

SIMONS WON'T BE BLUFFED

Socialist Editor Defies Jury to Indict Him in Busse Case.

FAMILY'S CHARGES STIR CITY Workingmen Rally to the Support of Their Newspaper—Grafters and Politicians Terror Stricken.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—There was a sensation in the Criminal Court building to-day when A. M. Simons, editor in chief of the Chicago Daily Socialist, came running out of the grand jury room where he had been summoned to testify regarding sensational charges in his paper against the political and personal affairs of members of the city administration.

Simons said he had told the grand jury that State's Attorney Weyman was not acting in good faith in his investigation of the Socialist's charges and that the grand jury "threw him out."

Simons expressed a desire to be indicted for publishing the charges, as he would furnish him an opportunity to prove them.

The entire city is in an uproar over the Daily Socialist's charges, and the streets are filled with volunteer "watchers" who are selling tens of thousands of extra copies of the paper.

The Socialists here assert that the campaign of their paper is a righteous one, and that they will fight for Simons and his co-workers to the last inch.

The daily is sending reporters to all the most noted gambling houses and white slave resorts, and claims to have gathered enough evidence to show that the entire city administration, from Mayor Busse down to the cheapest politician, have cleaned up big money from these joints.

Not Doing It for Fun. Editorially the Daily Socialist declares: "The Daily Socialist has no desire to parade the filth of the city government of Chicago before its readers. It does not enjoy the portrayal of the disgusting pornographic connections of that government."

It is not painting the conditions of the levee, the gambling halls and the graft-rotten government for the purpose of making a sensation. There have been less of these things in the columns of this paper than of any other daily paper published in Chicago.

To-day these things have become a vital part of the great evil system which we are fighting. They have become the bulwark of privilege, and one of the instruments of class rule and exploitation.

Because of the votes and political power which are delivered along with the blood-stained dollars by the traders in human misery to the Sullivan-Kane - Democratic - Republican machine, the municipal government of Chicago is at the disposal of a gang of franchise grabbing capitalists.

The Socialists are not fighting against the individual. They are not conducting a reform crusade, but because through this hideous alliance of the slum and the boulevard the system of Chicago is muzzled, free speech stifled, the right of suffrage made a joke, and the powers of government delivered over to the exploitation class, the Daily Socialist will speak the truth concerning it.

Who dares to deny the truth of the statements published. They are true. They are on file in every newspaper office in Chicago. They are common talk among politicians and publicists.

The Gang Answer With Threats. The only response made to their publication is a threat of criminal prosecution of the editor and publisher of this paper.

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

BIG CONVENTION OPENS SUNDAY

Socialist Party Will Nominate Its City Candidates and Adopt Platform To-morrow.

At 9:30 to-morrow morning the city convention of the Socialist party of Greater New York will be called to order at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willsborough avenue, Brooklyn. It is expected that over two hundred delegates will be present, and it will be the largest convention in the history of the party.

The candidates to be nominated at the convention are: Mayor, Comptroller and a President of the Board of Aldermen. It is expected that the business will be so expedited that the nomination of candidates will take place at the evening session.

The proposed party platform, which was printed in Thursday's issue of The Call will come up for discussion. The convention will be called to order at 9:30 A. M. sharp, and the delegates are urged to be on time, so that it may proceed at once with the temporary organization.

The representation at the convention is on the basis of one delegate for every twenty members in good standing. In spite of the fact that the representation four years ago was on the basis of ten members only, the number of delegates this year is far in excess of what it was four years ago. This is due to the doubling of the membership in the last four years.

AEROPLANE FALLS AGAIN

Orville Wright Takes a Tumble, But Lands Unhurt.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Orville Wright flew down the west side of the drill ground at Fort Myer in his aeroplane to-day forty miles or more an hour and a hundred feet in the air. At the end of the field the aeroplane dipped, dropping fifteen, maybe twenty, feet and then glided at an angle toward the earth. The speed was reduced by this time to thirty miles an hour, according to Orville Wright's own estimate, and then the aeroplane rushed earthward.

The right plane struck a young sapling, six or seven feet in height, which Orville, looking downward from a hundred feet in the air, thought was a small bush. The whole car swung viciously and sharply to the right, landing with great force on the ground.

The runners beneath the car smashed to pieces and the aeroplane landed heavily on the earth and sent up a cloud of dust from the grass-covered soil which it cut and tore.

Orville was unhurt, but his escape was a narrow one, and the wonderful car was cruelly damaged. The right end of the lower canvas-covered plane was torn and bruised in such a fashion that it will take days to repair.

The skids or runners underneath the machine, put there to make landings safely and without too much jar, were bent and broken, but otherwise the machine had apparently not suffered much from the battering it received.

TONS OF BRICK AND STONE CRUSH WORKERS

Luigi Stacio, a laborer, of 627 Union street, Brooklyn, thirty-two years old, was crushed to death yesterday under two or three tons of brick and stone from a falling wall of the old Manhattan Theater while he was working on the excavations for the new Gimbel store, to be erected at Sixth avenue, 32d and 33d streets.

Policeman Gorman arrested James Kelly, foreman of the Degnon Construction Company, in charge of the excavations, on a charge of criminal negligence. It is the fourth man who has been killed there in two months.

\$10,000 BANK ROBBERY

RAINY RIVER, July 2.—The local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia was held up by three masked men and robbed of \$10,000. The robbery was a most daring one as there were many people on the streets at the time. The robbers disappeared in the woods. It is thought they will attempt to cross into Minnesota or work north to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The river front is being patrolled and every available man is cut searching the woods for the robbers.

FRICK'S SON FINED \$10.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—Judge Almy, in the Cambridge Court to-day imposed a fine of \$10 on Childs Frick, the twenty-four-year-old son of the Pittsburgh steel magnate, Hency C. Frick. Young Frick had pleaded guilty to the charge of operating an automobile which was not licensed in Massachusetts, holding a license good only in New York state.

8,000 STEEL MEN NOW ON STRIKE

Union Men Determined to Fight Trust's Open Shop Plan to the Death.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 2.—With the strike order being observed even to the last mill, officials of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers declared to-day that they were well satisfied with the situation and pointed out that the claims of the steel trust officials relative to any dissatisfaction in the ranks of the strikers were not well founded.

In reply to the statement made by President E. W. Pagny, of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, to the effect that 70 per cent. of the company's sheet plants and 40 per cent. of the tin plate plants were operating, President McArdle of the Amalgamated said to-day:

"This is just the percentage of the company's capacity that has been non-union for years past, so the trust evidently does not claim to be operating any of the plants affected by the strike order."

The union leaders claim that the retaliatory steps of the steel corporation in the attempted opening of the Monongahela and Demmer plants has failed owing to the lack of men to fill the positions. It was claimed to-day that in the big plants involved in the strike where the company made the most determined effort to induce the men to ignore the strike order are tied up absolutely, not a man reporting for work. The total number of men out now is said to be about 8,000, besides the day labor affected by the suspension.

3,000 More to Join.

A new factor in the strength of the position of the union men to-day was the determination of tin workers to refuse to work with non-union rolling mill men. In the tin mills of the Greer and Shenango at Newcastle alone there are 3,000 men employed. These have announced their determination to join the strikers. Their example will likely be generally emulated, and will add six or seven thousand more men to the force of the strikers.

Officials of a number of the plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company are in Pittsburgh to-day. No official statement has as yet been made, but it is known the trust officials will plan to immediately re-open a number of the larger plants closed yesterday by the strike order. The "open shop" rule will prevail, and the union men "out on strike" will be invited to accept their old places.

Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated, says he had heard such a report and declared: "If this is the case, the union will carry the fight into the enemies' country. We have not attempted to persuade the men employed in the non-union shops, but in this case we will free-lance among them and I believe we can tie up every mill operated by the American Tin Plate Company. Using the same figures as is used by the trust officials in their statements as to the extent of the strike, I would say to-day there are fifteen thousand men out on a strike."

AUTHORITIES KNOW ASSAILANT OF SELLARS

The board of trustees of Dobbs Ferry met in executive session last night to take up the matter of the killing of Edward Sellars, the hickman who was found dying on Sunday from a beating and who died in a hospital on the following day.

Edward Best, Sellars' employer, was called before the trustees and he said that Sellars was murdered by four young men, who beat their victim to death because he refused to take them for a ride. Best would not give any names, although he said that he knew who the young men were.

DEPUTY LEAVES PARTY

TRIESTE, July 2.—Considerable excitement has been caused among the Socialists of this city by the resignation from their party of Deputy Silvio Pagnini, but no serious break in the party is expected. Pagnini did not agree with the line of conduct laid down by the Trieste Socialists regarding administrative elections.

FEAR GENERAL PLOT

English Officials in Dread of Vengeance of Indian Revolutionists.

LONDON, July 2.—The sudden shifting of the violent spirit of unrest which has long been seething in India to England, evidenced by the assassination last evening of Lieutenant Colonel William Curzon Wylie by Nadar Lal Dhingras, an Indian student, has aroused the Indian Office and to-day every official of the office is being closely guarded.

It is believed that the killing of Lieutenant Colonel Wylie is but the beginning of an extensive plot, and attempts against other officials are feared. Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, is being especially guarded, as he is deemed to be in the greatest danger.

Despite the refusal of Dhingras to answer any questions put to him by the police, discoveries made when officers searched his lodgings have led to the greatest precautions being taken. Papers found in the room show that Dhingras, who is a Parsee student, twenty years old, attended the gathering in the Imperial Institute for the express purpose of killing Wylie, whom he knew would be present.

Nadar Lal Dhingras, when arraigned in Westminster Police Court to-day, charged with wilful murder, appeared quite indifferent to the proceedings. When asked if he had anything to say, he shook his head negligently and turned away.

Dhingras said later, however, that he had no intention of shooting Dr. Lalca, who was killed when he interfered, but did so only after the doctor advanced to grasp him.

Dhingras was remanded to jail pending his arraignment July 10. Despite the precautions of the police it became known to-day that Nadar Lal Dhingras succeeded in slightly injuring Sir Lesley Probyn, another prominent Indian ex-official in the struggle that followed the killing of Wylie. It is understood that the Indian student succeeded in drawing his dagger before he was overpowered.

Friends of Sir Lesley hurriedly removed him, taking the utmost precautions to conceal the fact that he was wounded.

FOR CORPORATION TAX

Senate Adopts Measure by a Vote of 59 to 11.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—By a vote of 59 to 11 the corporation amendment to the tariff bill was adopted by the Senate at 7 o'clock this evening just prior to adjournment.

Only three Democrats voted against the amendment when it was placed on its final passage, but prior to that when test votes were had the Democrats generally and some of the Republicans formed the opposition to the measure.

To-morrow the Senate will take up the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff bill. The general expectation is that the consideration of the bill in the Senate will be completed by the end of next week.

ITALIAN LABORER KILLED BY CAVE-IN

YONKERS, July 2.—While Barnett Julian, an Italian laborer, was eating his dinner on a sandbank in Rumsey road, near Edgecliff terrace, at noon to-day, the ground suddenly gave way beneath him. He was buried under a dozen feet of sand and stones.

After sending in a call for an ambulance to St. Joseph's Hospital, some of his fellow workmen set about digging him out and soon succeeded in uncovering his head.

A moment later the ambulance arrived and Dr. Kleine pronounced the man dead. His chest had been crushed in, and death, according to the doctor, was instantaneous.

SEVERAL KILLED AND MISSING IN BIG FIRE

COBALT, Ont., July 2.—Fire broke out early to-day in the restaurant of Joe Lee, a Chinaman on Halseybury road, and caused a loss estimated at \$500,000.

Three thousand persons have been rendered homeless and the entire business section north of the square has been destroyed.

One man was killed while blowing up houses to stop the spread of the flames. Another man also is reported dead. Two children are missing. Six persons were injured.

BELMONT RAISES FUND FOR BOOK TO OPPOSE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

Copy of the Belmont Letter. 23 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

June 21, 1909.

I do not know whether or not you have observed the headway Socialism has been making in the United States during the past five years, but their vote at the elections has jumped from 38,000 to 450,000, which practically means that there are over two million men, women and children preaching class hatred and revolution. I mention the women and children because it is a known fact that the families of Socialists are all becoming trained propagandists.

I am enclosing you a pamphlet which the National Civic Federation is getting out with a view to showing in concrete form the menace of Socialism in this country, and I want you to take the time to read it. At the present time there is absolutely no opposition to this Socialist movement in the United States. England, Germany and France made the same mistake, with the results with which you are doubtless familiar.

In England no organized movement against their doctrine was undertaken until over fifty Socialists were members of Parliament.

In this country a committee of the National Civic Federation, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, has been at work for almost a year investigating the situation and preparing plans of campaign, the purpose of which is to educate speakers and writers rather than to reach the individuals. In other words we are getting out a handbook for them. The editors of labor, religious, educational and weekly journals are clamoring for material, and we have lists of many preachers, school teachers, college professors and labor editors who are good talkers and writers, and who need the information necessary for such work.

Such an effort as we are making requires the expenditure of considerable money, and a special fund of \$50,000 is being raised for the purpose. Will you contribute toward it? I am deeply interested in it myself and have contributed several thousand dollars and felt that you might be grateful to me for calling this matter to your attention and might desire to be interested in the work of the National Civic Federation.

Believe me, yours very truly,

August Belmont

CAVE-IN BURIES 30 MEN

British Workers Find Death in Labor on Warship Docks.

LONDON, July 2.—The sides of a huge trench at the Alexandra Docks, Newport, Monmouthshire, caved in to-day, burying about thirty men, of whom at least fifteen, and perhaps several more, were killed. The trench was being dug in connection with a new dock for warships larger than the Dreadnoughts.

It was 50 feet deep, 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. The men had just finished digging, and concreting was about to begin, when the shoring collapsed and with them five steam cranes, six boilers and furnaces, and between thirty and forty ballast cars.

The falling mass probably weighed 20,000 tons.

The day shift was just quitting work. Ten minutes later the trench would have been empty. The suddenness of the cave-in made it impossible for the men to escape. A few of those in the trench are known to be alive, they being protected by the fallen cranes.

Their extrication will be very difficult. Attempts to get them out may possibly lead to a further collapse of the sides of the trench. Several of the men who escaped being buried were seriously injured.

BRIBER REINDICTED

St. Louis Crook Who Escaped on Technicality Arrested Again.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—Ferd Warner, who was convicted of bribery and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary while a member of the House of Delegates, and whose case was later reversed by the State Supreme Court, because the word "The" was omitted in the indictment, was reindicted by the Grand Jury to-day.

The word "The" appears in large black type in the new indictment, where it was omitted before, which it is claimed is not in contempt of the Supreme Court.

The indictment is the outcome of the attempt of Henry Ascher, 3013 Delmar Boulevard to get a bill through the House for the erection of a garage. Delegates H. W. Priemeyer who was indicted with Warner on a similar charge was acquitted.

"Against the dignity and peace of the state," reads the latest indictment. The "The" before state was omitted in the first one.

STRONG TIDE CAUSES HELL GATE CRASH

A strong tide in Hell Gate drove the lumber laden three masted schooner Grace Davis, bound down the river in tow of the tug Peter Cole, against the "tramp steamship Edda, bound for the Sound. The Edda stopped and dropped an anchor to check her headway.

The Davis in smashing into the steamship head on carried away her jibboom, bowsprit and foremast. One of her crew who was forward was knocked overboard and picked up by the ferryboat Haarlem of the Astoria line. The Davis drifted over against a government dredge and was hauled off by the tug Enterprise and towed down the river, undamaged below the water line apparently. The Edda went on her way.

WILLCOX PRAISES P. S. C.

The Public Service Commission completed on Wednesday its second year of existence. Chairman Willcox said yesterday that he thought that the improvements which had been brought about in the general transit situation of this city had fully justified the creation of the commission.

The Call Has Original Copy of Letter Sent to Capitalists.

TELLS OF BIG CAMPAIGN

Pres. Butler, of Columbia University, Leads Army of Subsidized Intellectuals.

That August Belmont is at the head of a band of capitalists who are raising a fund of \$50,000 to be used for the publication of an anti-Socialist handbook for a subsidized army of speakers, writers and teachers who will make an effort to stop the tremendous growth of Socialism in this country, was discovered by The Call yesterday.

The Call has in its office a copy of a letter sent by Belmont to a fellow capitalist, whose name cannot be made public. The letter bears the signature of Belmont and it is to be presumed that most of the prominent capitalists have received similar letters.

Belmont calls attention to the increase in the Socialist vote from 38,000 to 450,000, with warnings as to what happened "on the other side."

That Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, is preparing plans of campaign against Socialism is also disclosed in the letter.

The letter is published in full at the top of this page.

The National Civic Federation is the capitalist organization which is in charge of the "propaganda work."

The Call has also secured proof sheets of the proposed handbook. It is entitled "The menace of socialism."

The following are excerpts of the book that is intended to be "a death blow to Socialism."

2,000,000 Socialists.

"Do you know that there are to-day in this country over two million men, women and children brazenly preaching confiscation of property, class hatred and revolution through the press, the pulpit, the social sentiment, the college classroom and law, but not least, in our public schools. And are you aware of the fact that they openly announce their preference for the red flag of Anarchy over the Star and Stripes?"

"It is the avowed aim of Socialism, as of Anarchy, to overthrow our republic, and to abolish by confiscation the private ownership of all means of production, of distribution and of exchange. Further than that, the principles upon which these destructive theories are based, lead logically and inevitably, as many of the exponents of Socialism have openly declared, to the disruption of the family, to free-love and the public ownership of children, and to the subversion of religion in all its recognized forms. Class antagonisms are cultivated, and even antagonistic Sunday schools are maintained in which children are taught that our civilization is based upon oppression and should be resisted, when the time comes, by force and rebellion. Socialism is the struggle against existing conditions," said Mr. John Spargo, in one of his recent lectures at the Band-Herron Socialist School, New York. And he added, "The key to all social changes is the passion for the establishment of given systems, but the struggle of class against class."

Socialism "Poisonous."

"Such doctrines, it might be supposed, can never find wide acceptance in the United States. But the fact is that the propaganda of Socialism is being conducted so as to poison by slow degrees and by carefully calculated stages, the minds of those who would reject it immediately did they contemplate its ultimate aim. In this way, it is confusing a large and a growing number of our citizens. The labor unions are holding their ground against Socialism with difficulty, while the 'Christian' Socialist Fellowship, the Intercollegiate Socialist League, and similar organizations, are carrying on what purports to be an 'educational' campaign through the churches and classrooms of the country.

"What measure of remuneration may be expected from the proletariat by those against whom they would wage war for the possession of their wealth is out difficult to imagine; but most of their leaders do not even pretend 'remuneration,' but openly declare for confiscation." Says William H. Mallory, editor of a New York daily Socialist paper, in a signed article in the Saturday Evening Post of May 8: "I favor absolute expropriation. I cannot believe that society, through organized government, owes anything at all to the present possessors of industry."

"Through the press, the universities, the churches, the schools and even the kindergartens of the country the Socialists are spreading their doctrines and their influence. But

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.

NEW LEADS IN SIGEL MYSTERY

Evidence May Be Forthcoming To-day Revealing Course of Missing Leon.

The police in their anxiety to get something definite about Leon Ling made a mistake when they asserted before last that the body found floating in the North River near Kingsbridge was probably that of the missing Chinaman. Neither have they found his body nor did they have anything definite to give out yesterday as to his present whereabouts. Captain Carey, of the Homicide Bureau, who seems to have assumed the principal responsibility of looking for him, said yesterday that he is keeping just as hard at work on the case as ever, but that he didn't have his man yet. He wouldn't say whether or not he had anything in his possession to make him think that Leon Ling would be captured.

It is known, however, that there are one or two new leads which may bring results. Efforts of a kind which cannot be made public were begun and evidence may be forthcoming to-day which will show the course which the Chinaman took immediately after his disappearance on the afternoon of June 19.

Boy Not Mongolian.

Coroner's Physician Curtin performed an autopsy on the body of the young man which came to the surface in the North River Thursday night. He said that the body was not of a Mongolian at all. He leaned rather to the opinion that it was the body of a white boy fourteen or fifteen years old. The boy was shorter than Leon by six inches, and the chief point of resemblance seemed to be a bit of thick black hair. Captain Carey induced Paul Sigel, the father of Elsie Sigel, to inspect the body. Mr. Sigel assured the detectives that the resemblance was slight.

A Chinaman named Li Hing San

was found dead yesterday in his laundry at 578 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and the report went out, just as it did after the murder of Ung Yow day before yesterday on Stanton street that he had been put out of the way because he knew too much about the murder of Elsie Sigel. The coroner speedily laid that alarm at rest with the dictum that the man died five days ago from natural causes.

The body found in the North River off the Riverdale dock early Thursday night, was thought by Coroner McDonald, of the Bronx, and the precinct police to be that of Leon Ling, the Chinaman for whom the police are seeking in the Sigel murder case. It was identified last night at the Fordham morgue by W. A. P. Willard, Jr., of 318 West 134th street, as that of his eleven-year-old son, Norman R. Willard. The boy has been missing since June 26, when he went out to play ball with some other lads of his own age. It is supposed that he went in swimming instead, and that he ventured too far from shore.

The Call offers a good opportunity to capable advertising solicitors. Inquiries at the offices, 443 Pearl St., New York.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

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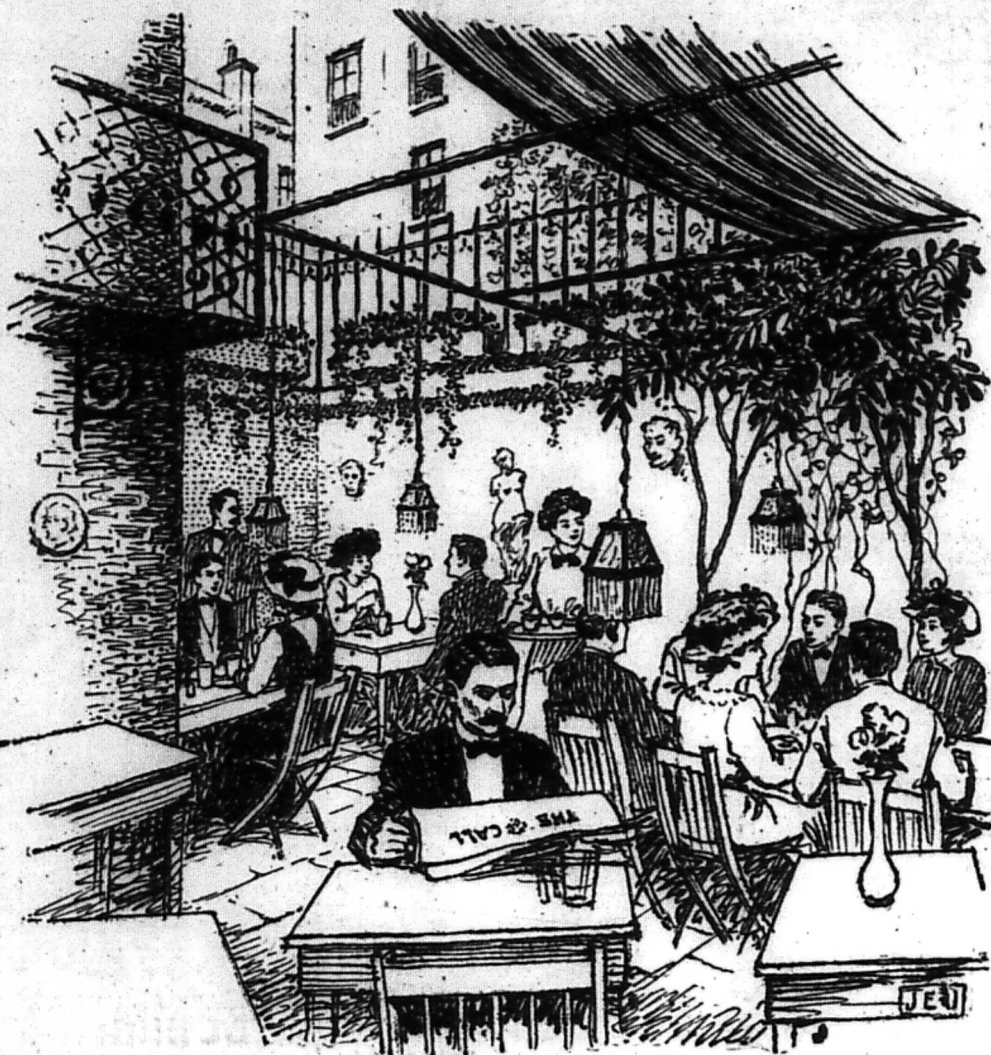
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TO SOCIALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS, BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM

MILLER CLOTHING HOUSE BOSTON THE LEADING CLOTHIER ON THE HILL. Strictly Union Made and the Best Tailoring. 211 and 213 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J. LONG DISTANCE PHONE 619-L.

SCENE AT THE RAND SCHOOL RESTAURANT



The outdoor restaurant of the Rand School of Social Science, at 112 East 19th street, is rapidly becoming a

social center for comrades who like to dine al fresco in congenial company. Socialists, writers, artists and others in sympathy with the purposes

of the Socialist educational institution, gather here every evening and discuss politics, art and literature between bites.

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.
18th A. D. (Bohemian).—1353 First Avenue.
32d A. D. (Branch 2, Williamsburg).—223d street and White Plains Avenue.
Open Air.
31st A. D.—125th street and Seventh Avenue. Rev. John D. Long and J. C. Frost. 110th street and Fifth Avenue. J. J. Coropel and G. R. Sackman.

Young People's Socialist Federation.

Circle 8 (formerly the Young Friends Literary Circle) will hold its regular literary meeting at 313 Grand street. Preparations will be made for the celebration of its second anniversary, which will take place July 6. It is intended to hold an outing on July 4, to celebrate its second year of existence. The outing will probably be held at Pelham Bay.

BROOKLYN.

15th A. D. (Italian).—525 Graham Avenue. Business.

NEWARK.

County Committee—128 Market Street. Business.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The young people of Harlem are invited to be present at the meeting to be held at 250 West 125th street for the purpose of organizing a new circle of the Young Socialist Federation.

BROOKLYN.

Young Socialist Federation. There will be a literary meeting of the Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 23, Kings County, 23d A. D., at 65 Bradford Avenue. There will be a class in Julius Caesar, fifth lesson, also the usual program and the reading of the club journal. An important feature of this meeting will be a talk by Gustave Rappoport on "How to Propagate Socialism." All are invited.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Branch 8 will hold a family outing at Fabian's Park, Verona. And it will be glad to have new York Socialists join it in the good time which it is sure to have. There will be dancing and games.

BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

The county committee of the local will meet at 2:30 P. M. at headquarters.

COURT AGAINST UNIONS

Iowa Judges Decide for the "Open Shop"—Talk Hot Air.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 2.—When a city advertises for bids it must not discriminate against any bidder because he operates a non-union shop. This decision by the State Supreme Court is to-day regarded as one of the hardest blows ever dealt labor unionism in Iowa.

The decision was rendered in the case of George Miller et al. against the city of Des Moines. The Des Moines Council rejected Miller's bid because he operated a non-union shop. The court said the Councilmen "exceeded their authority as servants of the people and trampled on the principles of republican government."

1 KILLED, 2 SCALDED IN WRECK ON ERIE

PORT JERVIS, July 2.—An Erie fast train was wrecked this morning at Guyard, near here. An engine and five cars leaped the track and plunged down a twenty-five-foot embankment onto the Jersey and Erie tracks below, blocking them completely. Engineer J. R. Duryea and brakeman Smith were badly scalded and were rushed to a hospital here, where it is thought they will die. Fireman Burrows was killed, his body being pinned beneath the wreckage.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH.

To-Morrow, on the national birthday, Dr. John D. Long, pastor of the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, will speak at 11 A. M. on "The Right to Work," showing that our emancipation is not completed with political freedom. At night ex-Alderman Edward Thimme will speak at eight upon the same subject.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Queens.

HIGBIE PARK, No. 2, SPRINGFIELD, L. I. is the greatest money-making Real Estate proposition ever offered to the investing public. It is high class, restricted, cement sidewalks, graded streets, trolley, subway and steam road. It is in the City of New York, adjoining Jamaica, in plain view of Jamaica Bay; beautiful high ground, modern, up-to-date homes on and surrounding the property. Ten new houses are now being built by the Manhattan Real Estate Company, 2,000 Square Feet for

TO HOLD THIRD "VOTES FOR WOMEN" OUTING

The Equality League of Self-Supporting Women will hold the third of the series of the "Votes for Women" outings at Marble Arch, Kingsbridge. Mrs. Pearce Bailey will preside and several well known speakers will address the gathering. A very interesting meeting is anticipated. There will be lemonade for the thirsty, literature for the curious and postals for the zealous. Marble Arch is near the Broadway subway, 215th street station, on high ground, giving a fine view of the river. It is a delightfully cool and shady place to spend a Sunday afternoon.

20TH A. D. KINGS ELECTS

At the general meeting of 20th A. D. Kings County Socialist Party, held June 24, the following officers were elected: Recording secretary, Mrs. O'Neal; financial secretary, Henry Guert; treasurer, Ambrose Hilbert; literature agent, Fred Karvill. The delegates to the Central Committee are Joseph A. Well, Mrs. O'Neal, Gustave Nauman, Joseph Jonke and Henry J. Catt.

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.

BAKERS CELEBRATE

Strike Victory Observed by Big Parade and Mass Meeting.

Four thousand bakers, all the members of the East Side locals who had participated in the recent strike, paraded the streets of New York in celebration of their recent victory. They were fittingly dressed in white shirts and white caps, and had red badges pinned on their proud chests. With them, either walking at their sides or riding in carriages, were the women who had helped win the battle which resulted in the abolition of long hours and unsanitary conditions.

The march was headed by Max Kasimirsky and Jacob Goldstein, the leaders of the strike, who were on horseback. The appearance of these men was the signal for prolonged cheers. Never were the bakers in such high spirits as they were yesterday when they followed their banners and walked to the tunes of revolutionary songs. High up in the air were displayed many telling placards bearing Socialist mottoes. One of them, written on a large canvass, was particularly touching. It was an expression of gratitude by the children of the "former slave bakers who they saw very seldom because of long hours of toil," to those who helped win the strike.

The line of march continued through the streets where the fights and police clubbing took place at the time the strike was in progress, and stopped at the office of the Forward, the Jewish Socialist daily. Abe Cahane, editor of that paper, made a short speech, after which the line proceeded to Cooper Union.

The paraders then marched into the old historic hall where a mass meeting was held. A Miller presided. The stage was decorated with banners from the following unions that took part in the parade. Locals 45 of Boston, 165 of Paterson, 87 of Brownsville, 163 of Brooklyn, 189 of Bronx and Bohemian and German branches.

The chairman thanked The Call, Forward and Volkszeitung, for the assistance given to the strikers. A vote of thanks was given to the following who took an active part in the strike: Charles Iffland, national organizer; Jacob Goldstein, general organizer; Chris Kerker, secretary and Gus Ritter, member of the joint executive board; Simon Alperin, attorney for the bakers, and Max Kasimirsky, organizer of Local 100.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was then invited as the first speaker, who in a short speech congratulated the bakers on their victory. She also urged them to stand united on the political field as well as on the economic field.

She concluded by reading a poem entitled "The Hunger Cry," which was printed in The Call on May 17.

Charles I. and said: "We are celebrating here the victory of the East Side bakers. We shall now start a fight against the big houses as Shultz, Fleishman and other bakeries which are now unfair to organized labor. About next month we shall celebrate the victory of the complete organization of the baker industry."

Chris Kerker, Max Karworsky, Jacob Paiken, J. Goldstein, Joseph Crook, A. G. Kundlain, member of the National executive board, also spoke.

W. C. REEVES & CO. 424 EAST 23D ST. MANHATTAN.

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.

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SHULMAN'S CLOTHING SALE

WE will help you to celebrate the glorious 4th of July by offering you a selection of our well known **Shulman Quality Summer Suits at these Prices**

\$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95, \$7.75, \$8.75, \$9.90, \$11.75

Suits that were priced fully a third more.

3,000 Summer Coats at **50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.**

5,000 Pairs of Summer Trousers at **\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.25.**

Our guarantee is that we will save you money on every purchase or cheerfully refund your money.

Shulman & Sons, 79-81 Bowery, near Canal St., New York

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CUT MAN'S THROAT; WATCHED HIM DIE

BALTIMORE, Md., July 2.—After trailing John Johnson to the front of his house in Cartown, near here, attacking him with an old army sword and fatally wounding him, John Scharman coolly took a seat upon the front porch of the wounded man's home and watched him slowly bleed to death, meanwhile threatening with a rifle the injured man's wife and friends who might have saved Johnson's life if Scharman had not averted them and held them at bay.

When the man ceased to breathe, the murderer walked to his own home, not far distant, barricaded himself in and prepared to combat the police whom he knew would soon be on his tracks.

Scharman's home was surrounded by the police and after some parley, the officers attacked the citadel of the slayer. After a terrible struggle with the man the police finally overpowered Scharman, but this only after he had been beaten into unconsciousness. He was locked up and held pending the action of the Coroner's jury.

JOBLESS MAN ENDS LIFE.

Augustus Roche, forty-seven years old, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas in his room in the Crutegan Hotel, at Earl and Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn. Roche's body was found by the proprietor of the place, Henry Crutegan. Despondency, because of lack of work, is said to have been the cause for the man's act.

PARK OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TILL 11 P. M.

SECOND GRAND ANNUAL OUTING, PACKAGE PARTY AND CONCERT GIVEN BY THE **Arbiter Ring "Bund" Branch 25** for the benefit of the Bund's Press and N. Y. Call PROSPECT PARK, REVERE. INDEPENDENCE DAY, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909. TICKETS 10 CENTS. Take Cliftondale and Saugus Centre Car at North Station or take Linden Car at Sullivan Sq. get off at Prospect Park.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909 ARRANGED BY THE **Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution** The beautiful steamer COMMANDER will start from Recreation Pier at foot of East 24th St. at 7:30 P. M., and from foot of West 129th St. at 9 P. M. Comfort and pleasure secured by limiting tickets to 400. On the steamer and at landing at Alpine Grove on the Hudson. Music, Dancing and Refreshments. **TICKETS, \$1.00 EACH.** at Dr. K. E. Maryson, 250 E. Broadway, and Dr. M. Mislis, 230 E. 72d St. and at the pier prior to starting. **HAVE A SPLENDID, DELIGHTFUL TIME AND HELP YOUR COMRADES IN SIBERIAN MINES!**

DESERTED WIFE, THEN TRIED TO KILL HER

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Magistrate Ladner to-day gave Charles Wagner, thirty-six years old, of Newark, N. J., a hearing and held him in \$800 bail for his appearance in court charged with the attempted murder of his wife, whom he had deserted, the police say, and went to live in Newark. Returning to this city about a month ago, he was placed under arrest on the charge of abandonment, and a court order of \$8.10 a week for the support of his wife and child was issued. He returned to Newark and was lured back to Philadelphia by the reported illness of his daughter.

Last evening Mrs. Wagner was sitting on the front steps of her home when Wagner reappeared and, it is charged, drew a revolver, firing three shots at his wife, none of which took effect. Wagner admitted that he intended to kill his wife and then commit suicide.

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 E. J. Minkler at Saugerties, N. Y., 1,500 feet elevation. Write for details.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: EACH LINE. 1 time..... 10c 2 consecutive times..... 15c 3 "..... 20c 4 "..... 25c 5 "..... 30c 6 "..... 35c 7 "..... 40c 8 "..... 45c 9 "..... 50c 10 "..... 55c 11 "..... 60c 12 "..... 65c 13 "..... 70c 14 "..... 75c 15 "..... 80c 16 "..... 85c 17 "..... 90c 18 "..... 95c 19 "..... 1.00 20 "..... 1.05 21 "..... 1.10 22 "..... 1.15 23 "..... 1.20 24 "..... 1.25 25 "..... 1.30 26 "..... 1.35 27 "..... 1.40 28 "..... 1.45 29 "..... 1.50 30 "..... 1.55 31 "..... 1.60 32 "..... 1.65 33 "..... 1.70 34 "..... 1.75 35 "..... 1.80 36 "..... 1.85 37 "..... 1.90 38 "..... 1.95 39 "..... 2.00 40 "..... 2.05 41 "..... 2.10 42 "..... 2.15 43 "..... 2.20 44 "..... 2.25 45 "..... 2.30 46 "..... 2.35 47 "..... 2.40 48 "..... 2.45 49 "..... 2.50 50 "..... 2.55 51 "..... 2.60 52 "..... 2.65 53 "..... 2.70 54 "..... 2.75 55 "..... 2.80 56 "..... 2.85 57 "..... 2.90 58 "..... 2.95 59 "..... 3.00 60 "..... 3.05 61 "..... 3.10 62 "..... 3.15 63 "..... 3.20 64 "..... 3.25 65 "..... 3.30 66 "..... 3.35 67 "..... 3.40 68 "..... 3.45 69 "..... 3.50 70 "..... 3.55 71 "..... 3.60 72 "..... 3.65 73 "..... 3.70 74 "..... 3.75 75 "..... 3.80 76 "..... 3.85 77 "..... 3.90 78 "..... 3.95 79 "..... 4.00 80 "..... 4.05 81 "..... 4.10 82 "..... 4.15 83 "..... 4.20 84 "..... 4.25 85 "..... 4.30 86 "..... 4.35 87 "..... 4.40 88 "..... 4.45 89 "..... 4.50 90 "..... 4.55 91 "..... 4.60 92 "..... 4.65 93 "..... 4.70 94 "..... 4.75 95 "..... 4.80 96 "..... 4.85 97 "..... 4.90 98 "..... 4.95 99 "..... 5.00 100 "..... 5.05 101 "..... 5.10 102 "..... 5.15 103 "..... 5.20 104 "..... 5.25 105 "..... 5.30 106 "..... 5.35 107 "..... 5.40 108 "..... 5.45 109 "..... 5.50 110 "..... 5.55 111 "..... 5.60 112 "..... 5.65 113 "..... 5.70 114 "..... 5.75 115 "..... 5.80 116 "..... 5.85 117 "..... 5.90 118 "..... 5.95 119 "..... 6.00 120 "..... 6.05 121 "..... 6.10 122 "..... 6.15 123 "..... 6.20 124 "..... 6.25 125 "..... 6.30 126 "..... 6.35 127 "..... 6.40 128 "..... 6.45 129 "..... 6.50 130 "..... 6.55 131 "..... 6.60 132 "..... 6.65 133 "..... 6.70 134 "..... 6.75 135 "..... 6.80 136 "..... 6.85 137 "..... 6.90 138 "..... 6.95 139 "..... 7.00 140 "..... 7.05 141 "..... 7.10 142 "..... 7.15 143 "..... 7.20 144 "..... 7.25 145 "..... 7.30 146 "..... 7.35 147 "..... 7.40 148 "..... 7.45 149 "..... 7.50 150 "..... 7.55 151 "..... 7.60 152 "..... 7.65 153 "..... 7.70 154 "..... 7.75 155 "..... 7.80 156 "..... 7.85 157 "..... 7.90 158 "..... 7.95 159 "..... 8.00 160 "..... 8.05 161 "..... 8.10 162 "..... 8.15 163 "..... 8.20 164 "..... 8.25 165 "..... 8.30 166 "..... 8.35 167 "..... 8.40 168 "..... 8.45 169 "..... 8.50 170 "..... 8.55 171 "..... 8.60 172 "..... 8.65 173 "..... 8.70 174 "..... 8.75 175 "..... 8.80 176 "..... 8.85 177 "..... 8.90 178 "..... 8.95 179 "..... 9.00 180 "..... 9.05 181 "..... 9.10 182 "..... 9.15 183 "..... 9.20 184 "..... 9.25 185 "..... 9.30 186 "..... 9.35 187 "..... 9.40 188 "..... 9.45 189 "..... 9.50 190 "..... 9.55 191 "..... 9.60 192 "..... 9.65 193 "..... 9.70 194 "..... 9.75 195 "..... 9.80 196 "..... 9.85 197 "..... 9.90 198 "..... 9.95 199 "..... 10.00 200 "..... 10.05 201 "..... 10.10 202 "..... 10.15 203 "..... 10.20 204 "..... 10.25 205 "..... 10.30 206 "..... 10.35 207 "..... 10.40 208 "..... 10.45 209 "..... 10.50 210 "..... 10.55 211 "..... 10.60 212 "..... 10.65 213 "..... 10.70 214 "..... 10.75 215 "..... 10.80 216 "..... 10.85 217 "..... 10.90 218 "..... 10.95 219 "..... 11.00 220 "..... 11.05 221 "..... 11.10 222 "..... 11.15 223 "..... 11.20 224 "..... 11.25 225 "..... 11.30 226 "..... 11.35 227 "..... 11.40 228 "..... 11.45 229 "..... 11.50 230 "..... 11.55 231 "..... 11.60 232 "..... 11.65 233 "..... 11.70 234 "..... 11.75 235 "..... 11.80 236 "..... 11.85 237 "..... 11.90 238 "..... 11.95 239 "..... 12.00 240 "..... 12.05 241 "..... 12.10 242 "..... 12.15 243 "..... 12.20 244 "..... 12.25 245 "..... 12.30 246 "..... 12.35 247 "..... 12.40 248 "..... 12.45 249 "..... 12.50 250 "..... 12.55 251 "..... 12.60 252 "..... 12.65 253 "..... 12.70 254 "..... 12.75 255 "..... 12.80 256 "..... 12.85 257 "..... 12.90 258 "..... 12.95 259 "..... 13.00 260 "..... 13.05 261 "..... 13.10 262 "..... 13.15 263 "..... 13.20 264 "..... 13.25 265 "..... 13.30 266 "..... 13.35 267 "..... 13.40 268 "..... 13.45 269 "..... 13.50 270 "..... 13.55 271 "..... 13.60 272 "..... 13.65 273 "..... 13.70 274 "..... 13.75 275 "..... 13.80 276 "..... 13.85 277 "..... 13.90 278 "..... 13.95 279 "..... 14.00 280 "..... 14.05 281 "..... 14.10 282 "..... 14.15 283 "..... 14.20 284 "..... 14.25 285 "..... 14.30 286 "..... 14.35 287 "..... 14.40 288 "..... 14.45 289 "..... 14.50 290 "..... 14.55 291 "..... 14.60 292 "..... 14.65 293 "..... 14.70 294 "..... 14.75 295 "..... 14.80 296 "..... 14.85 297 "..... 14.90 298 "..... 14.95 299 "..... 15.00 300 "..... 15.05 301 "..... 15.10 302 "..... 15.15 303 "..... 15.20 304 "..... 15.25 305 "..... 15.3

PLAYS WIFE OF ACCUSED MAN

Judge Crane Denounces Woman Who Deserted Husband When He Lost His Job.

When James Norris, a canvasser out of work, was placed on trial before Magistrate Crane yesterday, charged with felonious assault, there occurred one of the most dramatic scenes witnessed in a New York court in some time.

Broke, Didn't Want Him. "If that man had \$100,000," he said, "he would be all right for you, but he is out of work and broke, and you don't want him around any more."

AUTO 'BUS HITS CAR

A double-decker automobile used to convey passengers along Fifth avenue, collided with a south bound Broadway car at 61st street yesterday.

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Union Label. Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls. Litholin Collars, 25c. Cleaning Soap Free. Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.

GENUINE WATERPROOF REGISTERED LITHOLIN TRADE MARK. Collars 25c each Cuffs 45c pair.

FREE CLEANING SOAP WITH EACH. Most sensible Collars to wear; don't wilt, look like linen, wear better and you can clean it in a minute. Cornell, Harvard, Chicago, Stevens, Penn, Ann Arbor, Barnard, Columbia, West Point, Yale, Culver, Stamford, Princeton, Dartmouth, Vassar.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 50 and 52 Third Ave., near 10th St., New York. Sent by Mail All Over the United States. Send Stamps. THE 342D EDITION OF THE CALL AND THIS AD.

CONFESSES TO REPORTER

Man Accused of Murder Reveals Truth to Supposed Fellow Prisoner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2.—A newspaper reporter, placed in a cell ostensibly as a prisoner, has gained a confession from James Edward Cunningham, thirty-five, a laborer, that he is the murderer of Miss Carolina Brasch, the bookkeeper for Gray Brothers, who was mysteriously shot to death in her office on Wednesday.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOT TO GIVE UP ROY

PARIS, July 2.—The government has refused to extradite Paul Roy, wanted in the United States for the killing of George Carkins, brother of G. acia Calia, or Lily Carkins, who was married to Roy. The extradition is refused on the ground that Roy is a French citizen and is not answerable to the United States.

FORTY MEN BURIED ALIVE

NEWPORT, Monmouthshire, England, July 2.—A landslide took place this afternoon at the works connected with the new docks and forty men were buried alive. The first reports of the casualties place the number at 100 men.

"TAFT ECONOMY" HITS WORKERS

Thousands of Federal Employees Placed on Per Diem Basis and Many Jobs Abolished.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, July 2.—Of late a great deal is being heard of the Taft economy plan, which we are told is to be one of the characteristics of the present administration. This is significant because it indicates that not only in Washington, but throughout the country the Government's policy will be to keep down expenses even though it be with greater inconvenience to the public and serious injury to the employees.

Undoubtedly this is but the beginning of a national policy to be executed in all the cities of the country. It is quite plain that we are to have a "business" administration during the next four years. As a result of that the public will get a still more enlightened view of what business is. On the day which witnessed the attempted establishment of the open shop in the tin plate mills of the Steel Trust, Director Ralph, of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, acting under the orders of Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, placed two thousand of the bureau employees on the per diem basis instead of monthly salaries.

"Injunction Bill" Pay Goes On. More than this; Taft is not consistent, for scarcely a day passes that visitors who want to see him on matters of importance are not compelled to postpone their visit until the following day because "Injunction Bill" is out at Chevy Chase playing golf with "Sunny Jim" Sherman, who has left the work of presiding over the Senate to some accommodating Senator.

Yet no one has had the nerve to suggest that Taft, whose salary was increased twenty-five thousand dollars a year, should have his income docked because he is off making speeches at Yale or playing golf instead of attending to business. The truth is that it is understood to be the policy of the administration to employ the most approved "factory system" from now on in the Government departments. From five to ten per cent. of the employees are to be discharged on technical grounds and the work is to be "speeded up" so that those left at work may be laid off for several days each month without pay.

SHE DEMANDED THE CAPTAIN'S APOLOGY

The brave tars on the ferryboat "Manhattan," of the Municipal line to Staten Island, had a pest on their hands yesterday morning when a woman, sufficiently under the influence of liquor to be stubbornly dignified, insisted that a careless deckhand, in sweeping the upper deck, had spattered her dress beyond all hope of reclaiming it. Though the boat's crew gathered about her in the woman's cabin and endeavored to convince her that there was nothing the matter with her garment, she quietly demanded that the captain make a personal apology.

Further, she contended that not only had her dress suffered irreparable damage, but her hose was drenched, and she exhibited a liberal length of it in proof of her statement. The commander of the "Manhattan" didn't think an apology was necessary, however, and nothing seemed to satisfy the irate woman but the presence of a policeman. Then she decided to withdraw.

SWEDISH LOCKOUT ENDS

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—The general lockout of the building trades workers of Sweden which began May 17, has ended in a practical victory for the men as the employers were unable to obtain enough scabs to do the work and consequently were compelled to take the locked-out men back at a higher rate of wages than was paid before the lockout.

READ THIS

Out of the 50,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, 30,000,000 work for a living. Of this 30,000,000 about 2,000,000 or one-fifteenth or 6 per cent. are organized. The other fourteen-fifths of the working class of the United States are unorganized. Organization should be the cry of every union man. In union there is strength is an old adage which has always proven true. The pressure of capitalist concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and the displacement of numbers of workers through the introduction of improved machinery makes the situation for the union man more acute. The whip of hunger is a great force. The agitation for longer pay and shorter hours should be more strongly pushed to the front. It is up to the union men and the union men only to do this. This agitation and other agitation of a like nature must be done through the greatest disseminator of public facts—the newspaper. It must be done through a union newspaper, a newspaper breathing the spirit of the working class. The capitalist newspaper will not print the truth about the wants of the union. The union paper will. Such a paper is already in the field here in New York City. Not having Wall Street or the capitalists supporting it, it necessarily has a hard struggle for existence. Supporting the union and the working class interests, it must fall back on them in case of need. The New York Call is now in need of assistance in every way. Its existence is essential to the welfare of the workers. Its failure will be a hard blow. Mr. Union Man what are you doing for your paper, the only newspaper in the East standing for your interests?

- 1. Cigar-makers' Union, No. 149, Bklyn. 2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Bklyn. 3. 34th A. D. S. P. New York. 4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 155, A. S. P. New York. 5. 6th A. D. S. P. New York. 6. Local Tarrytown, S. P. New York. 7. Local Syracuse, S. P. New York. 8. American Labor Union, Bklyn. Local No. 66, Brooklyn. 9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M. 10. Workers' Circle, No. 11, Brownsville. 11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brownsville. 12. Workmen's Circle, Br. 11, Brownsville. 13. Hatters and Cap Makers' Union, I. U. No. 15, Jersey City, N. J. 14. 2nd A. D. Br. 2, S. P. Kings County. 15. Jewish Socialist Club, Rochester, N. Y. (\$3 weekly). 16. Local Mercer Co. S. P. New Jersey. 17. Local Waterbury, S. P. New York. 18. Jewish Socialist Club, Bklyn. 19. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn. 20. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22. 21. 15th A. D. Socialist Club, Brooklyn. 22. 22d A. D. S. P. Kings County. 23. 20th A. D. S. P. Kings County. 24. 20th A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 25. 8th A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 26. Local Dover, S. P. Dover, N. J. 27. Local Carvers, No. 381, Brooklyn. 28. Employees of A. & H. Rosebush. 29. Branch Wyckoff Heights. 30. Hatters and Cap Makers' Union, Br. 14, S. P. Brooklyn. 31. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia. 32. Workmen's Circle, No. 40, Brooklyn. 33. Franz Geru Maennerchor, Brooklyn. 34. 3d and 10th A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 35. Hatters and Cap Makers' Union, Br. 14, S. P. Brooklyn. 36. Brewers' Union No. 69. 37. Local East Manchester, S. P. N. H. 38. Local Union County, Branch 3, Ellipton, N. Y. 39. 40. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J. 41. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn. 42. Hatters and Cap Makers' Union, Br. 14, S. P. Brooklyn. 43. 35th A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 44. Employees of Jerome & McLean avenue ice cream store. 45. 8th W. Branch, S. P. Jersey City. 46. Local S. P. Springfield, Mass. 47. Typographical Union No. 7, New York. 48. Local Union, No. 381, Brooklyn. 49. Co-operative League. 50. Bronx Borough Agitation Committee. 51. Employees of Charles & Morris Cigar Factory. 52. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 412, Richmond Borough. 53. Patrons of the Industry, No. 648, city. 54. Local Elizabeth, S. P. 55. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association. 56. Local Harmoniks Bureau' or Josephus Chant Lipes. 57. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club. 58. Leewood Club, Boston. 59. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1. 60. 25th and 27th A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 61. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, No. 681. 62. Beer Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (\$2 weekly). 63. Paper Cigarette Makers' Union. 64. Workmen's Educational Club, Bklyn. 65. 14th A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 66. 17th A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 67. W. C. Branch 7, West Hoboken, N. J. 68. Carpenters' Local Club, Mass. 69. Branch Palo Alto, Cal. 70. The Prudent Club. 71. Int. Arb. Kranken Kasse. 72. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 457. 73. Employees of A. & B. Panama Works. 74. Workmen's Circle, 150. 75. Hatters and Cap Makers' Union, Br. 14, S. P. Brooklyn. 76. 32d A. D. Branch of Wood Carvers. 77. Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 345. 78. Carpenters' Local No. 211. 79. Butcher's Union, No. 211. 80. Nutmeg Economic Club, Bridgeport, Conn. 81. 3rd A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 82. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 201 (\$2 weekly). 83. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32. 84. Union of Steam Engineers, No. 56. 85. Walters' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B. 86. Carpenters' Union, No. 503. 87. Carriages and Wagon Workers' Union, Brooklyn. 88. Shoemakers' Union, Local 1, Newark, N. J. 89. Firemen's Union, New York. 90. 16th and 18th A. D. S. P. Manhattan. 91. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association. 92. Arbeiter Liedertafel, N. J. 93. Branch 8, Bklyn. N. J. 94. W. C. Branch 3, N. Tarrytown. 95. W. C. Branch 23. 96. Local Wood Carvers Association. 97. Excelsior Club, N. Y. 98. N. Y. City Lodge, No. 405, I. A. of M. 99. Tobacco Workers, No. 86. 100. Local Mount Vernon, N. Y. 101. W. C. Branch 57, New York City. 102. W. C. Branch, No. 212, Norfolk, Va. 103. Metal Polishes' Union, No. 12, Bklyn. 104. Carpenters' Local, Haverhill, Mass. 105. 34th, 44th, 40th Wards, Branch of Local, Phila. 107. W. C. Branch No. 32, Chicago. 108. ? ? ? ? ?

ANTHONY KAPPEL

Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 449 PEARL STREET, Opposite The Call Office, Cor. William St., New York.

DESERTED WIFE WILL SUE FOR DIVORCE

BOSTON, July 2.—Announcement was made today that Mrs. Bernard Tarbox, wife of the young Boston business man who has fled to Canada with his pretty stenographer, Gertrude May Devine, will at once institute proceedings for an absolute divorce.

Mrs. Tarbox is said to be satisfied that her husband will never return to her and prefers to give him his freedom. No announcement has been made as to what settlement, if any, has been made upon her by her fugitive husband.

HERRING STILL HOPES

A. M. Herring, the New York inventor, has not yet given up hope of submitting his aeroplane to the government for trial. He called upon General Allen, Chief Signal Officer, on the long distance telephone, and told him that he had been ill and unable to bring down his machine. He intimated that he would ask for an extension of time. He was told to make his explanation in writing. Whether or not the extension will be granted, depends upon Herring's reasons for not putting in an appearance.

CONVICTED OF KILL RESTAURANT KEEN

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—George Conrow is locked up in county jail to-day awaiting a verdict for sentence next Tuesday following his conviction of murder in the first degree at midnight last night. Conrow was charged with the murder of John Keen, a waiter at Hopewell Junction, N. Y. Conrow was convicted of murder in the first degree last week and sentenced to the electric chair. Convictions will be appealed.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY. Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- BARBERS. S. Sonnenschein, 54 E. 4th St. Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 232 E. 44th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 94 Rivington St. Eagle Shoe Store, 848 Columbus Ave. E. Carr, 804 3d Ave. bet. 4th & 5th Sts. A. Engel, 1376 1st Ave. bet. 73d & 74th St. B. Hahn, 2694 8th Ave. H. Levy, 263 1st Ave. bet. 15th & 16th Sts. J. Seligman, 40 Av. B. bet. 36th & 4th Sts. L. Nathan, 118th St., 176th Madison Ave. Weingarten, Men's Sp'ls 112 Rivington CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. Jahn & Brunhober, 1604 Ave. A. Raphael De Nat., 1590 Madison Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The C. & S. New Store, 84th St. & 6th Ave. Rickards Co., cor. 26th St. & 6th Ave. DELICATESSEN. Eugene Ebel, 1499 Avenue A. DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES. Ch. Grabe, 304 W. 147th St. DAIRY RESTAURANT. A. Ratner, 147 E. Houston St. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. L. Schonfeld, 30 Rivington St. DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A. at 78th St. FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE. L. M. Goldberg, 859 8th Ave., n. 51st St. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. Meyer Davidson, 225 E. 105th St. FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flattau, 2264 8th Ave. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Elges, 465 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolf Scheffler, 483 Westinghouse Av. Bakery and Lunch Room. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Av. Lewins' Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Av. CIGARS. S. Mendelson, 1361 Boston, rd. & Union Av. Union Made Cigars at The Pioneer, 755 East 166th St. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 3d Av., opp. 161st St. L. Station. Westchester Clothing Co., 3d Av., 144th St. DRUGGISTS. Katzel'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 Ave. below 166th St. L. Station. Advertisers pays for the merchant in these columns.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

- JEWELRY. L. Gittelman, 502 E. 184th St. J. McKibbin, 3545 3d Av., nr. 184th St. INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 173d St., cor. Washington. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. Kramer Co., 1745 Washington. MEAT MARKET. Edward Kell, 3716 Broadway. RESTAURANT. Homelike Restaurant, 3516 Third Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

- LADIES' WAISTS. J. Klein, 438 Knickerbocker Av. LADIES' TAILOR. M. Hammer, 1700 Fulton St. LAUNDRIES. Schneider's Laundry, 1649a Myrtle St. F. Schwitzer's Laundry, 140 Nassau St. MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES. Mme. J. Lawrence, 115 Calvert St. MILK, CREAM, ETC. Swartswood Dairy, 164 10th St. PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRIES. Harrington, 253 Bay Ridge Av. PHOTO STUDIO. S. Sappoe, 1147 Fulton St. PHOTOGRAPHS. Chas. Meltzer, 1700 Pitkin Av. H. Adelson, 55 Belmont St. PIANOS AND SAFES. Morris Sandler, 1605 Pitkin Av. PHARMACIES. M. Chauvin, New Utrecht Av. Epstein's Pharmacy, 5th Av. and 10th St. Friedland Bros., 515 6th St. H. Rubin, 164 Columbia St. PICTURES AND FRAMES. C. A. Hansen & Bro., 4711 5th Av. PRINTERS. Louis J. Saltzman, 43 Graham St. Henry Schilling, 1444 Myrtle Av. SPORTING GOODS. John Dichm, 1473 Myrtle Av. STATIONERY & RUBBER STAMPS. Chas. Koehler & Co., 1181 Myrtle Av. TAILOR—TROTTERS & SPECIALTY. L. Goldstein, 1721 Pitkin Av. UNION HATTER. E. Antman, 437 Knickerbocker Av. UMBRELLAS AND LEATHER GOODS. H. Yaverbaum, 369 Knickerbocker Av. UNION TONSORIAL PARLOR. The Rockaway, 436 Rockaway Av. UNION BAKERY. L. Jahn, 244 Hamburg St. M. Liebowitz, 1633 Broadway. Advertisers pays for the merchant in these columns.

OUT OF TOWN.

- SHOE STORE.—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 140 Newark Av. The Bates Shoe, 649 Newark Av. TAILOR.—New Haven, Conn. Emil Gotlis, 271 Washington Av. GENTS FURNISHINGS.—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Cor. Munroe & Wash. Sts. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 175 Ferry St. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. Edw. Rau, 696 Springfield Ave. CUSTOM TAILOR.—Jersey City, N. J. R. Mark, 716 Grand St. Levine Tailoring Co., 134 Montgomery St. SHOE STORE.—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 140 Newark Av. The Bates Shoe, 649 Newark Av. TAILOR.—New Haven, Conn. Emil Gotlis, 271 Washington Av. GENTS FURNISHINGS.—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Cor. Munroe & Wash. Sts. Advertisers pays for the merchant in these columns.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

CLEAN SWEEP FOR CORNELL

Triumphs in All Three Races on the Hudson—Fast Time Made.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 2.—Once more the story of which Cornell never hears was told on the Hudson in the inter-collegiate rowing regatta today, for the Ithacans won all three races. In two of them—the varsity fours and freshman eights—the Cornell men handily crossed the line in figures that wiped out the old records for the competitions. There was perhaps none the less satisfaction for Cornell that the four oared record that fell by the wayside was one that Syracuse made in 1905. The freshman race record supplanted one that Courtney's first year lads earned in 1902. Cornell swept the river in 1902 and 1903, but never since that until today. For the past two years it has been Columbia's men that have made the racing, but have finished second, and once more to-day, Rice's men had to bow to Courtney's oarsmen. In style and watermanship Columbia was the better crew, but the boys, was in the Cornell eight and Cornell won by less than a length. The Syracuse varsity eight made play for two fierce miles and then dropped back, bated to a turn. If ever there was a crew that was outwitted, it was the Syracuse lot. They fought their heads off to stay in the hunt for two miles and then showed, as many had suspected, that they were not able to go the distance.

Wisconsin Never in It.

Ed Teneyck's young men from Wisconsin never were in it from the start. They rowed a high ineffective stroke and finished about where it was thought they would, fourth in front of Ella Ward's poor Pennsylvania eight. If the conditions had obtained for the varsity race that were had for the two earlier ones, that is a rushing tide and a favoring downstream breeze, it is a certainty the course record would have been smashed to pieces. As it was, a faster race for varsity eights has been rowed on the Hudson only twice. In 1901, when Cornell's made the record that stands now, and two years later, when Cornell again was under nine men minutes. Here is the way the day finished and time performances they did: Varsity eights—Cornell, 19 minutes 2 seconds; Columbia, 19 minutes 42-5 seconds; Syracuse, 19 minutes 15-1-5 seconds; Wisconsin, 24 minutes 24-1-5 seconds; Pennsylvania, 19 minutes 32-1-5 seconds. Varsity fours—Cornell, 10 minutes 1 second; Syracuse, 10 minutes 12 seconds; Columbia, 10 minutes 12 seconds; Pennsylvania, 10 minutes 27-2-5 seconds. Freshman eights—Cornell, 9 minutes 7-3-5 seconds; Syracuse, 9 minutes 14-3-5 seconds; Pennsylvania, 9 minutes 11-1-5 seconds; Wisconsin, 9 minutes 23-4-5 seconds; Columbia, 9 minutes 24 seconds.

Cornell Breaks Record.

The four-oared record Cornell broke was 10 minutes, 15-2-5 seconds, made by Syracuse in 1905. The Ithacans took a big hunk out of that. Then they tapped the freshman record down from 9 minutes, 18 seconds made by their own first year boat in 1903 gouging another big piece out of that. These things, however, are mere figures, and the flesh and blood of the day was in the varsity race. It was done just as Coach Courtney said a week before the race that it might be done. Cornell was going out to do that Syracuse eight to a turn because the Cornell coaching staff knew that there was good stuff in the eight for two miles and he wanted to show it for two miles only that he had a crew that could do the full four miles. He had planned that race all out in his crafty head a day or so after he first saw the Syracuse eight go by his boat bank trying a time row. And away back in the back of his head, he had a suspicion that Columbia was going to follow suit and blow up the Syracuse men were expected to. But Columbia had not been idle either, and there was plan for plan that almost gave Cornell a beating, but it was a nip and tuck race to the end.

GREAT REMBRANDT SOLD.

LONDON, July 2.—At Christie's today Rembrandt's "Dance from the Circus" sold for 7,500 guineas.

UNION MADE SHOES.

B. N. LEFKOWITZ
27 Ave C. cor. Houston St., N. Y.

UNION MADE SHOES.

Quality Arch Support Shoes for Men, Women, Tender Feet. Latest Styles in Ladies' Shoes. Strictly Union Price. Children's Shoes.

FORNIA BRANDY-RYE WHISKY

GOLDBERG'S
SOLD AT OUR STORES

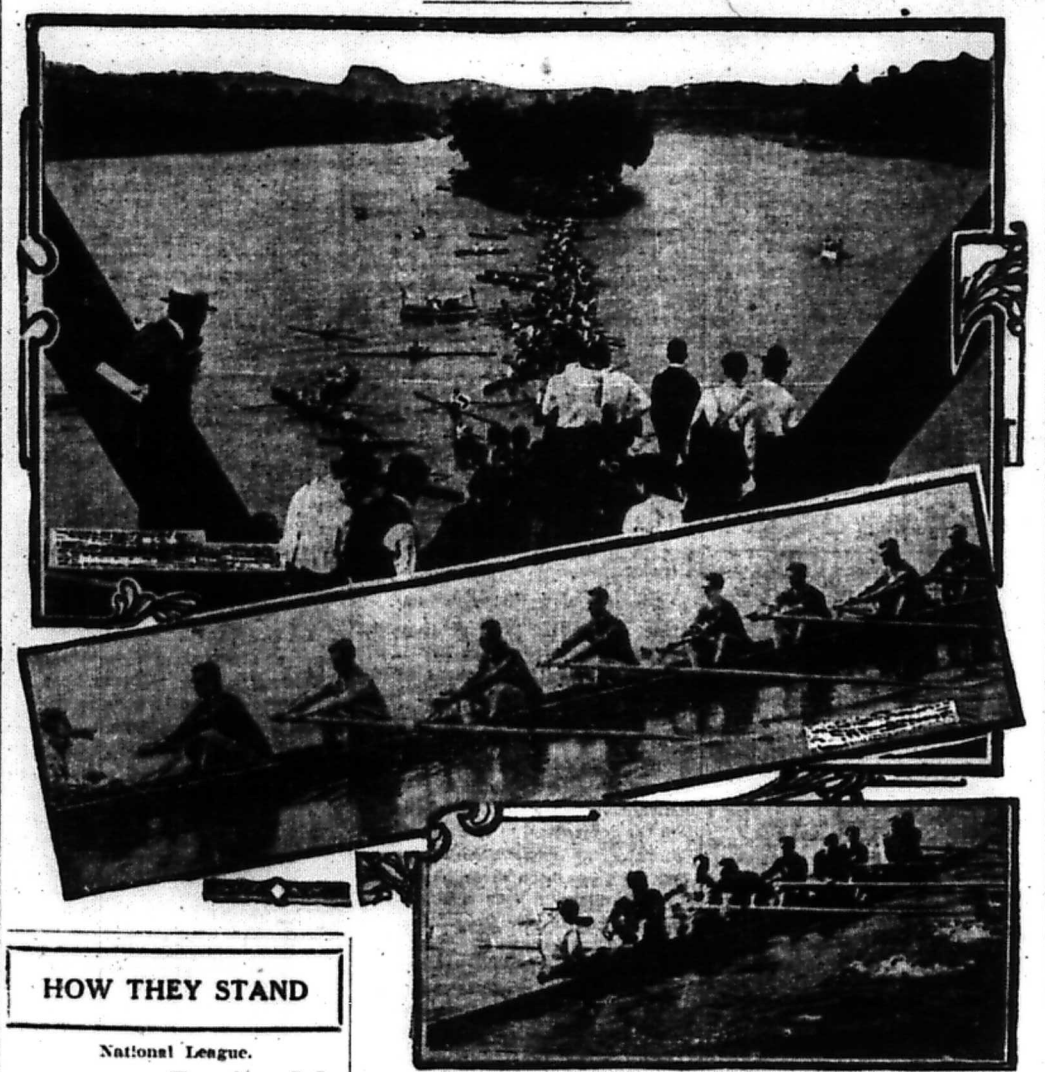
WORKMEN'S CHILDREN DEATH BENEFIT

Fund of the United States of America.

THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION ACCEPTS FOR MEMBERSHIP CHILDREN OF MEMBERS OF THE WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

Monthly dues, 4 cents. Death benefit, \$60 during the first 5 years of membership, and \$90 thereafter. Surplus, \$22,000; membership, 32,500; 220 branches. Wm. Schwarz, financial secretary, Bible House, room 42, Astor Place, N. Y.

Scene at Yesterday's Regatta and Cornell's Winning Eights



HOW THEY STAND

National League.			
	W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg.....	45	16	.738
Chicago.....	39	23	.629
New York.....	34	23	.596
Cincinnati.....	32	30	.516
Philadelphia.....	28	32	.467
St. Louis.....	25	35	.416
Brooklyn.....	21	39	.350
Boston.....	17	43	.283

Yesterday's Results.			
New York, 5; Brooklyn, 3.	First game.		
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4.	Second game.		
Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 0.	First game.		
Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 2.	Second game.		
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4.	First game.		

American League.			
	W.	L.	P. C.
Detroit.....	45	21	.682
Philadelphia.....	37	26	.587
Boston.....	36	29	.554
Cleveland.....	32	31	.508
New York.....	31	31	.500
Chicago.....	28	34	.452
St. Louis.....	24	41	.369
Washington.....	21	41	.339

Yesterday's Results.			
New York, 3; Washington, 0.	First game.		
Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 2.	Second game.		
Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 0.	Third game.		
Chicago, 15; St. Louis, 3.	Fourth game.		

UMPIRE SLUGGED; PLAYER SUSPENDED

BROCKTON, Mass., July 2.—Hickman, Brockton's second baseman, is under suspension here to-day, following an outbreak in yesterday's game with Haverhill, when he literally carried out the rooters cry "Jump on the umpire." After a close decision in the game, which Haverhill won in an extra inning, Hickman knocked down and jumped upon Umpire Rorty, after being called out at second. The diminutive Brockton second baseman was so enraged and persistent in his attack that it required the entire Brockton team to take him off the prostrate umpire. He was taken from the field and it is expected severe disciplinary action will be taken by the league officials.

UTICA CLUB MUST PAY UP.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2.—The National Baseball Commission to-day decided that player Daniel A. Barry, who claimed to have had a contract with the New York American Club for \$1,200 for the season and to have been disposed of by it to the Utica club, receiving no salary from either, is now a free agent and the Utica club must pay him for the time of his actual service with it.

CHINESE ATTACK RUSSIANS.

LONDON, July 2.—According to press advices received here, a band of Chinese bandits recently attacked the Russian settlement at Kotovo, near Harbin, Manchuria. Two peasants were killed and several Chinese laborers were carried off.

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GIANTS BEAT DODGERS

Rubber Plan! Growers Give Gothamites Close Tussle.

The Brooklyn gave the Giants a stern chase at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, tying them in the eighth inning and then losing them in the ninth through a fit of wildness which seized upon Pastorious, coupled with a base hit by the redoubtable Murray. Pastorious walked three men in succession in the ninth inning, slugging the ball in too hurriedly for steadiness. His ascension was a complement to Marquard in the eighth inning. The Rubes was very canny for seven innings, but collapsed in the eighth. McGraw, as soon as he was convinced that his left hander was flying distress signals didn't stand on ceremony in taking him out of the game. Marquard was provoked therat and showed it by throwing his glove up into the grandstand. Raymond took the place of the putting subordinate and repressed the Brooklyn with a minimum of damage. The latter part of the game was exciting, the New Yorks, as they have the habit of doing, hitting up the clip under pressure. Murray and his iron bat not only won the day for New York but Red made a hit which would have been a two bagger otherwise and eventuated in a run. Doyle played nice ball for the New Yorks, too, whereas Devlin and Bridwell were shaky.

WILL CHALLENGE AGAIN FOR CUP

ROTHESAY, Scotland, July 2.—Sir Thomas Lipton's desire to "hit" the America's cup, in which he has been twice unsuccessful, has led to a special conference of the board of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, at which it was definitely decided to ask the New York Yacht Club, present holders of the cup, exactly what conditions will be imposed upon a challenger. Sir Thomas has felt keenly that his previous efforts to win back to England the cup lost more than fifty years ago around the Isle of Wight have met with rebuffs. He has been discussing for some time past with the members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club the prospects of having another challenge for the cup accepted. Sir Thomas told the members of the club, however, that under the present conditions he could not possibly win the cup, the handicaps against a foreign yacht being too great to overcome. He declared he was willing to challenge immediately if the New York Yacht Club would accept certain conditions he insisted upon, chiefly that the race should be sailed under the modern rules.

STANTON VS. WALTZ AT LONG ACRE CLUB

The Long Acre Athletic Club will hold a stag to-night, and a good time is promised its members. The main bout of the evening will be a six-round contest between Eddie Stanton, the Californian crack, and Johnny Waltz, the Jersey City whirlwind. A number of preliminaries will also be put on. Manager Billy Newman requests all who wish to apply for membership should do so previous to the starting of the entertainment, as no application will be recognized on the night of the fight.

YANKEE MARE WINS STAKE.

NEWMARKET, July 2.—J. R. Keene's Wedding Bells II won the Water Beach handicap, worth fifteen hundred sovereigns, here to-day. Wedding Bells took the race from a field of nine horses, including Whitney's Hillside, which took third place. Wedding Bells was at 13 to 8 in the betting.

SENATORS WHITEWASHED

Yankee's Bingles Bring Three Runs Across the Pan.

The Washingtons are through in New York for the series, and their au revoir yesterday was a whitewash for them. The Highlanders had them on the hip, dead to rigata, likewise where their hair was short, beating them by a combination of the gill edged pitching of Tom Hughes, snappy fielding and the diagnosing of Johnsons pitching for timely hits. Spry fielding plays, in which Chase, Cree and Hemphill performed adeptly repulsed the Washingtons when they were so near to and yet so far from a run. Hughes struck out eight of the invading batters, but did not confine his endeavors to one particular line. A hit of his sent two runs across the plate and fitted into the program beautifully, for there were two out when it was made. Johnson held the New Yorks at bay in all the other innings, though the Highlanders were on base often than the visiting men. Taking chances on the bases proved a losing plan of action for the Washingtons, Sweeney throwing with precision when they tried to edge forward a base.

KETCHEL IN GREAT SHAPE FOR PAPKE

Stanley Ketchel is getting in great shape for his coming fight. He weighed 159 pounds when he got on the scales yesterday. This makes it a sure thing that he will make 155 pounds, the middleweight limit, when he scales at 10 o'clock Monday morning for his fight with Billy Papke at Colma five hours later. Ketchel is working steadily but not too strenuously, as he says he is just right and does not want to run the risk of being stale or overtrained. Bob Armstrong, the negro heavyweight, who is boxing with Ketchel, is subjected to daily knockdowns as the Michigan Lion cannot restrain from slugging. The betting in Frisco yesterday was 2 to 1 that Ketchel would win and even money that Papke would not be on his feet, able to go on, after the eighteenth round. On both propositions Papke's followers produced plenty of coin.

WELSH AND JOSEPHS CLASH IN LONDON

Freddie Welsh has been matched to fight twenty rounds a week from next Monday night with Young Josephs at the National Sporting Club, London. The bout will decide the English lightweight championship. The club has offered a purse of \$2,750 and the men will bet \$1,000 on the side. Young Josephs recently trimmed Young Otto in artistic style, and is said to be a pretty fair boxer. As the lightweight limit in England is higher than in this country Welsh and Josephs will clash at 140 pounds. Welsh is a clever sparrer, but no puncher. It is believed that he will have no trouble in outpointing Josephs, the present title holder, for Welsh has never lost but one bout on a decision during his career. In the event of victory Welsh will return here in the fall as the recognized English lightweight champion, and will renew his attempt to secure a forty-five-round fight with Nelson.

WODELL MADE YALE CAPTAIN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 2.—The leader of the Yale Varsity crew next year will be Adraace Wodell, 19, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who rowed No. 3 in the Yale boat yesterday. Wodell was elected captain at a meeting of the Yale oarsmen last night. He is twenty-one years of age, six feet one inch in height and weighs 172 pounds. Last year he rowed in the Varsity four-oar boat.



IT'S BAD LUCK

WELSH AND JOSEPHS CLASH IN LONDON

WODELL MADE YALE CAPTAIN.

TOY BEATS CORBETT.

CASH CONTEST RESULT

THE OPTIMIST.

THE OPTIMIST.

THE OPTIMIST.

THE OPTIMIST.

THE OPTIMIST.

THE OPTIMIST.

THE OPTIMIST.

EAGLE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
166 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN
4% PAID ON PASS BOOK ACCOUNTS 5% PAID ON CERTIFICATE ACCOUNTS.
Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000

9th PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF BUTCHER UNION 211, Brooklyn
U. B. W. OF G. N. Y. AND VICINITY.
SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1908
At GERKEN'S RIDGEWOOD COLLOSSEUM, Cypress Avewy, Evergreen, L. I.
Prize Bowling, Prize Drawing and other amusements. Each Child will receive a present. Music by Prof. August Schneider.
TICKET, Gentleman and Lady, 25 CENTS. Extra Lady, 15 CENTS.
How to Reach the Park—Take "L" or Trolley car to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress Hill car which passes the Park.

ROB MAN OF \$500,000
London Thieves Execute Daring Hold-Up in Cafe Lavatory.

LONDON, July 2.—A man of the name of Goldschmidt, a Paris Jeweler, took luncheon to-day with a customer at the Cafe Monico. Goldschmidt went to the lavatory to wash his hands and placed a bag containing valuable jewels in front of him. While the Jeweler's hands were immersed in water a man jostled against him and another snatched the bag and bolted out of the place. Goldschmidt started in pursuit of the thieves but he was impeded by a third man who fell in front of him. The thieves escaped. The bag contained ten to eleven pearl necklaces, over a thousand loose pearls, and a number of loose diamonds, the whole being valued at \$500,000.

MURDERS HIS WIFE, THEN SEEKS DEATH

Enraged because his wife had sworn out a warrant for his arrest, charging non-support, Daniel McNichols, of 68 Main street, Tenkers, murdered her yesterday and then attempted suicide. He is now in St. Joseph's Hospital near the point of death. McNichols was a prosperous saloon keeper a few years ago, but met reverses and took to drink. He has been at home so seldom of late that his wife believed that he had abandoned her, and secured a warrant from Judge Beal. Officer John Ryer learned to-day that McNichols had been home during the night, so he called at the house to serve the paper. No one, however, answered his repeated knocks. While he was trying to get in McNichols cut his wife's throat and attempted suicide by cutting his own.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK
128 and 130 BOWERY, NEW YORK, June 24, 1908.
150th Consecutive Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited on the first day of July next to all depositors entitled thereto, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 13, 1908. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1908.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 & 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST. 86TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 10th on all sums of \$5 and up to \$5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1908, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HASBROUCK TERRACE
Lots for Houseseekers and Investors \$250 up.
10 miles from N. Y. City. Can be reached in 30 minutes when Tunnels are completed, after July 1st, 1908.
Hasbrouck Terrace is advantageously located in Bergen County, N. J., near large cities. Splendid trolley and railroad facilities.
FREE LIFE INSURANCE.
We are building attractive Homes in Hasbrouck Terrace, to be sold on very easy payments. All conveniences, delightful location. If interested, write for further information.
FREE EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.
Tickets may be had of our representative at Erie Ferry, 10:20 A. M., 11:50 A. M. and 1:50 P. M. For descriptive literature and maps, send postal to
Titus, Butcher & Ross, Realty & Construction Co.
132 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

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CALL READERS, BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR CLOTHING GIVE US A CALL.
LEVY BROS.
THE PRICES ARE SMALLER AND THE VALUES ARE THE BEST. WHEN YOU BUY FROM US YOU BUY A GARMENT MADE BY STRICTLY UNION LABOR. EACH GARMENT BEARS THE UNION LABEL.
LEVY BROS.,
UNION CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS
53 Canal Street, Cor. Orchard Street, N. Y.
WE ARE OPEN MONDAY.

HOW J. PIERPONT MORGAN BEGAN BY UNLOADING WORTHLESS RIFLES ON THE ARMY IN THE CIVIL WAR

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," Etc.

PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

CHAPTER XIX. (Continued.)

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S GENESIS.

Asa Whitney was one of the important all-round capitalists of the United States; he was a railroad projector, and his firm, Asa Whitney & Sons, owned the largest carwheel factory in the land. He was a very enthusiastic patriot; so were they all, those commercial men, brave in patriotic talk. The quality of their patriotism was particularly evidenced after John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry.

War between North and South was generally regarded as unavoidable. The South was busily preparing. What were the Northern factory owners doing? Working their plants day and night to supply the South with equipment. In the first months of 1860 the Whitney works were run to their fullest capacity to provide wheels largely for Southern railroads. In the same months the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia turned out fifty-eight locomotives, all but four of which were for Southern railroads. Bement & Dougherty and the firm of William Setters & Co., large machine tool builders in Philadelphia, were filling heavy orders for Southern railway and machine shops.

These capitalists, and all who were doing as they were, knew that every indication threatened that this equipment would soon be used in war against the very section to which they belonged, and for the interests and principles of which they professed to be such staunch adherents. In fact, some of them made declamatory patriotic speeches at the very time when they were profiting from equipping what they knew would shortly develop into an openly hostile people, intent upon sustaining their purposes by armed force.

The Defrauding of Inventors.

The Northern gun manufacturers did the same; not one of them scrupled to fill Southern orders. Their explanation was that patriotism was not involved; that it was simply "a case of business."

Doubtless it was this acute business instinct which led them to steal outright the patents for breech-loading guns. According to the conclusions of a Congressional committee on patents, the inventor of mechanical devices for breech-loading small arms and machine guns was George W. Morse, who took out patents in 1856. The gun manufacturers appropriated his inventions. As in the case of

Goodyear and many another inventor, Morse was cheated out. Thrown into the deepest poverty, he applied in 1878 to the Government for payment on the score of his invention. In favoring his petition, the Committee on Patents reported, "He is ignored and poor in his declining years, and those who have adopted his inventions without remunerating him are rolling in wealth." (8)

Everywhere in the struggle for commercial success obtruded fraud, theft and murder; one or more of a combination of these methods constituted the means by which wealth was largely piled up. Overwork and criminal accidents joined with disease and want and worry, and unsanitary housing killed off myriads of workers by sudden or lingering death. Yet, not alone in the factories and mines, on the sea and in the tenements did this scourge of death go on as an accompaniment of the rapid growth of private wealth. Out on the primitive plains and in the mountain fastnesses whole tribes of Indians were ruthlessly despoiled, driven off, and then, on some pretext or other, slaughtered so that their lands and resources on them could be gratuitously seized. (9)

II.

Profiting From Organized Murder.

The outbreak of the Civil War gave the mercantile class unsurpassed opportunities for profiting from what amounted to organized murder.

It would be quite puerile and a poor extenuation to say that they were not fully conscious of the disastrous consequences to the nation flowing from their acts. They knew the baleful results to the soldiery of imposing fraudulent army and navy supplies upon the Government. Yet, spurred by the certainty of extortionate profits, they went eagerly ahead, and when their frauds were discovered, sought to block every attempt at investigation.

(8) House Reports, 1st session, 45th Congress, 1878-79. Vol. 1. Report No. 123.

(9) These are a few extracts from the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1859: "We have substantially taken possession of the country (the Western Territories) and deprived them (the Indians) of their accustomed means of support.

"Numbers of them are compelled to sustain life by using for food reptiles, insects, grass, seeds and roots.

"They have at times been compelled to either steal or starve. "Many of the numerous depredations have doubtless been committed by them in consequence of their destitute and desperate condition."

tion. In the one item of shoes alone, the shoe manufacturers sold to the Government from 1861 to 1862 five million pairs of shoes for the army, as to which transaction a Government commission reported that at least \$3,000,000 had been defrauded; that supplies of shoes which were so bad that they could not be sold privately had been palmed off upon the Government. (10)

But the one equipment which the army most urgently needed was rifles. We have already, in a previous chapter, related how Marcellus Hartley and other prominent capitalists swindled the Government, and imperiled the Union Army, by importing the refuse of European arms and unloading them upon the United States Government. Also, we have adverted to the fact that it was greatly because of the great profits made in these transactions that Hartley was able to build enormous factories at Bridgeport, Conn.—factories which his descendants now own.

Morgan and His Class.

J. Pierpont Morgan was profiting from the same methods at the same time. He was in 1861 a robust young man, just turned twenty-four years old. "He inherited from his parents," says one of his biographers, "their purity of character and exceptional abilities. (11) Those attributed lofty virtues were not in evidence. At a critical juncture when the Union Government was most in need of soldiers, Morgan chose not only to stay at home, but to profit from the sale of worthless rifles for the arming of the men who responded to the call to arms. Abraham Lincoln was sending out his proclamations calling for volunteers, but between two kinds of conflicting capitalist institutions. The so-called common people—the factory and shop workers, the slum dwellers, the professionals and the farmers—heroically poured in for enlistment. Hundreds of thousands went forth to the camps and battlefields, never to return.

Although well qualified physically and mentally for military service, Morgan avoided any kind of duty which would interfere with money making and comfort. He differed in no wise from almost all the men of position and property. They restricted their exuberant patriotism to talk and the waving of bunting, but took great care to keep away from the zone of personal danger. The rich, for whose interests the Northern armies were at basis fighting, not only as a class evaded enlistment, but proceeded to demoralize, spread disability and sow death among their own armies. While doing this, and at the same time swindling the Government, States and cities out of vast sums in army contracts, they caused the Draft Act to be so amended that it gave men of property the easy opportunity of escaping conscription by permitting them to hire substitutes.

Morgan's First Stroke of Business.

J. Pierpont Morgan's first ascertainable business transaction was in

(10) Reports of Committees, 37th Congress, 2d session, 1861-62, Vol. 2: lxxi-lxxiv.

(11) "America's Successful Men," 1: 452.



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

one of these army contracts; and while it was not on so large a scale as those of older capitalists, it was (judged by prevailing capitalist standards) a very able stroke for a young man of twenty-four. Its success gave promise of much greater things to come, in which respect Morgan's admirers were not disappointed.

In 1857 the army inspecting officers condemned a large number of Hall's carbines as thoroughly unserviceable, and as of obsolete and dangerous pattern. The Government thereupon auctioned off quantities of them from time to time at prices ranging from between \$1 and \$2 each. Five thousand of them, however, still remained in the army arsenal in New York City and were there when the Civil War broke out.

On May 28, 1861, one Arthur M. Eastman, of Manchester, New Hampshire, made an offer to the Government to buy these rifles at \$3 each. Knowing the great frauds going on in the furnishing of army supplies, the Government officials might well have been suspicious of this offer, but apparently did not question its good faith. The rifles were sold to Eastman at \$3.50 each. But either Eastman lacked the money for payment, or had been thrust forward to act as a dummy for a principal in the background. One Simon Stevens then stepped on the scene, agreeing to back Eastman to the extent of \$20,000, which sum was to be applied for payment for the rifles; as collateral security Stevens took a lien upon the rifles. But from whom did Stevens get the funds? The official and legal records show that it was from J. Pierpont Morgan.

A Great Scandal of the Time.

The next step in this transaction was in Stevens' telegraphing, on August 5, 1861, a notification to General Fremont, commanding at St. Louis, that he had 5,000 new carbines, in perfect condition, and inquiring whether Fremont would take them. Fremont wired on to ship them to the army headquarters at St. Louis at

once. During all of this time the carbines had remained at the arsenal in New York City. Upon receiving Fremont's order, Morgan paid the Government the sum of \$17,486—at the rate of \$3.50 a carbine. The rifles were shipped direct from the arsenal to St. Louis. And what was the sum charged upon the Government for them? The bill made out to Fremont called for the payment of \$22 apiece for the consignment. (12)

This was one of the many army contracts popularly and officially regarded as scandalous in the highest degree; one of the select Congressional Committees of 1862 lost no time in the investigating of it. After making a full inquiry this committee reported: "That the proposal actually was to sell to the Government at \$22 each 5,000 of its own arms, the intention being, if the offer was accepted, to obtain these arms from the Government at \$3.50 each. . . . It is very evident that the very funds with which this purchase was effected were borrowed on the faith of the previous agreement to sell. The Government not only sold one day for \$17,486 arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for \$109,912—making a loss to the United States of \$92,426—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the \$17,486 which it received."

Declared a Palpable Swindle.

The committee further reported that the rifles were so bad that it was found that they would shoot off the thumbs of the very soldiers using them. But not only did the Government condemn the transaction as a barefaced swindle; Marcellus Hartley, himself a dealer in arms and a self-confessed swindler, had declared before the committee, "I think the worst thing this Government has been swindled upon has been these confounded Hall's carbines." (13) The Government refused to pay Morgan the \$22 demanded, whereupon Morgan pressed his claim. Thus it was that the case of J. Pierpont Morgan vs. The United States Government came into the public records. It figured as case No. 97. (14) To adjudicate this claim, as well as many other similar claims, the Secretary of War appointed a Commission composed of J. Holt and Robert Dale Owen.

Reporting on July 1, 1862, this commission stated that 104 cases, involving demands upon the National Treasury to the extent of \$50,000,000 had been referred to it, and that it had cut out \$17,000,000 of claims as extravagant and fraudulent. (15) In passing upon Morgan's claim it declared that General Fremont had no authority to contract for the rifles, but that it, the committee, recognized a legal obligation on the part of the Government arising from the fact that

(12) Reports of Committees, 2d Session, 37th Congress, 1861-62, Vol. 2: lxxiv-lxxv.

(13) Ibid, 200-204
(14) Ibid, 64-72.
(15) Ibid, Lxxvii.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The widespread interest aroused by Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," and the large number of inquiries which have been pouring in as to when it was to be published in book form, induce the following statement:

The author is by no means confident that a regular publishing house will bring out a volume of the character of this searching and comprehensive work, and has reason to be apprehensive that if issued by such a house, the forces of capitalism will do their best to cause its suppression. This has happened several times in the case of works not nearly as fatal to capitalism as the "History of the Great American Fortunes."

The safest way, in order to insure its publication and circulation, is to take advance subscriptions for the work. It may be added that for the many years of labor on this monumental work, Mr. Myers has not received one penny's remuneration.

The subscription price will be \$2.50 for the first three parts of the work, and those desiring to subscribe for "The History of the Great American Fortunes" should write to Gustavus Myers, care The Call, 442 Pearl street, New York.

the arms passed into the service of the army. As the best way out of a bad bargain it decided to pay Morgan at the rate of \$13.31 a carbine, and it pointed out that even at this price Morgan and Stevens stood to make \$49,000 above the price at which the rifles had been sold to them by the United States. (16) Under this ruling a total of \$55,550 was paid to Morgan by the Government, which sum was accepted on account only.

This settlement, however, was not satisfactory to the claimants; the full pound of blood was demanded. Suit was brought in the Court of Claims at Washington for \$58,000 more. This time the case was entitled Simon Stevens vs. The United States Government. (17) In the settlement of the case before the court the fact was emphasized that, according to the Government, the carbines had been inspected and pronounced unserviceable by the Government ordnance officer. In delivering his decision Judge Peck said: "By an arrangement between Stevens and one J. Pierpont Morgan the voucher for the first two thousand and five hundred carbines delivered was to be made out in the name of Morgan, which was done; the said voucher was signed by F. D. Caldwell, Captain of Ordnance, United States Army, and was for the sum of \$55,550. By further arrangement this voucher went into the hands of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co." This voucher was paid on or about September 10, 1861. The other 2,500 rifles, the court said, had also been received by Fremont. (18)

Courts Make the Government Pay.

Did Morgan and his associates get their full demands from the Government? They did. Judge Peck held that when Fremont had agreed to buy the rifles he had entered into a contract which bound the Government, and that a contract was a contract. The court took no cognizance of the fact that the worthless, condemned

(16) Ibid, Lxxv.
(17) Court of Claims Reports, 2: 99, etc.
(18) Ibid, 99.

rifles had been represented as nor did it consider the fact that money with which they had bought from the Government a virtually Government money. Stevens a judgment against the Government for \$58,175.

It was this particular decision which assured the open sesame for the scores of what were then cynically "deadhorse claims" to collect the amount of their swindling. The Government could now be self-defenseless against the contractors who had bribed and accepted decayed ships and armor, worthless arms and clothing, rotten tents, blankets, shoes, and haversacks which were pieces, adulterated food and equipment and supplies. As a final action, not a single one of the frauds went to prison, or even any danger of it; the courts rushed out petty defrauders to prison and employing their punitive power of their hands against poor, unfortunates.

This was the real beginning of Pierpont Morgan's business; the facts are there irrevocably available in the public records. He was the brand of "patriot" who fellow capitalists were; yet, one and especially so to-day, when politicians and shallow would-be patriots signed to prove his meanness, leniency and lofty patriotism.

(19) For example, an article titled "Cleveland's Opinions" in McClure's Magazine, June, 1909. The writer of this article is Cleveland, for several terms President of the United States, as was Morgan's conduct when a bond under way in 1894:

"I saw, too, that which was not merely a matter of business of clear sighted, far-seeing men. He was not looking for a bargain, but sat there, a great banker, concerting with me and advisers as to measures to be taken, determined to do his worst, severe and trying crisis."

(To be continued.)

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

It is always very difficult to realize the true nature of anything from a great distance because our knowledge is dependent upon "associations." This fact is more true when it is applied to any complicated machinery, whether it be mechanical, industrial, or political.

Excepting a very few people, the Americans in general have no direct association with Indian questions, and they are not familiar with the existing conditions of India. Moreover, the British bureaucracy, which is bartering the life blood of the three hundred millions of people of India for pounds, shillings, and pence, is miserably engaged in spreading, through its agents, false information concerning India all over the world. In the issue of May of the North American Review, Mr. Charles Johnston has contributed an article, "The English in India," upholding the British Government. Mr. Johnston says: "The English have accomplished marvels in India." It is our desire to throw a little more light on the subject so that the intelligent readers may compare the facts and thus unmask the true color of the British Government in India.

Mr. Johnston tried to prove, by citing incidents of medieval India, that India without the British rule would become a chaos of bloodshed and violence. But it is a pity that our learned friend forgot to compare the condition of medieval Europe with that of India, and to lighten his burden we quote a few lines from "The Open Letter to Mr. Roosevelt":

"As a matter of fact, for two thousand years India has been far more peaceable than Europe. We have record of no Indian war worse than the Wars of the Roses in England, or so bad as the Thirty Years War in Germany, and none that compare at all in loss of life with the wars of Napoleon. And as for anarchy and violence Indian history shows nothing that equals the French Revolution with its Reign of Terror. It is true that when the English entered India it was a time of unusual turmoil and confusion. The old Mogul Empire was just breaking up and the new political and military adjustments were being made. But all this was merely temporary and would have passed away as similar times of turmoil have passed away in Europe and America if the Indian people had been left to work their own destinies."

There is no use in denying that all the worst wars in India in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were caused by the actions of the jealous European powers.

Mr. Johnston has attacked the Murhata as plundering bands and Sivaji as treacherous robbers, but he has forgotten to compare the character of the English people with their heroes Hastings, Clive, and others. As for Clive, we can safely say he was a forger, as he forged the signature of "Umchand"; and his display of "valor" in the battle of Plassey, by massacring the Mohammedan force under Mohan Lal, after Clive's own of the flag of truce and the cessation of fight, is unique. And every student of English history knows well peached by the House of Commons.

Brooks Adams says: "Very soon after the battle of Plassey (fought in 1757) the Bengal plunderer began to arrive in London and the effect appears to have been almost instantaneous. . . . Probably since the world began no investment has yielded the profit reaped from the Indian plunder."

"The amount of treasure wrung from the conquered people and transferred from India to English banks between Plassey and Waterloo (fifty-seven years) has been variously estimated at from \$2,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. The methods of plunder and embezzlement by which every Briton in India enriched himself during the earlier history of the East India Company, gradually passed away. But the drain did not pass away. The difference between the earlier day and the present is, that India's tributes to England is obtained by 'indirect methods' under forms of law." (Laws of Civilization and Decay, pp. 259-264.)

Mr. Johnston says that India was never a nation, presumably as there were so many different languages. In Europe we see countries like Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, and others, each including people speaking different languages, but they have become united nations. Under a democratic government people speaking different languages can govern themselves, as is exemplified by the present government of the United States. We say that as soon as we will have our national government we will have our national language and to-day already two-thirds of the population speak Hindustani.

The British government in India is more oppressive than the Russian. The present condition of affairs undoubtedly renders the struggle for existence a hard one, as may be realized when it is considered that the

vast population of India suffers not only from the inevitable droughts which so frequently occur, but also from a narrow and short sighted imperial policy which places every obstacle in the way of industrial development and imposes heavy taxes on the struggling people. According to various authorities Russia's demand upon land owners in her Central Asian possessions are not so exacting government insists on a fifth of the produce, making no allowance for good or bad years; while Russia is said to ask only a tenth and allow for variations of production. (Russia against India, by Sir Archibald R. Colquhoun, pp. 135-136.)

The condition of the people of India is worse than it was fifteen years ago when Sir Colquhoun made the above statement. The taxes imposed upon the people had been unbearably heavy, and since then the demand is growing yet heavier. There are provinces in British India where the poor peasants are forced to pay 65 per cent of their net income as land revenue alone. To substantiate our statement we quote these lines:

"In replying to a question of mine (Mr. O'Donnell's) in April last (1907) Mr. Morley (now Hon. Sec.) stated that 50 per cent. of the net assets is the ordinary standard of assessment of land revenue alone throughout India. Net assets mean the annual profit after paying the cost of cultivation, the income, in fact, of the farmer. So we have it admitted that the normal land tax is ten shillings in the pound. The word 'alone' needs explanation. It means that the farmer has, besides his land tax, many other rates and taxes to pay for roads, police, irrigation, public works, etc. Mr. Morley's answer suggested that 50 per cent is the higher limit of land tax throughout India; so a few days later I questioned him definitely in regard to the Central Provinces, giving date and number of the Government of India's order. The reply I received runs thus: 'The rule at present in force in the Central Provinces is that the assessment should not be less than 50 per cent, and should not exceed 60 per cent, but in exceptional cases, if the existing assessment has hitherto exceeded 65 per cent, and been paid without difficulty it is provided that the assessment shall be fixed at 65 per cent.' It therefore appears that 50 per cent is the lower limit and it may be 65 per cent, if it can be paid 'without difficulty.' We are always assured that the land tax is light and paid without difficulty, which, perhaps, explains the fact that in the Central Provinces over a million people disappeared—died of starva-

tion—between 1891 and 1901; as admitted in the census report of the late years." (The Cause of the Present Discontent in India, by G. J. O'Donnell, M. P., pp. 110-111.)

To give an adequate idea about the way the land revenue is increased even in famine years, we reproduce an extract below:

"The explanatory memorandum to the Indian Budget issued last July by the Secretary of State gives at page 12 the total land revenue of the Indian Empire collected in 1905-1906 as \$18,129,572 and his own budget of land revenue for the following years, 1907-1908, as \$19,545,200. The increase is \$1,415,628, or nearly 8 per cent, in twenty-four months—roundly at the rate of 40 per cent, in a single decade." (Cause of the Present Discontent, pp. 105.)

Mr. Johnston alleges that the real causes of the poverty of the people of India are the adnormal birth rate, leading to over population, and their absolute dependence upon agriculture, caused by the absence of industrial life.

The theory of over-population in India is a myth. We present an extract from the statistics of the United States Government covering area, population and foreign commerce of the principal countries of the world:

Country.	Area.	Population.	Population sq. mile.
Austria-Hungary	241,333	47,550,000	196.22
Austria	115,903	27,241,000	235.03
Belgium	11,373	7,161,000	627.95
Denmark	15,260	2,574,000	167.58
France	207,054	39,300,000	189.51
German Empire	208,830	60,478,000	289.60
Italy	110,646	33,604,000	303.71
Japan	147,655	47,375,000	324.91
Formosa	13,458	3,059,000	227.30
Netherlands	12,653	5,592,000	443.12
Switzerland	15,976	3,459,000	216.51
United Kingdom	121,371	43,221,000	356.11
India	1,766,642	294,361,000	166.62

It will be seen that nearly all the countries of Western Europe, as well as Japan and Formosa, are much more densely populated than is India. The absence of industrial life is, indeed, one of the direct causes of the poverty of the people of India. The history of India proves that before the English occupation of India her industries were flourishing and her goods, especially cotton and silk goods, used to flood the European market. What caused the destruction of these industries? Our answer is that the British government has willfully destroyed our industries, and there are a thousand proofs of it, there are a thousand proofs of it.

"The variety of industry which protection establishes is not less necessary to defend the country from the perils of famine," says Professor Robert Thompson Ellis in the Encyclopedia

Britannia. "A country which produces food only is liable to famine and consequent pestilence, whenever rains are too scanty or too plentiful for harvesting of crops. Such a country has all its eggs in one basket and should that fall it has nothing to fall back upon. Ireland and India became famine countries through the destruction of their manufactures by the English legislation and competition. They will remain such until they secure their independence which will enable them to enact protection to their home industries which they both desire."

The British government in India imposes such a heavy excise duty on Indian goods that we cannot compete with the British manufactures, which are flooding our market, as there is no protection duty. The salt tax in India is from \$00 to 2,000 per cent of the cost value. Indeed the resources of India are large and they are enriching Great Britain, while the people of India are getting poorer daily. The rate of mortality in India has steadily risen from 24 in 1,000 in 1882-84, to 30 in 1894, and about 40 at the present time. The death rate of England has decreased within the same time from 20 to 15.5 in 1,000.

Mr. Kier Hardie, M. P., boldly declared in his speech at Arbroath on April 24, 1908: "I say here in the

most deliberate fashion that the country (India) is being drawn down today, not because the individuals who go there are bad or bad-hearted, but because the system under which we govern India has for its first concern, not the well being of the people of India, I say deliberately that the condition of India is infinitely worse than ever it was under the worst form of native rule."

We thoroughly agree with Sir Henry Cotton, M. P., who wrote in the New York World of January 22, 1909: "Comparatively speaking, I think America has made more progress in the Philippines than England has done in India."

Now we leave it to our intelligent readers to ascertain the true color of the British government in India from the humanitarian and Christian point of view.

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THE AGITATORS—A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON

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CHAPTER XXII (Continued).

There was an interval of astonishment, a look of suspicious alarm on the face of Martin adherents, spitting gins on the part of administration trends who realized John's diplomatic purpose.

"I'll know where we're at on the nominations for trustees," it was said. "That's where the fight comes. John wants to see the color of their iron."

The statement and reports are taken by unanimous action," announced Rensen. "Nominations are to be ordered for three trustees to represent the colony for a term of six months."

John Day and Ellis were put in nomination.

Other names were applauded by the men and one fearful enthusiast to have the nominations decided. The chairman refused to recognize him.

"I nominate James Fielding!"

"I nominate Thomas Martin!"

"I nominate Tom Locker!"

There was a buzz of confusion the tall, heavy Tom Locker jumped to the front. His handsome face worked with indignation.

"This is a put-up job," he shouted. "I am not a candidate and I won't run any mickers' ticket. Nobody has a right to use my name. My vote goes to the men who started this colony. I made it a success. I don't know about some people, but I'm not a mick."

"I'm sorry for Tom Locker!"

"What's your ambition?"

"Give me a chance to quit. Tom has learned Italian habits, that's all. Order! Order!"

The chairman rose and asked permission to say a few words. His body neatly attired, wearing glasses instead of spectacles, his gray hair carefully parted, Fielding had an air of modest confidence.

"I wish to assure everyone that I am an office seeker." His thin voice vibrated nervously. "I intended to allow my name to be upon the urgent request of many of you. That was the understanding. The success of the enterprise is my motive. If the chairman requests I shall—ah—be glad to withdraw my name."

Rensen was puzzled a moment by the proposal. Then it struck him that Fielding had saved his frankness and the last moment.

"This is a free election; I shall ask you to withdraw," he said briefly. "My thick shoulders rose in the air of the hall.

"In my opinion, men, this is no time for requests," he drawled heavily.

"What's the use of apologizing and paying compliments when we're up against a serious business proposition? If we don't dare to talk out and say what we know to be facts, we might as well quit and close up the shop. Hard words are useful in hard occasions. I'm a candidate for trustee and I don't pretend I ain't. If I was elected I couldn't run the foundry worse than it has been run. I've been in the foundry business twenty-three years. How long has some others? It's plain one man don't understand the foundry business. If he was on the level about giving up the property, why does he want to keep control of it?"

Cries, hisses, feet stamping drowned the last words of the speaker.

Tom Locker made a rush toward Martin and shook his fist at him.

"You're a damn liar, Martin," he shouted.

Rensen was intent on his task to keep order and avoid a free fight, and he lustily pounded the desk with his gavel.

The shop chairman kept coolly on his feet; his pugnacious face unmoved by the demonstration and the epithets hurled at him.

"You men are not used to hearing facts," he said with heavy sarcasm. "Go ahead, damn you," exclaimed several.

"Thanks. If this property really belonged to you men, it was misappropriated in the first place when it was taken out here to the country at a big expense—which you didn't have any say in. The colony has been added with all kinds of fancy experiments nothin' to do with the foundry business. There's the school where they teach fiddling, and the grocery store on the farm like one of them state experiment stations an' the gymnastic military business. The military idea is the craziest of the lot an' it's the limit to put up a tin soldier like Ellis, who don't fairly know his trade on the sand floor, as a trustee to handle the finance an' business of a big foundry."

Sonia jumped on a chair in the rear of the hall, her black curls flying, her dark eyes ablaze.

"Let me speak!" she cried in a voice of vibrant power.

"You are out of order," ruled the chairman.

"That makes no difference!"

"Wait until the floor is clear," said Rensen.

Sonia stamped her foot wrathfully, but subsided.

"If any of you men want to do the soldier act," resumed Martin, "you can enlist in a legitimate organization like the Sixth Regiment."

"Are you Stuart's recruiting sergeant?" shouted someone.

"As a patriotic American, I see danger in drillin' a lot of workmen into an independent corps, after fillin' their heads with notions an' ideas of

discontent. Colorado has set a bad example—looks like they'd had a civil war out there once. They can't an' we can't buck up against the United States government. An' it makes me ashamed to look at them charts an' pictures on the walls of this room, teachin' our young children that there ain't no peace between capital and labor, that all our great statesmen is tools of the rich an' if we don't turn over society we might as well die. I say it's a crime against childhood to give it spelling books that has words like social revolution in it."

"They had 'cat' and 'rat' when I went to school," vociferated a shrill voice amid laughter.

"All these schemes is bound to wreck the foundry and make you men worse off than if you'd stayed right in the East Side, workin' under union conditions an' never been cursed by this newfangled kind of charity. The management we got admits it's incompetent and it's losing thousands of dollars a month by ruined casts. They don't know the first principles of business. They're having trouble with the railroad. They got the nerve to recommend givin' what profits is left to a political party. I don't want none of my share spent that way. Men, I'm a good unionist who loves God and country—that's Tom Martin—an' I want all who are the same to vote likewise!"

There was uproar. Fists were shaken, violent words shouted. Feminine voices rose above the hubbub in defense of the colony store and the school. Limpy Jack, with tears in his eyes, tried to speak for Rensen and said something about his burnt foot. Tom Locker with clenched fists glared at Martin. Everyone stood on chairs.

Rensen, tense nerved, allowed the tumult to subside of itself. There was comparative quiet as John Day stood on the platform.

"Hurrah for John Day! Give the plenty, John!"

"I only want to say this, men, in reply to the 'good unionist' you've heard. We who believe in a new social era appeal to the memory of a greater unionist than he ever thought of being, whose shoes he is unworthy to touch—William Sylvius, who founded the iron molders' union in 1839 and who spent his life through poverty and suffering trying to get all American workmen to unite."

A brief silence followed. The name of Sylvius was sacred. John Day pronounced it softly and lingeringly; and it seemed to many that the beautiful spirit of the pioneer labor leader rested on the silvered head of the man who spoke his name.

"We need harmony," said Fielding, taking advantage of the silence.

"Yes, that's right," several men exclaimed.

"It is unfortunate we have allowed

ourselves to be carried away by personalities. I regret what has occurred," went on the chemist, looking about benignly.

"But you stand with Martin!"

"I believe, friends and fellow workers, that all of us are actuated by honest motives and it is deplorable that we should allow personalities to enter a discussion of business affairs. We are not here to criticize one another but to choose officers and decide the future policy of this enterprise. You know what the financial condition of the colony is from the official statement. I ask you in all sincerity, without blaming anyone for past mistakes, whether a conservative management would not be best for all of us profit sharers? We might contribute a moderate sum to the coal strike or any other worthy cause, but I think we owe it to ourselves to keep out of political entanglements and remember our own interests as the first duty."

"What's the matter with Fielding?"

"He talks sense, boys."

"He's all right."

"No! He's a thief!" cried a woman's voice, distinct and emphatic. Everyone looked around.

"What do you know? Tell us about it!"

"Oh, I'll tell," said Sonia, a little breathlessly, elbowing her way through the crowded aisle to the platform. She threw down a package on the table before Rensen and stood facing the men. Her dark eyes glittered.

"Why do you call me a thief? Fielding's voice trembled.

"I call you traitor and spy, if you prefer! These papers prove it."

"You ought to have told us before," began several.

"I didn't think you men were such fools, to be taken in by Fielding and Martin," replied Sonia scornfully. "I intended to keep this evidence till tomorrow, so the district attorney could use it before the grand jury, but it seems necessary."

A roar went up from the assembly.

"You won't prove nothin' on me," declared Martin in sudden defiance.

"If you have stolen any of my private papers"—Fielding licked his white lips—"you will be arrested."

The girl laughed. "Certainly I stole them. Is Salva here? Salva can swear I took them—so the evidence is good. These letters and papers show that Fielding has been paid by Colonel Stuart to make false chemical analyses in order to ruin the foundry."

"He ought to be sent to state prison."

"Let me get at him."

Damn his soul. He wanted to be a trustee!

"You won't prove nothin' on me," reiterated Martin.

(To be continued.)

LABOR NOTES.

By MAX S. HAYES.

The split in the Hat Manufacturers' Association, which resulted in twenty-two members in Connecticut, succeeding from that organization and making peace with the United Hatters of America after a bitterly five-month strike, will furnish one of the most interesting segments of American labor history. Each of the Connecticut hat manufacturers has been sued by the Hat Manufacturers' Association for \$26,000, the amount of the bond given by all members of the association when the war broke out. The labor union was planned, so that nearly \$600,000 is tied up in this bond. The Connecticut manufacturers claim there was a time limit on the bond, within which they were obliged not to use the union label and they are observing their contract. They will also endeavor to show that the association was an illegal body under the interpretations of the anti-trust laws and was guilty of coercion, coercion, etc. The contest in the courts will be watched with the keenest concern by laborites and capitalists alike.

The horrible deed that started the strike a few days ago, when a man named Murphy, a packing house employee at Somerville, Mass., became a martyr, and was stabbed five of his fellow workers to death in ten minutes, has aroused the butcher workmen all over the country, and they are organizing their intention to organize and fight the terrible system of slavery in the meat markets in their industry.

Investigation has revealed the fact that Murphy was a sober, industrious man with a wife and three children, who were a happy family despite their poverty. Murphy was formerly a strong man, able to do the work of three ordinary men. His task was to cut the head from hogs at the rate of \$500 to 7,000 per day as they were put past him on pulleys, for which he received \$2 per day.

Murphy's strength began to fail and he became haunted by a fear of still more suffering for himself and his family. He was a poor man, and finally the poverty drove him to the point where he became a desperate man. Murphy's worried brain became darkened, and soon he was one of the other destitute widows and other groups of helpless children.

The butcher workmen claim they are worse off than slaves, that it is impossible to describe how ruthlessly they are driven, and their hatred for the masters is becoming almost unbearable. They want to organize and fight some relief.

NATURE'S STAMP OF APPROVAL

Why do we always couple "sweetness and light"—with sweetness in the lead—as our highest conception of spiritual development? asks Dr. Woods Hutchinson in an article in Success Magazine. Why is it that in all literatures and legends "sweet" is invariably associated with "sound," wholesome—the scent of flowers, the song of birds, the golden sunlight—with everything that is pure and fresh and sound? Why is a sweetheart the most delightful form of cardiac motor that can be begged, borrowed or stolen anywhere? Why don't we say "sour as a May morning," "alkaline" as the breath of kine, "bitter" as the nightingale's song, "nutritious" as the new-mown hay? Because deep down, instinctively, in the heart of us, we feel, no matter what the preachers or philosophers or the health journals may say that, to paraphrase Browning's defense of beauty.

If you get sweetness and naught else beside.

You get about the best thing that God invents.

Sweetness is to the taste what beauty is to the eye—nature's stamp of approval and certificate of wholesomeness. It is one of the most universal flavors of foodstuffs known. Over one-half of our real foods taste sweet or sweetish—that is, they contain sugar in some form.

AMERICA'S KING.

What would you think of a king who condemned men to death, not because they had committed a crime, but only because it suited his whim, and who never gave the condemned a trial? King Capital, the ruler of America, does that. He takes away your job at his own pleasure, and that is a death sentence for you and your family.—Appeal to Reason.

THE ADVENTURES OF CHARLIE MAKEHISWAY

SAY, BUD—WHEN I WAS A KID UNDER THIS VERY TREE, I USE TO READ FAIRY STORIES OF HONEST BOYS GETTING RICH—BUT THEY WERE LIES, LIES

YES—I TRIED TO MAKE MY FORTUNE TOO, BUT IT'S A JOKE

THE SAD AWAKENING.

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THE DIFFERENCE.

In point of fact, however, whether a man works three days of the week for himself on his own field and three days for nothing on the estate of his lord, or whether he works in the factory or the workshop six hours daily for himself and six for his employer, comes to the same, although in the latter case the paid and unpaid portions of labor are inseparably mixed up with each other, and the nature of the whole transaction is completely masked by the intervention of a contract and the pay received at the end of the week. The gratuitous labor appears to be voluntarily given in the one instance, and to be compulsory in the other. That makes the difference.—Karl Marx, in 1866.

THE WHITE PLAGUE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It was stated by Dr. William C. White, of Pittsburgh, at the recent meeting of the National Association for the Study of Prevention of Tuberculosis, that 90 per cent. of all the school children in our large cities have tubercle bacilli in their system before reaching the age of nineteen years.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Fritz Williams, who is appearing in "The Midnight Sons" at the Broadway Theater, and his wife, Katherine Florence, have signed a long-term contract to appear under the management of Wagenhals & Kemper, first in a Broadway revival next season of "Paid in Full" and later in a new modern comedy which will be produced about January 1 at the Astor Theater. The new play is said to be by Eugene Walter.

By arrangement with Morris Gest, De Koven's "Beauty Spot" will be produced at the Olympia in Paris in January. Ethel Levey will be the prima donna.

Miss Hilda Stowe, granddaughter of Harriet Beecher Stowe, will make her debut on the professional stage with William Faversham and his company in "Hered" next October at the Broadway Theater. Miss Stowe has had considerable experience as an amateur.

Walter Hampden has been engaged for the leading role in "The City," the play of New York life by Clyde Fitch, which will be produced early in October. Eva Vincent, Lucille and Mary Nash have also been engaged for the same company.

The first of the "Paid in Full" companies which Wagenhals & Kemper will have on the road next season began rehearsals yesterday at the Astor Theater. This company is headed by Sara Perry and Louis Morrell, and will open July 19 at Asbury Park.

Luna Park was crowded almost to its capacity last week, during the hot spell, and the records for the big attendance on previous days went by the board with a vengeance.

An entire new circus bill is to be put on. There will be new acrobatic feats—twelve of them in all—new riders for the beautiful white horses, and the dogs and ponies have been taught new tricks. The circus in Luna now is not only the largest free circus in the world, but the largest performance of its kind held in the open without a tent or an enclosure of some sort.

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CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.



TEETH, EYES AND BRASS BUTTONS.

By Ben Hanford.

Our great city schools are closed. Vacation is here. For many scholars the vacation time will be passed in any way and every way except recreation.

Recently the teeth of 500 of these children were examined, and it was found that all but fourteen needed a dentist's services. The parents of very few of these children, however, can spare money for dental treatment.

Walking the streets of New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and other cities a familiar sight is a big, handsome, six-foot white or colored man arrayed in high top hat, gorgeous blue and scarlet coat and trousers, the coat all a-glimmer with countless brass buttons.

But, strange to say, efficient dental treatment costs money. Also, strange to say, parents whose fourteen-year-old children are seeking their "mercantile papers" have a bad habit of not having money.

would want a thousand dollars NOW—and now that now is here they haven't got it. Such is the simple cursedness of some of them. Let our "best people" try as they may, many workmen never can be taught to save.

However, that has nothing to do with teeth, eyes and brass buttons. The persistent fact is, the parents of these children lack money to pay dentists—shame on them! Also the dentists, many of whom have contributed liberally to their services, do not feel called upon to do all these millions of dollars' worth of work for nothing—shame on them, too!

When practical politicians like Edward Lauterbach, and practical financiers like Henry Clew, and practical insurance rebaters and manipulators like Gage E. Tarbell are arm deep in the movement to "reform national politics" through the medium of a "civic alliance" formed by an expatriated pretender to the lineage of Lafayette, you can just gamble a few dollars (if you are a betting man) that capitalism has another big gold brick to unload upon its deluded followers.

James F. Morton, Jr., writes a sentimentalized and the Church is its sible letter to the World on the subject of race prejudice, citing the case of Elsie Sigel. For this isolated crime the poor people of a whole nation are being hounded. It is safe for the newspapers, as John Chinaman has no vote. Suppose a member of some other race had committed this deed as committed? As Mr. Morton remarks: "Unquestionably some Chinese use the mission schools for ulterior and shameful purposes, but when has religion not been made a cloak by depraved persons of every race?"

people whose teeth need the benefit of dentists' knowledge and skill. There are thousands of dentists desirous of fixing those teeth. Why can't those parties come together without the aid of the sandwich man and the brass buttons? Why is it they cannot get together even with the aid of the sandwich man and the brass buttons? And the sandwich man? Neither he nor his children can have their teeth repaired—unless by the charity of the dentist. The wages of sandwich men will not pay for much tooth carpentry after they have bought the necessary meat for teeth to work on.

Why? Because their father can't earn enough to feed them and care for their bad teeth. Why? Because he has no work, or has work at low wages. Why no work? Because the capitalist DOES NOT GET A PROFIT by employing him. Why, when he has work, must he work for low wages? Because the capitalist DOES GET A PROFIT by employing him.

When practical politicians like Edward Lauterbach, and practical financiers like Henry Clew, and practical insurance rebaters and manipulators like Gage E. Tarbell are arm deep in the movement to "reform national politics" through the medium of a "civic alliance" formed by an expatriated pretender to the lineage of Lafayette, you can just gamble a few dollars (if you are a betting man) that capitalism has another big gold brick to unload upon its deluded followers.

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So the child goes to work. So the child's bad teeth get worse. So the child's stomach gets bad. So the child's nerves get bad. So the child's eyes get bad. So the child's wages are bad. So the child can't pay a dentist. So the dentist gets a sandwich man with brass buttons. And there you are. The child's teeth need attention—so capitalism gives a big colored man a suit of clothes covered with brass buttons. If you are poor and have bad teeth, just bite a piece out of the brass buttons.

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THE TOILER.

By THEODOSIA GARDNER. Nay, let me play a while and grow late. So brief the sunlight and the day is great. What wonder that I yearn to the strand and mar the pattern with a less hand. Of this I weave, and, in the night, hate!

WOMEN'S LOW WAGES.

The number of women who have their own living in the United States has now reached the surprising figure of nearly 5,000,000. This means that many of these women work only for themselves, but for the support of others. And these women, exclusive of the great unnumbered portion of womankind which has the name of housewife and which the home to keep the household together. In fact, the custom has come so fixed that the withdrawn woman from the ranks of business this day would leave the world well nigh stranded.

JUSTICE AND THE LAW.

The discrepancy between justice and law is responsible for much of the lawlessness that obtains in the world. The truly endangering lawlessness is not of the sudden, sporadic kind, but that lawlessness which is subtle, persistent, unobtrusive, more serious than the lawlessness of the so-called anarchist who attacks law because it is law, because he thinks all law is unjust, the lawlessness of those who are entrenched in power, do wrong, and portunately and unopposedly break the law because it is law. The so-called anarchist however, lives in justice without law, and is really lawless, though he is an anarchist of power and place, and law without justice.

MARX ON STRIKES.

At the same time, and quite apart from the general servitude of the wages system, the working man ought not to exaggerate the importance of the ultimate working of these day struggles. They ought not to get that they are fighting with facts; that they are retracing downward movement, but are setting its direction; that they are setting palliatives, not curing the disease. They ought, therefore, not to be exclusively absorbed in these able guerrilla fights incessantly being up from the ever-changing movements of capital or changes of market. They ought to understand that with all the mistakes which upon them, the present system incessantly engenders the material conditions and the social forms necessary for an economical reconstruction of society. Instead of the common motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work!" they ought to have their banner the revolutionary word, "Abolition of the wage system." —Karl Marx in 1865.

ACTIVITY NEEDED.

One Socialist in ten belongs to a party. One out of every ten members is active. Suppose Socialists belonged to the party, all the party members would be active. Oh, nothing, only we have Socialism inside of us. We are willing to get on, ever we are willing to get on, real business we shall get on, not before. A million would not bring Socialism closer to us, but a little systematic work every one who claims to be a Socialist would turn the trick in a moment. Aren't you willing, that we should have Socialism lifetime? Your actions will give you an answer. MSouth Cal. tin.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

The following figures concerning the percentage of wealth owned by capital and labor were recently published by a Canadian newspaper:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Capital, Labor. Rows include Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Russia, France, Germany, Britain, Belgium, and United States.

It is doubtful if such figures can be accurate, but from general observation one would imagine something on these lines to be true. Britain, Belgium, Germany and the United States are the most highly developed capitalistic countries in the world.

In every country mentioned there is a great working class political movement, fighting for the reconstruction of society. Doesn't it seem about time that the workers of the United States should awaken?

OUR MICHIGAN SHEPHERD.

We congratulate Mr. Fordney, Congressman from Michigan. We had not looked to find in Congress so brave and patriotic an American.

We had not before heard of Mr. Fordney, but apparently he is a man without fear.

Facing Joe Cannon and all his retainers, Mr. Fordney had the hardihood to declare, "I am the friend of the American sheep." Thanks. We need friends.