

## CARPENTERS ARE FULL OF FIGHT

### Prepare to Combat Open Shop and Denounce General Arbitra- tion Board.

When interviewed by a reporter of the Call last night, the officers of the Carpenters' Joint District Council confirmed the report that the carpenters had been suspended from the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades for violation of its orders, and severely criticised that body, declaring that it operated to the benefit of the employers, and to the detriment of organized labor.

"We do not care to be in the General Arbitration Board," said Secretary Daniel Featherstone. "We have not enough of it. The unions get the worst of it every time. Whenever a disputed case is deadlocked in the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board, work goes on under the old conditions, pending the settlement of the controversy. Thus the employers have their own way. The rule should be for work to stop until the dispute is decided. We have protested against this repeatedly, but it has had no effect.

"There is another rule that no official of the union can serve on the General Arbitration Board, although the companies are represented by their salaried officials. Our membership in the General Arbitration Board has repeatedly presented us from striking against non-union trim," continued Secretary Featherstone. "When we have complained that bosses were ordering non-union trim, the Board has replied that no action could be taken until we were asked to put it in, and then when it came we were told that inasmuch as the trim was already on hand we would have to put it up.

"Lewis Harding, one of the leading employers defied both his own Master Carpenters' Association and the General Arbitration Board before the Executive Committee of the latter in a dispute over the use of non-union trim, but he was not suspended as we were."

In regard to the possibility of a strike throughout the city in connection of the present controversy with the Master Carpenters, E. H. Cook, general arbitrator of the Carpenters' Union, said:

### Will Fight Open Shop.

"I present you an appalling development. The trouble during the last few days was caused by the Independent Master Carpenters' Association, composed of the little subcontractors called 'lumpers,' who were taken up by the real master carpenters as a club against the union for the purpose of introducing non-union trim and lower wages. On the part of the buildings involved in the present dispute, the builders have now turned out these little contractors, and they are employed on the job.

"The Master Carpenters do make a serious attempt to introduce the open shop, however, we are ready for the fight, and even though we are out of the General Arbitration Board, we will be supported by all the unions in the building trades, except a few local deal bodies organized by the bosses during the struggles of past years. All the big international unions in the New York building trades will stand by us in case of a strike.

## MAN FOUND DYING, MURDER SUSPECTED

### DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., June 29.—

The police believe they have a murder suspect in the death of Edward Sellon, thirty years old, who died at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital to-day. Sellon was a cabman for Best's livery stable on Main street.

At 9 o'clock Sunday night he left his stable to go to the depot to get a messenger. Five minutes later he was found in the road with his skull crushed and a long slash on the side of his head.

The horse had wandered to the road, and when Sellon was not in sight a search was made and his body was found in the roadway near the railroad bridge.

Sellon was picked up and taken to the hospital. He never recovered consciousness.

## CLOTHING CUTTERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

The clothing cutters employed by the firm of Mendelsohn Brothers, 749 Broadway, are on strike. They demand a 25 per cent increase in wages and that forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work.

The industrial depression has made several cuts in wages and raised the work hours to forty-eight instead of forty-eight.

## THE KING'S FACE

Have you ever seen J. Pierpont Morgan? If so, you know how the hideous appearance of his face is smoothed over in the photographs which adorn the magazine articles eulogizing his "genius."

Regarding him for the moment as a human being, instead of an enemy of mankind, we may sympathize with Mr. Morgan in the affliction which disfigures his nose.

But we cannot help remarking that the way in which his physical appearance is presented in skillfully retouched photographs is symbolic of the way in which the equal hideousness of his methods and deeds has been glossed over and concealed by sycophantic and subsidized writers.

The real truth and the whole truth about Morgan and all the rest of the royal family is being told for the first time, in its entirety, in Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," now running in The Call.

The next instalment will appear next Saturday.

Do not miss it!

## JOKE ENDS IN TRAGEDY

### One Man Dead, One Seriously Hurt As Result of "Fun."

### ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—

Because of a practical joke R. G. Williams, of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York, is dead, Charles Beardley is suffering from a dangerous wound and Donald M. Bain, one of the most prominent insurance men in Atlanta is under arrest on a charge of murder. The tragedy occurred in an office in the Prudential Building shortly before 8 o'clock this afternoon.

Williams, who had a desk in Bain's office, had been out of town. When he returned this afternoon he found a placard on his desk stating he had been sent to the State Insane Asylum at Milledgeville. Williams resented the joke and accused Bain of putting the placard on the desk.

In the quarrel that followed it is said Williams slapped Bain in the face. Bain is about sixty years old and Williams was about forty. As soon as he received the slap, Bain said: "I am too old a man for a young man like you to treat that way Mr. Williams." Then Bain secured a pistol from the desk and began shooting at Williams. Williams was shot twice and there were four shots fired. One shot struck him under the right shoulder blade. The one that caused instant death pierced his brain and came out just at the base of the skull.

At the time of the killing Charles Beardley was the only person in the office with the two men and in trying to separate them he was shot in the right arm just below the elbow.

As soon as he had killed Williams, Bain seated himself at his desk and calmly awaited the arrival of the police.

## COLER EXPLAINS HIS BIG EXPENSES

### BIRD S. COLER, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, was investigated for several hours yesterday, being himself on the witness stand. The affair was pretty tame until he got into his stride by calling his old friend Commissioner Metz a liar.

Commissioner of Accounts John Purroy Mitchell sat in the Mayor's reception room in the City Hall to conduct the inquiry.

Mr. Coler speaking of the large bill for the small fire at the Kings County Court House in February, 1908, said that the \$9,000 was paid out for emergency repairs. The work had to be done quick.

Mr. Mitchell brought out the fact that the city autos were costing \$1,000 a year each per car for maintenance.

## POLICEMAN SHOT IN RAID IN BROOKLYN

### Joseph Becker, a policeman attached to the Parkville station, Brooklyn, was shot through the neck yesterday in front of a house at 1553 59th street, when he and Bluecoat William Meyers went to investigate what was variously reported as a hold-up, a mysterious shooting and a Black Hand outrage. The policeman was shot by some one from a win- dow above and Augustine Domicile was arrested and charged with felonious assault. The policeman will recover.

The policemen went to the house in response to several complaints received at the police station from different persons in the neighborhood. They beat on a door and demanded admittance when the shot was fired. When Becker fell, Meyers blew his whistle and reserves surrounded the house and took twelve prisoners, some of them women.

## 4,500 WILL WALK OUT

### WHEELING, W. Va., June 29.—

The 4,500 employees of the Laughlin & Aetna-Standard plants of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, at Martins Ferry, near here, are going to quit work on the stroke of midnight Wednesday. This is the result of the "open-shop" policy effective July 1, announced by the company several weeks ago.

## Order The Call from the nearest dealer and insist upon getting it. Tell the dealer that the same News Co. that supplies him with the other papers, will also supply him with The New York Call.

## FEAR LEON WILL NOT BE CAUGHT

### Sleuths Working on Sigel Mystery Have Little Hope of Discov- ering Suspect.

The trained and expert sleuths of this city, aided by the detectives of every city in the United States, practically admit that they have proved no match for the elusive Oriental and that Leon Ling, the supposed murderer of Elsie Sigel, has slipped between the meshes of their nets and passed beyond their reach.

It is conceded that there is practically no hope now of apprehending the Celestial in whose room, it is thought, the granddaughter of General Sigel, the Civil War hero, was strangled to death.

The thousands of officers, with all the complicated and complex system of espionage and detection of which the Western world boasts, apparently have been utterly outwitted by the cunning of an Oriental, who evidently bungled badly for one of his race.

"We are just running down rumors," says Inspector McCafferty. "All we are sure of in the case is this: Elsie Sigel was killed on June 9 between 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. in Leon Ling's room, on Eighth avenue. Leon is the murderer and perhaps Chung Sing, his satellite, now in the House of Detention, under police treatment for partial loss of memory, is an accomplice.

## "Hunting Only for Leon,"

"We are hunting for nobody but Leon. After the murder Leon went to Washington. He returned in time to take the trunk to Newark and arrived there about two o'clock in the morning of June 10. He got Captain James Halstead to bring the trunk to New York on the afternoon of the same day."

With this brief statement, the information obtained by the search conducted by the police, is exhausted. Leon apparently has escaped as successfully as if he had been shot through the earth by a pneumatic tube to China.

In the hope, however, that Leon Ling, the suspected murderer, may be somewhere in the vicinity of New York, the police have resumed the search with a fine tooth. This afternoon forty-five detectives, under Captain Carey, of the Homicide Bureau, started to search every Chinese habitation in Hudson, Bergen, Union, Essex, Passaic and Morris Counties, in the state of New Jersey. Just what clue led to this latest search the police refused to divulge.

## COPS ALMOST SOLVE THE SIGEL MYSTERY

Two very wise and zealous members of the New York police force got busy late last night and held up a Chinaman near the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, thinking the latter was Leon, the man wanted in connection with the Sigel murder. The Oriental happened to have a dress suit case in his possession at the time, and this was sufficient to arouse the suspicion of the cunning bluecoats. There was nothing in the dress suit case but a few flat irons, however, and John Chinaman continued on his way without further molestation while the ambitious policemen sneaked around the corner to have a quiet glass of beer.

## HEAVY STORM BRINGS ZEPPELIN TO EARTH

### BIERBACH, Baden, Germany, June 29.—

After battling for three hours with a storm, Count Zeppelin, who left Friedrichshafen late last night for Metz, was forced to land his great airship, "Zeppelin 1," here for repairs this morning.

Though the air voyage was only thirty-six miles in length, it was under the most difficult conditions, which accounts for the slow progress.

In spite of the fact that the airship was forced to descend here, the voyage of the night is looked upon as a triumph. The Count succeeded in holding his course and, though moving comparatively slow, drove the machine through the storm without losing control for a second.

## BIG HENEQUIN DEAL

### MERIDA, Mexico, June 29.—

The International Harvester Company, through the house of Velino Montano, of Merida, has contracted for the purchase of 200,000 bales of henequin fiber at a total price approximating \$5,000,000.

## BOMBS THROWN IN THEATERS.

BARCELONA, June 29.—Bombs were exploded at midnight this morning in two of the Barcelona theaters. Fortunately one playhouse was empty, but the other was crowded, and the audience was thrown into a panic. One man was wounded fatally.

You will find at the top of the fourth column on the fourth page something that deserves your attention. Read and act.

## BOSSES SHUT UP SHOP

### Remington Typewriter Company Helpless in Face of Solidarity of Labor.

### UTICA, N. Y., June 29.—

The trouble between the Remington Typewriter Company and its striking aligners culminated this afternoon in the announcement by the company that it would close the plant at Ilion tomorrow night for an indefinite period because of the accumulation of unaligned typewriters.

There will probably be no settlement of the strike as both sides are determined not to yield. The inspectors have gone out in sympathy with the aligners, and when the company tried to have its work done by the American Writing Machine Company, of New York, the organized men there objected and that concern notified the company that it would not do the aligning work.

It is said to-night that the company has under consideration the manufacturing of the typewriters in some of its own factories. The shutting down of the Ilion plant besides throwing many hundreds of men into idleness will also be a hard blow to the Remington Company, which recently introduced a visible typewriter, orders for which are many thousands behind.

## FAINT PRAISE FOR TAX

### Senators Regard Levies on Incomes of Corporations as Evil.

### WASHINGTON, June 29.—

The corporation tax amendment to the tariff bill is now before the Senate. It was called up for consideration to-day and damned with faint praise by its leading supporters. Senator Aldrich, the nominal father of the amendment, indicated that he had no love for it, and that between the corporation tax and the income tax, the corporation tax was a choice of evils.

Mr. Aldrich's remarks were interpreted by many Senators as an admission that the corporation tax proposal had been presented merely as a measure for defeating the pending income tax amendment.

Senator Bailey, joint author of the Bailey-Cummings measure, which provides for the imposition both of a corporation tax and a tax on individual incomes, asserted that Mr. Aldrich had admitted that the corporation tax was merely a subterfuge to defeat the income tax, and in spite of Mr. Aldrich's denial, Mr. Bailey declared that Mr. Aldrich's language admitted of no other construction.

## VICTIM OF AUTO CRASH MAY DIE

### ELIZABETH, N. J., June 29.—

At the General Hospital to-night it is said that Stanley Reed, of Elizabeth, injured in an automobile accident earlier to-day, may not recover.

The automobile, which was owned by Edward Cooley, of Newark, was being operated by Cooley at the time of the accident. While speeding along the road between Springfield and Newark early this morning a tire exploded and the car was thrown into a ditch, where it collided with a telegraph pole. Cooley's head struck the telegraph pole and he was instantly killed. Reed was fatally injured.

John Lanier, of New York, and Mrs. Tucker, of Newark, other occupants of the car, were badly injured.

## WOMAN LEAPS TO DEATH FROM FERRY

A well-dressed woman of about forty years of age, jumped through the open window of the Pennsylvania ferry boat Newark yesterday, and was drowned in the Hudson River. The body has not been recovered. No one on the boat knew the woman.

The Newark had left Cortlandt street for its regular run to Jersey City. The suicide was in the woman's cabin. When the boat reached the middle of the stream, she got up on a seat and dived headfirst into the water. Passengers on the boat raised an outcry and waited for the woman to come to the surface, but nothing more was seen of the body.

## INDICT FERTILIZER TRUST.

### CHICAGO, June 29.—

John B. Sardy, broker, and W. J. Gibson, of W. J. Gibson & Co., dealers in fertilizer, and James Calahan, chief freight clerk in Chicago for the Illinois Central Railway, were indicted by the federal grand jury to-day on charges of violating the Interstate Commerce act.

## PLEADS GUILTY; ACCUSES POLICE

### Man Held for Larceny Says He Was Persecuted by Bluecoats.

### When Michael J. Ryan, of 101 Eighth street, Brooklyn, was ar- ranged before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to plead to an indictment charging him with stealing a pocketbook containing \$5 from William Bugler, of 545 Lenox avenue, on a Chambers street horse car on June 6, he agreed to plead guilty to grand larceny in the second degree and then said to Judge Rosalsky:

"Judge, I'm as innocent as you are, but I've got to take my dose I guess." Judge Rosalsky asked Ryan what he meant and Ryan's lawyer explained that Ryan, known as Scott Ryan, was the man upon whose evidence Police-  
man George Dawkins was sent to Sing Sing for four years and eight months on a charge of burglary. Dawkins was convicted in March, 1908, of planning the burglary of a store on his beat in Brooklyn. Ryan and another man did the actual work while Dawkins kept out of sight. Ryan was sent to the penitentiary for the job. His lawyer told Judge Rosalsky that since his release Ryan has been persecuted by the police and kept from securing decent employment.

Judge Rosalsky said that he intended to find out if there was any truth in Ryan's statement that he was being hounded by the police. He turned the entire matter over to a probation officer for investigation. Ryan was remanded to the Tombs until July 9.

## MOTORMAN'S HASTE CAUSES BIG SMASH

### HACKENSACK, N. J., June 29.—

In his desire to make up time and reach the Fort Lee ferry on time to-night, Motorman William Fuchs, of the Hudson River trolley line went past a signal at a switch in the Passaic woods and as a consequence there was a head on collision near the bridge way at Passaic at a curve.

Both cars were crowded and there was intense excitement when the crash came.

The following were injured: John Kay, Motorman of 1721 Bathgate avenue, Brooklyn, taken to Englewood Hospital; Frank Gerth, proprietor of Gerth's Hotel, Fort Lee; Mrs. B. A. Johnson, Fort Lee; Jimmy No. 33, an Italian employe on the trolley road; Mrs. A. Hartman, 153 Himrod avenue, Brooklyn; Frank Fedd, employe; John Allstadt, sixteen, Fort Lee.

## ITALIAN WOMAN SHOT DURING GANG ROW

### Mary Commerata, of No. 437 East 12th street, walking along 12th street with her little grand son Salvatore last night, had nearly reached Avenue A when she found herself between two crowds of Italians engaged in a brisk pistol fight. The woman was walking along in the middle of the block, after the Italian fashion, and the fighting gangs held either sidewalk.

Mrs. Commerata dodged and scurried along seeking shelter, but she had gone only a few steps when a bullet struck her in the stomach. The men who had been firing at each other fled as the woman fell, one gang up Avenue A and the other along 12th street. Policemen Cohen and Burke chased several of the men into a tenement at No. 420 East 12th street, but failed to find them inside. Near the door of No. 429 lay a revolver with four empty chambers.

## WAR TO THE KNIFE AGAINST "OPEN SHOP"

### PITTSBURG, Pa., June 29.—

In answer to the statement that the Tin Trust will declare the "open shop" on July 1, F. J. McArdie, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, estimated to-day that the union has about 5,000 men in the plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

The situation is full of significance. It will mark the final break between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers, the American Sheet and Tin Plate being a constituent of the Steel Corporation.

## MANY DECLARE FOR CITY ICE PLANTS

Hundreds of citizens gathered at Union Square last night in response to a call for a mass meeting by the Tenants' Union to denounce the ice trust and demand cheaper ice. Cornelius Donovan, president of the Tenants' Union, was chairman. Resolutions were passed to urge on the city and state authorities "to resume possession of their ice yielding waters and wharves so that they may supply thereon at cost for distribution frozen water just as they do unfrozen water."

## ARREST SUFFRAGETTES

### London Police Break Up Big Demonstration at House of Commons.

### LONDON, June 29.—

Three thousand constables guarded the approach to the House of Commons this evening when the latest attempt of the suffragettes to force an entrance was baffled.

Mrs. Pankhurst and eight others, forming a deputation, were met by a police inspector in the Palace yard. The inspector handed Mrs. Pankhurst a letter from Prime Minister Asquith, in which he said, he regretted that he was unable to receive the deputation.

This angered Mrs. Pankhurst, who threw the missive away. The deputation then announced their intention to enter the House. Meeting with a repulse Mrs. Pankhurst knocked off the inspector's hat. When he replaced it it was knocked off again by Mrs. Solo-  
mons, the aged wife of the ex-Premier of the Cape Colony.

Then the police began to make arrests and 116 persons were jailed. This afternoon a delegation of male sympathizers with the suffragette cause sought to avert the threatened cause by petitioning the King personally to order Premier Asquith to receive a delegation from the women. The men went to Buckingham Palace, but King Edward was out of town, in attendance at the Newmarket races.

The King's secretary, Lord Knollys, pointed out that it was impossible for the King to personally receive petitions, and referred the deputation to Home Secretary Gladstone.

## DEAD MAN FOUND IN HACKENSACK RIVER

### HACKENSACK, N. J., June 29.—

The body of a man, weighing about 190 pounds, was found in the Hackensack River at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon near the Anderson street bridge by William McArthur, of Poplar avenue. The man was in a sitting posture in the channel of the river, and from appearances had been dead three or four days.

The man is about thirty-eight years old, and five feet eleven inches tall. He has red hair and a red mustache and wore a white shirt and a blue bow tie. He has the appearance of a laboring man. The only thing found that might lead to the dead man's identity are two tattoo marks, the initials "W. F., 1894," on the left arm, and "1892" on the right arm. He wore a black suit, black socks, halbrigan underwear.

## SUGAR TRUST SEEMS CLEAR OF DANGER

With the failure of the Federal grand jury to file any indictments in the investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the departure of United States District Attorney Wise for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., yesterday, it is generally conceded that the probabilities of criminal action against the sugar trust are slight, at least until the return of Wise in August.

Up to the time of the District Attorney's departure for Paris, where he goes to take depositions in the Panama libel suit, it was considered practically certain that certain officials "higher up" in the sugar trust would be indicted in connection with the closing of the plant of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, through a loan which gave the trust control of the concern.

The corridor in that hall is very spacious, and at the door were fifty-three men pressed one close upon the other. On the stairs leading to the floor above were more men, and still more men kept coming after we had taken our place in the line.

## GOVERNOR'S WORDS, CUT NO ICE, SAYS JUDGE

### MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 29.—

Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the Federal Court, ruled that what Governor Comer said about his court on the granting of injunctions against state laws was of no more consequence than the words of any other man, hence he granted the motion of the state to strike from the supplemental bills now pending in the rate cases all citations by the railroads of utterances of the Governor, holding that they are impertinences and without relation to the merits of the contention.

The railroads undertook to show that the Legislature was induced to more severity than it would otherwise have been by the words of the Governor.

## CANADIAN REDSKINS TO TAKE WAR PATH

### VICTORIA, B. C., June 29.—

Although it had been concluded the danger of Indian uprising in the North had been avoided by the declared satisfaction of the Klipex at the dispatch of a departmental official from Ottawa to investigate their grievances, it is now gravely feared some new development has destroyed the hope of conflict being averted and an amicable settlement reached.

Provincial police headquarters were to-day advised from Hazelton that two white settlers resisting expulsion by the Indians have been shot and the lacerated body of a white settler recovered near Clearwater is now held at Hazelton. The Indians are openly defiant and will not receive the government's ambassador unless he is supported by substantial force.

## ON THE ELUSIVE TRAIL OF A JOB

### Two Hundred Men Fight Like Wolves for Chance to Work at \$1.50 a Day.

## REPORTER JOINS IN THE TUSSELE

### Tragedy of Unemployment Depicted in Experience of Call Representative With Society's Victims.

The Call decided to investigate the conditions of unemployment and to ascertain, by actual experience, how hard or how easy it is to find a job. A reporter was assigned to this task. Here is his story:

"100 Men for moving picture, 3 A. M. sharp to-day. F. Conlon, 728 Sixth av., near 42d st. Lyric Hall."

"We fought! Two hundred of us, strong, healthy and energetic men fought for a chance to do one day's work. In a large room at the Lyric Hall, we jostled and pushed one another, we assaulted one another and swore at one another, craned our necks and stretched our arms and raised our voices in the struggle for the job, in the fight for the opportunity to make one dollar and fifty cents."

"But I must not get ahead of the story, and must start at the very beginning.

"I was up very early yesterday and managed to call at another place before joining the men who responded to the above advertisement. It was to take a position as a cashier in a restaurant at 123 East 42d street.

"When I arrived there I was told to go around the corner to the rear entrance of a saloon and café ahead of me. Speaking to the proprietor, who was a small, slight man who presented a queer combination of youth and age; he was short and slim, wore a straw hat with a colored band and was dressed in a youthful manner. But when I looked closer I saw that his face was quite old. He was sent away. I walked up to the advertisement and was told that the cashier desired was already engaged.

"I walked out of the place and started a conversation with my colleague. I learned that he was out of work for three months; that he was a cigar maker by trade and that he was told by a doctor that the tobacco hurts him.

"I am a sick man," he said. He asked me where I was going and I told him of the advertisement, for the 100 men at Lyric Hall.

A Question of Age.

"I cannot do a man's work," he said, "else I would go with you."

"Not strong enough?" I asked.

"Yes, and also, I don't look like a man. I look neither like a boy nor like a man. You see, I am undergrown. When they want a young man they tell me that I am too old, when they want a man they tell me that I am too young."

"I urged him to come along, explaining that when a hundred men are wanted they may not insist on requirements.

"He allowed himself to be persuaded and I, in order to keep pace with him, had to walk slowly. He hopped along with an effort, and would invariably lag behind.

"We arrived at Lyric Hall about a half hour before the announced time. The corridor in that hall is very spacious, and at the door were fifty-three men pressed one close upon the other. On the stairs leading to the floor above were more men, and still more men kept coming after we had taken our place in the line.

"After a short wait somebody shouted, 'Up stairs.'"

"There was a sudden rush and a sudden change in fortune. Those who held on to the door, expecting to be first, were now left at the rear, and those who had been at the end of the line were now at the front. We all rushed upstairs to the room above, and when we got there I saw that there were sixty-eight men waiting.

The Battle for Jobs.

"We hardly settled in the new room when we again heard the voice. This time it shouted, 'Down stairs.'"

"We rushed down. By this time the crowd grew to about 200, and we all joined in a lively battle.

"On a bench, leaning close to the wall, stood Mr. Conlon, a slim, dark, middle-aged man, who held out a bundle of red tickets. One of these tickets meant a chance to do just one day's work.

"We went for them, and three ourselves forward. 'Here, Mr. Conlon! Here, Mr. Conlon!' came from all sides as we stretched our bodies in an effort to reach the hand that held the tickets.



planned on, as it were, to a group of fighting giants. "All gone," shouted Conlon. We fell back instantaneously. And when we caught one another's eye we felt embarrassed and ashamed.

"Now all of you get ready for chance tickets. These tickets do not promise work but give you a chance, you may, and you may not, get it." Mr. Conlon explained as he held out white tickets. Again the same rush and the same struggle. When this subsided his voice rang out once more.

Led Like Cattle. "All men with tickets follow me to the subway." They all obeyed; I, too, followed though I had no ticket. I watched him and saw Mr. Conlon pay fare for sixty-one men. Each one had to show the red card before receiving his subway ticket. But I managed to keep away when the payment took place and then mingled with the men when on the other side of the gate.

"We were led like a flock of cattle to Coney Island by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, getting off at Elm station. From the station we were led two blocks to an unfinished building and were told to wait. After we waited for an hour we were told that we were to pose for a moving picture machine, for mob scene acts.

Before admitting the men inside the gate they were asked to show the red tickets. There were three of us who had none. "You fellows who ain't got no tickets can't come in," said the man at the gate. "I have a chance ticket," said one husky Irishman.

"Can't help it," said the man. "Then I spoke up: 'Can't you get me in.' I said. 'I paid my own fare and took my chance of coming here.' 'Nobody told you to do that, did they?' 'True enough,' I answered. 'But you advertised for a hundred men, and when I saw that you only took sixty I thought there might be a chance for me. Besides,' I added, 'I need the work.'"

"We don't know just how many men we may need until we get here, and I was told that sixty is plenty. Say, I can't take you when we don't need you, can I?" No Return Carfare. "But what about my carfare?" asked the Irishman who had the chance ticket. You paid my way out here, and how am I to get back?"

The third fellow paid his own way and kept quiet. The man who was addressed muttered something, and went off. The guard at the door spoke. "Gentlemen, I am sorry, but I must close the door." We remained outside. The Irishman swore considerably and hammered at the door. "How will I cross the bridge, 6-7?"

He quieted down soon and began speaking to the other man. I wanted to pay the man's fare, but did not find a suitable way of approaching the subject. I tried to get to it, in what I thought, a delicate way. "Want to go home, boys?" I began. "Do you?" the Irishman asked with a twinkle in his eye. "Yes, I do, and I thought—" "Well, then, beat it. Damn you, why don't you go if you want to?" "You need not get cross about it," I ventured. "Don't you see that I am angry. Beat it."

I sulked and was on the point of making a retort. But he turned away and resumed his hammering on the door. I saw his large body lean against the wall, in what looked like an effort to break it down. "What an attitude!" I said to myself. "If he only attacks the social structure like that!"

I went home, sick with the experience of the day, but encouraged with the sight of a workman using his strength to overthrow a strong wall.

FIRE CAUSES PANIC A fire yesterday in the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, Nos. 222 and 224 East Sixty-fourth street, caused a panic among 146 patients in the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital across the street, creating consternation among the inmates of the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, adjacent, and routed out a number of families living in tenements back of the school building. The fire, which was on the third story of the school building, was extinguished after minor damage. No one was injured.

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# SAY SHE SPREAD TYPHOID FEVER

## Mary Mallon, Claiming She Was Treated Like Leper, Begins Fight for Freedom.

A cook who, according to the records of the Board of Health, is a living culture of typhoid fever bacilli, and who has been for the past year in close confinement on North Brother's Island, tried yesterday to obtain release from Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court. She is Mary Mallon, and in her day cooked in the homes of J. Coleman Drayton, Henry Gilsey and others, in New York, to say nothing of Healy's restaurant on upper Broadway. It said the records of the Health Department show something like twenty-eight cases of typhoid that followed in the wake of Mary Mallon. The doctors call it one of the most interesting cases of chronic typhoid on record.

### Illegally Deprived of Liberty.

The writ of habeas corpus which brought Mary into court yesterday was sued out by George Francis O'Neill. O'Neill says that she is illegally deprived of her liberty. The Health Department, represented by George Paul Nicholson, asked for an adjournment of the case until to-day. Mary was taken back to the island, where she says she has been kept like a leper for the last two years, with only a dog for company. She says that her food has been shoved through the door three times a day by a nurse, who immediately ran away.

The Health Department took her to North Brother's Island two years ago on March 20 under the provision in the city charter which gives it the power to isolate all persons sick with a contagious disease.

# MORE UNION VICTORIES

## Vestmakers and Jacketmakers Continue Gaining Every Day.

The striking vestmakers who are out for higher wages and shorter hours scored additional victories yesterday.

Twenty more bosses signed agreements and gave in to all the demands of the union, and 600 more men will return to work to-day, making in all 1,300 vestmakers who have gone back to work under union conditions.

The Hungarian Local No. 3 had numerous settlements, and about 100 men will return to work.

The Brooklyn branch of Local No. 116 is doing good work. Several more bosses settled yesterday, and 200 men will go back to work to-day.

The strike of the Children's Non-Basted Jacket Makers is gaining more ground every day. The union has succeeded in bringing out the fifty men employed by Silverman & Diamond, of No. 146 Avenue D. Although the place has been guarded by police since the strike started, and in spite of the fact that the bosses have made several attempts to arrest the committee-men of the union, the strikers have not ceased working on this place for a moment, and at last they have succeeded in getting the men to strike.

A few settlements were made yesterday, and 100 more men will return to work to-day.

This makes a total of 1,300 jacketmakers returning to work during the last six days.

The Brownsville Local, No. 175, of the United Garment Workers, won a victory over A. Bronovich, of Osborne street. The strikers are enthusiastic over the organization of this shop, as it has been a stronghold of scabs for the last three years.

# FIVE UNION LEADERS INDICTED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 28.—Five members of the Board of Examiners of the Chicago local of the Lathers' Union were indicted by the grand jury this afternoon. The charge in the indictments, which were returned before Judge McCauley, is conspiracy to interfere with workmen. The members of the board who were indicted are Clark Buth, George Briggs, Thomas Simmons, Fred Ott and A. Alex.

The indictments were returned on evidence given before the grand jury by William H. Scroniz, a lather of Cleveland, Ohio, and C. A. Budge, a Chicago lathing contractor. Scroniz alleged that the defendants wanted to make him pay \$300 for the privilege of working in Chicago.

# CAR JUMPS TRACK

Traffic on the Fulton street surface line in Brooklyn was tied up for about twenty minutes early this morning when the forward trucks of a Gates avenue car jumped the tracks near the junction of Fulton and Court streets.

# CANADIANS PATRIOTIC.

WINNIPEG, June 28.—Orders have been issued prohibiting any United States circus from parading on the streets unless it flies a British instead of an American flag.

# GREAT VICTORY FOR STRIKERS

## Leader of Pittsburg Car Men Well Satisfied With Result of Struggle.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 2.—That the victory gained by the striking employees of the Pittsburg Railways Company is the greatest and most decisive ever won in this country by organized labor, is the opinion of President W. D. Mahon, of the National Association of Street Railway Employees.

"Every point for which the men contended," declared President Mahon to-day, "has been conceded, which is conclusive evidence that they were right in the position they had taken. The public supported us nobly, and we feel certain there will be no more broken agreements, because the 'best endeavors' of the company are unavailing."

President J. D. Callery, of the Traction Company, by the agreement signed, admits he and his company has been defeated at every point. He confines his remarks chiefly to thanking Mayor Magee for his good offices in settling the strike.

Thus after a fifty hours strike in which not a single car moved in Pittsburg and Allegheny County, the victorious motemen and conductors are again running cars upon schedule time and Pittsburg sighs in relief that its two-days' strike is ended.

Last night both the employees and the officials of the company were skeptical over chances for peace, notwithstanding the optimistic feeling of Mayor Magee and the strikers' concerees, so that the final announcement of the settlement came as a surprise.

The talk of notifying the strikers in time to get crews to man the cars at five o'clock this morning fell to the officials of the strikers. They started to work at once. Committees of the different local unions went scurrying in every direction to notify the men to report for duty, and at 5 o'clock all of the regular schedules were resumed.

# Basis of the Settlement.

That the number of "short runs" shall be reduced 50 per cent on the entire system. There are 213 short runs in the present schedule. The company has until July 2 to reduce these to 105.

That the men withdrew their objections to emergency runs, or short runs, made during change of schedule.

That Sunday runs shall not be longer than the week-day schedule.

That Motorman Ashford, discharged on charges of drinking while in uniform, shall be reinstated pending the arbitration of his case, and that the arbitrators have until August 1 to reach a decision.

That Conductor Halboth, suspended for refusal to help remove an obstruction to traffic, which the men claim have been disapproved, be paid in full for the time of his suspension.

That Conductor McGimmony, who lost seniority, be restored to his place on the company roll.

The Pittsburg Railways Company had a world of trouble turning back the strikebreakers who were coming in last night. Seventy-five strikebreakers, under James A. Waddell, of New York, reached here this morning and were turned back.

It is given out that about 200 experienced street car men in Chicago were loaded on a special train at the Baltimore and Ohio depot last night, were ready to move, when word reached there that the strike might be settled. The train waited for some time, when word was flashed that the strike was off.

The Chicago men who had engaged to come to Pittsburg to help break the strike are said to have protested bitterly against giving up the job.

# SENATE VOTES DOWN 10 CENT TEA DUTY

WASHINGTON, June 28.—After five hours of spirited debate the Senate voted down this afternoon an amendment proposed yesterday by Senator Tillman of South Carolina, imposing a duty of ten cents a pound on importations of tea. The vote was eighteen to fifty-five.

Senator Smith of Michigan, contributed some interesting information by showing that a movement had been started in Japan inviting subscriptions to finance the propaganda in Washington to prevent a restoration of the duty on tea.

Mr. Smith read from a Yokohama newspaper an announcement inviting subscriptions of \$25 each to the cause.

# DERANGED BY MURDER TRIAL, SEEKS DEATH

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Unnerved by listening to the testimony in the trial of the negro pugilist, Jack Blackburn, who is alleged to have murdered her son, Alonzo Ford, Mrs. Martha Edwards, a negro woman living at No. 237 South Quince street, tried to commit suicide to-day by jumping into the Delaware River from a Reading Railway ferryboat.

Prompt action on the part of the deckhands of the ferryboat alone saved her from death. As she was going down, one of the men who had jumped after her succeeded in grasping her, and held her until a boat was lowered.

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Fancy Cottage Furniture upholstered in light colored denims. Popular goods at popular prices.  
Porch Rockers from 75 cents upward.

# BRANDENBURG FREED

## Acquitted at Trial for Larceny in Selling Cleveland Letters.

Broughton Brandenburg, magazine writer, charged with grand larceny in getting \$500 from the New York Times for what he said was a letter from the late President Cleveland, was found not guilty yesterday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock.

Brandenburg was immediately rearrested on the charge of kidnapping his stepson in St. Louis. He is now under arrest.

The jury went out at 12:30 o'clock. Brandenburg's second wife, who was Mrs. Cabanne, of St. Louis, was in court and there was an affecting scene as she rushed to her husband's arms and tried to kiss him, at the same time telling him she would stand by him to the end.

The warrant under which Brandenburg was rearrested was sworn out in St. Louis by Cabanne, the real father of Brandenburg's stepson, whose mother is now Brandenburg's wife. Brandenburg, while being sought all over the country on the grand larceny charge, slipped into St. Louis and, it is alleged, stole the boy, placing him in a clothes basket and taking him to San Francisco. There Brandenburg was arrested and brought back to New York to answer the grand larceny charge.

# FRISCO ZINC ETCHERS THROWN ON STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—Every zinc etcher on the daily papers in San Francisco, except a small force on the Evening Bulletin was locked out early this morning because they refused to permit use of Rouse blocks by compositors. These blocks have been used here by the Evening Call for eighteen months under protest, but an attempt by the Examiner to have the zinc men turn over unmounted cuts to the compositors precipitated the trouble.

All the newspaper publishers have agreed to stand together. So if zincographers persist in refusal, Frisco papers will soon appear without cuts. The question of use of blocks has been referred to the International Association for a year and a half, but no decision has been reached.

# SPEEDING AUTO HITS AND KILLS A MINER

DOVER, N. J., June 28.—Paul Hance, twenty-one years old, a Hungarian miner in the employ of the Thomas Iron Company at Richard Mine was struck by an automobile driven by Nelson Post, of New Foundation, and instantly killed while walking with two fellow miners on the Sparta Turnpike on his way to work this evening, all three being employed on a night shift.

Post says that when he neared the trio going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, one man turned to one side of the roadway, another to the other, while the third, who was Hance, dodged from one side to the other. Hance was caught by one of the lamps and dragged for some distance.

# LETTERS LEAD TO ARREST.

His love for his parents caused the capture of Preston Labaw, wanted in this city for a swindle in which he is said to have gotten \$7,500. He made good his escape a year ago and went to Redondo Beach, near Los Angeles, Cal. But he could not refrain from writing to his parents, and with the aid of the postal authorities the police located and arrested him.

# REDUCED WAGES RESTORED.

READING, Pa., June 28.—The Reading Iron Company posted notices to-day that part of the last reduction in wages made last February would be restored beginning July 5. It is understood that puddlers will be advanced from \$3.75 to \$4 per ton, and all others in proportion.

# HEAT KILLS TWO

## Though Weather Is Less Intense Women Succumb—Humidity Routed.

Although the heat in New York was not as intense as it has been during the last week, two women died yesterday from the effects of it.

Julia Gartland, sixty-five years old, who lived at 167 West 100th street, collapsed in a hallway at 72d street and Columbus avenue. An ambulance surgeon said the hot weather was responsible for her death.

While she was talking to her six-year-old daughter Mabel in their home at 340 32d street, South Brooklyn, Mrs. Amelia Anderson dropped dead. Her death was due to apoplexy brought on by the hot weather.

When her mother fell back in her chair the child ran into the street and summoned aid. A physician from Seney Hospital said that death was instantaneous.

Cooling breezes that blew over the sweltering city routed the humidity, which was 75 degrees at 5 o'clock. It fell during the day until it reached 27 degrees.

# WASHINGTON, June 28.—Seventy babies have died in Washington with the past six days, directly or indirectly, as the result of the terrific heat, according to an estimate made to-day by Coroner Nevitt.

"These figures tell a story of misery, poverty and helplessness," said the Coroner. "The majority of the babies were the children of the poor, who are crowded together in alleys and narrow streets, cut off from sunshine and pure air."

# AMERICAN NEGRO MUST BE REVENGED

WASHINGTON, June 28.—William Heimke, American Minister to Guatemala, has advised the State Department that he has made urgent representations to the Guatemalan foreign office for the punishment of the persons who were guilty of the murder of William Wright, an American negro at Livingston, December 15 last.

A preliminary report of the affray demonstrated that the culprits would escape punishment because of corrupt judicial proceedings. The department has instructed Mr. Heimke to insist not only upon the punishment of the murderers, but also the dismissal of the local magistrate who is involved in the case.

# GRAFT SLEUTH SUES NEW YORK PAPER

Papers were served yesterday in a libel suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by William J. Burns, Mr. Heney's chief assistant in the San Francisco graft prosecution, against the publishers of the New York Free Press. Mr. Burns alleges that on August 6, 1908, he was appointed by the District Attorney of San Francisco a special agent in the graft prosecutions against Ruef, Schmitz, Patrick Calhoun and other defendants; and that he faithfully discharged his duty. He alleges that the Press on May 21, 1909, published an article in which that Burns was in the pay of both sides. He denies this and says that the statement charges him with accepting a bribe in violation of the California statutes.

# SLIGHT DEFECT MARS WRIGHT BROS.' FLIGHT

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Four times this afternoon (2:11) in his aeroplane flashed down the Monocraft on the Dr. A. A. Myer, but not once did he fly more than 600 or 700 yards, and at the finish of the last flight which was also the longest, he was overtaken by the trouble was.

It was a slight defect and could easily have been remedied had it been discovered before. The ignition was imperfect and consequently there was not enough power to carry the craft through the air.

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## ENDS PROBE OF EASTMAN PUZZLE

### Following Verdict of Coroner's Jury, "Official" Talbot County Abandons Mystery.

ST. MICHAELS, Md., June 28.—Talbot County, at least official Talbot County, is through with the mystery surrounding the murder of June 20 of Edith May Thompson Woodill, at the bungalow of the suicide, Robert Emmett Eastman, on Broad Creek. True to the traditions of the countryside, which have remained unaltered since "befo' the wah," the jury of inquest rendered a verdict that leaves the case open to question, when they officially and gravely decided that Eastman "then and there feloniously killed or was accessory to the crime of murder of the said Edith May Woodill," but the sheriff's deputies and the local constable force have satisfied themselves, at least, that no one but Eastman, was responsible for the murder, as here the matter rests.

Vivian Bradcomb, the actress wife of "Lame Bob," whom he deserted in New York to flee from the officers of the law, left here for New York today, after being assured that the estate of the dead man would be hers, and that whatever is realized from its sale will be sent to her.

### Wife Pays Last Visit.

Mrs. Eastman, who refused to wear mourning for the murderer, who had never even seen his baby, paid what she declares is her last visit to the place this morning, before she left for New York. She planted a tomato vine still called the "love apple," in Talbot County, on the grave.

"I never want to see this place again," said Mrs. Eastman in answer to a question as to whether she would make her home here, if she should possess the estate. "I mean nothing to me but a horrible story of blood and shame. I am going back to my boy, and my life and I will forget this nightmare. I never want the boy to know what a terrible disgrace his father has brought on his name."

And so Talbot County has gone back to its old ways. It has again relaxed from the most strenuous excitement it has experienced since 1861.

## TAFT AGAIN HEARS ORATORS ON WHISKY

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Oral arguments on the question of labels for whiskey under the pure food laws were finished in the office of President Taft at the White House this morning. The second day's hearing of the representatives of distillers and rectifiers began at 9 o'clock and was not finished until some time after the hour for the regular meeting of the Cabinet, which is 11 o'clock.

The following memorandum, signed by the President was given out at the White House this afternoon:

"In the matter of the whisky hearing all persons in interest who desire to present arguments on the issue must file printed briefs—twenty in number—with the Secretary to the President on or before July 19."

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# SENTENCE FOR COP DILLON

## Bluecoat Who Wantonly Shot Youth Gets From 7 to 14 Years.

Dillon, the grafting Brooklyn policeman, who wantonly shot and killed a nineteen-year-old Louis Probert May 2, while the latter was resisting the bluecoat's attempt to exact a bribe, was sentenced by Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court yesterday to a term of not less than seven, nor more than thirteen years in Sing Sing. In striking contrast to the leniency displayed in sentencing Dillon, is the conviction of James Darragh, the chauffeur, who shot down and killed a nine-year-old child in an auto accident, for manslaughter, for which he received an indeterminate sentence of from eight to twenty years, the maximum penalty.

### Asked for New Trial.

Before a crowded court room Florida Sullivan, counsel for the policeman, asked for a new trial, and he made an argument of an hour in support of his motion. He gave as a basis for his motion the alleged conversation between Jurors 5 and 6 during the trial, and the reports prior to the trial which he thought had influenced the jury. He insisted that the shooting was a mistake and was without malice aforethought.

Justice Maddox asked Dillon if he had ever had trouble before, and in particular if he had ever attacked his neighbor as he had done on the night of the shooting. He answered that he had been arrested about nine years ago, but none of the charges were true. Then the court refused to grant a new trial, and sentenced him to Sing Sing.

# SAYS RAILROAD TOOK PROPERTY BY FORCE

ELLEN, Mont., June 29.—A case which bids fair to assume most formidable proportions from a legal standpoint was begun in the Federal Court here to-day, this being the application of F. A. Hall to have a receiver appointed for the Yellow Park Railroad, a line extending from Bridgeport to Bear Creek and other leading coal producing camps. Hall asserts that a conspiracy exists to defraud him of his interest in the property and he seeks an injunction to prevent it.

# HEBREW SAYS RICH PERSECUTED HIM

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—Judge Hugo Grimm, in Juvenile Court here today, sentenced Adrian O. Rule, Jr., twelve, to a private whipping in the woodshed by his father for branding the two little sons of Colonel Abe Siskup, a picturesque Hebrew millionaire, with punk. The Rule boy's father in court consented, but Colonel Siskup protested that the branding was the result of a conspiracy in the millionaire neighborhood, into which he recently moved, because he was a Jew.

# UNWRITTEN LAW SAVES SISTER'S AVENGER

CHICAGO, June 29.—Michael Pacelli, twenty-one years old, charged with the murder of Frank Sereno, was found not guilty by a jury in Judge Korsten's Court to-day. Counsel for Pacelli urged the "unwritten law" and self-defense.

# PASSES CUBAN BUDGET

HAVANA, June 29.—The House to-day passed the budget without amendment, although a clause was inserted wherever possible. The Senate probably will approve the appropriation bill and the President will sign it at once. Then there will be nothing left for the congress to do but remain in session till the President's bill is approved.

# APPROVES LOTTERY GOES

HAVANA, June 29.—The Senate to-day approved the lottery bill. It is a bill which will report it favorably to the President and the Senate will immediately approve it, after which it will receive President's signature.

# FOR FREE SPEECH

## To-night's Meeting in Cooper Union to Start Test of Constitutional Right's.

A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union to-night, under the auspices of the Free Speech Committee, to protest against the suppression of free speech by the police, in defiance of constitutional rights.

Ex-Congressman Robert Baker, of Brooklyn; John S. Crosby, Gilbert E. Roe, Voltairine de Cleyre and others will speak. Alden Freeman will preside.

Special attention will be paid to the recent suppression of Emma Goldman's lecture by the police of New York and New Jersey, as this is the latest and most flagrant of the long series of police outrages against the freedom of speech.

Emma Goldman will not be present at to-night's meeting, as she would not be permitted to speak by the managers of Cooper Union, but announcement will be made of the committee's intention to make a decisive test of the right of free speech at a second meeting to be held on Friday evening in the hall of the Harlem Liberal Alliance, at No. 100 West 116th street.

At this second meeting Miss Goldman will again attempt to speak, and if the meeting is interfered with, the question will be taken to the courts and fought to a finish.

The manifesto issued by the Free Speech Committee has been signed by a large number of well-known authors, editors, artists, radicals and representative Socialists, including Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President.

# BELLEVUE TO MOVE LONG TERM PATIENTS

General Superintendent Winfred H. Smith of Bellevue Hospital has decided that the hospital needs a clearing out of some of its long term patients. Several patients have been in Bellevue for years, some of them because their complaints are of scientific interest.

# BUILDING NEWS.

Helms & La Farge, the architects of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Cathedral Heights, filed with Building Superintendent Murphy yesterday the plans for the Cathedral Home and Training School for Deaf-mutes, a fine edifice of brick, limestone and terra cotta in the Gothic style which will stand on Cathedral Parkway east of Amsterdam avenue and just west of the Cathedral. It is to cost \$150,000.

Plans have been filed for a five-story residence of Colonial pattern to be built from designs by S. E. Gage for Theodore T. Elliman, of Darien, Conn., at 177 East 71st street. It will be of brick, with limestone trimmings, with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 65 feet, and will be a companion to the residence at 179, for which plans were filed by the same architect last week. It is to cost \$200,000.

J. M. DeVarona, architect for the city, has filed plans for a one-story store house to be built for the 179th street pumping station of the Department of Water Supply and Electricity in High Bridge Park near Amsterdam avenue. It will be of brick and terra cotta, 144 feet long and 32 feet deep, and will cost \$15,000.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the one-story garage at Nos. 30 to 34 East 15th street, which used to be the old Nilsson Hall annex to the Academy of Music. The improvements, including the laying of new floors of reinforced concrete, are to be made from designs by C. H. Dietrich for Gilmore & Tompkins, at a cost of \$5,000.

Plans have been filed for adding a two-story front extension, with roof garden and window boxes, for the Maesters School Day Nursery, at No. 519 East 86th street, the improvements being from designs by Harold Hall, as architect, and for remodeling the sidewalk and vaults of the Cambridge office building, at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and 33d street, the improvements being made from designs by Alexander Brown, Jr., in connection with the widening of the avenue by the Highway Department.

The Bronx plans for new buildings reported yesterday comprise a four-story loft building for William H. Toop on Canal place north of 138th street, to cost \$20,000, and two two-story dwellings for Mons Jansen on Heath avenue south of Kingsbridge road, to cost \$12,000.

# YOUNG MEN AND MEN THAT FEEL YOUNG

## THAT WANT GOOD SERVICE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

### CORRECT STYLES and SPLENDID VALUES.

# Wear McCann's Hats

210 Bowery, opp. Rivington St. NEW YORK.

# STRIKE AGAINST ASSAULT

## Pantsmakers Go Out Against Foreman Who Attacks Union Official.

The pantsmakers employed by Scolny & Co., of Rock street, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday against the brutal treatment of the men by Foreman Jacob Stringik. They demand that the foreman be removed. The foreman has been exploiting the men severely for the last few months, but the strike was not called until Stringik assaulted Business Agent B. Sokoloff when he called on the superintendent of the shop last Saturday to inquire why two Polish union men were discharged and replaced by non-union men.

The foreman, seeing Sokoloff in the shop, jumped on him and hit him with an iron. The union men then called a policeman, who arrested Stringik. He will be arraigned to-day.

# BOMB EXPLOSION REMAINS A MYSTERY

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—Every effort to capture the persons guilty of the explosion of dynamite here Sunday night, which caused \$150,000 damage, has proved unsuccessful, but the police are continuing the search. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered by the City Council.

The report that Chief of Police Shippy will resign because of the inability of the department to stop the throwing of bombs is believed to be unfounded, but the resignation of the chief is expected at any time because of his ill-health. For some time he has been resting at French Lick, and but late yesterday returned home. Following a conference with Mayor Bushong, he was granted two additional months of rest. If he is not improved by that time, friends prophesy his resignation. It is said the chief is at present physically incapable of continuing in the position.

# FUGITIVE STUDENT TAKEN IN PAWNSHOP

Benjamin Reischman, twenty, a student in his second year in the Peddie Institute, an exclusive prep school at Hightstown, N. J., was arrested in a pawnshop in Park Row yesterday while trying to pawn a diamond college fraternity pin. Later, he was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, and held in \$1,000 bail as a fugitive from justice. He is wanted in New Jersey.

# FOSTER'S JOB SAFE

CHICAGO, June 29.—Smarting under the accusations of Dr. Johnston Myers and other Baptist preachers of Chicago that the University of Chicago is unorthodox and un-Baptist in its religious teachings, President Harry Pratt Judson, of Portland, Ore., to-day authorized, for the first time, a publication of his views against the Dr. Foster controversy. He politely, but firmly, told the detractors of the Midway Institution that Dr. Foster's book was not intended as an insult to the clergy, and that neither professor nor student would be expelled from the university because of their religious views.

# BURY MARTIN KEESE

Old friends paid their last tribute to Martin J. Keese, nearly thirty years guardian of the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, when his funeral was held at Elcheberger's undertaking rooms at No. 324 Eighth avenue. The body of Mr. Keese was laid away in a vault at Greenwood Cemetery, where it will remain until a grave is secured near the plot of the Volunteer Firemen's Association.

# ESTATE TO HOSPITALS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—By the terms of the will of Harry Samuel Henry, retired business man, horseman and art collector, which was admitted to probate to-day, his entire estate estimated to be worth \$1,500,000 is to be divided eventually among five Philadelphia hospitals.

# WAR ON SLOT MACHINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29.—Every slot machine in this city will be turned to the wall Thursday. Chief of Police Cook has instructed patrolmen and detectives to see to it that the law is obeyed to the letter, and to confiscate any machine found in operation.

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All notices must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 P. M., unless otherwise specified.

# To-Night's Meetings.

## MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business.  
224 A. D.—243 East 84th street. Election of officers and other important matters. Every member should make it his duty to be present.  
Young Socialist League of the 6th A. D.—293 East 3d street.  
Women's Agitation Committee (Local New York).—239 East 84th street. All committees are to be present.

## Open Air.

19th A. D.—116th street and Seventh avenue. Patrick Donahue and Jennie Potter.  
26th A. D.—110th street and Fifth avenue. J. C. Frost, Miss E. M. Lick and William Karlin.

## MOUNT VERNON.

The local will meet at Streib's Hall, 33 South Fourth avenue.

## JERSEY CITY.

Socialist Fire and Drum Corps of Hudson County, at Gansberg's Hall, 197 Congress street. Business.

## HARRISBURG, PA.

At 8 o'clock to-night Howard A. Caldwell, of Dayton, Ohio, will lecture on the Public Square. Caldwell has been here before, and it is expected that a good audience will be there to hear him.

Last Thursday night G. S. Golder spoke on the same square on "Socialism." He also very ably explained what the Call was doing for the cause. Last Saturday night Mrs. Gertrude B. Hunt, National Organizer of Chicago, spoke here on the part women took in the social movement. She had a splendid audience, and her talk is now the sensation of the city. The collection was the best ever gathered here.

## PITTSBURG, PA.

The following street meetings will be held in this vicinity on the dates given below:  
Slayton, at Beechview street, July 1; Homewood and Kelly streets, July 2.  
G. W. Jones, at Beaver and Washington streets, July 1.  
D. S. Connor, at East and Ohio streets, June 30.  
W. J. Wright, at 2d and Flowers streets, June 30; Turtle Creek, July 3.  
J. S. Holmes, at Center and Roberts streets, June 30.  
W. L. Wilson, at Broad and Frankstown, July 1. Forty-third and Butler streets, July 2.  
H. A. Goff, at Wood and Diamond streets, July 1, and Federal and South Diamond streets, July 3.  
G. W. Jones, at East and Ohio streets, July 7. Homewood and Kelly streets, July 10.  
D. S. Connor, at Forty-third and Butler streets, July 7. Federal and South Diamond streets, July 10.  
W. J. Wright, Broad and Frankstown streets, July 5. Broad and Beechview streets, July 7.  
J. S. Holmes, at Diamond and Wood streets, July 8, and at Turtle Creek, July 9.  
Agnes, at Second and Flowers streets, July 7.  
W. L. Wilson, at Franklin and Logan streets, July 5, and Fifth and Pride streets, July 10.  
H. A. Goff, at Winebiddle and Penn streets, July 5. Washington and Beaver streets, July 8.  
G. W. Jones, at Broad and Frankstown streets, July 12.  
D. S. Connor, at Turtle Creek, July 15.  
W. J. Wright, at East and Ohio streets, July 14, and Federal and South Diamond streets, July 17.  
J. S. Holmes, at Second and Flowers streets, July 14. Homewood and Kelly streets, July 16.  
William Adams, at Washington and Beaver streets, July 15.  
W. L. Wilson, at Winebiddle and Penn streets, July 12, and Fifth and Pride streets, July 17.  
H. A. Goff, at Forty-third and Butler streets, July 12. Broadway and Beechview streets, July 14, and Diamond and Wood streets, July 15.  
The next General Membership meeting will be held July 4 at headquarters. As the question of turning over the business to the County Committee till fall will most likely be up for settlement, all members are urged to attend.

# Announcements

The New York Physical Culture Club will meet to-night at 8 o'clock at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

# BIG FIRE AT MESSINA NOW UNDER CONTROL

MESSINA, June 29.—The fire-raiding among the ruins of the earthquake stricken town was gradually controlled during the night, and today it is practically assured that the shelters erected after the earthquake will be saved. Practically all of the population of the town, with assistance from nearby cities, has been fighting the blaze without interruption.

# STILL AFTER SMUGGLERS.

The Federal grand jury went further yesterday into recent smuggling cases. Among the witnesses called to testify were William H. Kilgannon and his wife, Elizabeth, both of whom were convicted of smuggling a fortnight ago.

# Do You Think?

Gustavus Myers' great work, "The History of the Great American Fortunes," is arousing widespread discussion. Already it is being translated into many tongues. The only work of its kind. Masterly treatment of a big subject. A comprehensive, detailed history of the industrial development of the United States. The facts are unearthen, masses together, and indisputable conclusions drawn. Mr. Myers does not desire any pay, nor does he desire any for the years of labor spent in the production of this work, but he does desire that it shall have a wide circulation. This is the biggest work ever done by an American Socialist. The subscription price for the first three parts will be \$2.50, and those desiring the work should write to Gustavus Myers, Care of The Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

# GREAT MASS MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST THE POLICE SUPPRESSION OF FREE SPEECH

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1909, 8 P. M.

### AT COOPER UNION, 8th St., bet. 3d and 4th Aves.

Speakers: Ex-Congressman Robert Baker, John S. Crosby, Gilbert E. Roe, Voltairine de Cleyre, of Philadelphia, and others.

Chairman: Alden Freeman, of East Orange, N. J.

# HOLD ACTIVE MEETING

## City Executive Committee Is Preparing for Campaign.

The last meeting of the City Executive Committee of Local New York Socialist party, was called to order by the Organizer, U. Solomon. Murphy was elected chairman. The members present were Murphy, Wagner, Hillquit, Oppenheimer, Lichtschein, Schlessinger, Peskin and Dutton. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. One application was referred to the General Committee.

A communication was received from the secretary of the Rand School, stating that the executive committee of the school declines to abandon their winter lecture course on Sunday morning, as they thought their meetings would not conflict with the party lectures. The communication was placed on file.

# KEYSTONE SLAVES GET CHANCE TO WORK

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 29.—Official announcement was made to-day that the Demmer Tin Plate plant at Demmer Station will resume operations Tuesday, July 4. About 400 men will be given immediate employment, and later this number will be increased to 700. The plant has been idle for about ten months. The company also has completed repairs at its Monongahela plant on the south side, and will place it in operation Thursday, July 1.

At Sharon, Pa., a force of several hundred men was put to work this morning making repairs on the North Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, preparatory to starting every department.

# SHOCK PROVES FATAL

After receiving 11,000 volts through his body, Archibald Chisholm, an employe of the New Haven Railroad, who lived nine days in the New Rochelle Hospital, died yesterday as the result of the shock. Railroad men say it was almost a miracle that Chisholm was not instantly killed. Coroner Boedcker, of Mount Vernon, will hold an inquest on Thursday.

# SPEED UP LUSITANIA

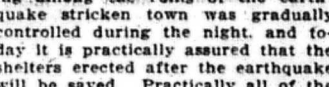
Immediately upon her arrival in Liverpool the Cunard liner Lusitania, which sails to-day will be laid up for ten days to make a change of propellers. The new blades will be smaller but with such a change in pitch that the vessel's speed will be increased to 26 knots. The Mauretania was similarly equipped with the result of a decided increase in speed.

# MEETINGS.

22D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BR. 1. SPECIAL MEETING.  
Matters of greatest importance require the presence of every member to-night. A Kopf. Fin. Secretary.

# United States Shoe & Leather Co.

There are no better shoes made than we sell for the money. The leathers are the best, the workmanship the most thorough, and the styles such as to harmonize with your dress or costume. A perfect fit guaranteed. Take a look at our Men and Women Oxfords.



**\$1.95**

On sale in our stores: Corner Sixth and 12th st., New York; 243 and 245 Washington st., Brooklyn; between Concord and Tillary sts.

# UNION MADE SHOES.

## B. N. LEFKOWITZ

2 Ave. C. cor. Houston St., N. Y.

UNION MADE SHOES. Good Quality Arch Support Shoes for Arching, Tender Feet, Latest Styles in Ladies' Shoes. Strictly One Price. Children's Shoes.

R. SCHLAG, OUTFITTER, 142 E. 23d St. Knives, Razors, Scissors on hand. Steam grinding.

# EAGLE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

186 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN

4% PAID ON PASS BOOK ACCOUNTS 5% PAID ON CERTIFICATE ACCOUNTS.

Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000

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R. SCHLAG, OUTFITTER, 142 E. 23d St. Knives, Razors, Scissors on hand. Steam grinding.

# A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED \$99.98

3 ROOMS AT FURNISHED 49.98  
4 ROOMS AT FURNISHED 75.00  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OPEN SATURDAY EVENING

# ROYAL FURNITURE

2188 90 3rd Ave - 119-120 St

# CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 & 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST. 60TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of **FOUR (4) PER CENT.** per annum to be paid to depositors on all after July 15th on all sums of \$5 and up to \$2,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1909, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 15th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.  
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.  
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

# UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

## UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9-12 A. M. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 8 P. M.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 589, meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, Ludwig Becker, Fin. Sec'y, 1412 2d Ave.; Bond, Fred, Sec. Sec'y, 754 E. 14th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners I. U. No. 497 meets every Monday at the Labor Temple. President Chas. Frick; Secretary C. A. Brown, 530 E. 34th Street. Employment office at 343-347 E. 84th St.

Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association meets every first, third and fifth Friday. Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 P. M., at Labor Temple.

Silk Weavers' United Textile Workers Local 689 meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 54th Street.

Independent Machinists' Union of N. Y. meets every Monday at 340 E. 30th St. Fin. Sec., JOHN PRAVICA, 337 E. 34th St.

# SUMMER RESORTS.

Fred Bauch, formerly of Brooklyn, calls the attention of the comrades to his summer boarding house. Good board. Fred Bauch, Bridgeville, near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Mount Airy House  
Spend your vacation with Comrade S. J. Minkler at Saugerties, N. Y.; 1,500 feet elevation. Write for details.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: EACH LINE.

1 time	10c
2 consecutive times	20c
3 " "	30c
4 " "	40c
5 " "	50c
6 " "	60c
7 " "	70c
8 " "	80c
9 " "	90c
10 " "	\$1.00

Payable in advance. No adv. of less than three lines accepted. Six months or longer constitute a line. One or display 50 per cent. more.

# TO LET.

A small furnished house to let for summer, center of Long Island; good air, water, berries, fruit, etc.; very quiet; rent goes to call fund. Address M. P., care of Call.

# HOUSES FOR SALE.

My one-family brick dwellings in the East New York section, Brooklyn, offered for \$2,100 in a previous announcement in The Call will not only bear comparison, but defy competitors to give the same value for the money. Sewer, water and gas connections paid for by me. Bath room has enameled tub, basin and toilet. Kitchen contains enameled sink, best quality Alberne wash tub and perfect range and boiler. All rooms large, light and airy. Seven minutes' walk to the Montauk avenue L station, 35 minutes to Manhattan. Terms arranged to suit purchaser. Write or call on Wm. Buscher, 132 Nassau st., N. Y., Suite 604.

# FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Furnished rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable. 236 West 14th street. Phone 2096 Chelsea.

# HELP WANTED.

Farm Hands, experienced; understand milking. Apply between 8-11 A. M. to Free Labor Bureau, 44 New Bowery.

First-class canvassers; newspaper work in nearby New Jersey towns; good pay. P. O. Box 1624, New York.

# SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

I want work. What can you offer? Can take entire charge of office in every detail; am a good correspondent and have sold goods over half of the United States, and all of England. Sober, honest, and can give best of references. Address, immediately, A. S., 111 W. 23d street, New York.



DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

GIANTS BEAT DODGERS

Classy Ball Put Up by New Yorkers Too Much for Brooklynites.

The Giants invaded Brooklyn yesterday for a series with the stragglers of that ballclub and continued the course of victories begun at the Polo Grounds last week.

EX-GIANT BOWERMAN, OF BOSTON, WHO MAY COME BACK TO NEW YORK



Rumors are now in circulation among the members of the Boston Nationals, that Frank Bowerman, catcher and manager, is to be deposed as pilot and traded to the New Yorks for two of the Giants' players.

CORNELL OVERTRAINED

Courtney's Men Rest for Big Race. Syracuse Has Stiff Practice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 29.—Although he says he is not alarmed, Coach Courtney, of the Cornell crew, did not take the rowers out for practice to-day because of the prevalence of intestinal troubles among the men.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR TRIANGULAR MEET

CHICAGO, June 29.—Arrangements have been practically completed by the Chicago Association for the big triangular track meet between the Chicago Athletic Association, the New York Athletic Club and the Irish-American Athletic Club, to be held here on August 7.

HARVARD EASING UP

RED TOP, Conn., June 29.—A strong southeast wind made rowing conditions on the Thames very unfavorable to-day. The Harvard crews did not go out until 10 o'clock, and they only indulged in light work as the choppy condition of the water was too much for the light shells.

SPORTING COMMENT

Leach Cross is coming home a sadder but wiser man. Three hundred and seventy dollars for forty-one rounds is no joke, no matter how it appears to outsiders.

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READ THIS

The Call is just thirteen months old and growing stronger every day. But it must have your watchful care daily for some time, especially during the summer months.

The Haverhill Socialists realize the importance of maintaining the labor press. They write us the following letter:

Dear Camrades: Enclosed please find check for \$4 for one month's contribution to The Call Sustaining Fund. The club voted to contribute \$1 per week to each of the Sustaining Funds of the New York Call and the Chicago Daily Socialist during the months of June, July and August, and this is for the month of June.

- 1. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 149, Bklyn. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brownsville.
2. 34th A. D. S. P., New York.
3. 355 I. A. of M.
4. 6th A. D. S. P., New York.
5. Local Tarrytown, S. P., New York.
6. Local Syracuse, S. P., New York.
7. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 68, Brooklyn.
8. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M.
9. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Ass'n.
10. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brownsville.
11. Workmen's Circle, Br. 11, Brownsville.
12. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' I. U. No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.
13. 2nd A. D. S. P., Kings County.
14. Woodcarvers of the Haydock Co., Rochester, N. Y. (83 weekly.)
15. Local Mercer Co., S. P., New Jersey.
16. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York.
17. Jewish Socialist Branch of Chelsea.
18. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.
19. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22.
20. 15th A. D. S. P., Kings County.
21. 22nd A. D. S. P., Kings County.
22. 20th A. D. S. P., Kings County.
23. 26th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
24. 8th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
25. Local Irvington, S. P., New York.
26. Local Irvington, S. P., New York.
27. Suspender Makers' Union.
28. Employees of A. & H. Rosenbluth.
29. Branch Wyckoff Heights.
30. Int. Architect Union, Verein.
31. Br. 14, W. S. D. B. F., Brooklyn.
32. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 203, Philadelphia.
33. Workmen's Circle, Branch 49.
34. Franz Gerau Maennerchor, Brooklyn.
35. 3d and 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
36. Local Irvington, S. P., New York.
37. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
38. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
39. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
40. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
41. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
42. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
43. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
44. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
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46. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
47. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
48. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
49. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
50. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
51. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
52. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
53. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
54. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
55. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
56. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
57. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
58. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
59. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
60. 37th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, W, L, P.C. Rows include Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns: American League, W, L, P.C. Rows include Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, New York, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrived Yesterday. Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen. Ryndam, from Rotterdam. Due To-Day. Bremen, from Bremen. Citta di Messina, from Gibraltar. Havana, from Havana. Harry Luckenbach, from Porto Rico.

AMUSEMENTS

DREAMLAND

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM

ANTHONY KAPPEL

PHILLIPS DRAWS AT THE BEDFORD

The Bedford Athletic Club put on another one of its crackjack stags Monday night before a good-sized crowd. In the star bout Jack O'Donnell fought a hot ten-round draw with Joe Phillips, which furnished enough excitement to last the bugs for some time.

MESSAOUDE WINS IN FRANCE

PARIS, June 29.—The Prix Fille de l'Air, 20,000 francs, was won at Maisons Lauffite, to-day, by Edmond Blanc's Messaoude. Precureur's Saints Livrade was second, and W. K. Vanderbilt's Silver Streak was third.

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- BARBERS. S. Sonnenschein, 84 E. 4th St. Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St.
BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 94 Rivington St. Eagle Shoe Store, 848 Columbus Ave. E.B. Carr, 804 3d Av. bet. 49th & 50th Sts. A. Engel, 1376 1st Av. bet. 73d & 74th St. H. Hahn, 2694 8th Ave. H. Levy, 263 1st Av. bet. 15th & 16th Sts. M. Seigelman, 49 Av. E. bet. 3d & 4th Sts. I. Nathan, 118th St., 1789 Madison Av. Weingarten, Men's Sp'ts., 112 Rivington

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Elges, 465 E. 174th St.
BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolf Scheffer, 1483 Washington Av. Bakery and Lunch Room.
BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Av. Lewis' Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Av.
CIGARS. S. Mendelson, 1361 Boston, rd. & Union Av. Union Made Cigars at the Pioneer, 735 East 166th St.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 2271 Pitkin Av. The Bates Shoe, 2977 Pitkin Av. The Bates Shoe, 3110 5th Av. Uzunian & Kaunofsky, 694 and 696 Broadway. M. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Av. McDougall's, 140 Myrtle Av. L. Gutter, 434 7th Av. Broom Shoe Co., 5105 5th Av. C. Schmidt, 366 Crescent St. Greenblatt's, 1135 Myrtle Av. H. Friedberg, 1734 Pitkin Av. Max Horwitz, 1622 Pitkin Av.
Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Av. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House. Charles Mohr, 108 Wyckoff Av. John V. Biemer, 1773 Broadway

YALE PRACTICES IN CHOPPY WATER

GAILS FERRY, Conn., June 29.—The Yale crew went out to-day but returned to their quarters on account of the roughness of the course. They will go out late this afternoon. Referee William Melchiorne to-day and in company with Chappelle went over the motor boat inspecting the race. He will hold a conference this noon with Captains Howe and relative to the rules governing the race.

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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Teich & Alter, 33-35 Ave. C. Rubin & Hoffman, 35 Pike St. David Rosenfeld, 2106 3d Ave., near 115th St.
GROCERIES. J. F. Cushman, 829 3d Ave.
HATS. Union Made Hats. American Mfg. Co., 5 Avenue C, near Houston. Brethaupt, 475 8th Av. & 631 3d Av. Callahan, The Hatter, 140 Bowers; 15 years' reputation.
HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. Enterprise Hardware & Spitz. Goods Co., 802 3d Ave., near 49th St.
LUNCH ROOM. William G. Stocker, 97 2d Ave.
LAUNDRIES. The Globe Hand L'dry, 239 W. 15th St. Preserve Hand L'dry, 263 W. 154th St.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING. P. Friedman, Established 1890. Suits Made to Order. 400 West 46th St. Branch 375 W. 48th St., cor. 9th Ave.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS. H. Lowenthal, 1913 3d Av., nr. 106th St. Shapiro & Tuman, 92 Clinton St.
OPTICIAN. M. Elsing, 1322 3d Ave., near 76th St.
PRINTING INKS. J. M. Huber, 150 Worth St. and 3, 4, 5, 6 Mission Pl.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

- CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 3d Av. opp. 161st St. L. Station. Westchester Clothing Co., 3d Av., 144th St.
DRUGGISTS. Kataloz's Drug Store, 174th St. & 3d Av. Theo. A. M. Hartung, 774 E. 169th St. D. W. Shochat, 166th and Jackson Av.
FURNISHINGS AND HATS. The Toggery Shop, 3d Av., below 166th St. L. Station. Advertising pays for the merchant in these columns.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

- DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Aaron Jasspe, 444 Broadway Av. Poland Drug Co., Inc., 66 Graham Av. I. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker Av. Zagat Drug House, Pitkin and Powell.
DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Av.
DRY GOODS. C. A. Werner, 126 3d Ave.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. COHN BROTHERS. Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Laces, Trimmings and Dress goods. 1215-1217 BROADWAY. Corner Van Buren Street. McVey & Miller, 253 Covert Av. Aronson Bros. & Fierst, 61 Belmont Av. Louis Berger, 2825 Atlantic Av.
DRY AND FANCY GOODS AND SHOES. At Silberstein's, 3269 Fulton St.
FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Wacker's, 1844 Myrtle Av.
FURNITURE, ETC. B. Rosof, 606 Sutter Av. Smith & Director, Pitkin & Rockaway. Frans & Miller, B'way & Quincy St.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 5218 3d Av.
FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Zant & Kahn, 485 Knickerbocker Av.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Derr, 685 B'way. H. Goodwin, 485 Knickerbocker Av.
GROCERIES. H. Delventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C. Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 58 Flat. L. Fontannaz, 5210 5th Av. J. B. Schriener, 19 Bremen St. F. W. Schroeder, 107 Evergreen Av.
GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grau, 4811 and 5810 5th Av.
HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schwibner & Co., 5218 5th Av.
HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS. UNION HATS! Latest styles in furnishings at N. RASKIN'S STORES, 1736 Pitkin and 590 Sutter Aves. C. O. Loebel, 1805 Pitkin Av.
HATS, CAPS & LEATHER GOODS. At Arnold's, 680 Broadway.
HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES. W. Lichtenberg & Son, 3209 Fulton St.
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. B-by Wear Store, 359 Knickerbocker Av.

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label. Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls. Litholin Collars, 23c. Cleaning Soap Free. Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits. Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear. CIB PIN and Nemo Corsets, Notions, Skirts and Muslin Underwear. The 359th Edition of the Call and this ad. Telephone 4085 Stuyvesant.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread. DREAMLAND Continuous Free Circus, 15 Acts. Everything New But the Ocean. GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM 123 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods. ANTHONY KAPPEL Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 419 PEARL STREET, Opposite The Call Office, Cor. William St., New York. The Call offers a good opportunity to capable advertising solicitors. Inquire at the office, 442 Pearl St., New York.

AMUSEMENTS

DREAMLAND

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM

ANTHONY KAPPEL

- BOOTS AND SHOES.—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 178 Ferry St. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. Edw. Rau, 696 Springfield Av.
CUSTOM TAILOR.—Jersey City, N. J. R. Meek, 716 Grand St. Levine Tailoring Co., 134 Montgomery St.
SHOE STORE.—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 640 Newark Av. The Bates Shoe, 140 Newark Av.
TAILOR.—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 271 Washington Av.
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TAILOR.—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 271 Washington Av.
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OUT OF TOWN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES.—Hogan, 160.
COAL AND WOOD.—Connelly, 100.
Advertising pays for the merchant in these columns.



# THE AGITATORS—A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON

Author of "TOILERS AND IDLERS"

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(CHAPTER XX. Continued.)

Rensen said he was going to West-  
moreland the next day and would be glad  
to call at the silk mill and look Jen-  
nie up. The mother overwhelmed  
him with thanks.

"God knows I ain't got stuck-up  
about what a young girl has to lose,  
and then she's no good to nobody an'  
no use for a mother to think about it."

The silk mill was a four-story  
brick box on a street facing a cem-  
etery. The site was convenient to  
the trolley, which brought wandering  
workers from nearby towns, and the  
proximity to the graveyard made  
the land economical to build on. The  
windows of the mill were open, and  
the approaching visitor heard the  
rattling thud of shuttles, a vibrant,  
heavy noise that began at seven in  
the morning and lasted until nearly  
midnight at night.

A clerk in the office told Rensen  
he was welcome to look around. The  
superintendent would be in soon, and  
would be glad to answer any ques-  
tions or make prices on goods.

According to a few steps, Rensen saw  
a large hall so crowded with machin-  
ery that it seemed not an inch of  
space was unused. The heads and  
shoulders of women and girls who  
stood between the looms appeared  
to have been inserted in the mathe-  
matical design with ingenuity. Work-  
men and looms acted in such unison  
that it was puzzling at first to dis-  
tinguish between human and me-  
chanical action, whether an arm of  
steel or of flesh performed certain  
motions.

The dazzling colors of the woven  
fabrics caught the visitor's eyes.  
Each machine produced a wide, end-  
less strip of silk cloth, stretched hori-  
zontally and slowly winding upon a  
ready roller. There were gorgeous  
roses, yellows, rich purples, lustrous  
carmines, lavenders, blues, seal  
browns and grays of delicate pearly  
tints. It was a color feast for an  
aesthetic observer. The looms that  
made the silk were neat, compact ma-  
chines of steel framework, having in  
the center an upright screen of wires  
through which the thousand threads  
of the warp passed, to be lifted or  
lowered spasmodically by the swift  
movements of the wooden shuttles. Every  
second the shuttle flew across the  
loom and added another thread to  
the cloth.

Rensen began to observe the weav-  
ers. Each stood in the narrow space  
between two looms and turned from  
one to the other to scan the lusty  
fabric and the myriad fragile threads.  
There was a pale, slender young girl  
with drooping shoulders and fixed  
eyes; a gray-haired woman with  
sharp nose and spectacles; a short  
girl with black hair and plump arms  
bare to the elbows; a sullen looking  
yet handsome woman with her long-  
fingered, shapely hand on the rock-  
ing cross beam; a girl with childish lips  
glancing timidly at the visitor. The  
faces were strained, serious and  
mostly lacked color. The uniform  
lowliness of the machines caused stoop  
shoulders and bent necks, except  
among those who had been fortun-  
ately born short to match the stand-  
ard loom.

The visitor asked a question of a  
swarthy-faced girl who wore gold  
earrings.

"No spik English," she replied,  
shaking her head energetically.

Rensen approached another who  
had stopped her machines and was  
deftly mending broken threads. She  
was light haired, wore a blue check  
apron that covered her well rounded  
figure and had an easy, cheerful  
manner.

"How many threads do you have  
to look out for?" he asked, raising  
his voice to overcome the din.

"About six thousand," answered the  
girl in a shrill, song-like voice.  
"Sometimes a lot more."

"You have to stop whenever a  
single thread breaks?"

"Sure. We have to take out floats  
and knots or get fined 25 cents.  
They've been breaking bad this morn-  
ing because the boss is trying to work  
off some cheap stock."

"How much do you weave in a day,  
and what does it sell for?"

"About thirty yards of this taffeta  
on two looms in a day, and it sells  
for a dollar a yard. I get 5 cents a  
yard."

"Does it take long to learn?"

"At first it was a little hard."  
"There seems to be some dust," said  
Rensen, beginning to cough.

"Yes, but not so much this morn-  
ing. It's cotton they run in with the  
silk to make it cheaper. Cotton makes  
dust. So does the dynamite. That's  
the black stuff they put in when they  
dye the raw silk. It makes the goods  
heavier, almost twice as heavy."

"That's adulteration, of course."  
"No, it's business," she laughed in  
her high pitched soprano and looked  
a broken gossamer end through the  
wire screen.

"What is the effect on the eyes of  
watching so many threads?"

"It's bad at night under the elec-  
tric. I used to see 'em moving after  
I went to bed. The worst thing is to  
stand on your feet all day."  
"I see by that placard that the  
factory law limits your work to fifty-  
five hours a week."  
"Sure, but we put in a lot more.  
The inspector is a friend of the boss."  
"Are there accidents often?"  
"Maybe a girl faints and falls into  
her machine, or catches her fingers  
somewhere when she's tired. Once a  
shuttle flew out and tore through a  
girl's eye. When a shuttle gets old  
and splintery it's liable to break a lot  
of threads, shoot around and hurt  
somebody."  
"What kind of people work in these  
mills?"  
"If you mean nationalities, they're  
all kinds. You'll see old maids, mar-  
ried women, mothers and daughters  
working together. We women ran

out most of the men, and now the  
school kids are trying to run us out.  
It used to be a good trade, but now  
the wages are a third less than they  
were ten years ago, and a girl has to  
travel around the country to get a  
job."

"I suppose you've thought out the  
meaning of these things?"  
"You bet!"  
"What have you thought out?"  
"I am an anarchist." She smiled  
with cheerful frankness. "Now I  
must make up for lost time."

Rensen passed through a room  
where girls were snipping knots and  
loose ends on the finished surface of  
bolts of silk. Going upstairs he saw  
a large wooden wheel slowly circling,  
banded with hundreds of vari-colored  
threads. A frame held the numerous  
spools of silk that revolved rather  
swiftly as the threads were drawn at  
different angles to the focussing slit  
in a steel plate, spread fanlike toward  
the wheel and finally became wound  
upon a roller. Thus the warp used in  
the looms was made.

In the next room Rensen saw the  
earliest process of winding spools  
from skeins of silk fixed on pegs, and  
nearly were the wedge-shaped quill-  
ing frames attended by pale, under-  
sized little girls. Each girl had the  
responsibility of watching forty swift-  
moving spools, the thread from which  
became wound on finger-like sticks to  
be inserted in the weaver's shuttle.  
The short dresses and childish faces  
made the visitor feel sure that many  
of the little workers were not even  
of the age required by a law statute.  
Snatches of conversation revealed an  
unpleasant maturity of mind. A  
blonde midget asked her neighbor if  
her fellow had taken her out lately;  
another winked coolly at Rensen  
while munching a piece of ginger-  
bread. A blue-eyed youngster in a  
long apron was in tears because she  
was taunted by her companions for  
bringing a doll to the mill. Others  
chattered about the amount of money  
their parents let them spend out of  
their earnings.

Jennie Landers, downcast of eye,  
larger and taller than any of the  
other children, attended a frame be-  
hind a window. She saw Rensen's ap-  
proach with a frightened start and  
bit her nails in embarrassment. He  
tried to put her at ease with some  
pleasant remarks.

"I like it all right," she said, a  
little sullenly in answer to his ques-  
tion.

"You have to get up pretty early  
to come here—it makes a long day."  
"Yes, it is."  
"Do you know many of the girls  
here?"

"A few."  
Jennie looked up at him shyly and  
became as frank as possible. "I got  
scared of you coming up sudden—  
might be the foreman seen me take  
a couple of spools."  
"Do you take a spool once in a  
while?"  
"All the girls does. I give mine to  
my sister for embroid'ring the wom-  
an's exchange stuff."  
Rensen thought a moment. "Isn't  
it risky?"  
Jennie smiled a little. "Not if they  
don't catch you."  
He did not know exactly what ad-  
monitions to present, and his idea of

asking the manager or foreman to  
look out for Jennie's moral welfare  
seemed a little eccentric. Should one  
tell the girl to be good, and some day  
she would become a weaver, or in-  
form her that her mother was worry-  
ing, or say that it required extreme  
vigilance in many directions not to be  
ketch'd? He gave up the problem  
and left Jennie with a few vague,  
friendly words.

There was an elderly Scotch wom-  
an in charge of the child workers.  
Rensen asked her if there was any  
supervision over the girls outside of  
the mill. The woman looked at him  
a little suspiciously and replied:  
"Everything is pr-proper whilst they  
do their work inside. 'Tis not a  
r-religious institution—a silk mill.  
We can't guar-rantee conditions on  
the street corners and across the  
road."

Rensen sought out the capable  
young woman who called herself an  
anarchist, told her about Jennie and  
asked for advice.

"Oh, yes, I know that girl. I've  
seen her around the cemetery and  
walking off at night with some of the  
dirty scoundrels that hang around  
factories. In some mills the foremen  
are crooked; but they don't happen to  
be here. I suppose she'll land where  
most of them do, sooner or later.  
Anyway, what's the difference? . . .  
If you take an interest in her, though,  
I'll get next to her and try to keep  
her straight for a while."  
"Oh, don't mention it. Goodby!"

### CHAPTER XXI.

The Colonists were looking forward  
with excited interest to the annual  
statement and the election to be held  
in the month of June. For the first  
time since Rensen abdicated as em-  
ployer the workers would have su-  
preme authority to decide the man-  
agement of the enterprise. The indus-  
trial franchise would be theirs, com-  
plete and irrevocable. Three trust-  
ees, a superintendent and foreman  
were to be elected by the Colonists.  
They had power to oust Rensen him-  
self. They could fix wages and hours  
of labor, and provide for the distribu-  
tion of profits.

There were rumors of an independ-  
ent ticket and repudiation of the past  
management and its policies. Rensen  
discounted the value of much gossip,  
considered that a certain amount of  
intrigue was but fair inheritance of  
spoils-politics and felt inheritance of  
accept any decision of the voters. He  
was willing to give up his connection  
with the colony, if needful; he cared  
only that it should not fail in the  
purpose for which it had been estab-  
lished. Occasionally he did not look  
at the matter with such philosophy,  
and he had to remind himself that  
ingratitude on the part of those who  
had been exploited for generations  
was a moral impossibility. The work-  
ing class could never be wrong, much  
less ungrateful.

The prospective election disturbed  
Rensen far less than did a series of  
misfortunes which, developing for  
several weeks, seemed to threaten  
the existence of the industry upon which  
the colony depended.

(To be continued.)

## CZAR'S DOOM IS SEALED

### Terrorists Will Get Him Sure on This Trip Says Beekman's Slayer.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 29.—  
Although he refused to divulge the  
names of his co-conspirators, Adolf  
Vang, the slayer of General Beek-  
man, confessed on his deathbed that  
he had been commissioned to kill the  
Czar of Russia, and that he was only  
prevented by his inability to get with-  
in striking distance of the Russian  
sovereign. Vang confessed that he  
had no personal motive to kill Beek-  
man, but said that he shot the first  
high official he could reach, in order  
to convince his comrades of his good  
faith.

The facts were learned to-day on  
the best of authority, although the  
utmost pains have been taken by the  
Stockholm police to conceal every-  
thing bearing on the killing of Beek-  
man and the suicide of his slayer  
Vang. In his confession, it is understood  
to have made the statement that he  
is only one of a series of executioners  
detailled to kill the Czar during his  
European trip.

"The Czar cannot escape," it is de-  
clared Vang said. "He and his are  
watched day and night, and at every  
city he visits, where public functions  
are held, a comrade will be in waiting  
to make an attempt to end the ty-  
rant's life."

The police refuse absolutely to dis-  
cuss the confession of Vang, but no  
secret is made of the fact that Rus-  
sian secret service agents have been  
summoned from St. Petersburg and  
quartered along the route of the  
Czar's tour. It has been rumored  
that the situation may grow so seri-  
ous that the trip be abandoned.

## BOARD APPROVES PLAN

### Decides That P. S. Commission May Advertise for Subway Bids.

The committee appointed, at last  
week's meeting of the Board of Esti-  
mate to consider the application of the  
Public Service Commission for permis-  
sion to advertise for bids on the Lex-  
ington-Broadway subway, panned by  
the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Compa-  
ny, met yesterday and decided to report  
next Friday in favor of the applica-  
tion. The commission asked to be al-  
lowed to advertise for bids for con-  
struction alone, for equipment and  
operation in case of construction alone  
and for construction, equipment and  
operation, and further for the equip-  
ment and operation of the Brooklyn  
loop lines and the Fourth avenue line,  
which are to be constructed by the  
city. The Bradley company has made  
these Brooklyn lines part of its sys-  
tem, and is willing to contract for  
equipping and operating them.

Comptroller Metz, who is opposed  
to the building of the Fourth avenue  
subway by the city, and who was ex-  
pected to vote against the whole of  
the commission's scheme, voted with  
the rest of the committee, but re-  
minded them that he would have an  
opportunity to repeat his objections to  
the Fourth avenue line when the bid  
received by the commission were sub-  
mitted to the Board of Estimate. After  
the adoption of the committee's re-  
port by the board next Friday the  
commission will at once set their legal  
and engineering staffs at working on  
the forms of contract and the plan  
and specifications which must be ad-  
vertised at the time the bids are  
asked for. It will take until Septem-  
ber to complete this work.

## REFORMATORY HEAD

### DREW TWO SALARIES

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—It de-  
veloped to-day that the cause of the  
summary removal of Maurice Barnard,  
assistant superintendent of the In-  
diana Reformatory at Jeffersonville,  
was the discovery by Governor Mar-  
shall that Barnard had been in the  
pay of the state and also of a con-  
tractor at the institution, receiving  
regularly from the latter \$100 a  
month.

This monthly payment has been  
made to Barnard for almost the en-  
tire six years that he was assistant  
superintendent at the institution un-  
der Whitaker. The payment is said  
to have been made by P. C. Bettorf,  
one of the contractors, although it is  
said to have been arranged for by a  
former representative of the firm  
soon after Whitaker and Barnard  
went to the institution.

## GUILTY, SLAYER SAYS

### HE WAS HYPNOTIZED

POUGKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 29.—  
Napoleon Meant, of Holyoke, Mass.,  
who was convicted of the charge of  
viciously murdering John Kliff, a res-  
taurant keeper at Hopewell Junction  
in January, was to-day sentenced by  
Justice Tompkins in Supreme Court  
to be executed by the people of New  
York state at Sing Sing prison during  
the week of August 9.

George Conroy, Meant's accomplice,  
whose trial was taken up this morn-  
ing, was in court when the sentence  
of death was pronounced.

Meant's plea was unique in the his-  
tory of criminal records. He declared  
on the witness stand in his own de-  
fense that he had been hypnotized by  
Conroy, who, he declared, ordered  
him to commit the murder, of which  
he was convicted.

## PARISIAN JEWELERS

### SUE HOWARD GOULD

Louis Joseph and Pierre Cartier,  
Paris jewelers, have brought suit  
against Howard Gould, for 100,000  
francs, or approximately \$20,575, the  
amount of a bill for jewelry they  
claim was purchased by Mrs. Kath-  
erine Clemmons Gould who recently  
obtained a separation from Gould with  
\$100 a day alimony.

John A. Wise, Jr., counsel for the  
jewelers, obtained an order from Jus-  
tice Gildersleeve for the examination  
of Mrs. Gould before trial. Cornelius  
Sullivan, attorney for Howard Gould,  
appeared before Justice Blanchard in  
Supreme Court to-day and presented  
a motion to vacate Justice Gilder-  
sleeve's order. Justice Blanchard re-  
served decision.

## THE CALL PATTERN



2046  
GIRLS SAILOR DRESS.  
Paris Pattern No. 2946

All Seams Allowed.

A pretty frock, which takes the place  
of the popular sailor blouse costume, is  
here illustrated, developed in light blue  
embroidry. The sailor collar of the ma-  
terial, is trimmed with wide and nar-  
row white cotton braid, similar braid  
trimming the long, close-fitting sleeves.  
The plaited skirt is attached to the  
blouse, under a belt of the material  
and the entire dress closes through the  
center front with large pearl buttons.  
The pattern is in 8 sizes, 10 to 14 years.  
For a girl of 8 years the dress requires  
6 1/2 yards of material 3 1/2 inches wide; 5 1/2  
yards of 2 1/2 inches wide; 3 yards 1/2 inches  
wide; or 2 1/2 yards 1 1/2 inches wide; 1  
yard of wide braid and 1/2 yards of  
narrow braid.  
Price of Pattern 10 Cents.

## CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 2945. June 30.  
Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....  
Size Desired.....  
Fill out this coupon and inclose  
ten cents in stamps or coin. Ad-  
dress Pattern Department, N. Y.  
Call, 142 Pearl St., New York City

## CAR STRIKERS LOSE

### IN ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—After  
putting up a hard fight for an increase  
in wages and a lessening of the work-  
day, the street car strikers have given  
up and returned to work under the  
old conditions.

During the strike many persons were  
arrested, and there were numerous  
clashes with the police. Several men  
were killed.

## FINDS \$2,500 PEARL

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 29.—The  
"Whisper" of the Wabash River  
was brought to Evansville by  
New Pearson's Wabash River mussel  
dealer, who lives in a houseboat near  
St. Francisville, Ill. It was about the  
size of a five-cent piece, and Pearson  
valued it at \$2,500. He was offered  
\$1,000 by several local dealers, but  
refused it. The pearl is without a  
hole, and is said to be the finest found  
on the Wabash River in many years.  
Pearson found it in a mussel several  
days ago.

## TRAINS KILL 663

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—  
Reports received by the Interstate  
Commerce Commission show that for  
the quarter ended in March, 663 people  
were killed and 12,122 injured. This  
is an increase, compared with the  
previous period a year ago, of 334 in  
the total number of casualties, but a  
decrease of 45 in the number killed.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Wright Piano at the Right Price.  
See the popular  
O. W. WURZT PIANOS,  
300 Third Ave., near 86th St., and  
300 Third Ave., near 131st St.

## NEGRO FIGHTS POSSE.

ADRIAN, Ga., June 29.—Roler  
Jenkins, a negro, who killed George  
Howell and wounded the latter's wife  
was surrounded in a swamp to-day.  
He was heavily armed and refused to  
surrender. The posse attempted to  
capture him and he opened fire. In  
the battle which followed he wounded  
two men and was then shot to death  
by members of the posse.

## M'CLELLAN APPROVES

### TAXICAB ORDINANCE

Mayor McClellan yesterday signed  
the ordinance regulating the rates to be  
charged by taxicabs in New York.  
The ordinance was introduced on June  
15. In substance its provisions are as  
follows:  
Forty cents for the first half mile

## PRIZE OFFER.

Are you reading "The Agitators," the serial story by John R. McMahon?

Only a few days left to enter The Call contest for the best letter of forecast and criticism upon the story. Anyone eligible to compete in this contest, and in order to give everybody a chance to win, regardless of literary knowledge, letters will be judged firstly, for accuracy in forecasting the conclusion of the story; secondly, for criticism of plot, character, etc., and, thirdly, for literary style. Letters must be limited to 300 words. Contest ends July 5. The first prize is \$5. The writers of five letters next in merit to the prize winning letter will each receive an autographed copy of the author's "Toilers and Idlers." Address

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THE CALL.

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takes effect within thirty days after  
the appointment of these inspectors.

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THE NEW YORK CALL
A Newspaper for the Workers.

Published Daily Except Sunday by the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passaga, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary.

Yearly Subscription, \$6. Telephone 2271 Worth. Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

"THE CITY OF BRASS."

Rudyard Kipling has burst into song again. "The City of Brass," he calls his latest; and all must agree as to the brazenness of the performance. It is about as unmusical and unpoetic—to say nothing of sense or lack of it—as the doggeral that he turned out at so much a yard in abuse of the Boers a few years ago or the rhymed billingsgate that he hurled a little later at those of his brother Englishmen who refused to go crazy over Drednoughts and big guns.

What now moves Kipling's wrath is especially the law already passed to give small pensions to aged working people and the proposed legislation to provide a chance to work and live for those whom capitalism has thrown out of employment. They said: Who is eaten by sloth? Whose unthrift has destroyed him?

He shall levy a tribute from all because none hath employed him. They said: Who has toiled? Whose hath striven and gathered possession?

Let him be spoiled; he hath given full proof of transgression. So does the poet go through many a weary stanza, working himself into a fury over the idea that gentlemen who have toiled at clipping coupons and striven for monopolies and gathered to themselves the possession of the people's means of life should be taxed to keep from sheer starvation the men and women who have grown old in productive labor and now find none to employ them because their hands are tremulous with age, their limbs weak with hunger, their eyes dim with despair.

Ex pede Herculem. And by even four little lines of such scolding we may recognize Therapists. Even judged as English verse, Mr. Kipling's latest effusion is a sad contrast with the majestic, if insincere music of the "Recessional" or the brutal but effective realism of some of the "Barrack Room Ballads." But it is the real Kipling—the Kipling who has sometimes been lifted above himself, but who cannot sink below his proper level. It is the genuine utterance of the Laureate of Loot.

FREE CRUDE PETROLEUM.

For pure and unadulterated misinterpretation of the day's news, commend us to Mr. Hearst's morning newspaper.

The Senate on Friday voted to put crude petroleum on the free list. The American on Saturday heralded this vote as a notable defeat for the Standard Oil Company. "The Senate has climbed down before public sentiment," it declared; "Standard Oil orders are no longer inviolable."

The fact is, the Standard Oil Company is not, to any great extent, a producer of crude petroleum. It is the largest buyer of crude petroleum in the world. The lower the price of crude petroleum, the bigger the standard Oil Company's profits.

The Standard Oil Company wants crude petroleum on the free list, for the same reason that the American Sugar Refining Company wants raw sugar on the free list, the American Woollen Company wants raw wool on the free list, and every great manufacturing trust desires to get its raw materials as cheap as it can.

The one reason which anyone could find for supposing that the vote putting crude petroleum on the free list was a defeat for the Standard Oil Company was the fact that Senator Aldrich voted in the minority. That eminent statesman knew that the duty was going to be defeated without his vote. By recording himself on the other side he could at the same time save his face as an all-round protectionist and pose for once as one unafraid to brave the displeasure of the giant octopus.

GIVE THESE TRUISMS A REST.

About once in three weeks, according to our calculation, in one or another of the sanctums of this metropolis, some weary grinder-out of editorials against Socialism lays aside for a moment the threadbare fallacy that "You cannot change human nature" and revamps one or both of the senile truisms that "A stream cannot rise above its source" and that "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

We have got very tired of hearing the changes rung on these bucolic platitudes. We therefore desire to put it on record that we know, long have known, and shall continue to know, without being reminded of it, that water does not run uphill and that the breaking of a link severs the chain to which it belongs.

But then we must ask: What has that to do with Socialism, or with any social question?

Human society, we protest, is not a chain. Neither is it a stream. It is human society.

When the editors of the Times, the Sun, the World, the American and the rest of our contemporaries feel the spirit moving them to discuss social questions, won't they please consent just to discuss social questions and not mix themselves up and offend their readers' patience with irrelevant and childish remarks about streams and chains.

The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la, Have nothing to do with this case.

WHAT LABOR EDITORS SAY ABOUT THE NEW YORK CALL.

THE LABOR HERALD Official Organ of Organized Labor Savannah and Waycross, Ga.

Savannah, Ga., June 23, 1909.

Editor of The Call:

The Call comes nearest to fighting for the workers of any paper we exchange with.

It is always for the class of workers that the capitalist press shuns, but who are really the best workers of the country.

That your paper may continue to prosper and do good for the wage earner, is the wish of

Yours truly,

W. S. HARRIS, Editor.



ON THE TRAIL OF THE BEAST.

THE IRON WORKER.

By H. B. Moyer.

"If I had a son and he took up iron work to earn his soup I'd beat him with a bed slat and then make him eat the slat."

It was at least seven years ago that "Scotty" Farrell—the old original "Scotty," who made himself famous in Baltimore by whipping two husky bricklayers and then keeping the boarding house awake the rest of the night expressing his regrets that there were not more opponents to conquer—made the above remark. And Scotty knew just what he was talking about, for if there ever was a hard, thankless, unremunerative vocation it is erecting structural steel and iron. Also it puts kinks in one's back and furrows on one's forehead.

The funny part of it is, too, that hardly anyone outside of those who chase the stuff skyward really know just how rough the game is.

One or two brother ironworkers, becoming tired of eating hard-fried eggs, and picking the flies out of the potatoes, decided to tote thereafter in double harness. Now, when a hardy son of the sky line receives one of Cupid's body blows he goes down hard. Consequently, the aforesaid brother and his good frau—that's the Dutch of it—appointed themselves matchmakers and set about to tie with the untieable square knot brother's brother and wife's sister. Sister was willing, but brother has to be shown. Finally, sister, in response to coaching from brother the married, wrote brother the single that she "just doted" on travel, and that, like "those gallant pioneers of early days before the war," hard knocks had for her no terrors. All of which, written from the protection of a comfortable home, sounded almost like the real thing.

But our doubting bachelor wasn't satisfied. "Some day—when I'm doing something besides slugging iron—I may ask you something," he wrote. "At present all I can say is that I believe you would be happier with a railroad man. He could at least offer you a caboose, while the best I could do most of the time would be to provide a side door Pullman."

If all men were as honest as that the public in general would have a much clearer conception of what it really means to be an ironworker.

At that all ironworkers travel via the Gondola or empty box-car route, far from it. Many of them pay their way, and quit eating for a few days between jobs, while others have a remarkable knack for continually maintaining their names upon some company's payroll, thereby placing themselves in the way of getting expenses paid from job to job. Where one iron chaser rides at the company's expense, though, at least fifty of them pay their own toll, beat it, or walk—according to the depth or emptiness of one's purse, or his inclination.

But leaving aside the question of job hunting, or changing, what has the average ironworker got when he has a job? We've all run across the tenderfoot who, ten to one, never saw the top of a skyscraper until after the tar had been spread, and who opens his mouth a yard wide when you mention what wages you are getting a day.

"Four dollars and eighty cents a day!" he gasps, "why, my good gracious, you may strike me pink—and back again—if that isn't almost as much as I earn in a week. What on earth do you do with all that money?"

Analyze that and you've pretty nearly got down to one of the reasons why certain contractors and bridge companies are so liberal—in expanding hot air on what unions are not and never will be in the way of good organizations.

"We pay 'em good wages," I once

heard a certain foreman say, "and we treat 'em like men, and yet they're never satisfied. 'Dod gaa't 'em!"

Then there is the other fellow, synonymous with the party of the first mentioned party, who stretches his neck at least six inches over the top of a three-inch collar and opens his face so wide you fear his mouth will drop out, when you state in answer to his question that eight hours is your day's worktime.

"Eight hours! Why, really," he hisps, "that is quite ridiculous! Perfectly preposterous, I assure you! Why, do you know—I'm afraid you won't believe it—but actually I have toiled as long as eleven hours over a ribbon counter!"

Four dollars and eighty cents is a lot of money—when you're down and out and don't know at whose table, if anyone's, you are going to locate at, and haven't any more idea of where you are going to stop for the night than a rabbit which is being pursued by a grizzly bear. In fact, it's a tidy little day's wages, taking it all around. Also eight hours isn't bad for a day's work, looking at it in the same light as the other question. But—well, there's several buts to be considered before the ground is thoroughly covered, and even then something or other is apt to be passed up by mistake.

To begin with, it isn't so very long ago that four dollars was about the maximum wages paid to ironworkers. Also when four dollars was the rate prices of food, rents, etc., weren't quite so near the sky-line as they are now. But leaving all this aside, what does an ironworker do to earn his little four dollars, six bits, and a glass of 'alf and 'alf?

Perhaps it would be easier to answer the question, "What doesn't he do?"

During the eight hours which elapse, allowing for lunch, between the time Mr. Rough Neck shines about 'stee'n dighs of ladders to the top floor of the job and the time he lifts his empty dinner pail from the tool box and dumps his wrench in its place, he performs more stunts than the average mechanic in other callings does in two months.

One minute he's a sailor, clinging to the top of the mast while the gang is getting ready to swing the boom between the sheer legs. The next minute he's a tight-rope performer, traveling rapidly over a three-inch beam which very probably contains a loose bolt at one end at least. A short time later he's doing an equilibrium stunt on the top of a rising column, and the next he's using the chain which carried the column up for a trappe as the pusher signals for "slack." Finding himself shy a bolt when connecting the signals for the de-squared article, and with the skill of a professional baseball player catches it on the fly—or else drops it, and probably starts for the office. "Tidy Dick" is off with a "toothache," so our friend drops out of the raising gang and jumps on the kicking end of a riveting gun with the same reckless abandon as he would on a glass of something wet and foamy at the end of a hard day's work on a hot day.

Riveting, bucking-up, heating, raising and connecting iron, splicing lines—everything and anything that goes to make up the game of iron, chasing, they're all in his day's work, and what with tying knots, hooking chains, clamping on the "dops," plumbing, columns, and doing the Lord only knows what else, he finds that his eight hours are fully and profitably (for the company) occupied. So much for the ironworker's earning qualities.

For a day's work he gets a maximum of \$4.80 a day. When it rains he gets—well, he gets wet. Just why work doesn't cease when it begins to rain—that is, if it is going to stop, has never been explained. As a rule the job works until every man is soaked to the skin and then work ceases; also the time stops mounting into pennies and dollars.

When it blows a hurricane work stops. When the snow comes down so thick that one could not wade through it with a snow plow work stops some more. Anything above zero—and sometimes even down to ten below—is considered fair working weather, providing the wind is not too cutting or strong. In the summer time the iron on bridges and buildings sometimes becomes almost too hot to sit on, but then a bridgeman doesn't find much time to sit down anyway, so no time is lost through that cause—that is, in temperate zones. When you mention South Africa, Cuba, Porto Rico, or other places like that sometimes it's different, of course.

President Ryan once made the statement that the average ironworker was supposed to work about 250 days a year, but the worthy head of the International Association at that time was not thinking of panics, presidential election slumps or anything like that. In fact, there's lots of good men who would have been well satisfied during the past two years if they had managed to get in the 200 days alone, and it is reported that many were able to strap together but an average of about 100 days a year at iron work. Some of them, also, it will be recalled, having acquired the inconvenient habit of eating, and finding nothing to do at iron work, allowed themselves to drift into shops or any other old kind of a place where there was work to do. All of which is probably due chiefly to hard times in all branches of business.

For the sake of argument, however, let us grant that the average bridgeman works 250 days a year, which at the maximum scale amounts in cash to \$1,200. From that amount deduct at least \$100—a fair average—for railroad expenses, leaving \$1,100 to the good.

Eleven hundred dollars for a man whose time was well occupied wouldn't be half bad. From that, though, must come the expenses of idleness. Everybody knows that a man will spend treble the amount when he is loafing when he is working.

An ironworker, because of the nature of his work, will wear out more clothes than any other kind of working man, and gloves at \$1.50 and up a pair, and overalls somewhere about the same price, not to mention shoes worn out shining columns and clothes burned up by rivets—all these count up and make a big hole in the remains of the \$1,100. Allowing, say, \$500 for working clothes, railroad and street car fares going from job to job or seeking work, union dues, etc., would leave a margin of \$600 on the year. This is not taking into account the constant danger of and loss of time from injury, or of the risks assumed of losing one's life at any moment while at work. Neither is anything allowed for loss of time through sickness from loss of time.

Divide \$600 by the 215 working days in the year and you find that instead of \$4.80 a day the average ironworker, by the most liberal reasoning, cannot average more than a trifling \$2.84 for every possible work-day of the year. And that only when times are good and he is fortunate enough to find almost constant employment.

With the price of food up in Z and that of clothing, etc., in close pursuit there seems to be little danger that the ironworker, a man of whom the very highest degree of skilled workmanship is required, and who assumes more risks than all the other building tradesmen put together, will ever rival as a financial successor Rockefeller, the dyspeptic, or Hetty Green, newly made mama-in-law, or be able to appreciably fortify himself financially against the next panic.

Despite these facts and the host of other drawbacks which might be mentioned, there are nearly always more ironworkers than there are jobs. Why?—The Bridgemen's Magazine.

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THOU SHALT NOT KILL.

By Robert Hunter.

Men there are proud of the human race, men who praise it, choose to flatter it. Men who call the present civilization Christian and the human race human.

Yet within our lifetime we may see again the nations of the world catching at each other's throats, tearing each other to pieces, slaughtering, butchering, murdering, with a ferocity and ingenuity unknown to beasts.

In a period of calm thoughtfulness we vote hundreds of millions to buy instruments of murder which can destroy by one message thousands of precious brother lives.

Calmly, in possession, it would appear, of our senses, we vote incredible sums for cunningly devised instruments for tearing to pieces men like ourselves.

It is estimated that fifteen billions of lives have been destroyed in war—more people than have lived on earth during the last six hundred years.

We can't persuade Congress to build clean, wholesome homes for those who labor, yet it is easy for that same Congress to vote more than such a home would cost to defray the cost of ONE big cannon shot.

For every shot of a cannon one man might receive a college education. For every shot of a cannon one aged workman might be given five years of quiet, peace and plenty.

For every single Drednought voted by our national madhouse in Washington we might double the grounds and buildings of all the colleges and universities of any of our great States.

We are a nation of wealth, yet the armed peace of Europe is the last thirty-seven years cost nearly our total wealth of ten hundred billions.

For the money spent each year to maintain our military forces, our educational institutions, public works, private, might be maintained. A man now slaughtering in Africa—the editor of a claiming to be Christian—is responsible for vastly increasing our armaments for organized murder.

How few in Christ's own name utter a word of protest against organized murder! How many men, politicians, editors, lawyers, this day called civilized, and Christian URGE even the expenditure of billions meant for HUMAN slaughter!

Labor alone throughout the world raises its united protest. Standing alone in the parliament of the world attempt to stop this "most heinous and ferocious of human follies."

Alone they plead that this madness be stopped. Are you a hater of mankind? Do you one who despises your fellow men of other lands?

If not, raise your voice in protest. Stand up and fight this ferocious attack upon your fellow men. No one returned wherever you have power to prevent this continuing mass murder.

And have you ever thought curious it is that in this day it is chiefly to "workingmen who will go to church" to support the mandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

Editor of The Call: In reference to your article in today's (Monday's) issue regarding the proceedings of the Central Federated Union, I wish to take exception to the particular part of the report which referred to an altercation between myself and one Bedford, a church member and an individual who was one of those who do not believe in the vagaries of his troubled mind.

When I ask who is this Bedford, and whom does he represent, and by what right has he the privilege to assail men by any name that he chooses to apply to them, I have always accepted him as a less fanatic who was being misled by the "traction interests" and vicious insinuations of the ers of organized labor from the president of the American Federation of Labor down to his own representatives, the delegates of the Central Federated Union, I have copies of his spasmodic remarks in the Politician, and the same in it could not be accredited to any man. It would be a mere general public to have his condition examined.

Now, in reference to the other delegates did not occur in the corridor or did they surround him while he was being spoken upon the report of the committee who waited upon him as to whether he had any credible proofs of any wrongdoing of the delegates of the Central Federated Union, he entered the hall made the assertion that I had spoken upon him to bring him to the fame of a Mr. Vreeland of Metropolitan fame. He made this same statement at Cooper Union at a mass meeting held by the Committee of One Hundred when I denounced one of the lieutenants who was using the name of the Central Federated Union in a series of resolutions that this army of so-called "reformers" were trying to have adopted. It might be amiss at this time to ask why he always attempts to break up the regular political meetings of the Central Federated Union.

When I went out to the office of the Central Federated Union alone and I saw this man, I asked him, "What are you doing?" He repeated the same and made an attempt to strike me and defended myself, and it was sufficient that all the delegates came into the hall and we were separated and he was not assaulted by any person. He was then escorted out of the building.

As far as his ravings are concerned I have at least a little common sense and when I called at his place last year during the investigation of the Murray Hill, I investigated to show me the evidence of his doing, and I promised to give him resistance to get the floor of the Central Federated Union, that I fight for him to have an opportunity to show the truth of his conduct.

He has nothing but a collection of newspaper clippings of no value any person but himself. These facts are absolutely true in justice to me and to the Central Federated Union it should plain that worthy men are sympathetic upon this unfortunate man's continually seeking notoriety is willing to suffer the martyrdom of those interested that he is a man.

I will say this in closing again makes any statement orally or in print, making any allusions as to my character, to proceed legally and will give him makes good or suffers consequences.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am, Respectfully, HARRY DE WEAUX.

DE WEAUX SAYS HE BEAT FORD UNASSISTED. Editor of The Call: In reference to your article in today's (Monday's) issue regarding the proceedings of the Central Federated Union, I wish to take exception to the particular part of the report which referred to an altercation between myself and one Bedford, a church member and an individual who was one of those who do not believe in the vagaries of his troubled mind.

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And have you ever thought curious it is that in this day it is chiefly to "workingmen who will go to church" to support the mandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

Editor of The Call: In reference to your article in today's (Monday's) issue regarding the proceedings of the Central Federated Union, I wish to take exception to the particular part of the report which referred to an altercation between myself and one Bedford, a church member and an individual who was one of those who do not believe in the vagaries of his troubled mind.

When I ask who is this Bedford, and whom does he represent, and by what right has he the privilege to assail men by any name that he chooses to apply to them, I have always accepted him as a less fanatic who was being misled by the "traction interests" and vicious insinuations of the ers of organized labor from the president of the American Federation of Labor down to his own representatives, the delegates of the Central Federated Union, I have copies of his spasmodic remarks in the Politician, and the same in it could not be accredited to any man. It would be a mere general public to have his condition examined.

Now, in reference to the other delegates did not occur in the corridor or did they surround him while he was being spoken upon the report of the committee who waited upon him as to whether he had any credible proofs of any wrongdoing of the delegates of the Central Federated Union.

When I went out to the office of the Central Federated Union alone and I saw this man, I asked him, "What are you doing?" He repeated the same and made an attempt to strike me and defended myself, and it was sufficient that all the delegates came into the hall and we were separated and he was not assaulted by any person. He was then escorted out of the building.

As far as his ravings are concerned I have at least a little common sense and when I called at his place last year during the investigation of the Murray Hill, I investigated to show me the evidence of his doing, and I promised to give him resistance to get the floor of the Central Federated Union, that I fight for him to have an opportunity to show the truth of his conduct.

He has nothing but a collection of newspaper clippings of no value any person but himself. These facts are absolutely true in justice to me and to the Central Federated Union it should plain that worthy men are sympathetic upon this unfortunate man's continually seeking notoriety is willing to suffer the martyrdom of those interested that he is a man.

I will say this in closing again makes any statement orally or in print, making any allusions as to my character, to proceed legally and will give him makes good or suffers consequences.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am, Respectfully, HARRY DE WEAUX.