

P. OF L. WARS ON STEEL TRUST

Try to Unionize All Mills. More Independents Sign the Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 9.—The American Federation of Labor has taken up the fight against the United States Steel Corporation and has sent delegates into the Pittsburgh strike territory for the purpose of attacking the work of organization officers of the Amalgamated Association.

An earnest effort will be made to unionize the territory which was lost by organized labor years ago to the steel corporation and according to statements of the Amalgamated Association heads there is now good hope for reuniting all the plants of the steel corporation. Three federations men reached Pittsburgh to-day from the Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington and joined themselves under President P. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association.

Trace Now Ended. It develops to-day that one of the agreements between the Amalgamated Association and the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of the 'corporation' was that during the life of the scale now expired, there was to be no effort on the part of the Amalgamated to unionize other plants which were admitted open shop. The expiration of the scale and refusal on part of the Amalgamated to resign, has invalidated the agreement and the Amalgamated sought and obtained assistance from the Federation of Labor to attack all plants of the corporation.

President P. J. McArdle has just returned from Washington where he completed arrangements with the Federation, through Frank Morrison, national secretary and acting president during the absence of President Samuel Gompers in Europe. Mr. Morrison, too, was consulted by cable during the move, was finally decided to this with the announcement of President Thomas Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, will tomorrow address the Tin Plate plant at New Castle, giving rise to the hope among the Pittsburgh unionists that there is to be a labor war of good proportions.

Strikers Win Over Scabs. Short to start the mills at New Castle, Pa., to-day, with non-union men resulted in failure. Forty men under William Oliver, of Baltimore, were shipped through the picket lines of the strikers last night, but the scabs got to them this morning before the wheels were turned, and induced them to go back to Baltimore. Twenty strikers were sent to New Castle from Pittsburgh to-night, and another effort to start the mills will be made in the morning.

The announcement that the steel corporation will build a 100-mile sheet mill at Gary, Ind., is pure news, said President McArdle to-day. The corporation hopes to scare some of the striking workmen who own their own homes in their towns, and possibly to influence trades people in the mill towns.

The Griffith Iron Company, of Washington, Pa., to-day signed the name of the Amalgamated. This was the second independent union to do so, but two independent unions still unsigned—the N. & C. Company, of Cumberland, Md., and the Youngstown sheet and pipe.

Hard Fight at Elwood. ELWOOD, Ind., July 9.—One hundred men arrived from New Castle, Pa., this morning to take the place of the strikers in the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. The men were unloaded inside the plant.

The strikers had been notified of the coming of the men, and several were at the gate, but were allowed to enter. Strikers recognized the men as men as former Amalgamated workers at New Castle. The anticipation of the entire force of the house employees walking out tonight Thursday, July 15, several of the house workers, consisting of carpenters, dippers, polishes, etc., have been brought here. This indicates that the fight will be carried on as vigorously in that department as is being waged in the hot mills. The picketers and cold roll workers are not members of any organization and the company anticipates little trouble in getting men to work in this department.

The strikers are orderly and say they will conduct themselves in such a manner that an injunction against them cannot be issued.

FATAL CHERRY PICKING

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 9.—There were cherries more abundant here than in Columbia County, and with the gathering of the fruit the inevitable fatalities incident to cherry picking have begun. The first victim was Casper Dieckman, who tumbled from a tree several days ago and died this afternoon. At Minerva to-day Mrs. W. M. Murray fell from a cherry tree and both arms were broken. At Conowingo, W. H. Gonsenberger fell from the top of a tree and suffered a fracture of the skull which may result fatally.

"FLINTS" PICNIC TO-DAY

National Convention Will March in Body to Metropolitan Park.

The national convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, will adjourn early to-day, and at 2:30 P. M. the delegates will march in a body to Metropolitan Park, Flushing and Metropolitan avenues, Maspeth, L. I., where a picnic will be held under the auspices of the local unions, which were entrusted with the arrangements for the entertainment of the convention.

At yesterday's session the report of the auditing committee was heard and discussed, and the committee on law made a partial report. The report of the auditing committee will be finally acted upon to-day, and the law committee will complete its report on Tuesday.

At present the work of the convention is mainly being done by the large number of committees representing the different sections of the trade, which are in session every day. Most of the delegates are members of one or more of these committees, and the principal work of the convention as a whole cannot be done until the committees have finished their labors.

Secretary W. E. Trautmann, of the Industrial Workers of the World, was present yesterday and will address the convention before its close. Delegates Joseph Fitzsimmons, representing Local 3 of Alexandria, Ind., was called home yesterday by the death of his mother.

TWO CONTESTANTS KILLED IN AUTO RACE

MONTREAL, July 9.—The opening day of the second annual meeting of the Automobile Club of Canada on the Blue Bonnet track this afternoon was marked by the death of two of the contestants. The dead men are C. K. Batchelder, of Newport, Vt., and his mechanic, J. Twohey, of Montreal. Both men crashed into the fence during the ten-mile race and hurled in the air forty yards. Twohey was dead when picked up, his neck being broken. A stake of the fence had been driven through his bowels, while his chest was crushed in and his lungs exposed. He was still breathing, but passed away on his way to the Royal Victoria Hospital. At the time of the accident the car was running almost a mile a minute.

INSPECTOR HOLDS UP WOMAN'S CLOTHES

Mrs. N. A. Gladding, of Indianapolis, arrived at this port on July 3 aboard the White Star liner Cedric from Liverpool and Queenstown, with her daughters, the Misses Frances M. and Mary E. Gladding. Mr. Gladding was on the pier to meet them. Their baggage was in the expedited class. This does not mean that they had any more privileges than the average passenger; they were in a hurry to get away and merely had a special inspector to look over their trunks.

The inspector noted that Mrs. Gladding had nearly 1,000 worth of clothes that she had not declared. He referred the matter to his superior officer, Acting Deputy Surveyor McKeon, and the latter ordered the dutiable stuff to the public stores.

GUARDIAN OF PAIN'S GRAVE, PASSES AWAY

NEW ROCHELLE, July 9.—Captain George W. Lloyd, a noted character of New Rochelle, who for many years was guardian of the grave of Thomas Paine, the author-hero of the Revolution, died this afternoon in the Westchester County almshouse, where he was taken about a year ago on account of falling health. Captain Lloyd was eighty years old and was born in Providence. The body will be brought to New Rochelle for burial. Lloyd leaves two daughters.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS SCORE KING EDWARD

LONDON, July 9.—A meeting of English Socialists was held this evening, and a resolution, offered by James Keir Hardie, M. P., emphatically protesting against the King and government offering hospitality to the Czar, who ran the resolution, "has made himself responsible for the atrocities perpetrated against the reform party in Russia," was unanimously adopted.

JAIL REMITTANCE MAN

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 9.—A German remittance man, Frederick Count Rautenkranz von Biberstorf was sentenced to seven years in Foreston prison to-day for forgery. Under the name of Fred Wellington he forged a check. He declares he served in the German army before coming to this country. Here he received regular allowance, but its recent failure to arrive drove him to forgery to tide him over until arrival of a remittance. He said he couldn't work with his hands but had written stories for newspapers and magazines.

TO LAUNCH THE CLERMONT.

The replica of Robert Fulton's steamboat the Clermont, which is to be used in the Hudson-Fulton celebration in September, will be launched this afternoon at the Mariners' Harbor yards of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company at 2 o'clock.

DISSOLVES "NEVADA" COPPER.

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 9.—Justice Whitehouse to-day ordered the Nevada Copper Mining and Smelting Company dissolved in response to a bill brought by Harry Ashmore of New York, alleging mismanagement.

ELLIS, SADDEST ISLAND OF ALL

Williams' Autocratic Rule Causes Daily Heartrending Scenes at Immigration Office.

Of all the islands surrounding New York City containing the unfortunates of humanity, Blackwells, Randall's and Hart's included, Ellis Island to-day presents the saddest and most tragic spectacle.

Men, women and children whose struggle for existence abroad has been made hopeless and whose future has been brightened with the thought that perhaps life would be brighter here, find on reaching our shores a haughty and obstreperous official named Williams barring the gates of the so-called "land of the free."

Williams has suddenly found himself duty bound to enforce the law "as he sees it." His vision is narrowed, however, to the extent that he cannot enter. It doesn't matter what other immigration laws there are on the books that have never been enforced and never will, but the \$25 law must be lived up to, so says Commissioner Williams.

Immigrants Mistreated.

There are heartrending scenes daily at Ellis Island as hundreds of immigrants are informed that they must be deported. Not only are these unfortunates compelled to travel thousands of miles back to their native lands but are subject to outrageous treatment while waiting for their "turn to be put aboard."

They are kept in a stuffy and ill-smelling "detention room," which is too small for the average number of occupants it contains. When asked to explain just why there had been such a sudden tightening up of the rules concerning the desirability of prospective citizens, Commissioner Williams said:

"I don't know that there has been any sudden change. On June 4 a notice was sent out from my office that I intended a fuller and more stringent application of the immigration laws. Since then a month has passed, and now, when my ruling has finally gone into effect, great surprise is professed.

Laws in Books.

"The reason for my order of June 4 was simply this: The immigration laws stand on the books. I don't make them, but I am going to enforce them. I believe that a too lax interpretation has been made of them in the past. I intend to follow them faithfully, as far, of course, as individual cases will permit."

The forward, the Jewish Socialist daily, which has been active in the fight against Williams' rigid administration yesterday printed a letter of appreciation from Alexander Harkavy, former representative of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society at Ellis Island.

Harkavy says that Williams is known to be an opponent of immigration and that he regards aliens as "devils."

ACCUSE GREEK FURRIER

George Gianopoulos, a Greek furrier living at the Hotel Albany, was in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged with the larceny of furs valued at \$220. Other complaints against Gianopoulos say that he has obtained goods valued at \$20,000 under false pretenses. Magistrate Kernochan held him for examination in \$3,000 bail.

AUTO KILLS MAJOR LONG.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Major J. W. Log, U. S. A., retired, formerly superintendent of the State Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, Mich., was run down by an automobile driven by J. W. Lawrence, here, to-day, and died three hours later at the Emergency Hospital.

FORBIDDEN PLAY A HIT

Bernard Shaw's Prohibited "Press Cutting" Privately Produced.

LONDON, July 9.—Bernard Shaw's theatrical sketch, "Press Cuttings," which was billed for production at the Court Theatre to-day, but the production of which was forbidden by the censor on the ground that it contained "personalities, expressed or understood," was produced privately this afternoon at the above-named theatre.

It is described as "a topical sketch compiled from editorial correspondence in the columns of the daily papers." It proved to be a satirical skit upon current events, the author poking fun at political leaders, the heads of the army, and members of the peerage. It was admirably acted, and caused roars of laughter throughout.

If the censor had wished to boom Shaw he could not have chosen a better method, and if he desired to turn the laugh against the censorship he could not have found a surer way. The performance was given by the Civic and Dramatic Guild, and owing to the refusal to grant a license it was nominally private. But never was anything less private, the only material difference from an ordinary performance being that the seats were filled by invitation.

In addition to the ordinary critical notices the morning papers print long extracts from the play, while the critics exhaust their imaginations trying to discover what it is that shocks the censor's susceptibilities.

MANY SOLDIERS GUARD CZAR AT POLTAVA

POLTAVA, Russia, July 9.—In the presence of the Czar and many other officials, the second centennial of the battle of Poltava was celebrated to-day. It was at this battle that the power of the Swedes in Russia was totally wiped out. Extraordinary precautions were taken to guard the Czar. When the imperial train arrived, a number of regiments of soldiers were drawn up around the station. Everywhere the Czar went he found more regiments drawn up in order.

CLAIMS HAT BOSS MADE TROUBLE

Officer Accuses Manufacturer of Instigating Disorder Among Strikebreakers.

ORANGE, N. J., July 9.—Henry Berg, head of the hatting firm of F. Berg & Co., of Orange Valley, and president of the Board of Police Commissioners, was accused to-day in the Orange Police court of being an instigator of the trouble in the valley section which is said to have resulted in general disorder and lately in handicapping the county deputies who still remain on guard.

His accuser was Sheriff Officer Charles Hummel, who charged that time and again disorder had broken out in the ranks of the strikebreaking employees of the Berg firm as they travelled under the guard of the officers to and from the Highland avenue station of the Lackawanna Railroad. It is said that his investigations satisfied him that the cause was the antagonistic attitude of the head of the firm toward the officers of the law.

The charge grew out of the trial of a minor case in which one of the strikebreakers was arrested last night for breaking out of line on the way to the railroad station.

Strike Shows Great Strength.

It was admitted yesterday by employers that the strike has shown more vitality than was expected, especially as the questions of wages and conditions of work did not enter into the dispute, which was over the union label, and as the hatmakers did not receive as much financial assistance from the other unions as they would have received at a time of business prosperity.

Martin Lawlor, National Secretary of the United Hatters of North America, who was in conference with the representatives of some of the locals yesterday said that over one-

TO PROTECT FUNERAL

Parisian Police Will Guard Those Who Follow Butcher Gailiffet's Bier.

PARIS, July 9.—Elaborate preparations are being made by the police to-day to guard those who will take part in the funeral ceremonies of General Gailiffet, who died yesterday, as it is feared that a hostile demonstration will be made by the Socialists and survivors of the Commune of '71.

General de Gailiffet, who bore the unenviable title of "the Butcher of the Commune," bestowed upon him by the revolutionists of France for his ordering of the massacre of 30,000 Communards during the "Bloody Week" beginning May 22, 1871, was born in Paris January 23, 1830, and followed the profession of a trained murderer from his boyhood, entering the army in 1848 as a private, and "rising" to be Minister of War in 1890.

Gailiffet was in command of the reactionary troops who put down the Paris Commune and made the streets of that city run red with the blood of the victims of the ferocity of the government, headed by the unrepentable Thiers. Gailiffet's "chef d'oeuvre" was the lining up of 2,000 prisoners against the wall of the Pere Lachaise cemetery and shooting them down en masse. This act was never forgotten by the people of Paris, and Gailiffet's name has ever since stood as a synonym for all that is reactionary and blood thirsty.

AMORY TELLS OF THIRD AVE. ROBBERY

One of the witnesses called yesterday at the resumed hearing by the Public Service Commission on the application of the bondholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to be allowed to reorganize the company was William N. Amory, who was secretary of the company at one time, before it went into the hands of a receiver.

The testimony given by Mr. Amory was that the new reorganization scheme was distinctly against the interests of the stockholders, who are to be assessed \$25 a share if the plan goes through. "Twice I have seen the stockholders of the Third Avenue road robbed," said Mr. Amory. "Both times I tried to prevent the robbery of the company, but I failed; but now another effort is to be made to bleed the company."

SAY THAT JOHNSON MARRIED 24 WOMEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—Christian C. Johnson, who has married three women in California within a year and deserted them, has now been identified with John Madison, who is wanted for bigamy in many cities in the Middle West. The police here have records of his marriage to ten women while they have data on fourteen other women to whom he was engaged or married. His dupes were mainly widows with children and his favorite method was to win women's hearts by kindness to her children.

TWO INJURED WHEN AUTO STRIKES POLE

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 9.—A serious automobile accident occurred in Main Road, at Portland, ten miles west of Dunkirk to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Silas W. Mason, of Westfield, and their daughter, Mrs. Sears and two children from Denver, guests of Mrs. Sears' parents were in the automobile and Mr. Mason running it at a high rate of speed when a tire slipped off and the car skidded to one side of the road and struck a telegraph pole.

The occupants were all thrown out and all were injured. Mrs. Sears was hurt the worst and it is feared fatally. Her face and head were terribly lamed. All were taken to Dr. Munger's house nearby and Dr. Road of Boston called to assist Dr. Munger.

SENATE PASSES PORTO RICO BUDGET BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The Senate passed the Porto Rican bill late this afternoon, and agreed that when adjournment was had it would be till next Tuesday.

The Porto Rican bill was drawn to meet the crisis in the island's affairs caused by the Unionist politicians in the House of Delegates holding up the budget in order to obtain more power for themselves, and provides that in the event of such a deadlock the budget appropriations of the previous year shall be continued.

ISSUES INJUNCTION AGAINST JAP STRIKERS

HONOLULU, July 9.—Judge William Robinson to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining Nippu Jiji, the official organ of the Japanese plantation strikers, from publishing any articles that may have a tendency to incite strikers to violence.

TWO REPORT TAX MONDAY

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Announcement was made to-day by Representative Payne, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, that the joint resolution paving the way for a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to levy an income tax would be reported to the House on Monday. The joint resolution was adopted by the Senate early in the week. It will be discussed in the House on Monday and probably adopted.

CANT FIND BOOKKEEPER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 9.—After a four day's search in which 2,000 volunteer firemen and as many policemen have taken part, not a single clerk has been obtained as to the whereabouts of Harold C. Cox, a twenty-two-year-old clerk in the Home Savings Bank of White Plains, who mysteriously disappeared on Monday last from White Plains.

TAGGART DENIES GINGLES CASE

Ex-Chairman of Democratic National Committee Takes Stand in White Slave Case.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Thomas Taggart, of French Lick Springs, Ind., former chairman of the Democratic national committee, whose name was mentioned in testimony given by Ella Gingles, the eighteen-year-old girl who charges that an attempt was made to force her into white slavery by the women friends of Chicago politicians, took the witness stand to-day in Judge Brennan's court for the purpose of clearing his name of connection with the case.

SOCIALIST CONTINUES EXPOSURE

Chicago Daily Says Millions Are Cut Off Taxes in Return for Contracts.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Daily Socialist says to-day: "How would you like to be the leg man, the coal man, and the head of the Board of Review—the body that fixes the taxes on all those you wish for customers? That is the position that is occupied by Fred W. Upham, with the able assistance of Roy O. West and F. D. Meacham."

TAXES DROP SUDDENLY

Assessments Reduced After Contracts Are Given to Upham's Company.

"Their system was best shown up before the last legislature by Maxwell Edgar, secretary of the Illinois Tax Reform Association, when a bill was pending denying the right of a member in any other business."

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

half of the striking hatters were now back at work under union conditions. "The Associated Hat Manufacturers," he said, "control a good deal of the hat trade, but not all. A number of manufacturers were union label concerns when the strike took place and some of the largest firms in the association have broken away and made an agreement with the union. It has been shown in the statements of the employers themselves that they cannot get enough non-union men to fill the places of the strikers. There have been important breaks in the ranks of the manufacturers and, consequently, every breaking away of manufacturers makes fewer men for the union to care for. The employers who are holding out are confronted with the chance of losing a whole season's trade, as the busiest part of the working season is now at hand, while the strikers have only their present wages to lose, and I believe are in the stronger position. The union is saying nothing at present, but the prospects of winning the strike eventually seem to be good."

PANTMAKERS ALL OUT

Union Delegates Beaten By Thugs of Gang-Leading Boss.

The Knee Pants Makers, who have been in strike since Thursday morning, were joined by mire shops in New York and Brownsville yesterday.

The strike committee has succeeded in bringing out on strike eleven unorganized shops in New York, among them that of Ivan Frank & Co., 10th street and Second avenue, which has been operated as an open shop since 1904, and has always been regarded as especially difficult to organize.

The committee in Brownsville succeeded in bringing out all unorganized shops, and about noon yesterday the whole pantsmaking industry was brought to a standstill.

In all shops the committee met with easy success except in the place of the notorious "Joe" of Stone avenue, where they were met by a number of thugs, friends of the gang-leading boss, who beat them. Legal action will be taken against "Joe."

The working men, although unorganized, upon seeing that representatives of the union were assaulted, left the shop and together with the committee went to the strike headquarters and joined the union.

Already over 3,000 men and women are on strike, and it is expected that by Monday the union will have all the pantsmakers out. Shop meetings were held the whole day yesterday at the various strike headquarters and in the evening a well attended meeting was held at 79-81 Forsyth street. The reports of the shop delegates are very favorable, and the men are all enthusiastic.

It is to be referred back to the Senate for discussion. When urged to do so he merely stated that the committee had not had time to take up the bill.

Mr. Upham is president of the City Fuel Company, Chicago's fuel trust, which has secured from \$5 to \$9 per cent of the enormous fuel business inside of the loop district since it was organized a little over two years ago at a capitalization of \$15,000,000.

The City Fuel Company was organized about the Peabody Coal Company as a nucleus, but not the least of the smaller organizations that it absorbed was the Busse Fuel Company, owned by Mayor Busse, which controlled most of the fuel trade on the North Side. Those who are acquainted with the matter claim that Mayor Busse did not sell out his interests directly, but that he received stock in the City Fuel Company in return for his business.

The most conspicuous of the means used by the Board of Review, and which sprang prominently into existence with the organization of the City Fuel Company, was the proposition that Mr. Upham had to offer. If the big fuel consumers would give their orders to him he could have their taxes reduced. If not—why, their taxes could immediately be raised.

Mandel Brothers in 1906 were assessed on the tangible property, full valuation, \$1,526,900. In 1907 this was reduced to \$865,000 and in the same year in 1908. The coal contract which had been held for a number of years by Rutter & Company, was given to the City Fuel Company in 1907.

Magel, Cooper & Co. were assessed on the tangible property by the board of reviews at \$984,795. In 1907 they were assessed \$996,000, and in 1908 they were reduced to \$506,000. The coal contract, formerly held by E. F. Daniels and the Worden Coal Company, was switched to the City Fuel Company in 1907.

The Fair in 1906 was assessed at \$5,494,970. In 1907 it was \$2,559,000, and in 1908 it was \$1,000,000. The contract was changed from E. F. Daniels to the City Fuel Company in 1907.

Marshall Field & Co. in 1906 were assessed at \$6,452,855. In 1907 it was reduced to \$5,250,000. In 1908 it was \$5,500,000. The Crerar-Clinch Company lost this coal contract and it went to the City Fuel Company.

John V. Farwell & Co. in 1906 were assessed at \$4,870,275. In 1907 it was \$1,823,000. This contract was changed from E. F. Daniels to the City Fuel Company in 1908.

The Chicago Telephone Company in 1906 was assessed at \$4,450,000. This was reduced by the Board of Review to \$4,405,000 following the change in contract from Rutter & Co. and the Cox Bros. Company to the City Fuel Company in 1907.

The Chicago Railways Company in 1906 was assessed on its personal property at \$550,000. This amount was cut down by the Board of Review to \$287,160. This coal contract had been held by the Peabody Coal Company, of which Fred W. Upham is vice president.

The Union Traction Company in 1906 was assessed at \$650,000. The Board of Review reduced this amount to \$406,125. This contract belonged to the Peabody Coal Company.

The Chicago City Railway Company in 1906 was assessed at \$12,000,000. This was cut by the Board of Review to \$7,300,000. This coal contract was formerly held by Hafner, Deering & Co. In 1908 the City Fuel Company bought the contract at 60 cents a ton and sold the coal delivered by Hafner to the Chicago City Railway Company at 70 cents a ton.

Congress Hotel Company.—In 1906 the personal property was assessed at \$224,855. No record appears in its proper place in the tax book that any personal property assessment was made or paid in 1907 or 1908. This contract was changed from the Tenark Coal Company to the City Fuel Company in 1907.

Chicago Title and Trust Company.—In 1907 the personal property was assessed by the Board of Assessors at \$1,500,000 and was cut by the Board of Review to \$2,000,000. In 1908 it was assessed \$2,000,000 by the Board of Assessors and cut to \$1,000,000 by the Board of Review. In 1908 this coal contract was transferred from the Eldridge Coal Company to the City Fuel Company.

MEN CONFESS IN STABER KILLING

Giro and Schmitt Admit Burglary Attempt but Deny Firing Fatal Shot.

Carlo Giro, the ex-convict and burglar who gave up his chance at escape to succor his pal who had been seriously wounded early on Thursday morning in the battle in the home of George R. Staber, at 455 East 18th street, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, and in which Mrs. Sophia Staber was killed by a bullet, made a complete confession of his share in that and other crimes yesterday morning before he was arraigned on a first degree murder charge in the Flatbush court.

Frank Schmitt, alias Fred Schliemer, a man who broke from Sing Sing in 1906, as it has been found, and the wounded member of the team that burglarized the Staber household, also made a confession. The unburdening of conscience agree in almost every detail except one—as to which man fired the shot that killed Mrs. Staber.

In this matter it is now a case of dog eat dog between the crooks. Giro, the squat little Austrian of the evil face, has forgotten his sacrifice for his partner and he swears that it is some one other than himself who is directly responsible for the woman's death.

Both Equally Guilty.

Schmitt, questioned on his cot in the Swedish Hospital by Assistant District Attorney Elder and men of the Police Department, took an oath that it was not he who fired the fatal shot. Yet in the eyes of the law this desperate quibbling will avail nothing, both stand equally guilty of murder in the first degree.

In one other and characteristic "stall" of the small caliber burglar has been the refuge sought by both men. Repentance walls from both confessions and the man in the hospital even carried his game so far as to proclaim that gladly would he stand up and allow the widower of the woman who was shot to fill him full of bullet holes. It was a terribly regrettable incident, this killing of a woman, said Schmitt.

Giro was taken to the Flatbush Court yesterday morning and there in one of the chambers he was put through a rigid examination. Inspector Myles O'Reilly and Captain Duffer, of the Flatbush avenue station, were there with Assistant District Attorney Elder to do the questioning. Edward Staber, the young son of Mrs. Staber, who fought one of the burglars to a finish in the upper hall of his home, sat by as reference.

After considerable attempts at evasion, each of which dragged the little burglar into the mire deeper, he gave in completely and at Elder's prompting dictated the confession.

SUFFRAGETTES DEFY COURTS

English Women Sentenced to Jail, Threaten to Starve Themselves to Death.

LONDON, July 9.—Mrs. Pankhurst, leader of the English militant suffragettes, was today in the Bow Street Police Court sentenced to one month's imprisonment for slapping the face of a police inspector during the recent suffragette riots about the Houses of Parliament.

Almost simultaneously with the sentencing of Mrs. Pankhurst, constables arrested four women who have been maintaining a perpetual blockade about the house of Premier Asquith, in an effort to present him with the suffragette petition for votes for women.

The suffragettes have succeeded in unearthing a new law which promises to make the case one of legal complexities was soon evident. The attorneys representing the prisoners protested that a law passed during the reign of Charles II, and never repealed, gave to all English subjects the right to present petitions of grievances or demands to the ministers of state.

Merely Exercising Rights.

The militant suffragettes who endeavored to present a petition, demanding the right to vote, to Premier Asquith declared that under this ancient statute they were merely exercising their right of presenting a petition to the Prime Minister.

The suffragettes declare that as they had a perfect right to present this petition, the police had no authority to stop them, and that the law officers were therefore responsible for the disorders which prevailed about Parliament. The unique plea, skilled barristers say, puts a serious aspect on the case.

Mrs. Pankhurst, in open court, warned the magistrate who is trying the cases that if he found the suffragettes guilty they would refuse to be imprisoned as common criminal prisoners, but would insist on being treated as political prisoners of state. If the court refused to recognize them as political prisoners, Mrs. Pankhurst declared, the women would enforce the contention by starving themselves to death in prison.

The women are capable of carrying out their "hunger strikes" in prison to a serious end was recently proven by Miss Wallace-Dunlop, a suffragette who was released from imprisonment long before her term had expired because she refused to take nourishment, and the jail physicians said she would die in a few days if she went longer without food.

Three from One. What is it?

Once a Customer Always One

Fraser & Miller

Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts

Beginning
JULY 10
and during
July and August
Store will close at
1 o'Clock
on **SATURDAYS.**
OPEN MONDAY
EVENINGS.

AFTER EX-SULTAN'S COIN

Turkish Government Will Make New York Banks Hand Over the Loot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Several New York banks will be made defendants in separate actions, which will be brought against them by the Ottoman government, for the recovery of certain sums of money deposited to the credit of Abdul Hamid, the deposed Turkish ruler.

A statement to this effect was made today by Raghib Rais Bey, counselor of the Turkish embassy in Washington.

It was learned from the counselor that Abdul Hamid has more than \$50,000,000 deposited in his own name in German, French, English and American banks. Just what portion of this amount is in America, is not known. The Turkish government is preparing a list of the foreign banks in which the money is deposited, and will soon commence formal proceedings for the recovery of the entire amount.

The difficulty in obtaining the money results principally from the fact that it is deposited in Abdul Hamid's name. It is believed, however, that this difficulty can be overcome and the money recovered through formal proceedings brought in the name of the Turkish government.

The Ottoman government has every reason to believe Abdul Hamid deposited a large amount of money in New York banks, but the names of these institutions I do not yet know," said Raghib Bey today. "He obtained this money as the result of depositions at the expense of the nation. It is only right that the nation should recover it."

He stated that his government had not been offered a list of American banks in which some of this money was deposited, but explained that a certain American had promised for a stipulated amount that he would furnish the Turkish government with information which would enable it to secure any money deposited in American banks.

Three from One. What is it?

OILY JOHN BUYS UP MORE BRAINS

Rockefeller Increases Contributions to General Education Board to \$53,000,000.

Following the exposure in a recent issue of The Call that August Belmont, of race track fame, is assiduously at work among his capitalist friends soliciting contributions to a fund to issue a book intended to pervert the principles of Socialism and, incidentally, to subsidize a few intellectuals, in a last vain attempt to combat the irresistible growth of the movement in this country, comes the announcement that John D. Rockefeller is once more in the "brain market" and has decided that the colleges need a little more money.

"Oily John" has raised the total of his contributions to the Rockefeller Foundation of the General Education Board to \$53,000,000 by the gift of \$10,000,000 which is to be passed to the credit of the board between now and August 1. He has gone further than that and intrusted to the membership of the board—as it may be constituted at some future day—the responsibility of distributing the principal of the fund among the educational institutions of the land, if it shall be deemed advisable.

Holds \$20,000,000 in Trust.

Under the regulations at present obtaining this power of final disposition would extend only to \$35,000,000, inasmuch as the board holds the other \$20,000,000 in trust with the power to dispose of the income, while Mr. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., retain the right to dispose of the principle during their lives.

It is expected that a power of final disposition over the whole will be vested in the board. It was said yesterday that it has always been Mr. Rockefeller's intention to make such a provision for final disposition and that his doing it now was more or less a coincidence of convenience inasmuch as he was in communication with the board in regard to his additional gift of \$10,000,000, the income of which is to be used for current demands.

WOULD MAKE HOOSIER TOWN NEST OF SCABS

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 9.—The Manufacturers Association held a called meeting last night at which a committee of seven was appointed to form a bureau for the purpose of bringing skilled non-union men to this city to work in shops and factories.

Speeches were made by a number of manufacturers in which organized labor was denounced and the belief expressed that Evansville could not prosper if the "aggressions" of the unions are not stopped. One of the speakers declared that factories had ceased to come here simply because manufacturers had not risen up against the unions and that the time has come when there must be aggressive action against them.

The meeting was called to consider the boycott against the street car company caused by the strike and to urge the people to patronize the cars. The committee appointed at the meeting will take steps at once to supply the factories with men who are not allied with unions.

N. J. CONVICTS GET EIGHT-HOUR DAY

MONCLAIR, N. J., 9.—Because the health of the convicts in the Caldwell penitentiary who are set to making handkerchiefs has been affected by their ten hours a day of work, the hours have been reduced to eight. The convicts were under contract to Jerome M. Schwerin for five years. Schwerin paid Essex County \$5,000 per year for his right to utilize the convict labor. A new contract has been made whereby he is to pay only \$5,000, with a proportionate decrease in the amount of labor to be received.

SLAYER IS INSANE

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 9.—Giuseppe Zitati, an elderly Italian, who shot and killed his wife, Felicia, in Hoboken on February 2, was adjudged insane by County Judge Blair after a hearing in Jersey City. He will be committed to the insane asylum at Morris Plains. Zitati stabbed a man to death with a dirk in Italy twenty-four years ago and served a term of four years for this crime.

MAY SETTLE STRIKE

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Tom L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, left for Pittsburg tonight after attending a meeting of the Southwestern Miners' Association on the strike of 4,000 miners in Osage County, Kansas, which is expected to be amicably arbitrated within a week.

FRENCH DUEL: NOBODY HURT.

PARIS, July 9.—Finance Minister, Caillaux and ex-Deputy, Bos, who slapped the minister's face in the courtyard of the Senate building yesterday, fought a duel today, but the shots exchanged inflicted no wounds. Everybody was satisfied.

Money spent with Cal's advertisers is money well invested. It will not only secure your necessities, but will also insure the life of this paper, through building up the advertising patronage.

Watch This Space For
Weill's Big Clearance Sale
97 First Avenue, cor. 6th Street.

FLOOD DANGER ENDS

Water Rapidly Receding and Inhabitants No Longer in Peril.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—All streams in this section to-day were either falling or had become stationary, and there were no indications of rain. Train service was improved, but schedules still were far from being adhered to. No additional loss of life was reported.

At Kansas City, the Kansas River stood at 21.8 feet, a fall of two-tenths of an inch since midnight. It was gradually receding.

At Springfield, Mo., where the Jordan River flooded part of the city yesterday, and at Ottawa, Kan., where the Marais des Cygnes swept through the town, the waters were fast leaving the streets. Merchants began cleaning out their stores, and the people were returning to their homes.

At Pattonburg and Chillicothe, Mo., and around them, people were moving back into their mud-filled homes. Some apprehension was felt for many farmers and their families living in the country surrounding Chillicothe. The Grand River there was still miles wide, and many farm houses were under water. Live stock and crops had been swept away, and it is not known if all persons have succeeded in gaining the hills.

At Topeka and Manhattan, Kan., the waters continue to fall, and all fear of further flood damage has been dissipated.

Three from One. What is it?

REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA GROWS

Another Town Lost to the Rebel Army—Commissioner Parley With Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Hibben, charge d'affaires of the United States at Bogota, Colombia, cabled to the State Department today that the revolution had spread from the town of Barranquilla, where it originated last Sunday. It was reported in Bogota that the movement had extended into provinces and that the town of Miami had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 9.—Advices from Colombia state that revolution is brewing in the department of Cauca, and that within a few days all the southern provinces of Colombia will be in arms.

BOGOTA, July 9.—The peace negotiations requested by the designated, Gen. Jorge Holguin, to low them to send Commissioner Barranquilla to advise the revolutionists to disarm immediately, request was granted and the revolutionists will leave Bogota soon.

General Holguin has offered to provide traveling facilities for the revolutionists so that they may reach Bogota in time to attend the session of Congress on July 28.

EX-COP ACCUSED OF BOMB THROWING

CHICAGO, July 9.—Victor Altman, former policeman, thirty-two years old, late this afternoon was formally charged with having exploded the bomb that went off in the rear of 100 Washington street recently. His bonds, at the request of States Attorney Wayman, were fixed at \$5,000.

Altman was arrested last night as a suspect and thereafter until the former charge was made this afternoon there was much mystery concerning him and his whereabouts. It was finally learned about noon that he had been secreted by the police at the Brighton Park station. He was taken down to Central station this afternoon.

From a statement made to Judge McCurely by States Attorney Wayman it is believed that Altman is the person for whom the police have been searching since the bomb outrages began in Chicago two years ago. Wayman informed the court that he expected to place additional charges against Altman to-morrow.

The Chicago Daily Socialist, in its recent exposure of graft in Chicago, charged that thirty-two bombs have exploded in a war between two opposing rings of gamblers.

COMMISSIONER DENIES WHEELOCK'S CHARGES

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Valentine today gave out a statement denying the charges of James R. Wheelock, a former student, that pupils of the Carlisle Indian School were in open revolt and that some of them had been put in a dungeon and on a diet of bread and water. The commissioner's statement is quite brief and somewhat anticipatory. It is as follows:

"I have investigated affairs at Carlisle generally as well as paying particular attention to the charges apparently published in the newspapers by Wheelock. No evidence was offered or could be brought out that in any way supports the charges, whether of maladministration or disorganization."

BEACH WON'T HAVE TO SELL BABY TO LIVE

Harry Beach, long out of a job, talked it over with his wife and decided that they would have to sell their infant boy for \$500 to pay their debts and keep them from starving until Beach could find work.

So he asked a newspaper to announce the sale. They said they loved the baby, but they feared it would starve to death if they kept it.

But little "Tommy" Beach won't have to leave his mother's arms. As soon as the announcement was published the Beach rooms, 210 Eighth avenue, were packed with people who wanted the baby. But one wealthy landlord, who didn't want the baby taken from his mother, gave Beach a job as janitor of one of his apartment houses, together with comfortable quarters, and advanced him enough money to pay his debts.

VETERAN FIREMAN DIES

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 9.—Captain John A. Munger, for twenty years a superintendent and engineer of the New York City Fire Department died here to-day aged seventy-eight.

SOCIALIST TEAMS PLAY

The first game of the new Socialist League will take place to-morrow at 7:30 P. M., at New Lots Road, Canarsie elevated railroad station, when the teams from the 15th and the 23d Assembly Districts will clash for the

MACHINE GUNS READY

Canadian Troops Try To Scare Striking Miners—More Men Out.

GLACE BAY, N. S., July 9.—Machine guns and the naked bayonets of regular troops who are guarding the collieries of the Dominion Coal company here seem to have intimidated some of the striking workers of the United Mine Workers organization as nearly 1,000 men are busy to-day in the different properties of the company. This is about 300 more than yesterday. There were no demonstrations of violence to-day and the leaders of the United Mine Workers are counselling their followers to keep the peace.

The gain to the operators here, however, was largely offset by the situation at the Inverness collieries of the Inverness and Richmond Coal and Railway Company, where 400 men went out. This property, which is controlled by MacKenzie and Hana, employs in all about 500 men. Of these 400, who are members of the Provincial Workers Association, are still at work. E. R. McCullough, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, organized the Inverness strike to attempt to gain recognition of his organization.

On the side of the company it is hoped the presence of the troops will prevent the United Mine Workers from attempting to restrain those miners from returning to work who wish to do so, but the strikers, on the other hand, declare that the influx of red coats will so turn popular opinion as to make their cause the stronger.

JUDGE BREEN DEFENDS EAST SIDE VENDORS

Magistrate Breen took occasion to say a few words in defence of the poor East Side street vendors, yesterday after several of them had been arraigned in the Essex Market Court. He said:

"I am able to say that considering the large population closely wedged together in a constant state of congestion, these people are remarkably free from real crimes.

"In fact, those arrested are for the most part brought before the court for endeavoring to shake out an honest living, in rain or shine, in heat or cold, you find these people of all ages and both sexes engaged in industrial pursuits which yield but very little profit."

TARIFF BILL NOW IN CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The tariff bill is now in conference and the two houses of Congress will mark time until their respective conference committees are ready to report.

After a three hours' session to-day the House adopted a resolution disagreeing with the Senate amendments to the bill granting the request of the Senate for a conference, and authorizing Speaker Cannon to appoint conferees.

In the course of the debate over the special rule providing for this action the Democratic leaders and some of the radical Western Republicans criticized the changes made by the Senate.

AMERICANS ON TRIAL IN PARIS

PARIS, July 9.—William Mandel, an American, Charles Filmer and a man named Miller, who are believed to be members of an international gang of forgers, are on trial accused of forging French government bonds.

ENDS LIFE IN HOTEL

BOSTON, July 9.—Henry E. Dunham, local agent for a number of New York fire insurance companies, committed suicide in the Revere House here some time between 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon and 2 o'clock this afternoon. The discovery of the suicide was made by a bellboy, who found a transom in the room and found Mr. Dunham dead with a revolver in his right hand.

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A CALL AND PURCHASE AT OUR STORE WILL HELP THE CALL.
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New Laid Long Island Eggs
FOR INVALIDS AND SICK CHILDREN.
Shipped daily from nearby towns on Long Island; every egg tested by an expert; guaranteed strictly fresh. We also have extra fine Western fresh eggs for ordinary household use; try them. Do not forget us on butter. Direct receivers of Fresh Country Butter a pound and be convinced. Our Columbo Print Butter guaranteed to equal any other print butter on the market.
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Clearfield Butter and Egg Company
1604 Broadway, Cor. Decatur St.
Family trade a specialty.
Wagons call twice a week on each customer.
Write or Telephone.
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YARD MEN SO "EASY"

Morgan's Restaurant Has Not Up to Promises of Its Founders.

Much talk going on now about the "Morgan's Restaurant" at the yard in Brooklyn and some of the reasons for its failure. It is stated that this paper investigated the restaurant has lived up to its promises made at the time of its opening, about three weeks ago.

The "Morgan's Restaurant" is the one in that section of Brooklyn which may be situated. The restaurant has been opened through the efforts of several rich women of the city. Anne Morgan was the principal worker, hence, the complaints made were to the effect that the men do not get as good a lunch as they get in other places. In some instances the prices were high.

The place is clean and airy and the service is good. But the service is not of the best. The diners are made to wait in a narrow enclosure for twenty-five minutes after the last man in line got into the restaurant. The service is unique and the man in a way, their own waiters. As the men along they pick up the dishes which are placed in a row on the table. First there is coffee, then comes tea, spoons, large knife and napkin. Supplied with the dishes are ready to be served up in the same manner. At the time all is picked up the waiter takes the end of the inclosure and a young man takes a hurried look at the tray and hands out the amount of the meal. The conditions are somewhat "to-day," said Mr. Thaw, in charge of the place, "before Friday the men take more in choosing the dishes. They change their minds when they see it and choose fish. All this is line waiting.

The restaurant has only five hundred seats, and cannot accommodate any more. We will try to enlarge the restaurant. The restaurant keepers of the neighborhood suffered a loss in trade when the restaurant opened, and they are "Morgan's Restaurant" terms.

A Private Business. The manager, owner of a lunch-stand at 307 Sand street, who feeds a large number of navy yard employees had the following to say: "I cannot prevent competition, as a measure, welcome it. But is favoritism? Why are people in the habit of thinking of Miss Morgan's restaurant as a benevolent institution?"

Several other restaurant keepers have come to say. One of them, at Hudson street, said that the habit of the promoters of the restaurant was to get the men away from the saloons. "In this they are right," he said. "The man who is in the habit of taking a glass of beer at the saloons, when he comes to the restaurant club, which has been organized, is trying to get the restaurant removed from the city to carry the business to Congress next winter."

TANK EXPLOSION KILLS FACTORY OWNER

Joseph thirty-five years old, 431 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday by an explosion of a gas generator in a manufacturing which he conducted in a three-story frame building at his house.

FIRE DESTROYS PLANT

The Buffalo Reduction Company, just across the Buffalo city line in Cheek, was wiped out by fire to-day. The loss will aggregate about \$100,000. The company manufactures various products. Buffalo steel was destroyed by the fire, but the flames could not be controlled and the entire plant was destroyed.

FIND CHILD IN HILLS

Sophie Bench Discovered on Lonely Mountain Road After All-Night Hunt.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—On a lonely road near the summit of the Orange mountains, Sophie Bench, nearly four years old, with her dress torn to shreds by the briars and her hands and legs scratched by brambles, and faint from hunger, fright and exposure, was found to-day and restored to her parents. Although the child is ill from her experiences it is believed she will soon recover.

The child was found, after an all-night search, in the mountains, conducted by the police of West Orange and several hundred summer visitors. She is the daughter of George Bench and had been missing since yesterday afternoon. The family live at Coney Island, and came here for a day's outing on Crystal Lake. The little girl wandered away from her parents in search of flowers on the hillside. A man walking through the park saw her, but noticed her parents 100 yards away and thought she was well guarded. Later he met the parents searching for their daughter. Bench took up the search, while his wife went to Eagle Rock for help and soon the farmers and country visitors were organized for the hunt.

THAW WINS A POINT

Application for Change of Venue in Sanity Hearing Is Denied.

Justice Gaynor yesterday denied the application for a change of venue in the hearing as to the sanity of Harry K. Thaw. The petition on behalf of the Attorney General asks that the hearing take place in New York County instead of Westchester for the convenience of witnesses. Justice Gaynor says that the matter ought properly to have been decided by Justice Mills, before whom the original writ came, but that with the consent of the Attorney General, who has jurisdiction as general counsel for the state lunatic asylum, he took up the question, and said the change should not be granted. He said it was inconceivable that it would matter any for lunatic experts where the hearing was held.

Justice Gaynor rapped the process of drawing up a thirty-nine page hypothetical question and then simply asking the alienists to pass upon the prisoner's sanity, as practiced by District Attorney Jerome's office in New York County. He thought that the matter could be settled in the customary legal way. He declared the case had been well tried before Justice Morschauser, and Thaw's alleged insanity, and that the same process could be followed out again to discover whether Thaw has regained his sanity.

TRENTON FIGHTS FOR NICKEL CAR FARE

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—In order to test the validity of a provision in the franchise of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Traction Company fixing a maximum charge of five cents to all points within five miles of this city, Mayor Madden to-day revoked the license of one of the cars. When the car was started from the terminal of the road it was seized by the police.

Later in the day the company obtained an injunction from Vice Chancellor Walker enjoining the city from interfering with the operation of its cars. The road is one of the Johnson lines in this vicinity. Recently it raised the fare between Trenton and Yardley, Pa., from five to ten cents, contrary to the stipulation upon which its franchise was granted. The company claims that the agreement is non-enforceable.

TO REOPEN PROBE OF SUTTON'S DEATH

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, gave out an official statement to-day explaining the reasons for the reopening of the investigation into the death of Lieutenant James N. Sutton, of the Marine Corps, who died as a result of a wound in his head caused by a pistol shot on October 13, 1907. The principal reason for the reinvestigation, the statement said, was because an officer of the Marine Corps had been accused of murdering Sutton. Other reasons assigned for the reinvestigation were that the testimony at the first inquiry was not taken under oath; that the evidence was conflicting and it was incomplete.

STEALS \$1,000 JEWELS, OVERLOOKS BIG BOOTY

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—While H. B. Sargent, a wealthy summer resident of Interlaken, slept peacefully in his cottage there last night, a nearby burglar entered the house and escaped with jewelry belonging to Mr. Sargent valued at \$1,000. In an adjoining room occupied by Mrs. Sargent, jewelry and valuables worth many thousands of dollars lay upon the dressing table and chiffonier. The burglar left no clue, but detectives from New York and Detective William Walsh, of this city, are working in conjunction and hope to clear up the case.

Wanted—Complete file of The Call from January 1 to July 1, 1909. R. E. H., care of The Call.

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

HARMS SENDS A STINGING REPLY

Raps Secretary Wilson for Not Making an Open Investigation of "Jungle" Plants.

FREMONT, Ohio, July 9.—James F. Harms to-day forwarded to Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, a sarcastic reply to a notice of his dismissal from the Bureau of Animal Industry, following an "investigation" of Harms' charges that the pure food and meat inspection laws were being violated at the National Stock Yards, St. Louis. In a stinging vein Harms reiterates his charges and calls for an open investigation.

After charging that tubercular, Texas fever and otherwise diseased cattle are passed by the inspectors at the St. Louis packing houses, the letter continues in part:

"As I wrote you on the sixth, the crimes that are being perpetrated against the American people by those in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the National Stock Yards are the most dastardly in the history of this nation and these are some of the reasons I was disgruntled. I am asking you, Mr. Secretary, for an open investigation.

Premium Placed on Dishonesty.

"Another thing, Mr. Secretary, in dismissing me, Julius Bischoff and Dr. Michaels for the service for the good of the service, you have placed a premium on dishonesty, for you know just as well as I know that Mr. Bischoff and Dr. Michaels were dismissed because they were manly men and told the truth. The next man that becomes disgruntled and murmurs one word when he sees those in charge passing to the packers diseased carcasses, will be cited to the Harms, Bischoff and Michaels case and advised that Washington will not sustain them. Mr. Secretary, give us an open investigation."

LANDESEN IDENTIFIED

French Government Admits That Czar's Spy Is Former Revolutionary.

PARIS, July 9.—A decision handed down to-day by Premier Clemenceau has shaken the continent from one end to the other. The Premier has decided that Michael Landesen, chief of the Russian secret service abroad, with headquarters in Paris, is none other than the fugitive Heinkelmann, who escaped from a French prison after being sentenced to five years for an attempt to kill Czar Alexander III with a dynamite bomb, while the ruler was in Paris. Heinkelmann was sent to prison in 1890, but effected his escape and returned to Russia, where he joined the secret police. Such effective work did he do for the Czar that he was made chief of the secret police abroad and sent to Paris. Here the French government, at the request of the Russian government, conferred the decoration of a Knight of the Legion of Honor upon him, for his "splendid work in unearthing nihilist plots."

SPANISH SOCIALISTS HUSTLE FOR DAILY

MADRID, July 9.—The Socialists of Spain are carrying on an active campaign for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper and their efforts are meeting with considerable success, as scores of Socialists and labor organizations have already taken shares in the new enterprise and its future seems assured. The National Committee of the Socialist party has called upon all party members to assist in founding the daily. The results of the municipal elections throughout the country have been very favorable to the Socialists, as their vote has increased in almost every town and the party's strength is developing rapidly.

WANT JEALOUS ITALIAN FOR SHOOTING TWO

The police have been searching without success for Mateo Vestutti, whom they want on a charge of shooting his wife and Alessandro Bonavita at Washington and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday night. Vestutti, who lives apart from his wife at 643 Washington avenue, was very jealous of his wife, and when he heard that she was to meet Alessandro Bonavita of 324 Dean street, he rode to the meeting place on a bicycle, it is charged, and shot both persons. Vestutti disappeared after the shooting. It is expected that Bonavita will die, but Mrs. Vestutti will probably recover. Both are at the Swedish Hospital.

RUSSIAN REPORTER CONDEMNED TO DEATH

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—M. Saistunoff, a reporter of the Bourne Gazette and other St. Petersburg papers, was sentenced to death to-day by a military court on the charge of robbing a tea store two years ago. Prior to this M. Saistunoff was sentenced by the court to eight years penal servitude for attempting to rob the cashier's office of the Imperial Theater, but he continued his newspaper work in St. Petersburg, under an assumed name. The authorities say that the robberies were committed to provide revolutionary funds.

CHILI SOCIALISTS GAIN

Despite Election Frauds, Workers' Candidates Win and Vote Increases.

(Special to The Call.) VALPARAISO, July 9.—In spite of the frauds used in the elections for Congress and municipal officials the Social Democratic party of Chili has succeeded in electing seven out of its fifteen candidates.

The "repeating system" has been used openly, even in presence of Socialist voters, who were powerless to right the wrong, as the police, corrupted and shameless, were bought by the Conservatives.

If the election of Torrealba is not invalidated, the new members of Congress for the Socialist party will be: Leopoldo Alarcon, printer, for Antofagasta; Pedro S. Suga, for Iniquique; Bonifacio Vegas, mechanic, for Valparaiso; Zenon Torrealba, gasfitter, for Santiago; Malaquias Concha, lawyer, and Robinson Paredes, clerk, for Concepcion.

The two Aldermen elected are Nicasio Retamales and Juan S. Morales.

In Valparaiso the Socialist candidate for Senator, Guarello, got 10,678 votes against 13,320 votes for the governmental candidate, Rivera.

The results of the Socialist vote show a great increase over the previous election. In Tocopilla, province of Antofagasta, alone the vote was 114 in 1903, while it now amounts to 800. In Concepcion the vote was 16,646 against 10,527 in 1906.

The elections were calm, as the rough vote has been substituted by the more refined and progressive process of "repeating," thus fooling the popular will without bloodshed.

TO TRY CALHOUN

Traction Magnate Must Again Face Charges of Bribery—Frisco Excited

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads of San Francisco, on a charge of having bribed ex-Supervisor John Furey, to get his vote for the overhead trolley ordinance in 1906, will be on in full swing during the municipal elections next fall. This is the result of the decision of Judge Lawlor, when he decided yesterday afternoon that Calhoun must stand trial July 19 on the charge. A jury disagreed as to Calhoun's guilt after a trial that lasted five months.

MULAI HAFID ABOUT TO BE OVERTHROWN

PARIS, July 9.—The Matin's correspondent at Tangier says that, in consideration of the new gravity of the Moroccan situation, the German and Italian ministers at Tangier have telegraphed to their respective governments requesting them to solicit the intervention of France as representative of Europe.

49 ORGANIZATIONS. 20,000 PEOPLE
WILL TAKE PART IN THE GREAT
2 BANDS OF MUSIC PICNIC 2 BANDS OF MUSIC
GIVEN BY THE
ODESSER
YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
AT LIBERTY PARK
SATURDAY, THE 10th OF JULY, 1909
Directions from Williamsburg Bridge—Track No. 5, Bushwick Ave. cars; transfer for Cypress Hills direct to Liberty Park.
COMMENCES AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Church of the Ascension

5th AVENUE and 10th STREET.

Sunday, July 11, 1909, at 8 P. M.

ALEXANDER IRVINE

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THAT WANT GOOD SERVICE
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CORRECT STYLES and SPLENDID VALUES.

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210 Bowery, opp. Rivington St.
NEW YORK.

WANT YUNGS AS SIGEL SLAYERS

Statement by Murdered Girl's Aunt Revives Suspicions of Sleuths Probing Puzzle.

Mrs. Rudolph Sigel, aunt of the murdered girl, Elsie Sigel, yesterday at her home, 523 West 158th street, uttered a strong defense of the members of the Yung family of Chinese mystics, six or eight of whom are sought in the belief that when they are found a long step will have been taken in the work of clearing up the trunk mystery.

The story of the aunt, who has heretofore kept her lips closed regarding the fate of her pretty niece, turns light on some entirely new phases of the crime which has now baffled the New York police for a month. "I think the police are wrong to suspect the Yungs, for they were among the best friends that Elsie and her mother had."

Grounds for New Suspicion.

In the aunt's very words of defense the men of the Detective Bureau, trained to study motives in trivial things, find grounds for new suspicions against the Yung family. It was to Yung Wah's laundry in Harlem that the trunk which is believed to have held Elsie Sigel's body went on the night the butchery took place. Yung Wah sold his place and fled on the date of the discovery of the body.

SAYS "LEPER" EARLY WAS ECZEMA VICTIM

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, who has at last succeeded in wresting John R. Early, the supposititious leper, from the grasp of the Washington health authorities and in bringing him here for treatment in the Skin and Cancer Hospital, said yesterday that, although Early might be discharged from the hospital, his case is of so much interest that he wishes to study it a little longer and to have other doctors examine the patient and verify his diagnosis.

BAKER APPOINTS WOMAN AS CLERK

For the first time since Theodore Roosevelt was head of the Police Department has a woman been appointed to office by the Commissioner. Teresa G. Casey has been granted six months leave of absence from the Municipal Civil Service Commission and was yesterday appointed executive clerk to Commissioner Baker. Alexander Hart, who has been executive clerk, is transferred to the office of Deputy Commissioner Frederick H. Bugher.

GENUINE WATERPROOF LITHOLIN

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	Annapolis
Yale	Culver	West Point
Princeton	Dartmouth	Stamford
		Vassar

Front 2, Back 1 1/2. Front 1 1/2, Back 1 1/2. Front 2 1/2, Back 1 1/2. Front 1 1/2, Back 1 1/2. Front 2, Back 1 1/2. Front 2, Back 1 1/2. Front 1 1/2, Back 1 1/2. Front 2 1/2, Back 1 1/2.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

50 and 52 Third Ave., near 10th St., New York.
Sent by Mail All Over the United States. Send Stamps.
Open Till 10 Evening.

THE 348th EDITION OF THE CALL AND THIS AD.

HUDSON COUNTY ACTIVE

Socialist Committee Reports Good Work Among the Members.

The regular meeting of the Hudson County Committee, of the Socialist party, was held in Liberty Hall, West Hoboken, on Sunday morning, July 4. George H. Healy was elected chairman, R. J. Victor, vice chairman, and P. L. Quinlan, sergeant-at-arms.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: EACH LINE
1 line 10c
2 consecutive lines 18c
3 " " 25c
4 " " 32c
5 " " 38c
6 " " 45c
7 " " 52c
8 " " 58c
9 " " 65c
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97 " " 5.10
98 " " 5.15
99 " " 5.20
100 " " 5.25

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Girl for house work; no washing or ironing. Bakery, 61 Coney Island av., near Beverly rd., Flatbush.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE

Young man wants a job for the two weeks commencing AUG. 2; had long experience in general office work; can operate Fisher billing machine; good at figures; what have you to offer? Address L. G., care The Call.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Richard Wlenack, notary public, 228 West 154th st., Passaic, N. J. All legal documents acknowledged. Open evenings.

TO LET

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

HELP WANTED

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

HOUSES FOR SALE

My one-family brick dwellings in the East New York section, Brooklyn, offered for \$2,100 in a previous announcement in The Call will not only bear comparison, but defy competitors to give the same value for the money. Sewer, water and gas connections paid for by me. Bath room has enameled tub, basin and toilet. Kitchen contains enameled sink, best quality Alberne wash tub and perfect range and boiler. All rooms large, light and airy. Seven minutes' walk to the Montauk avenue L. station, 35 minutes to Manhattan. Terms arranged to suit purchaser. Write or call on Wm. Burcher, 122 Nassau st., N. Y., Suite 564.

MISCELLANEOUS

100 visiting cards, neatly printed with name and address. 20c. Mailed to any place in the United States. Send stamps or coin. Max Pine Print, 179 E. Broadway, New York.

TO BEGIN OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Socialist Party City Executive Committee Starts Municipal Campaign Next Monday.

The formal opening of the open air campaign under the direction of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist party, will begin on Monday, July 12, and open air meetings will be held every evening.

Monday. 7th A. D.—25th street and Eighth avenue. E. M. Martin, J. C. Frost.

Tuesday. 31st A. D.—125th street and St. Nicholas avenue. P. L. Quinlan, Al. Abrahams.

Wednesday. 9th A. D.—35th street and Eighth avenue. J. C. Frost, Fred Paultuch.

Thursday. 19th A. D.—45th street and Broadway. Louis Baume, J. C. Frost.

Friday. 10th A. D.—10th street and Second avenue. H. D. Smith, J. C. Frost.

Saturday. 28th A. D.—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Louis Baume, R. T. Paine.

Speakers Needed. So far only a few of the speakers have volunteered their services for the open-air municipal campaign.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for a new six-story apartment house, with a frontage of 107.11 feet and having suites for forty families, to be built for the Broad Construction Company from designs by L. F. J. Werber at the corner of Audubon avenue and 177th street.

Plans have been filed for a two-story office and store building to be erected on Hamilton place north of 134th street for the Dakota Realty Company from designs by Thain & Thain.

Plans have been filed for remodeling and partially refitting the two-story restaurant owned by the Morgenthau Company and Fowler Brothers, at 256 and 258 West 125th street, leased by the Pabst Company.

Plans have been filed for remodeling and refitting the six-story loft and stores at 18 to 22 East 18th street the improvements being made from designs by Clarence L. Sefer for the Duncan Realty Company.

The Bronx plans for new buildings comprise a block of ten five-story flat houses to be built for Emanuel Stern on Kelly street north of Longwood avenue.

GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS to M. LITTMAN

HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE Hatter and Gent's Furnisher

Socialist Notes

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. General Committee.—Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

Open Air. 31st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue. Andrew Demitt, William Carlin and Miss Jennie Potter.

BROOKLYN. Business. Local Kings County Committee.—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

Open Air. 23d A. D. (Branch 1).—Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Speaker, Mary D. Smith.

QUEENS COUNTY. A meeting of the county executive committee will be held in Lobelov Hall, Cypress avenue and Grove street, Ridgewood.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 14th A. D. (Finnish Branch).—607 Second avenue.

28th and 30th A. D. (Finnish Branch 2).—112 East 127th street.

BROOKLYN. Business. 22d A. D. (Branch 3).—723 Glenmore avenue. 2 P. M.

Young People's Socialist Federation. Circle 25.—Literary meeting, 65 Thaford avenue, 10 A. M.

Fatbush Sunday School. The children will assemble for a social meeting, refreshments will be served. 3 P. M.

NEW JERSEY. State Committee.—123 Market street, Newark. 2:30 P. M.

BUILDING NEWS.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for a new six-story apartment house, with a frontage of 107.11 feet and having suites for forty families.

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Plans have been filed for remodeling and partially refitting the two-story restaurant owned by the Morgenthau Company and Fowler Brothers.

Plans have been filed for remodeling and refitting the six-story loft and stores at 18 to 22 East 18th street.

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ORIENT READY FOR BUSINESS

American Trade Hunter Draws Graphic Picture of Development of Far East.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, July 9.—James Hamilton Lewis, erstwhile Beef Trust guardian in a legal capacity, recently attached to the tail of the Taft prosperity kite as a foreign trade cozier in the Oriental home of the heathen Chinese.

Here is a list of organizations that have started the ball a-rolling. 1. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 140, Buysa, Brooklyn.

2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brooklyn. 3. 34th A. D., S. P., New York. 4. Mechanists' Progressive Lodge, No. 1, East 1st St., 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 Film Glass Workers' Local No. 68, Brooklyn.

9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M. 10. Wood Carvers and Millwrights' Ass'n. 11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brownsville.

12. Workmen's Circle, Br. 11, Brownsville. 13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' I. U. No. 12, Jersey City, N. J. 14. 23d A. D., Br. 2, S. P., Kings County.

15. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York. 16. Jewish Socialist Branch, Chelsea, New York. 17. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.

18. Local Mercer Co., S. P., New Jersey. 19. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York. 20. Jewish Socialist Branch, Chelsea, New York. 21. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.

22. 22d A. D., S. P., Kings County. 23. 23d A. D., S. P., Kings County. 24. 26th A. D., S. P., Manhattan. 25. 8th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.

26. Local Dover, S. P., Dover, N. J. 27. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York. 28. Employees of A. & H. Rosenbush, Branch Wyckoff Heights.

29. Branch Wyckoff Heights. 30. Br. 14, W. S. D. B. F., Brooklyn. 31. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 207, Philadelphia.

32. Workmen's Circle, Branch 49. 33. Franz Gerda Muencher, Brooklyn. 34. 3d and 10th A. D., S. P., Manhattan. 35. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York.

36. Br. 14, W. S. D. B. F., Brooklyn. 37. Bakers' Union, No. 60. 38. Local East Manchester, S. P., N. H. 39. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York.

40. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J. 41. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn. 42. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York. 43. 35th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.

44. Employees of Jerome & McLean Avenue. 45. 8th Ward Branch S. P., Jersey City. 46. Local S. P., Springfield, Mass.

47. Typographical Union, No. 62, New York. 48. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York. 49. Co-operative League. 50. Bronx Borough Apitiation Committee.

51. Artists and Crafters & Morris Cigar Factory. 52. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 2, New York.

53. Painters and Decorators' No. 843, city. 54. Local Elizabeth, S. P. 55. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association. 56. Artistic Handicraft Bureau of Joostus Chan Lippe.

57. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational League Club, Boston. 58. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 207, Philadelphia.

READ THIS

Do you want to do something big for the Call? Of course, you do. Here is the way. If you are a member of a union, Socialist local or progressive organization get up at the next meeting and move that the sum of \$1 per week for the next four months be donated to The Call.

It's not much to your organization, but it means a great deal to The Call. A few hundred organizations taking this action will insure the existence of The Call during the coming summer months when business is nearly at a standstill.

Your organization probably gets a dollar's worth of space in The Call every week just by printing notices and announcements. That's outside of the fact that The Call serves the cause of labor and liberty with the fidelity and loyalty that is unquestioned.

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5. 6th A. D., S. P., New York. 6. Local Tarrytown, S. P., New York. 7. Local Syracuse, S. P., New York. 8. American Film Glass Workers' Local No. 68, Brooklyn.

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57. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational League Club, Boston. 58. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 207, Philadelphia.

DONT MISS THIS

To-night the Young Socialist League will give a concert and ice cream party for the benefit of The Call, at the headquarters of the 3d and 10th A. D., 266 East 10th street.

WILL HOLD OUTING

Circle 8 of the Young People's Socialist Federation will, instead of its regular meeting to-night, hold an outing to-morrow at Van Cortland Park.

The Call offers a good opportunity to capable advertising solicitors. Inquire at the office, 442 Pearl St., New York.

Convenient for the Reader.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Profitable for the Advertiser. Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate.

EAGLE SAVING AND LOAN 4% PAID ON PASS BOOK ACCOUNTS 5% PAID ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000

GOMEZ PERSECUTED to let Dr. Gomez commiserate with his friends. This order is the result of the numerous sympathy and support which he has sent him since his incarceration.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- BARBERS. S. Sonnenschein, 94 E. 4th St. Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St. David Rosenfeld, 2100 3d Ave., near 115th St. PROGRESS BOOK STORE, 233 E. 84th St.

- GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Teich & Alter, 33-35 Ave. C. Rubin & Hoffman, 33 Pike St. David Rosenfeld, 2100 3d Ave., near 115th St. J. F. Cashman, 529 3d Ave.

- PAINTERS AND DECORATORS. Benditt & Clemen, 180 W. 11th St. Phone 3477 Madison. PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS. Equitable Phonograph Co., 100 W. 11th St.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Elges, 468 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolf Scheffer, 1483 Washington Av. Bakery and Lunch Room.

- CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 6d Ave., opp. 161st St. L. Station. Westchester Clothing Co., 3d Ave., 144th St.

- JEWELRY. L. Gittelman, 500 E. 174th St. J. McKibbin, 2345 3d Ave.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 271 Pitkin Ave. The Bates Shoe, 277 Fulton St. The Bates Shoe, 510 5th Ave.

- DELICATESSEN. F. J. Theuer, 392 Knickerbocker Ave. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Aaron Jansky, 444 Broadway Ave.

- HATS, CAPS & LEATHER. At Arnold's, 100 W. 11th St.

SHIPPING NEWS

- Due To-day. Horatius, Para, June 19. Fallodon Hall, Middlesbrough, June 21.

- DRY GOODS. C. A. Werner, 128 3d Ave. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Smith & Auerbacher, 277 Central Ave.

- MILK, CREAM & BUTTER. Swartswood Dairy, 100 W. 11th St.

THE OUTDOOR DINNER

The regular outdoor dinner of the Socialist Dramatic Movement will be held at 8:30 to-night at the Open Air Restaurant, 44 West 29th street.

- FURNITURE, ETC. B. Rosoff, 605 Sutter Ave. Smith & Director, 444 Broadway.

- PHOTO STUDIOS. S. Sappoo, 1700 W. 11th St.

CALL SEEKS SOCIALIST

The Call has been asked to assist in locating C. R. McNeerney, a well known member of the Socialist party, living at 786 President street, Brooklyn.

- GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Graa, 4811 and 4810 5th Ave.

- STATIONERY AND PRINTING. Chas. Koblher & Co., 1182 3d Ave.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

- BOOTS AND SHOES.—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 175 Ferry St. Schlegel's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St.

- SHOE STORE.—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 640 Newark Ave. The Bates Shoe, 140 Newark Ave.

- BOOTS AND SHOES.—Horgan, 160 W. 11th St.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

Pittsburg's Three Crack Players and a Scene at Yesterday's Game



FAST COLTS WILL RACE

Special Race Will Be Feature To Morrow at Guttenburg.

There will be some high class harness races at the Guttenburg track tomorrow afternoon. The program, as arranged by the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association, will surpass any that has ever been offered. A special race has been added in the form of a colt race, which will be run off at 2:30 sharp.

The entries are as follows: Class A, 2:15 to 2:20—Prince Ross, ch. s. (A. E. Amus); Charlie C, b. g. (Al Viemeler); Happy Baron, b. g. (John Zatta); Pinchem Wilkes, b. g. (E. Cahill). Class B, 2:20 to 2:25—Mosey L, b. m. (L. Gewirtz); Jim Lowe, b. g. (C. Dattory); John Thomas, gr. s. (T. J. O'Donnell); Rosie R, b. m. (P. Cannon); Charly L, ch. m. (E. L. Mansfield). Class C, 2:25 to 2:30—Lady Easter, blk. m. (L. S. Kelly); Funston, rn. g. (C. Hoffmann); Straphing, b. g. (J. Lawrence); Crumson Clover, b. g. (J. Kesler); Joe Wilkes, b. g. (E. Dickerson); Marique, ch. g. (S. Dressler). Class D, 2:30 to 2:35—Lucky, blk. s. (F. J. Costello); Red B, b. g. (J. H. Fleischmann); Brownstone Pete, (J. Morrison). Class E, 2:35 to 2:40—Claremont, Jr., br. g. (R. Glendenning); Max, gr. s. (E. A. Meckel); Woodland Tom, b. s. (D. Trolan); Dr. Dan, b. g. (O. Bahr); Molly, b. g. (A. McConnin); Tobogan, b. h. (R. L. Henderson); Lulo E, blk. m. (J. G. Moore); Bencie, b. g. (R. K. Palmer). Colt class—Koy's, br. h. (R. H. Mackenzie); Infocol, ch. g. (E. L. Mansfield); Patty Mac, blk. g. (P. McGowan); Nancy Ad, b. m. (G. J. O'Donnell); Murtle Twig, b. m. (D. Trolan); Dick, blk. h. (T. Flicke); Barry, b. g. (H. Reher); br. m. (E. Dickerson).

KEYES AND MARTO BATTLE AT FAIRMONT

On next Friday night Bert Keyes and Johnny Marto will be the big cheese at the Fairmont Club, and Jimmy Johnson thinks the two local favorites will draw a swell house. Marto has been working every day for the past few weeks, getting back into shape, and Keyes is never found lacking when it comes to condition. It should be a great battling rally.

STAG AT LONG ACRE

The Long Acre Athletic Club will hold a stag to-night at their rooms on West 29th street. A first class card will be put on by Manager Billy Neuman and arrangements are made to handle a big crowd.

YANKEE MARE PLACED

LONDON, July 9.—At Haydock Park to-day the race for the Lewton maiden two-year-old plate, 103 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by J. B. Wood's filly by Amphin-Ore. August Belmont's Fond Memories was second. F. Straker's Mary Shields was third. The betting was 5 to 1 against the Ore filly, 3 to 1 against Fond Memories and 5 to 1 against Mary Shields. Twelve horses ran.

PHILLIES BUY MORE PLAYERS

STUBENVILLE, July 9.—Pitcher and Manager Frank Blair and outfielder Harry Weichlone of the "Stubs" have been sold to the Philadelphia National League team, but under arrangement that they do not report this season, as Martell did.

FIGHT GOES TO NEVADA

Ketchel-Langford Match Captured by Mining Town.

BOSTON, July 9.—It is believed certain that Sam Langford, the negro pugilist, will sign for the fight with Stanley Ketchel, the middleweight champion, to be held in Ely, Nev., on Labor Day, although the division of the purse does not suit the negro at all. According to the terms a \$25,000 purse will be hung up by the Nevada sports. Of this amount \$20,000 is to go to Ketchel, win, draw or lose. Only \$5,000 can go to Langford, no matter what kind of a fight he puts up. Willus Britt, for Ketchel, and H. O. Hall, for the Ely men, have signed the articles of agreement in San Francisco, and the papers, it is said, have been forwarded to Langford for his signature. Joe Woodman, Langford's manager, is displeased with the terms, but says Langford will fight, as the negro is anxious to meet Ketchel at any terms. The men are to weigh 155 pounds four hours before the battle. They must train in Ely.

HOW THEY STAND

National League.			
	W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg.....	51	19	.729
Chicago.....	42	25	.618
New York.....	40	26	.606
Cincinnati.....	37	33	.529
Philadelphia.....	31	37	.456
St. Louis.....	26	40	.394
Brooklyn.....	25	44	.362
Boston.....	21	48	.304

Yesterday's Results.			
Pittsburg, 9; New York, 5. First game.			
Pittsburg, 4; New York, 2. Second game.			
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2.			
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 3.			
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 1.			

American League.			
	W.	L.	P. C.
Detroit.....	46	27	.629
Philadelphia.....	44	24	.629
Boston.....	43	30	.589
Cleveland.....	39	32	.549
New York.....	32	37	.461
Chicago.....	28	42	.406
St. Louis.....	28	42	.391
Washington.....	23	47	.329

Yesterday's Results.			
New York, 5; St. Louis, 2.			
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 0.			
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.			
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 3.			

CLEVELAND BUYS PITCHER.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—The Cleveland Club of the American League has purchased Koestner, a former Pacific Coast League twirler. Koestner pitched for the Los Angeles team last year.

BROOKLYN DOWNED

Cincinnati Rallies and Wins Game From Dodgers in Tenth.

The Reds won the game from the Brooklyn in the early innings yesterday, lost hold of it temporarily in the eighth and then made sure of it with a torrent of runs in the tenth. A couple of errors by McMillan and some real hits did the trick for the visitors, when the extra inning came along. Rowan pitched until the eighth for the Cincinnati, being succeeded by Gasper, after the Brooklyn made three runs and tied the score. Hunter was in the box all the way for the Brooklyn. In the eighth the Brooklyn got together. Hunter beat out a bunt and raced to second on a wild pitch. Burch's single past short brought the pitcher home with the first Brooklyn run. Clement hit toward Lobert. Hans tried to get Burch at second, but Egan muffed the ball and all were safe. Hummel's best was a pop up to Hohlitzel, but Alperman had solved Rowan and tripled to right, sending in two runs. Rowan again passed Lennox, and Kustus rewarded his expectations by popping up to Egan. McMillan also hit up in the air, fouling to Hohlitzel. In the tenth Downey was safe on McMillan's error. Gasper sacrificed and Bescher singled to center, scoring Downey. On the throw home Bescher went to second and then stole third. Faskert hit in back of third, McMillan running out to get the ball. He made another error, miffing it, and Bescher scored. Faskert ran to second while they were trying to nip Bescher at the pan. Egan's single brought him home. The Brooklyn fell in order before Gasper in the ninth and tenth innings.

MURPHY, OF CUBS, SCOUTING FOR MEN

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9.—President Murphy of the Chicago Cubs, was on the side lines at yesterday's New Orleans-Memphis game. He was accompanied by James Murphy, who has finished a scouting tour of the Middle West and who will continue through the Southern belt looking for material for the 1910 tryouts. "I am trying to close for a permanent training place for the Cubs in the spring," said President Murphy. "Mr. O'Quinn would suit us, and if the deal can be closed with Manager Frank we will train there for the 1910 National League race."

NIGHT BASE BALL FAILS IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—Night baseball was given a tryout here last night and failed. The novelty of the test drew an immense crowd to the park and from a box office standpoint the plan worked well for one night, there being over 5,000 fans present. But in spite of the searchlights and the numerous high lamps it was shown to be quite impossible to follow a fly ball. The players themselves were frequently at a loss to keep tabs on the ball. The project will very probably be discontinued.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

So pronounced was the hit scored at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theater last week by Dacie in her pantomime, played "Farrar de L'Artiste" that the clever American dancer has been retained for another week as the headline feature. The same supporting company will assist Dacie in her presentation. Second on the bill comes Adelaide Herrmann, who will present an hypnotic illusion entitled "The Sleeping Beauty." Al Leach and his Three Rosebuds, in a comic conception of "The New Teacher," will head the funmakers, among whom may be included Barnes and Crawford, in screaming travesty on current magical performers; Melville and Higgins, in a new talking, singing and dancing sketch, and W. H. Galeway will endeavor to amuse with cartoons of well-known persons. Hathaway's monks will amuse the children, and De Witt, Burns and Torrance will present an acrobatic pantomime.

Americans who expect to be in England late this month will have a chance to see a Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon. Four performances of "Much Ado About Nothing," will be given by the British Empire Shakespeare Society.

Mme. Amelia Manetti, an Italian Soprano who has a record of appearances in opera in Milan, whence Senor Gatti-Casazza comes, has been engaged by the management of the Palisades Amusement Park to sing at that resort next week. Mme. Manetti is a stranger to New York, and her debut on the Palisades will be her first appearance hereabouts.

There is every indication that a notable mid-summer opening at "Lew Fields" Herald Square Theater, Monday evening, August 2. "A Broken Idol," opens with every omen of prosperity. B. C. Whitney's company of comedians and singers and the famous Whitney beauty chorus. The cast includes the old Broadway favorite, Otis Harlan and Alice York, Carrie Perkins, Birdie Beaumont, George Richards, Madge Voe, and Otto Hoffman. "A Broken Idol" is a musical frivolity in two acts, book by Hal Stephens, lyrics by Harry Williams, music by Egbert Van Alstyne and staged by Gus Solke. It is full of surprises, good music, original stage effects and unique mechanical wonders.

Luna Park's new fun-making device, "The Bouncer," which has just opened in Coney Island's first and foremost amusement place, has caught the crowds with a will. Each afternoon and evening throngs of people have enjoyed it, and the shouts and peals of laughter that emanate from it have thoroughly attested to its popularity.

So great has been the attendance at the park that the facilities for handling the crowds have had to be necessarily increased several times within the past month. Twelve new wicker boats were put on the "Witching Waves" last week. Each day there has been a surging, happy, ever-changing mass of people at the popular resort. Luna this summer is a arena of wonders in the fullest sense of the word.

The Fourth of July's combination of three days' holiday brought to Greater Dreamland its record crowd. From early morning until late at night the big park was thronged to its utmost, and every one of its concessionary shows played to capacity business. Every B. R. T. express, which ran directly to the gate of Dreamland, brought throngs. While boats from Hudson and the Metropolitan Opera Houses, Miss Hoffman will conduct.

Klaw & Erlanger arranged yesterday for the production of a musical comedy entitled "The Air King." The book and lyrics are by Harry B. Smith, and the music by Raymond Hubbell. It will receive an early metropolitan production.

E. F. Albee has invited the dancing teachers of New York, Newark and Jersey City to attend next Monday afternoon's performance of Mile. Dacie's pantomime act at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theater.

The Shuberts announce that their next musical offering will be an elaborate production of the English version of "Die Herbstmanoeuvre," by Carl von Bakeny and Emerich Kalman. The English title will be "The Dancing Dragon."

Alfred Latell, the former Jester and animal impersonator, has been engaged by the Shuberts to appear with Eddie Foy next season in a new production.

SHULMAN'S CLOTHING SALE

WE are determined not to carry over a single Spring and Summer Suit for next season. We know of no other way to move them quickly than to make the prices irresistible to the consumer.

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.

5,000 Summer Coats at 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

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

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

6 HURT IN COLLISION

Long Island and B. R. T. Trains Crash at Sheepshead Bay.

Five passengers and a conductor were injured—none seriously enough to be taken to a hospital—when a Long Island Railroad train ran into the rear end of a Brooklyn Rapid Transit train yesterday afternoon at Ocean Avenue and Emmons Lane, Sheepshead Bay, near the Sheepshead Bay race track.

Police reserves were summoned from the Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay station on the run, and on great was the excitement among the passengers that it was no easy matter to restore quiet. Two ambulances from the Coney Island Reception Hospital also went to the scene at full speed, and the surgeons applied bandages to the injured, who were:

- James Haddock, 42, of 435 East 134th, Manhattan; cuts and bruises.
 - Mary Haddock, 33, his wife; cuts and bruises.
 - Regina Haddock, 4, his daughter; cuts and bruises.
 - Lloyd Anner, of 541 East 148th, Manhattan; cuts and bruises.
 - L. S. Lenahy, address unknown; shaken up and bruised.
 - Antonio Rito, of 365 Douglas street, Brooklyn, conductor on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit train.
- Nobody seemed able to give the cause of the collision.

STILL SEEK AUTOISTS WHO KILLED A GIRL

The police have not yet discovered the motorists responsible for the death of Flora Cooks, eighteen years old. When they are caught they will be accused of murder in the first degree. The girl, whose home was at 46 7th street, was run down on Monday on Eastern Boulevard and Middletown Road and died in Feedham Hospital on Wednesday. There were two men and two women in the car. The police have named William L. Bond, the chauffeur, who formerly owned the car, and Bond has given information that will probably lead to the arrest of the occupants of the car on Monday.

TWO DIE IN FIRE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—Two women were burned to death here to-day. The two, one of whom was Miss Annie Keenan and the other an unidentified woman of about fifty, were caught when a lodging house at 235 Fountain street took fire and before rescue could reach them, fell back into the flames. A number of other tenants of the building were overcome by smoke and several were saved by the firemen. The loss on the building is not great.

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Everything New But the Ocean.

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HITS TWICE

THE DUST

Play Like Amateurs

Fall Before the Persistent Pirates.

Twenty thousand excited fanatics gathered and overflowed the Polo ground yesterday afternoon and saw the Giants bite the dust in two of the contests ever witnessed in the city.

The Giants started their run-getting their half of the same inning, fumbled Tenney's grounder and Doyle hit one safe to center. McCormick hit to Wagner and Doyle was out at second. Wagner to Miller, Miller to Wilson, and Tenney to Miller on the sacrifice. The innings ended when Miller threw out O'Hara.

The second Gibson hit one safe to center. Madox bunted and Ames batted to second, leaving two on the sacks. Leach drove a ball to Doyle which was too hot to handle, and the bases were set. That bold Captain Kidd, Fred Miller, hit one safe to the outfield and added two more to the Pirate total. That was all for that inning, and the game was enough.

The Giants' second, Devlin was out by Wagner. Bridwell struck a short fly back of third that was caught by Schiel. Bridwell then batted to left, sending Bridwell to the outfield, batting for Ames, who batted to center. While Miller was batting Tenney's grounder to first, came home.

Wagner took his place on the field and he got his in the fifth. He drew a pass as a starter. Wilson struck both runners advanced on a double. Gibson was passed, filling the corners. Camnitz hit through the infield, striking Stork and Miller. Leach struck out and so did Leach. Camnitz walked McCormick. Murray hit a fly to Hyatt. Camnitz knocked down Devlin and got the runner at first.

Leach was caught far off second on his play, and when Stork tried for the second he threw the ball into left field, where McCormick and O'Hara fanned the plate.

The eighth Leach struck out. Leach singled to right field, and Wagner followed with a home run to left. Miller hit to center. Miller struck out. Wilson died. Crandall to first.

CURLEY AND GOODMAN AT OLYMPIC MONDAY

Jack Curley, the Harlem lightweight, who recently knocked out Tommy Walsh on different occasions, will meet Denny Goodman, the former champion partner of Leach Cross, in a main bout next Monday night at the Olympic Athletic Club. Curley is considered by many to be the most promising lightweight in New York, and if successful in defeating the East Side lightweight, his manager will post a forfeit to meet any boy in the world at 125 pounds.

WESTON NEARS GOAL

FRANCISCO, July 9.—Edward Weston, the veteran pedestrian, is within two hundred miles of his goal. Early to-day he left Los Angeles on the slope of the mountains and reached San Francisco Saturday or Monday. Weston says he is in the best of condition and will easily finish his transcontinental time limit. Since he left Los Angeles he has walked 5,100 miles.

MORGAN'S SECOND ACHEVEMENT—HIS ENTRANCE INTO THE RAILROAD WORLD—HE BECOMES A GREAT BANKER

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.

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(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER XX. THE FLOWERING OF THE MORGAN FORTUNE.

"Great is Mr. Morgan's power, greater in some respects even than that of President or kings," wrote a seasoned British observer some years ago (1) which fact, patent to even the casual onlooker, easily passes uncontradicted. Who, indeed, can gainsay its truth? Above all forms of law and functionaries of office, above the highest representative bodies and tribunals, above enactment and Constitutions, supreme above eighty-five millions of American people, this one man towers with a hold and grasp of power as tremendous as it is portentous. And what has awarded him this mighty power? Has it come by vote or wish of the people or by some inconspicuous provision of Governmental machinery?

Nay, none of these things are responsible for it; despite them all it has come about and it persists in mockery of them all. Then, wherein lies the explanation? Need it be told anew? The cause and substance of it all are Morgan's wealth and his dictatorship, shared with a few others, of the resources of the nation, which ownership carries with it the real ruling power, for whose owns the means by which the people must live owns the people, editors, politicians, judges and clergy included.

Morgan Then and Now.

Can this Morgan be the same who started out by successfully palming off upon the Government during the Civil War five thousand of its own condemned rifles, and at extortionate prices? Is it possible that the man who profited from arming the nation's soldiers with self-slaughtering guns can be the same Morgan whose power to-day "is greater than that of President or kings"? Is the great, sublime patriot of these days, J. Pierpont Morgan, the same Morgan who came into collision with investigation committees during the Civil War and who was practically denounced as a fraud and swindler? Verily, he is the same man, the identical same. Behold him in the budding of his career, and behold him now, glutted with wealth and power, covered with honors, august dispenser of benevolence, the incarnate source of all wisdom, financial and otherwise, the mighty man of commerce and of the arts, the idol of capitalist ideals.

Between that Civil War transaction and his present way, necessarily there lies a long category of deeds. Undisputedly he began his career with proofs of exceptional brilliance. Had his first business achievement—that of the condemned rifles—been judged by the standards of the "lower classes," he would have been thrown into prison, or had the soldiers who had to use the guns or come within his proximity, the life, peradventure, might have been shot out of him then and to be. But his own class, far from having a remote thought of abhorrence or ostracism, admired his business skill, mettle and audacity, and regarded him as an extraordinarily promising young man. Great things were predicted for so astute an novice; yet novitiate was not the word; the most experienced business man could hardly have done better than did Morgan in that famous rifle sale.

Moreover, Morgan had other advantages which assured a notable future. He had a millionaire father, which was a relationship to be treasured at a time when millionaire progenitors were not so very numerous. The paternal advice and guidance, based upon a protracted career in the serpentine channels of wealth getting, could not fail to be drawn upon. Additionally, J. Pierpont Morgan had the backing of the old man's millions and prestige, and what was more important—would some day inherit those millions. All of these factors were infallibly the prelude to a glorious career.

He Attains "Universal Respect."

The respect of the mercantile and financial classes for Morgan's proved ability grew proportionately with each new display of his capacity. Presently we find a contemporary biographer saying of him: "Mr. Morgan made himself universally respected as an able financier in 1869, when he came out victorious in a memorable struggle for the control of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, which had fallen into the clutches of Meems, Flak and Gould. The contest was waged not only by litigation, but also by force of arms, and Governor Hoffman called out the militia. Flak was eventually dislodged."

It had not taken long for Morgan to arrive at the point where he was "universally respected." By "universally" the writer of that eulogy meant among Morgan's class, the opinion of which was held to be all-inclusive; that of the workers was considered of

little or no account, and could always be ignored or ridiculed. But what was the real nature of this railroad business which made Morgan so "universally respected?" What great public service, if any, did he render? What was the special merit involved in his overthrowing of Gould and Flak, and his getting control of the railroad in question?

Eulogistic writers fail to give enlightenment on this point. But what they omit, public records supply to some extent.

His Second Signal Achievement.

Had either Gould and Flak, on the one hand, or Morgan, on the other, built the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad or provided the funds for its construction? Not a mother's son of them. This line, now a part of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, had been built with public funds drawn from the treasuries of New York State and of various counties and municipalities in that State. At least \$1,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 drained from the public treasury in New York State for the building of railroads, had gone into the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. (2)

The usual pilfering processes marked its building; large sums were stolen in various forms of graft; and, as in the case of the Erie Railroad and other railroads, the State was cheated out of much of its loans. Then the group of capitalists in control watered the Albany and Susquehanna's stock and manipulated it for speculative purposes until they were ousted by other capitalists who repeated their manipulating methods on a larger scale. Its chief value lay in the fact that it had direct connections with the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania.

Two contending sets of capitalists now rushed forward to seize control of it. One crowd was led by Gould and Flak, the other by J. Pierpont Morgan. The older capitalists were amazed at the sight of these young men audaciously struggling for the possession of a valuable railroad system, in the construction of which none of them had the vestige of a share. Old Commodore Vanderbilt looked on with a blended admiration and envy. Gould was but thirty-three years old, and Morgan thirty-one. Each side bought all of the stock that it could; Gould with the proceeds of his thefts, and Morgan with the proceeds of such transactions as the rifle sale, for instance. Stockholders' elections were held amid scenes of the greatest disorder, and each party claimed the election of its own board of directors, and accused the other of the grossest frauds.

Morgan vs. Gould and Flak.

Quite appropriately the contest went into the courts. Twenty-one separate suits were brought by Gould and Flak, and a sheaf of injunctions obtained. The Morgan party fought back vigorously. But so long as the legal contest was confined to the New York City courts, Gould and Flak had the surety of victory. The reason was that such Supreme Court judges as Bernard and Cardozo, formerly Vanderbilt's tools, were now Gould's champions and did whatever he ordered.

Very soon an edifying situation turned up. So fiercely determined was each side to kick out the other that the railroad was thrown into a state of absolute disorganization and could not be operated. After spending a million dollars of public money on its construction, the people were forced to look on while the two parties, neither of whom had invested a dollar in its building, claimed to be its owners, and stopped the other with judicial orders and injunctions.

Which of the two would come out ahead? The outcome was doubtful. But it did not continue so very long. Gould and Flak were cleverly entrapped into making an agreement which led to their utter eventual defeat. The agreement was to this purport: That inasmuch as the conflicting parties could not agree, they had arrived at a mutual understanding by which they would write to Governor Hoffman setting forth that it had become impracticable to run the railroad, and therefore requesting the appointment of a State official to operate it pending a new election of directors. This communication was sent to Governor Hoffman on August 11, 1869, and its provisions were accepted.

Both Sides Charged with Fraud.

In less than a month after this separate elections were held; each side again claimed that its directors were elected. More suits followed. Gould and Flak charged that Ramey, president of the road, had illegally issued 3,000 shares of stock to the Morgan party, and demanded that this issue be declared invalid. Morgan, Samuel Sloane and others of the opposition retaliated with charges that Gould and Flak had used force and fraud. The State of New York now stepped in, and through the Attorney General, brought an action against

both parties. The state charged that both stockholders' elections were illegal, irregular and void; that spurious votes had been counted in, and that otherwise they were full of fraud. (3) The State asked for an injunction restraining both boards from taking possession.

The case came up again in November, 1869, before Judge Darwin Smith in the Supreme Court at Rochester. N. Y. Gould and Flak found themselves at a great disadvantage. In New York City, with their bought judges on hand they could arrange for decisions in advance, but in Rochester they were in a territory where the power of competitive magnates was strongly entrenched. Judge Smith's decision was wholly favorable to the group of capitalists led by J. Pierpont Morgan, and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad passed into their control. (4)

II.

This seems to have been J. Pierpont Morgan's first entry into the railroad business in which later he was to become so powerful a factor. Thenceforth, for nearly thirty years, until the period of organizing industrial trusts began, his chief undertakings were his banking business and what was called "the reorganization of railroads."

Draining the Public Treasury.

The two things worked well together. By means of financial laws, corruptly passed, the bankers, both international and national, compelled the people of the United States, through their Government, to present them with the funds with which to buy up railroads and other forms of property. (5) We have already described the financial system prevailing in the United States during and immediately following the Civil War; how the people were taxed from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year to pay interest annually to the bankers and other bondholders. We have also showed how the bankers had laws passed by which they could deposit their Government bonds in the United States Treasury and receive back the full amount in currency, less 10 per cent.

Thus the banks received a double interest: often as much as 5 per cent in gold in annual interest from the Government, and a far greater amount in interest for the public use of the currency which they were gratuitously allowed to issue on the strength of the deposited bonds. (6) At the same time they were relieved from paying taxes on Government bonds. Their profits, obviously, were enormous, averaging 20, 50, and often 100 per cent in the course of a year. The laws also were so devised as to insure them a virtual monopoly of the currency supply—an incalculable power in manipulating industry and the markets and in controlling speculation in stocks.

In its resolutions passed at Military Hall, New York City, on October 19, 1873, the Workingmen's Party had denounced the bankers as the greatest knaves, impostors and paupers of the age. A violent trade his seemed on its face, but in point of fact, there was hardly a banker in the country who was not constantly and criminally violating the law by committing some species of fraud or other. Year after year the courts were full of lawsuits in which this or that banker was charged with fraudulent transactions. There is little scientific use in describing Morgan's career without advertent to an illuminative mention of what other conspicuous bankers were doing, both before and during his time. Ever and ever anew it will be seen that Morgan was doing nothing more than emulating the traditional practices of his class.

A Vision of Some "Great" Bankers.

Perhaps the foremost banker in the United States in the first four decades of the nineteenth century was Nicholas Biddle, that proud aristocrat and founder of a family of aristocrats. He was long president of the once all-powerful Bank of the United States, and was held up to the whole country as an illustrious example of the position to which any able and well-regulated youth could attain.

Yet he was accused of being a thief, an embezzler, a malefactor in law. After his retirement from the presidency of the Bank of the United States that institution brought a civil action against him and the cashier, John Andrews, for the restitution of \$400,000 which they were charged with stealing from the bank in 1836. This theft, it was further specifically charged, was concealed by fraudulent entries, burning of vouchers and by other methods. By the time the suit came up in court in 1844, Biddle had died, but the action was pressed

(3) Lansing's Reports, New York Supreme Court, 1:308, etc. The statement of the case in the decision frequently refers to "the party headed by J. Pierpont Morgan."

(4) See, The People of the State of New York vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Lansing's Reports, N. Y. Supreme Court, 1:308-245.

(5) Under the surface, the Rothschilds have long had a powerful influence in dictating American financial laws. The law records show that they were powers in the old Bank of the United States. In 1873 it was estimated that \$375,000,000 of American railroad securities were held abroad, chiefly by foreign bankers. The Final Report of the Industrial Commission in 1902 estimated (see page 494 of that report) the amount of these securities, held by foreign banking houses and others abroad at about \$3,100,000,000.

(6) The fact has been brought out in a previous chapter how the Government from 1863 to 1878 had paid out to national banks the great sum of \$252,837,556.77 as interest on bonds.—House Executive Document, No. 34, 1878.



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

against Andrews. His answer was a general denial, but Judge Parsons decided that he was convinced that the claim for recovery was one which could be enforced, and he overruled Andrews' demurrer. (7) And to give merely one instance of many instances of the methods of powerful bankers during Morgan's early career, let us consider the case of Bischoffshelm & Goldschmidt. They it was who loaned Jay Gould the money to pay fraudulent interest on fraudulent bonds in his Erie Railroad thefts; they supplied the money to pay fictitious dividends, and when they saw more profit in betraying him, they quickly changed front and poured out the \$750,000 with which Gould's directors of the Erie Railroad were bribed to resign. (8) By such methods they heaped up great fortunes; when Goldschmidt died a quarter of a century ago he left an estate of \$30,000,000.

Laws Drafted for Pander.

But the extraordinary financial laws passed during the Civil War were but the forerunners of other laws by which the bankers and the creditor class in general caused to be passed in following years, and by which they instantly and vastly increased their wealth and power, and were able, far more effectually than ever before, to put the screws upon the producing class.

The most noted of these laws was that passed by Congress on February 12, 1873, practically accomplishing the demonitization of silver as a coin. This was the same Congress which, as we have seen in one of the chapters on the Sage fortune, was bribed with a million dollars to pass an act granting an additional subsidy of \$10,000,000 to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The demonitization act went through by evasion; not a word was directly mentioned in it of the demonitization of silver; few knew of its purport; even the advocates of bimetalism voted for it. It was one of the most adroit bills ever put through Congress, and it was only after it had become a law that its concealed provisions began to be understood.

Had Times for the Middle Class.

It was the middle class which was struck at hard; the supply of money was at once contracted, the purchasing power of gold was enhanced, and the power of the large creditor capitalists and banking institutions over the small property-owning class was greatly augmented. This law was passed at about the same time that the first trust, the Standard Oil Company, was rising to give the death blow to the doctrine of free competition in trade, and to crush out the middleman in business. The day was a sorry one for the long-dominant middle class.

The middle class representatives in Congress and elsewhere now began an agitation which lasted many years. (9) They charged that the demonitization of silver had been brought about by the conspiracy of John Sherman and a few other prominent men in Congress. With the financiers of Wall street and Europe, in fact, the successive volumes of the Congressional Record of those years are full of speeches in which this charge is brought out over and over again. But the law stood; and what was more galling to the middle class, John Sherman, denounced so bitterly as a traitor, and as a mercenary of the bankers, was appointed, a few years later, to be Secretary of the United States Treasury. From that time on the bankers national and international, came out

(7) Parsons' Select Equity Cases of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, 1844, 2:31-63.

(8) Railroad Investigation of the State of New York, 1879, 2:1496. See also New York State Assembly Documents, 1872, Vol. vi., Doc. No. 98.

(9) The millionaire silver mine owners of the West, although not to be classed with the middle class, were the leaders in this agitation. Self-interest actuated them.

more and more in the open in direct dictatorship of the financial laws and policy of the United States. Circumlocution became less necessary.

That Kansas Pacific Loan.

The great Government bond issue of 1877, by which the bankers made colossal profits, followed Sherman's appointment. Before, however, referring to this memorable sell-out, it will be well to give a passing glimpse of Morgan's varied activities and the nature of them. Morgan's first partnership was as a member of the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., which firm, it will be recalled, was one of the banking houses participating in that noted Kansas Pacific Railway loan of 1869. This loan was asked for from investors largely on the strength of a three-million-acre land grant in Kansas and Colorado, which had been corruptly secured by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company from Congress, and which was the beginning of not one series, but many series, of fraud and plunder. (10) Morgan could claim, and with justice so far as current standards went, that the floating of this loan was a "legitimate banking transaction;" but the fact that no banker declined to profit from the financing of enterprises which he knew began and continued in corruption and swindling, gives a very clear idea of the quality of the assumed morals and ethics of the capitalist class.

And the Great Bond Issue of 1877.

Morgan's next partnership was as a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company. He began to be conspicuous in very large transactions. One of these was the floating of the \$266,000,000 U. S. Government bond issue of 1877. Avoiding plunging into detail, which would be intricate at best, suffice it to say that this bond issue was generally regarded, and not without full reason, as one of the very worst cases that had ever been known of the people being betrayed over to a few bankers. The selling of the bonds was apportioned among these banking houses: August Belmont, the Rothschild, J. & W. Seligman Bros., and Drexel, Morgan & Company, the last named acting for themselves and for the firm of J. S. Morgan & Company in London. This syndicate at once sold them at an advance of from one to four per cent above the price which they had paid to the government. The profits of the syndicate reached into the tens of millions of dollars. Drexel, Morgan & Company alone were credited with "making" a clear profit of \$5,000,000. Their function consisted in nothing more or less than acting as licensed speculative middlemen for a government which could have disposed of the bonds without intermediaries. Moreover, the participating bankers were able to get the bonds for themselves at "bargain prices," and then through associated national banks, carry on the familiar practice of exacting double interest—one interest from the Government, and another for the use of currency issued on the basis of those same bonds. (11)

III.

The transaction comprised obviously very few of Morgan's varied activities in the decades following the Civil War; it can be well understood that he was at the same time engaged in a mass of purely private business dealings, of which no details ever became

(10) See Chapter XV., Part III.

(11) The scandalous circumstances of this bond issue made a lively stir throughout the country and aroused warm debates in Congress. On January 21, 1879, the United States Senate passed a resolution calling upon Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, for information as to the alleged payments of double interest in regard to monies received by banks and syndicates for bonds being allowed to remain on deposit with national banks pending the call for the bonds.—See Senate Executive Document, No. 9, 1879.

JULY PROPAGANDA PACKAGE

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The widespread interest aroused by Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," and the large number of inquiries 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 work, so comprehensive work, and has reason to be apprehensive that it will be issued by such a house, and the force 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 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 the many years of labor on this monumental work, Mr. Myers has received one penny's remuneration.

The subscription price will be \$3.50 for the first three parts of the work, and those desiring to subscribe for "The History of the American Fortunes" should write to Gustavus Myers, care The 442 Pearl Street, New York.

public. Even his public transactions the facts as set forth in the public records are more indications than actual and complete accounts, of the underlying circumstances. The financiers and business men had every motive for enshrouding their affairs in the greatest secrecy, particularly when those affairs in any way related to the diverting of Government functions for their ends, or had to do with the suspicious passage of partial laws or the violation of laws. The motto of the whole commercial class was to keep the public in the dark as much as possible; and even when the usual legislative investigating committees, fortified by summary powers, of law, mildly sought to ascertain the surface of acts only, without probing too deep, they were, as a rule obstructed at every turn.

Such facts as did become public came out adventitiously despite every effort of the magnates command to hush them up. Sometimes embittered competitors would supply revelations to investigating committees; on other occasions the magnates would seek to cheat one another in the division of the spoils or over reach at the other's expense, and then the quarrel would be thrown into the courts and some salient facts, at least revealed. The point cannot be too strongly emphasized that for every one charge of crookedness and corruption that investigating committees and public officials made against capitalists, a hundred such charges were specifically brought by capitalists themselves against their own kind; a fact which is over-abundantly attested in the voluminous court records from the very beginning of the United States Government down to the present.

Morgan and William H. Vanderbilt.

Had it not been for a row between various magnates in a transaction in which William H. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists were engaged, and the consequent wrangling in the courts, certain facts pertaining to another of Morgan's feats could not be now ascertained. In one of the chapters on the Vanderbilt fortune (12) it has been brought out how, in 1879, Morgan formed a syndicate to buy 350,000 shares of New York Central stock from William H. Vanderbilt, and how further, this stock, bought at 120, was, after a magical process of manipulation in the New York and London stock markets, sold at 130, thereby yielding the syndicate an immense profit.

(12) Chap. VII, Part III.

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THE AGITATORS—A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON

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CHAPTER XXV—(Continued.)

"A large indictment," said Rens. "you cannot deny its from your standpoint. I suppose you imagine, sir"—he paused a moment—became judicial—"that I would not interfere with your man's mental hobbies or de- your actions. You are responsible, how- the results of our actions has been arranged."

"Colonel Stuart's voice of the judicial process of a court-martial."

"The association and yourself?"

"The matter was com- time ago and an id- penalty was provided in ratio of the colony should have been admitted to the on condition of dropping features and returning methods of legitimate business. You would have been ad- payment of a large assess- without substantial loss. The day allow you one month to your personal investment. It is per cent. of the value of the actual value, since the are worthless for prac- In addition, I will write a public letter of for the attacks upon my was not a little surprised as and complete program un- sounds liberal, Colonel."

"I have no personal interest to would establish your rights. lawyer would find in your deed of trust. This will vindicate the rights of your personal investment, a precedent based on the actual value, since the are worthless for prac- In addition, I will write a public letter of for the attacks upon my was not a little surprised as and complete program un- sounds liberal, Colonel."

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the capitalist position and it seems to me that other men of wealth should be able to see it. The profit system is breaking down—we see the evidence all around us—because it cannot solve even the elementary problem of giving starvation wages to the people. It is bound to fall of itself and the co-operative order of society is bound to succeed it. Rich men in general cannot be expected to see the truth of this condition, but there are some and there will be more among them who will join hands with the working class to smooth the transition from capitalism to the new state. A revolution is inevitable in the near future and whether it shall be peaceful will depend partly on the attitude of the capitalists, whether they aid or blindly resist. It will not avail to use deception or force Lincoln, who said the country could not live half slave and half free, foresaw the present impossible condition of a few thousand rich and millions poor. In a conflict between few and many, it is evident which side will win. There have been wise kings who abdicated when they saw their thrones shaking. The capitalist class has a chance to abdicate to-day; to-morrow it may be called upon to answer for its crimes. As you said, Colonel, the penalty accumulates and the terms become harder. The social revolution is but a few years off."

Rensen opened the door and took his hat.

"Wait," shouted Colonel Stuart in a voice of fury.

"I think we have expressed ourselves."

"No! Young man, I want to tell you that if you said such things in time of war, you would be shot and if you spoke them now on the street you would be jailed as an anarchist. You are the most dangerous man I have ever met, a traitor to your class, an incendiary agitator! Your colony battalion is a treasonable organization!"

"Pardon me, the Constitution still gives the right to bear arms, and as for anarchists it is well known that there are none greater than business men. The anarchist is an individualist; we believe in a close social union."

"Your battalion is a treasonable organization, I repeat, sir, and it may become my duty to blot it out with the loyal military forces of the government!"

"If you can't destroy us by legal and business devices, you propose to use force?"

"By God, sir, I do! . . . You Socialists have declared war on the republic!"

"Hardly that, Colonel. We have declared war on the profit system, whether in republics or monarchies."

"It amounts to the same thing. You are opposed to established government."

"We are opposed to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution."

"Bah! You have public catchwords and a private program of conspiracy and violence."

"That seems to fit the capitalist

method as described by yourself, Colonel. However, your spies have not found a conspiracy."

"Don't tell me, sir, that you have scruples against the use of force. If you had the power you would treat us as we propose to treat you!"

Rensen paused on the steps of the mansion where the bare headed, angry man had followed him. A curving driveway shone white between lawns and blots of shrubbery, lighted by globed electric on ornamental iron posts. The chill of a fall evening was in the air. The hills behind the house echoed the rumble of a train.

"Capitalism has not taught the proletariat to use the golden rule in any country or at any time," he replied slowly at length. "There was the Commune, and we have had events in this country. Perhaps irrepressible conflicts are usually settled that way. It was a liberator and pioneer of capitalism who said that revolutions are not made with rosewater."

A few days later the state factory inspector, after examination of the colony foundry and club house, ordered costly changes in regard to ventilation and fire escapes. The club house was interpreted to be a factory because a little raffle work was being taught. The inspector admitted the violations were very technical; the conditions surpassed any that prevailed elsewhere; but he had orders from headquarters.

After this Rensen was summoned to the Westvale police court by the Board of Health for allowing pollution of the stream which flowed past the colony grounds—small boys had been seen bathing. Rensen explained that the colonists in general for some time stopped bathing because the water was polluted by the waste of the paper mill higher up. The Board of Health had never investigated complaints against the paper mill. The police judge lectured Rensen and fined him fifty dollars.

the two political parties; and in further hope of stemming the tide, vague promises were inserted in platforms to better the conditions of toilers, experiment with government ownership or control, imprisonment the criminal rich, impose inheritance taxes, do away with child labor, curb injunctions against workmen and grant the suffrage to women. One of the platforms was said to contain all the essential and practical features of the Socialist program.

"We are all Socialists," declared a multi-millionaire who amused himself with politics and had contributed vast sums to both the old parties.

"It is natural for parasites to disguise themselves and imitate their prey when in danger," replied a working class orator. "There are spiders that mimic the ants they feed on, and other insects who with the humility of true capitalists pretend to be harmless objects passed through the all-meaty canal."

Under the guidance of the state organization a vigorous campaign, in which the colonists had a leading part, was begun in Westvale and the surrounding towns. There were indoor and outdoor meetings, house to house canvases, and much distribution of literature. One of the three daily newspapers was gained over to the extent of adopting a neutral attitude and making fair reports. A central labor union endorsed the congressional candidate, who was a working mechanic. The machinery of the state party showed its ability to cope with obstructive devices that ranged from the preempting of public halls to the misprinting of official ballots. A legal staff, with bondsmen, ready cash and papers of appeal prepared in advance, was established at Westvale to fight the battle of free speech in the streets. The police spent some busy evenings arresting and rearresting speakers, who coolly resumed their discourses after brief incarceration. The authorities at length gave up the attempt to prevent free speech.

"Workersmen, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains—you have a world to gain!" This battle cry echoed from mill to factory.

The crimson banner of the social revolution was draped in windows and waved in the streets.

Sonia was active in the campaign, especially talking to the silk hands and to the German and Slav workers in their own languages. She delivered fiery speeches that sometimes exceeded the bounds of party principles and police tolerance; but the most critical listeners were fascinated by her manner and did not easily follow the meaning of her fervid musical sentences in strange tongues. Being forbidden the red flag at a certain place, Sonia returned the next night in a flame hued jacket and at the climax of her address waved it around her head. She was in demand everywhere and began to live on trains and trolleys, coming home to her friends at the colony after midnight, if she did not spend the night in the town where she spoke.

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER XXVI.

The results of the November election were awaited throughout the country with exultant hope on the part of class conscious workers, dire warnings and threats by the representatives of enthroned wealth. A trial of strength for the next presidential campaign, congressmen, judges and state legislators were to be voted for. The clouds of a financial and industrial panic, following an era of speculation and exposure of Wall street swindles, were slowly rising on the sky. There were ominous portents of the periodic world crash of overproduction, a comet of disaster not long past and now accelerated in its return visitation by the self-destructive process of capitalism.

The capitalist press pointed out the feeble numbers of the working class party, ridiculed its method, assailed its leaders, accused it of vulgarity like descent upon the corpse of business depression, misrepresented and professed to ignore it, yet the editorial columns rang a perpetual refrain of Socialism, Socialism, Socialism. Reformers, union men and labor candidates were put forward by

THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

Its History, Struggles, and Victories.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE CALL.)

The Jewish trade union is a long record of trial and error, of desperate struggle against overwhelming odds and heroic resistance to intolerable oppression. The history of this struggle no longer shines forth more brightly than the Capmakers' Union, which is an example of working class organization and organizing ability.

The blows received in the industrial depressions it is still the strongest Jewish unions in the country, and it is well worth acquainting the readers of The Call with the life of this stalwart organization.

In the year 1888 while the "Iron River" was on that a union was started among the capmakers during the annual rush everybody was toiling day and night and the treatment accorded the capmakers and the foremen was deplorable. Wages were being paid when the anxiously awaited summer came there was almost nothing for the men to take. The few jobs of the industry at that time were so scarce that something must be done to improve the abominable conditions, as they called a strike.

Wages for life or death began and the capmakers, fearing the determined uprisings of their workmen, soon settled with the leaders, paying them the "strike expense." This system of "strike expense" was established by the leaders themselves due to there being no money to take care of the old oppressions of the bosses who were snowed, and soon another strike broke out. Thus they kept on striking and losing, for several years.

Conditions existed in those days that the capmakers had no voice in the "leaders," and that the industry was disorganized. In 1890 Goldreich, Typograft, Zimmerman and Hinder (the last is still an active member and organizer of Local 1) appeared. These men were more intelligent and more determined. They understood the situation and were not discouraged as a result of years of hard labor.

It was these men who organized the union's old, conserva-

ADVANCE OF JAPAN

Frank G. Carpenter, the noted correspondent, writing from Japan after making an investigation of the recent industrial development there, makes some statements that are of great interest to American workingmen. Within a few years Japan has thrown off her medieval garb and entered the arena of industrial competition and modern civilization. Says Mr. Carpenter:

"Only a short time ago everything in Japan was made by hands in the houses. There were no large establishments and practically no factories. To-day there is still an enormous home industry, but there are, all told, over 10,000 factories and they employ altogether about 600,000 workmen. There are thousands of men who labor in the mines, and millions in little industries of every kind which go on in the homes of the people. As to the factories, I have already written in the shipyards and cotton mills. In the spinning factories the women are now receiving about 22 cents a day and children as low as 6 cents, while men get, on the average, about 54 cents. Cotton weavers receive about the same and silk weavers a cent or two more."

This wretched wage scale prevails proportionately in all other Japanese industries as will be seen by the following extract from the same letter: "Japanese mechanics are about as good workmen as you will find anywhere. Every common carpenter is a cabinet maker, and many of the stone cutters would pass as sculptors."

Here in Japan the master carpenter receives 65 cents a day, and the best men under him 40 and 50 cents. This is for nine or ten hours work. These carpenters are fully the equal of any we have at home.

Bricklayers, equal to those who receive as much as \$5 a day, from 28 to 41 cents; blacksmiths 24 cents for nine hours work here, and this is 100 per cent more than they got in 1896. Bricklayers get 32 cents a day, stone cutters 42 and plumbers 35, and that without helpers.

Our printers will be interested in what the compositors receive. There are now dailies in all the towns of any size. The day's work begins at 8 A. M. and ends at 5 P. M. The wage scale is from 30 to 60 cents, the average being 45 cents. Coal miners get from 28 to 41 cents, blacksmiths 28 cents, iron molders 28 cents and machinists almost one dollar.—Appeal to Reason.

The Capmakers' Journal, will soon be revived.

The Capmakers' Union is always ready to help the Socialist movement, both morally and financially, and stands out as an example which the entire labor movement in America may well endeavor to emulate.

THE PROMISE OF AIR FLIGHT.

The bicycle manufacturers of fifteen years ago have become the makers of automobiles, and the latter are now offering aeroplanes for sale. When everybody rode a bicycle and the craze or fashion gave a powerful impetus to the good roads movement, no one dreamed that in a little more than ten years the bicycle would be supplanted by the automobile; now in fact become almost obsolete. Now, before the first decade of the twentieth century is spent, the automobile is threatened with a rival and a successor, the aeroplane, that holds out a promise of the most exhilarating sport the world has ever known. Only the pioneers in the new flight, the professors of aviation, have yet experienced its joys, but they aver that they can teach it, and even promise a development of their invention that will permit everybody to fly at a cost less than that of possessing and operating an automobile. The price of an aeroplane in Paris to-day is \$6,000, for which no one can buy a high power automobile of the best style and finish.

There is no market list of aeroplanes in the United States as yet, but a New York firm of automobile dealers is prepared to make contracts for the construction of aeroplanes of a well known type, and their offer in a striking advertisement was not addressed to sensation lovers, but to practical men who have the means to gratify a desire to sail through the air. It is obvious that no intelligent man would trust himself to an aeroplane, especially as the sport is bound to be an expensive one at first, until he was convinced that the risk was insignificant compared with the pleasure of being carried through space. This will be the task of the daring promoters in the new field. They profess to be able to furnish the conviction, and we are left to wonder whether secret trials of the aeroplanes have transcended published results of its capacity for flight. There was a time not so very long ago when the offer to supply an automobile that would travel on a highway as far in a day as a train of cars on a steam railroad would have been received with as much scepticism as the proposal to sell aeroplanes for pleasure encounters now.

In an age in which science produces new marvels every few years and progress is a succession of leaps forward into what was but a little while ago the unknown or the impracticable, it will not do to dogmatize against the future of an invention that amazes us. Aerial navigation became an accomplished fact when Count Zeppelin maneuvered his great ship in central Germany from city to city and province to province. The aeroplane—that is to say the heavier than air rival of the dirigible balloon—is more or less in the experimental stage, although its achievements take hold upon the imagination. Mr. A. M. Herring, an inventor of this type of air craft, is very sanguine about its future, predicting that it will attain a speed of 125 miles an hour, and some time or other carry two men 2,500 miles without a landing. We are willing to believe it—but may be pitted to wonder how it is to be done. It is evidently more a question of the right kind of motor than of the fabric in which the motive power is installed, although there is much room for improvement in the ship itself and its accessories.

Thousands of inventors are at work on the fascinating problem, and we can't believe that they are all victims of a delusion. Some of them, like the Wright brothers, are the most thoughtful and practical of men, and as far removed from visionaries as Watt or Stephenson was. Perhaps it is risky to follow the example of Mother Shipton, but to doubt the promptings of scientific progress in these days may argue a dullness of apprehension.—New York Sun.

THE CALL PATTERN

MISSES SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS, WITH GUMPER. Paris Pattern No. 2963. All Seams Allowed.

Made up in soft café-au-lait cotton voile, this is a simple frock for the young girl. The panel-like effect of the front is becoming to the figure and the slight fullness is held in place by the belt, piped with light blue cotton voile, the square neck and round armholes having the bands piped with similar voile. The skirt is simply gored and the fullness of the back is supplied by the inverted box-plot. The gumper is made of light blue dotted Swiss, but is equally adaptable to lawn or batiste. The pattern is in 4 sizes—14 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the dress requires 5 1/2 yards of material 24 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 30 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 48 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 54 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 60 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 66 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 72 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 78 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 84 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 90 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 96 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 102 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 108 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 114 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 120 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 126 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 132 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 138 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 144 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 150 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 156 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 162 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 168 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 174 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 180 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 186 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 192 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 198 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 204 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 210 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 216 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 222 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 228 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 234 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 240 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 246 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 252 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 258 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 264 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 270 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 276 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 282 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 288 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 294 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 300 inches wide.

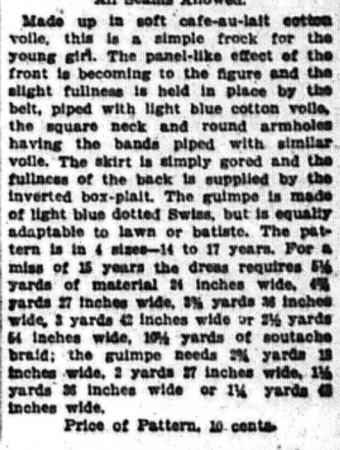
THE CALL PATTERN

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Do You Think? Gustavus Myers' great work, "The History of the Great American Fortune," is arousing widespread discussion. Already it is being translated into many tongues. The only work of its kind. Masterly treatment of a big subject. A comprehensive, detailed history of the industrial development of the United States. The facts are unearthed, massed together, and indisputable conclusions drawn. Mr. Myers has not received any pay, nor does he desire any, for the years of labor spent in the production of this work, but he does desire that it shall have a wide circulation. This is the biggest work ever done by an American Socialist. The subscription price for the first three parts will be \$3.50, and those desiring the work should write to Gustavus Myers, Care of The Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

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THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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

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

SELF-HELP.

It is one of the social functions of the workers to be lectured to about their shortcomings. They are obliged to provide an audience to their "superiors" and endure their wise inanities and silly platitudes.

One of the "eternal truths" that are continually being dinned into their ears is the superior sanctity of self-help. Leave your trade unions and labor organizations, which undermine your manhood, and meet your employers—the Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Company—individually, face to face, like men. Do not degrade yourselves by begging from the Government for such alms as the regulation of the hours of labor, the protection of working women and children, the safeguarding of life and limb from dangerous machinery, the providing of pensions for the aged and infirm, who should have been thrifty in the time of their youth and vigor, and least of all for the unemployed, who are too lazy to work or to look for a job.

This is the regular sermon preached by the capitalist to his workmen from the pulpit, through the press, in text books on political economy. How does it square with his practice?

When he proposes to build railways he secures subsidies, in cash and in land, from the Government.

When he plans to establish an "infant industry" he appeals for a protective tariff from the Government.

When his trade is menaced in a neutral market—Korea, Manchuria, China or any other—he appeals for aid from the Government.

When he concludes, after a year's consideration, that it would be a profitable investment to participate in the loan of \$27,500,000 for the construction of the Hankow-Sze-chuen railroad in China, the Government's entire diplomatic machinery is set in motion and the British, French and German governments, which stand behind their capitalists, are bullied into submission.

He cannot even settle his quarrels with his workmen without the Government's intervention in his favor. He knows that his own private hirelings, thugs and Pinkertons, would be swept away before his workmen like chaff before the wind. His real reliance is on the public powers of the judiciary, police and military forces.

Nay, he cannot even hire his workmen without the Government's aid. In the beginnings of capitalist society in England "statutes of laborers" and other draconic laws had to be adopted to force the "sturdy beggars" to work on the terms dictated by capital, by means of the lash, the branding iron and the gibbet. Nowadays the poor have become inured to long hours of toil and low wages, to a meek demeanor and a joyless life. But on the outskirts of the capitalist world, in the colonial possessions, the native "savages" rebel against the life of monotonous drudgery that capital would force upon them. It is, therefore, one of the chief functions of all governments with colonial possessions to provide cheap and docile labor for that part of capital which is invested in the colonies.

The German, the French, the British, the Portuguese and every other government with colonial possessions is engaged in this business of providing colonial labor. It is a veritable slave traffic. The "savages" are lured from their native homes where they would in a measure be protected by the bonds of kindred and native custom, and are transported to the ends of the earth. About a year ago German capitalists were complaining that the French had enticed a number of the natives of Kamerun, on the West African coast, to labor on the sugar plantations of the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean.

Now that we too have embarked on the policy of colonial adventure, shall not we also provide our colonial capitalists with cheap labor? We are an original people, an inventive people, but we do not disdain to appropriate other peoples' inventions, particularly when tried and tested and found to be profitable. The following dispatch from Washington, dated July 6, shows that we are as wide awake, as progressive a nation as any on the face of the earth:

The Immigration Bureau will send an inspector to Portugal to obtain workers for the coffee planters in Hawaii.

These planters have found it difficult to obtain hands and enlisted the assistance of the immigration authorities. Some time ago the bureau obtained about 400 car loads of men in New York for the Hawaiian planters and they were started across the continent to San Francisco. When the train arrived at San Francisco the men had dwindled to three individuals.

The Japanese coolies have become rebellious and engage in strikes. American workmen, when they arrive in San Francisco and learn of conditions on the Hawaiian sugar plantations, run away. Straightway the Government is appealed to and agents are sent out to scour the earth for cheap and submissive laborers.

Such is the self-help practiced by capitalists.



TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS OPENS THE DOOR TO THE "LAND OF THE FREE."

SOCIALIST CONVENTIONS.

By Ben Hanford.

Last Sunday I was an interested spectator of the New York City convention of the Socialist party. The absolutely necessary work for which the convention was held included the nomination of Socialist candidates for Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen. Further duties included the adoption of a city platform, resolutions on current events, planning the main outlines for making a successful campaign, and the choice of executive officials and committees to take charge of the work, together with making provision for Socialist printed propaganda by press, pamphlet and leaflet, and the adoption of plans to secure the requisite ways and means.

While observing the proceedings from the gallery I was obsessed with what appeared to be the inefficiency and clumsiness of the delegates. It seemed to me almost pitiful that they should consume and waste so much time—particularly over small things. More than once I had observed the same fallings in other Socialist conventions—our national conventions being worst of all. Not was I the only one to observe and think. Several comrades gave me a friendly word, shook my hand and referred to the awkwardness, incapacity, and time-wasting and nerve-eating methods of the convention. Not only had these comrades noted the shortcomings of the delegates, as I had done, but many of them had been struck with one of my greatest thoughts—in fact, the very greatest, and which I had regarded as my very ownest own. To wit, how much better I could do than they were doing. And here was I not even a delegate. Last year in Chicago the same general run of thoughts critical had crowded on my mind. Also, with the same sequel thereto—how much better I could do it, and how altogether quicker I was in all sorts of ways (and a few others) to these delegates. Even if for any reason I could not do all their work for them, and do it much quicker and better than they, at least I could name a number of men who could. In the Chicago national convention last year a college professor who had been attending the sessions (studying the labor movement, so he thought, having noted the difficulty and slowness with which the delegates transacted their business, gravely informed me that "it wouldn't do." Also, he very kindly intimated that HE could do much better. Being a Chicago professor, it is needless to say that he was pro-capitalist. Nevertheless, I recognized that old great thought of mine. The professor went on to tell me how foolish it was to ELECT all these committees, and what a WASTE was all this talk. "In fact," he said, "the delegates seem to be able to do nothing but talk." It took our last national convention three days to choose its committees.

It is an indisputable fact that our Socialist conventions could do things more expeditiously. Not only might time be saved, but wear and tear and agony might be avoided. There must be a temporary and permanent chairman and other officers of every convention, and a number of committees must be chosen. Why should the delegates take the trouble to nominate and elect all these officials? This is labor that the working class could easily do. Anyone would do the job for them. Why all this

work for delegates and tellers? What's the use of it all? Why not just elect one man chairman? Why not let HIM appoint the other officers of the convention? Also, let HIM appoint the committees. HE knows men—to himself. How much better and quicker the chairman could do all this than the delegates—particularly if he were ME, or I were HE, or modest words to that effect. In fact, the delegates need not elect a chairman. He could be appointed by the organizer, and the delegates be allowed to ratify the choice and the whole thing would be over before you could say Jack Robinson!

Another terrible time-eater at our Socialist conventions is the platform. Consider the time 200 or more delegates consume wrestling with the platform. First they move to adopt as read, then to amend, then to amend the amendment, then to refer back to the committee, or to refer to a new committee, or to a larger or smaller committee, or to take it up serially. After spending all possible time and energy on each one of these and incidental motions, they buckle down to business, go at it line by line—and get it done and adopted as a whole. No—not done yet. For it must be placed in charge of a committee on style, and more time goes into eternity while the number and personnel of that committee is settled.

All waste. Shameful, criminal waste. Easily to be avoided. An appointed chairman could appoint the committees without debate and HIS chairman of the Committee on Platform could do all this work without loss of time—allowing the delegates to ratify his report, after which they might adjourn and get drunk, go to the theatre, or play draw poker. Like the delegates to Republican and Democratic conventions. For all ordinary votes the delegates could watch the thumb of the party boss—thumbs up calling for an affirmative, and thumbs down for a negative vote. About once during the session the thumbs might wig-wag. This would put the delegates at sea, and provide a sensation for the great American press. While some particularly conscientious delegate might approach the boss and whisper in his ear, "What do I think about this?"

All this would be the smooth and expeditious method of carrying on a Socialist convention. Should such methods be followed, the public press would note our business-like methods and mark our efficiency.

But it would not be a SOCIALIST convention. Socialism not only means ultimate democracy, but its goal can only be reached by democratic methods. In the Socialist movement in America there is no other one thing which is more encouraging than our conventions. True it is that the delegates work slowly, talk much, and consume time. BUT THEY DO THEIR WORK. They do not turn it over to any individual, however able or worthy he may be.

True it is, as my Chicago professor said, the delegates seem to be able to do "nothing but talk." More than a century ago, Louis VL, observing the delegates to the States-General, thought that they could "do nothing but talk." So it seemed. But they did talk. Session after session lasted till midnight or even early morning. And those delegates who could "do nothing but talk" furnished a funeral for the noblest fat man in all France. HE couldn't even talk. From that day to this there has never been a

THE FAMILY.

(From Paul Lafargue's Communism and Economic Evolution. Translated by S. Solomon.)

The family! Here is another sacred pillar of society. Don't they praise it! Everybody, captains of finance and industry, preachers and political leaders, they have nothing else in view, as they often repeat, than to conserve it, to develop it and make it more beautiful. Unfortunately it is just the contrary happens! Capitalist society disorganizes and destroys the family. The factory snatches the woman from the family fire-side, robs the family of its mother, the child of its cradle, the husband of his wife; the railroad companies and financial institutions complete this work of plunder. Woman is deprived of all her qualities as housekeeper to such an extent that, in some industrial centers, young girls who have passed their life in the shop, are totally unfit for their household duties when they become mothers.

Philanthropists, ever ready to cover up with phrases the horrors of class existence, tell us that the woman and child are employed in industries just to improve the condition of the family, to increase its resources, lies, impudent lies! Woman was condemned to the hard labor of the industries just to reduce the salary of the father; then they took the child to reduce the salary of the mother. Kindhearted capitalists have introduced discord within the family, they force the father, mother and child to

engage in mutual strife and see who will offer his labor cheapest.

In the individualistic industry the work of the father had to supply the entire family; in the capitalist industry the mother and the child not only have to provide their own support, but often the wages of the children and mother support the father. In the United States, in some industrial cities, the women have the preference, and it even goes as far that the father has to remain at home to take care of the children and the kitchen. They call those towns she-towns.

Woman has to undergo a greater martyrdom than man; but the industrial labor, the social labor, which is a cause of torture to her to-day, will free her from the marital yoke in a more complete manner than the dowry regime freed the patrician woman in the days of Roman decay.

Deprived of the work of the home and taking an equal part with the men in the social work, the women have the right and the duty to participate in politics; to join the Socialist movement. In the Socialist party they may perform such functions as their abilities will allow. In the Co-operative Commonwealth they will regain their rights as citizens, which they lost when the patriarchal family took the place of the maternal family.

Freed from the marital yoke and from the oppression of male morality, woman will be able to develop freely her physical and intellectual faculties; she will regain her great role as initiator, which she performed in the primitive life of humanity, and which is conserved in the myths and legends of the primitive religions.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

"Forty thousand babies doomed to die," gasps the Evening Journal, unless you dear public, shall send in your pennies and enable the Journal to "save them!" Vicarious benevolence. It pays, too, in this capitalistic age.

Br'er Brisbane rejoices that the "peepul" still have left two great weapons—"the power of taxation" and the "right to eminent domain"; but, dear befuddled one, what does this amount to when capitalism holds in the hollow of its hand the Supreme Court, which, at the slightest persuasive pressure from that mighty fist, will declare any tax unconstitutional and any other action desirably illegal?

Carnegie prides himself upon the fact that he has planted eighteen hundred libraries bearing his name. What a funny thing it will be a few

years hence, when Socialism may decide that the name of no arch-rover and murderer of his kind shall be displayed anywhere except in a hall of infamy. Where will the "Carnegie" libraries be then?

The Sunday World is making a bid of \$1,000 in prizes for six ideas or plots for plays. To those who have any ideas of this kind: Keep them to yourselves, or first get them copyrighted, for it is an old game to gather in a crop of ideas, award a few prizes to the favored one and absorb the rest. That is the business of the capitalist stage just as it is the business of capitalist publishers who invite contributions, read them, reject them and afterwards get their "star" writers to do the best things carefully remembered. Beware of competitions unless you first protect yourselves.

Workers of the world, do you see the steady stream of suicides about you—the departure of poor souls who are as truly murdered by capitalists as was Elsie Sigel by some brutal villain? What is the moral of all these unnecessary deaths? Why, it may be your turn next, for when thrown out of work and reduced to starvation you, too, will find yourselves utterly unable to do anything but to die like dogs. Therefore be warned—be wise—don't wait until your job is gone and the last crust of bread likewise. Act now while you are still able. Enroll yourselves under the Socialist banner and help to do away with starvation and suicide.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"AND THEY EVEN HATE THE 1ST SUNDAY SCHOOL."

From Belmont's Letter.

Editor of the Call:

We know you are in a hurry to send you \$25.00. We need up to late of the money given for your benefit by the Socialist Sunday school children. The remainder of the returns we will forward.

Dear Call, just wait until we will send you three times.

Greeting from the little builders of the world that is to come.

MARION P. MORGAN. Newark, N. J., July 5, 1909.

Editor of the Call:

COMMENCEMENT TRAGEDY.

At this time of the year commencement exercises are held in the public schools of this city. The graduates of these schools feel exceedingly proud of their achievements. Most of them are going to work in business concerns or factories, while a small number enter the high schools.

On these occasions the men are invited to deliver addresses. They are mostly politicians and business men.

These can be heard presently, industry, and patriotism. There are equal words for all. The successful man for the willing ones. The room for the shirker. We men and women who can do nothing. That's exactly what you them say.

Those who are about to enter commercial life are to be faithful, willingly and in order to attain success. In words, lick the boots of your employer, against his business well as his employer, for money, and then he will some of it.

How I pity these poor souls who are graduating. I am hunting for a job. Three dollars is all they can get in a wholesale house or department store.

I can see these young men are learning to rush at me in their mad pursuit for the juice of life, and then they are for other people.

A few years of grinding have passed. These young men have now grown into manhood, wonder what opportunity is that they are about.

They look back to the promises were made by their fathers. They were taught to believe soon begin to think that they were born for the profit of the become discouraged. They with yearning to these days. Something like that can be heard from their mouths.

"Are not the Socialists all. Have they not been things over and over again less effort. We only live is short. Have we not been faithfully? What have we do not ask for luxury; we right to live decently. We are we going to do? We going to fight the system going to stand with our fight with them for better life.

New York, June 25, 1909.

GENERAL SHERWOOD ON MILITARISM.

Isaac R. Sherwood, the present Congressman from the district, well known to our Democrats of the old school, extremely few survivors who face the present situation truth about it, recently had to say about militarism which worth quoting and keeping. Said Mr. Sherwood:

"Let me ask, how is it possible for labor to achieve a higher living under a trust-promoted when everything that labor in order to live is enhanced 33 per cent because of artificial fixed by monopoly, while compelled to sell its effort in market in competition with world without any protection ever? These enormous costs all paid by the consumer, entered a vast army of parading the regular army, now 77,000 men. Second, a navy of 100,000 men. Third, 225,000 office men. This of this cost \$50,000,000, all living full of food products and clothing not a man adding a cent to of the country. Added to have an enormous object, army and navy, all drawn salaries, ranging from \$5,000 a year. In fact, as the ator Hale, of Maine, in 1906, a cent of all the taxes the energies of labor are turned in militarism—of, of and navy and forts and battleships. The appropriation by the Congress that adjusted 4, 1909, aggregated the unprecedented total of \$1,000,000,000. This not only the most gigantic waste ever put into dollars, \$38,000,000 more than last year. In fact, it is a cent a time when the gaunt and hungry men cover and around the country for work with no work to do. The military establishment necessary to capitalism in States as it is to capitalism in the world. Capitalism is the result is the same for workers are concerned. He in so-called free America, archaic Germany, or Austria.—Appeal to Reason.