage to come out against that reactionary and corrupt capitalist party, you might have had a chance to make yourself a place as a radical leader. But yesterday is yesterday, and your record is made as a shifty politician—a "regular" Democrat through thick and thin, so long as it suited your purposes to be so, then a rebel against Tammany again, and now, too late, the proprietor of an "independent" party.

Quoting brave, straightforward, old Ben Butler will not save you. Could Butler return to earth, he would be the first to repudiate your new-found radicalism; for he believed in labor politics by the workers, not labor politics syndicated by millionaires.

In another column of this page our readers will find a form for a petition on behalf of Jan Janoff Pouden, the Russian revolutionist, whom the Czar's government wishes to get back into its clutches and whom United States Commissioner Shields has ordered returned under the extradition treaty concluded between Grover Cleveland and Alexander III.

It is a well established principle of international law that persons accused of political offenses should not be extradited. It is the most glorious tradition of the United States, Great Britain, and Switzerland that these three nations have adhered to this rule and have given refuge to men who have struggled in despotic countries for the overthrow of tyrannical governments and the establishment of popular liberties. Under the pressure of Prussian militarism, Switzerland has of late disgraced herself in the eyes of the civilized world by surrendering to the Czar men and women who had worked for Russian freedom and whom the autocracy therefore desired to do to death. Up to the present time Great Britain and the United States have refused to play the part of bloodhounds for the Russian autocracy. Commissioner Shields is the first to suggest that we should abandon this manly position and, when the Czar demands the return of a brave "rebel," should send him back to be tortured and butchered as so many thousands have been in the past.

Anyone who reads the facts in the Pouden extradition case—EVEN IF HE READS ONLY THE BRIEF SUBMITTED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT—knows that the "crimes" of which Pouden is accused were political offenses, were part of the splendid revolt of the people of the Baltic Provinces in 1905 and 1906, of which all Americans read with sympathy and hope for its success. Pouden is a "criminal" in the eyes of the Czar in exactly the same sense as Garibaldi was a criminal in the eyes of the oppressors of Italy fifty years ago; exactly as Kossuth was a criminal in the eyes of the oppressors of Hungary; as Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, two of the most loyal citizens the United States ever had, were criminals in the eyes of the oppressors of Prussia; as many a brave Irishman who has found refuge here has been counted a criminal in the eyes of the oppressors of Ireland. The Russian government counts Pouden a criminal with the same justification as the British government, in 1776, counted George Washington and Samuel Adams and John Hancock and Patrick Henry as criminals. Shall the land of Washington and Henry, of Hancock and Adams, send a man back to death because he has fought valiantly to establish in his own land such liberties as we here enjoy? Commissioner Shields says Yes. We call upon the masses to answer with a NO that President Roosevelt must hear.

In Russia men accused of offenses against the government have no right to jury trial. Three-fourths of Russia is under martial law all the time. Several of Pouden's comrades in the struggle for the Baltic Provinces—his "accomplices in crime," the Czar classes them—have been put to death, not by the sentence of any regular court, but by the order of a court martial. And it is a matter of official record, brought out in the debates of the Russian Duma itself, that torture is regularly used in the Russian prisons to extort "confessions" or simply to gratify the vengeance of the Czar's brutal understrappers. Shall the United States send a man back to undergo the tragic fate of a "trial" under such conditions? Commissioner Shields says Yes. We call upon you, readers of The Call, to see to it that President Roosevelt hears such a million-voiced NO that he will overrule the order of his Commissioner and set Pouden at liberty. Readers, every one of you, clip out that petition form and paste

it on a sheet of paper. Sign it. Get all your neighbors to sign it. Get the members of your union to sign it. Get your shopmates to sign it. Get as many signatures as you can, and get them as quickly as you can. Then send it in to the address given—and then take another copy and start out for more signatures.

Let the White House be flooded with these petitions. Never doubt that the President will take heed.

And at the same time, prepare a carefully worded resolution and introduce it in your union, in your educational club, in every society you belong to. Explain to the members what this matter means, and they will be glad to adopt it. Get it adopted, and see that the secretary sends it to Washington.

And talk of this Pouden case wherever you go. Write letters to the daily papers in your locality, the Republican and Democratic papers, and to your union journal, your local labor paper, your church paper if you are a church member, your favorite magazine, and every publication that you can reach, telling them what you think of this bloodhound game and calling on them to join in the protest.

POUREN MUST NOT GO BACK. WE MUST NOT BECOME ACCOMPLICES OF THE BLOODY CZAR. AMERICA MUST REMAIN A REFUGE FOR THE OPPRESSED. READERS OF THE CALL, DO YOUR DUTY.

It is significant that the New York "World," Mr. Bryan's chief advocate among the metropolitan newspapers, is harping day after day on the fact that Bryan is no longer the radical he used to be, but is now quite a safe man for the wealthy and conservative classes to support. The Democratic politicians know that Bryan's hold upon the minds of the toiling masses is forever lost, that there is no hope of winning for him the votes of those who most enthusiastically advocated his election in 1896 and 1900, and that the only hope for him now is in the friendship of the propertied classes. It is an omen of defeat for Bryan and a cheering sign of the times for Socialists.

Says our sapient President: "I do not envy the idler—neither the idle son of a multi-millionaire nor the hobo; I have for both the kind of pity that is not akin to love, but to contempt." And yet he supports the system which continuously manufactures both kinds of idlers—the few who do not work because they have the power to live in luxury by having other men work for them, and the many who do not work because the factory doors are closed against them for the greater profit of the millionaires.

The King of England, the French Premier, and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs took lunch together at Marienbad the other day. It augurs ill for the people when such a meeting takes place. Just what is the next international crime to be perpetrated remains to be seen.

If people tell you this is a commonplace and ignoble age, don't believe it. The little man cannot see the greatness around him. No age is unheroic in the minds of noble men.

Better be a beast of the field, born to no higher destiny, than a man, gifted with the divine power of progress, who has refused to use that power and thrown away his birthright.

PETITION FOR POUREN

[The Pouden Defence Committee has adopted the following petition to be circulated for signatures. It is to be forwarded to all liberty loving organizations, and is to be published in all friendly papers. Sign in the space below, and when full forward to Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, 230 East Broadway, N. Y. If more signatures can be had than allowed by the space below, attach a slip.] To the President of the United States:

Sir—We, the undersigned, respectfully request that Jan Janoff Pouden, who is held for extradition to Russia, and whom we believe to be a political refugee, be set at liberty.

Although United States Commissioner Shields, sitting at New York, has decided to extradite the above named Pouden for alleged acts of burglary, arson and attempted murder, we submit that to anyone familiar with the recent Russian revolution, the acts alleged against Pouden by the papers of the Russian Government are acts incidental to political disturbances. That Government's own papers allege of Pouden that "at the time of the revolutionary movement he has taken part in the same" and that he is prosecuted under certain sections of the Russian penal code, one of which punishes "rising against the established authorities." Two men, of whom the Russian Government's papers say that they were accomplices of Pouden, were tried by a field court-martial in Russia and shot.

We further call your attention to the fact that in free America no man should be surrendered on such evidence as that presented by the Russian Government. Not a single one of the depositions is supported by an oath, nor was the interpreter sworn by whom the depositions were translated from the Lettish into the Russian language. It is a notorious fact, established by an investigation committee of the Duma and admitted by the Minister of the Interior, that in the District of Riga, where the prosecution of Pouden was originated, torture has been practiced by the officials to force testimony against suspected revolutionists. It appears from the papers submitted by the Russian Government in this case that Pouden's neighbors who were suspected of having given him shelter were subjected to corporal punishment by the troops. We contend that unsworn depositions secured in star chamber proceedings under martial law should not be accepted by you, and that the American people never intend that extradition shall be permitted on such un-American evidence.

We regard this as a test case, and we request the fullest investigation of the facts.

The United States owes it to her traditions to decline to surrender a political refugee, and we therefore request the release of Jan Janoff Pouden.

Table with 2 columns: NAME, ADDRESS. Dotted lines for signatures.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. BRYAN.

By JOHN SPARGO.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan.

Lincoln, Nebraska.
My Dear Mr. Bryan—In your speech at the notification of your colleague, Mr. Kern, at Indianapolis, you made a bold bid for Socialist support in the coming election.

This action upon your part is significant of the great and growing political importance of Socialism in America. A few years ago, as you will admit, such an appeal would have sufficed to defeat any candidate making it. But in this campaign Socialism is practically the issue, as the late Senator Hanna predicted it would be. The Republican platform devotes much space to it, following the lead of Mr. Roosevelt, misrepresenting the principles of both Socialism and the Republican party. By sheer force of electoral circumstances, you have been forced to follow suit in this pathetic and futile appeal for Socialist votes.

"Pathetic and futile appeal," I call it, for the reason that I know very well, and you ought to know, that no Socialist votes will ever be given for a party that is so reactionary as that which you represent, nor, if you will pardon the frankness, for a candidate who since 1896 has gone steadily backward, as you have done, and whose chief characteristic is an entire lack of stability and devotion to any fundamental principle.

Mr. Bryan in Bad Company.

No magic of oratory, nor skill of political leadership, will lead enough Socialist voters to ally themselves with Messrs. Taggart, Sullivan, Guffey, and Connors (to name only a few of your most illustrious associates) to change the result in a single election precinct in the smallest city in America. What the Democratic party needs in this campaign is someone to keep the sheep in the fold that are already there; it is a futile thing to hope to get any from the Socialist fold.

You say that the Democratic party believes in Individualism and that it recognizes that "Socialists are honestly seeking a remedy for the 'known abuses' admitted by Secretary Taft." So far, good and well. But, Mr. Bryan, I observe that in the South, where the Democratic party has almost undisputed power, Socialist speakers are being hounded and imprisoned almost daily by Democratic officials, and denied their constitutional rights. Why? Is it because they are "honestly seeking a remedy for the known abuses"—abuses which are nowhere more flagrant than in that same great solid Democratic South? Ah, Mr. Bryan, it is not easy to shrirk this question. The Socialists of America will demand an answer—and get it! "It is all very well to dissemble your love.

But why do you kick us downstairs?"

In the Democratic South.

I say that the "known abuses" for which Socialists, like all good citizens, seek a remedy, are nowhere more flagrant than in that section of the country which is almost wholly Democratic. Nowhere in America is the condition of the laboring masses worse; nowhere in America have child slaves been bound to the wheels of industry more relentlessly; nowhere in America has child labor been more bitterly opposed—and that by the very men who constitute the great fighting strength of your party.

You have said that the issue in the present campaign is simply "Shall the people rule?" Very well! Let us accept that issue. Is there any part of the United States where the basic principles of Democracy have been more seriously violated than that same South—and by your friends? What have you to say—you who profess to voice the ideals of Jefferson—against the disfranchisement of thousands of citizens, both black and white, in the South where your friends rule? Are they not taking away the right of the people to rule? Or, is it possible that you do not regard a poor negro, or a poor white citizen who cannot pay a poll-tax, as belonging to "the people"? They have lives, they are human souls, but are without money—thanks to capitalist exploitation unrestrained by Democratic rule. Yet it is the party you represent, Mr. Bryan, which is denying these human souls a share in the rule of the country? What, then, becomes of your cry "Shall the people rule?"

In that same great section of the country, where your main strength lies, in which your supporters rule with almost invaluable power, there has been developed a form of slavery as vile as anything in our history. Human beings have been tracked by bloodhounds, and beaten almost to death, with the full knowledge of the Democratic rulers there—indeed, they were sold to that torture by Democratic office holders! The penance of the South, where the Democratic party is supreme, is answering your cry of "Shall the people rule?" with a bloody grin, Mr. Bryan!

Yes, We Have Studied It.

You ask the Socialists of America to study the Democratic platform. The request was not necessary, Mr. Bryan. By no body of American citizens will that platform be more carefully studied than by the Socialists. I venture to say that we could go together into any great American city and take the first hundred adherents of both parties to be found and find that the Socialists

knew far more about the Democratic platform than the Democrats themselves. We have been studying that platform of yours, Mr. Bryan—reading it, as it needs to be read backward and from the middle to the ends, as well as forward—the light of the past record of yourself as a candidate, the past record of the Democratic party, and your recent speech of acceptance, in which you declared yourself quite as much bound by the silence, the omissions, and silences, we are in a position to say that the Democratic platform is nothing more hopeful than a cry to the American people to go backward, when no such return is possible.

That Anti-Injunction Plank. Notwithstanding all the parade and fuss made over the so-called "anti-injunction" plank in your platform, upon which the organized workers of the country are asked to support you, candor compels the assertion that it means just exactly as much, and no more than, the Republican platform means. All that your party has done is to frame the plank with greater astuteness, so that it may appear to be what it is not. Do you think that the workers will not remember that Democratic judges have been just as ready to serve injunctions, and Democratic employers to seek them, as the Republican? From the point of view of Labor, arcades ambo aptly summarizes the position of both parties.

Does Mr. Bryan Remember 1896?

I ask you, Mr. Bryan, to recall, if you can, after all the many changes your political views have endured, the "labor plank" in your 1896 platform. I ask you whether you do not consider that plank far more progressive than anything in the platform upon which you are standing to-day, and why you should adopt in 1908 a less advanced position upon the labor question than you took twelve years ago, in spite of the fact that the labor problem is far more serious now than it was then? By what logic do you expect to get the votes of organized workmen, and of Socialists, upon a platform which marks the retrogression of the Democratic party and its standard bearer?

One of the Omissions.

Reading your platform, and bearing in mind your solemn declaration that you will be bound by its silences no less than by its pronouncements, we find that there is no mention made of the greatest and most vital issue of our time, the unemployment of millions of willing workers, with resultant poverty and distress. Not a word about it—and you, a presidential candidate, bound to silence about it? Never was there a more humiliating spectacle than that of a candidate claiming to represent progress and the cause of the people, muzzled, bound to silence upon so grave a question. That silence, Mr. Bryan, is the silence of cowardice and impotence. Somehow, Mr. Bryan, I cannot help connecting that silence to which you are bound with another silence to which you were not bound, a silence that was voluntary and self-imposed. Now that you are posing as the friend of Organized Labor it may be well to remind you of it. You will remember that when Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped in Colorado, and shamefully denied their legal rights, you were as silent as the proverbial clam. And when President Roosevelt made his disgraceful attack upon these men, while they were waiting for trial, thus creating against them a great and unjust prejudice, those who believed in you as a moral leader, a champion of personal liberty, and a friend of the oppressed, waited in vain to hear your voice raised in protest. Never once by word or deed did you take the side of those miners. You were as silent as your platform is now upon the most vital of issues. Constitutional rights were at stake, but you spoke no word. Only when the trial was over, and the men were acquitted, and your help was no longer needed, did you come out in your "Commoner" and declare that you had believed them innocent from the very first. But what can you say in justification of the silence of those months—that shameful, craven silence—far more shameful and craven than President Roosevelt's attack, even?

Men worthy of election to the highest office in the nation do not bind themselves to silence at the behest of such men as Messrs. Taggart, Connors, Murphy, and others whose names will occur to you, Mr. Bryan. They do not keep silent when a great wrong is being done and wait until others have won the fight for justice before condemning the wrong. No man of that calibre need ask for respect a single Socialist vote.

Turning the Clock Back.

When you were nominated at Denver, Mr. Bryan, some of your friends, under the spell of superstition, set back the hands of the clock in the convention hall. How symbolic and fitting that was! How aptly it illustrated your personal attitude and that of your party! Under the spell of the economic superstition that competition is a holy thing, and regardless of the fact that at no time have conditions been worse than under the unrestrained competition, you

want to set back the hands upon the clock of human progress. You want to go back a hundred years! This is your dilemma and the dilemma of your party. Mr. Bryan—the forces of progress are pushing us onward by an irresistible force and we vainly clamor and urge us to go back. Mrs. Partington's hysterical attempt to sweep back the waves of the Atlantic with her mop is a fitting analogue of your position. Not backward, toward the morning stars, in your face turned, but westward, toward the night.

You ask the Socialists to read and study your platform, and we reply that what we have done so. We reply that the platform seems to us a pathetic exhibition of the lack of economic wisdom, intellectual integrity, and moral courage, which characterizes your party and yourself. I venture to say that you will not dare, in spite of your statement that the Socialists are sincerely seeking a remedy for the evils of our present social condition, to meet Mr. Debs before any public audience in America, to defend your platform or your party in public debate.

No candid man, whose viewpoint is that of the interest of the weak producers, can, it seems to me, study your platform and the personnel of your party without coming to the conclusion that every Democratic vote cast at this election will be a vote of approval of infamous wrongdoing to Labor by that party; a vote of approval of the most criminal and cowardly silence upon great issues, and of your own silence at a time when silence was not golden but black and shameful.

Every vote for the Democratic party is a vote for class privilege and the oppression of the laborer, quite as much so as a vote for Mr. Taft and the Republican party. Every Democratic vote is a shout of approval of the shameful servitude of little children in the Southern mills, to whose cries you and your party are indifferent. Every such vote is a sign that the voter has no desire or hope to see the great problem of unemployment solved, or even considered. There is no place in the Democratic party for men who are looking and hoping for better and more just social conditions. All such will find their rightful place under the banners of the Socialist party.

Believe me, very truly yours,
JOHN SPARGO,
Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 28.

BRYAN AND THE MACHINE

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Many good people wonder doubtless why so many electoral crooked machine politicians and municipal monopolists favor Bryan.

It is curious that so many BAD people in so many State machines should be strong for William.

If the Republican party were the only party that stood for corruption all the corruptionists would be in the Republican party.

If the Republican party were the only party that stood for robbing the people all the highwaymen would be in the Republican party. But every sensible man knows that the Democratic machines throughout the country are equally corrupt with the Republican machines, and all the corrupt Democratic machines ARE for Bryan.

Let me tell you why. The rank and file of machine politicians are office-holders, and most of them receive immense sums for taking care of certain interests of Bryan, Belmont and other corporation men. They know that Bryan is the strongest man in their party with the people, and to keep in power in various States and cities it is necessary to have a popular candidate.

This means that in doubtful States Taft and Bryan will run about equally well; and where the chief candidates poll about the same number of votes the machine politician reaps his harvest.

Let us take New York. Suppose there are one million votes in New York State—a half million for Bryan and a half million for Taft. That means that the Democratic and Republican machines by the use of a few thousand repeaters can defeat Bryan and elect the corrupt men on both tickets.

The machine politicians do not want Bryan to be President, and they will turn the organization vote over to the Republicans to elect Taft, providing the Republicans turn over their organization vote to elect the Democratic State tickets.

By a change then of a few thousand votes Bryan will be defeated and the corrupt machines kept in power.

Wait until election day and see if this does not happen. Roger Sullivan will win out in Illinois and Bryan will be defeated. The corrupt candidates of Pennsylvania will win some valuable seats, and Bryan will be defeated. Tammany Hall will put the old gray wolves back into the Legislature, and Bryan will be defeated. This old trick has been played before, and Bryan has twice been the victim. It will be tried again, and Bryan will again be the victim. The people have not even begun to realize that the real political fight of this country has yet to be fought. There is no fight between the machine men behind Mr. Bryan and those behind Mr. Taft. No matter who wins or who loses the machine men will not lose. The fight that must come is between the people and the corruptionists of both parties.