

WILLIAMS MUST COME TO COURT

Hand Orders Commissioner Board of Inquiry to Appear Before Him To-day.

Judge Hand issued an order yesterday to have Commissioner of Immigration William Williams and his special commissioner, and the Board of Special Inquiry appear before him at 10:30, to testify in the hearing before him in the case of the four aliens who were detained on Ellis Island because they did not have \$25, as demanded by the new regulations established since the new commissioner took charge of Ellis Island.

This order also asks that all notices that were issued to the Board of Inquiry, tending to regulate the admission of aliens to this country, be produced.

This order was issued yesterday afternoon after the judge read the amendment to the petition introduced by Max Kohler and A. I. Elkus, attorneys for the immigrants, in which charges were made that the Board of Inquiry who sit in judgment over the case of immigrants who are about to be deported and who decide on appeals, are acting in compliance with regulations laid down by the Commissioner, in the form of notices and orders.

An effort was made on the part of Williams representative to turn the case to an accusation of bad faith on the part of the Board. In reply to this Judge Hand said:

"It is not a question of good or bad faith. It does not necessarily mean that the board is charged with bad faith when it stated that they had their inquiries by rules or regulations. If, say, the Commissioner issues an order stating that only men of five feet ten should be admitted to this country, and if the board would act on this rule it would be a charge of bad faith, but of a breach of law. The question now before the court is whether the Commissioner regulates or controls the procedure of the Board of Inquiry."

The important phase in the trial to-day will be the testimony of the officers of Ellis Island on this question. It will be up to Williams to explain what right he issues orders, that interfere with the legal landing of the aliens. One of these orders which regulates the procedure of the Board of Inquiry is styled "No. 2349," one of which was issued from the Commissioner's office on June 23, in which the rule is laid down that unless an alien has \$25 it is not safe to admit him to this country. This notice will be one of the several that the Commissioner will have to explain.

The notice follows:

825 Order. Department of Commerce and Labor, Immigration Service, Office of the Commissioner, June 23, 1909.

Whereas steamship companies are required to port many immigrants who are manifestly inadequate to obtain profitable employment. Such action is improper and unjust. In the absence of a statutory provision, no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the amount of money an immigrant must have with him, but in most cases it will be wise for immigrants to arrive with less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) besides railroad ticket and destination, while, in many instances, they should have more. They are, in addition, of course, to satisfy the authorities that they will not become charges either on public or private charity.

Only in instances deemed by the Department to be of exceptional merit will gifts to destitute immigrants after arrival be considered in determining whether or not they are entitled to land; for, except where such gifts are to those legally entitled to support (as to sick, minor children, etc.) the recipients stand as objects of private charity, and the Department does not contemplate that such gifts shall enter this country.

Commissioner. In his answer to the petition the Commissioner denied that he sent any "unauthorized notices" to the Board of Inquiry.

It took about two hours yesterday afternoon to formulate the issues of the case and to argue the question of the right to produce the arguments. Assistant District Attorney Walton, who represented the Commissioner, did not realize when he first met Judge Hand, one of the attorneys for the immigrants, that the little man was loaded with facts, briefs and precedents. Inch by inch he proved each point of issue and this complimentary remarks was paid him by Judge Hand: "You did not know, Mr. Walton, that you have a learned and scholarly opponent."

Williams "Explains." The United Hebrew Trades received yesterday from Commissioner Williams in reply to the letter that he sent him a few days ago, protesting against the \$25 mandate which was issued in many unfortunate and unexplained deportations. The letter of the United Hebrew Trades was signed on behalf of 23,000 working-

MARY MALLON HELD

Justice Erlanger Is Sympathetic, But Freedom Is Denied.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday decided that while the situation of "Typhoid Mary" Mallon, the cook, who has been detained at the Board of Health hospital on North Brother Island for two years because she is infected with typhoid fever bacilli and spreads the disease wherever she goes, is unfortunate, the risk is too great to permit her to go free.

The case of "Typhoid Mary" came before the court two weeks ago on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the woman's counsel, George F. O'Neill. He asserted that her detention was illegal and that even if she did give typhoid to persons with whom she came in contact, there was no legal warrant to hold her. He denied, moreover, that she was infected, and declared that the typhoid outbreaks attributed to her were due to bad plumbing and unsanitary conditions.

Justice Erlanger said in his decision: "A careful examination of the return and traverse and the certificates submitted satisfy me that the risk of discharging the inmate of the Riverside Hospital is too great to be assumed by the court. The injury which may be done to innocent persons, if the facts stated in the return are true, are incalculable."

"While the court deeply sympathizes with this unfortunate woman it must protect the community against a recurrence of spreading the disease. Every opportunity should, however, be afforded to this unfortunate woman to establish, if she can, that she has been fully cured. And she may, after further examination of her and additional proof of the truth of the traverse, renew the application or if the petitioner prefers, the matter may be sent to a referee to take testimony and report to the court with his opinion. This will give her an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses called against her and to offer her own medical experts to sustain her claim."

"PLINTS" HAVE BUSY DAY

Many Special Committees Report Suggesting No Changes in Regulations.

Yesterday's session of the convention of the American Flint Glass Workers was a very busy one as several of the most important committees made their reports. There was more stress than usual, as the delegates hope to finish business to-night so that they may return to their homes.

Among the committees that reported were the Cutting, the Moldmakers, the Pressed Table Workers, the Castor Plates, the Punch Tumblers and the Paste Mold and Electric Bulb Committee.

Not one of these committees recommended any vital change, the delegates being agreed to let well enough alone. There was general satisfaction among the delegates with the reports of the various committees.

The committee on officers announced that the Chimney, Shade and the Estimating Committee will probably report during the early part of this morning's session.

Judging from the expressed sentiment of many delegates, it seems likely that the present officers will all be re-elected for another term.

This convention is about the longest ever held by the American Flint Glass Workers Union.

1,000,000 MAY STRIKE

English Miners to Vote on Proposition to Help Scots.

LONDON, July 16.—The proposition as to whether the million mine workers of England will go out on a strike in support of the 30,000 Scotch miners who are striking because of a reduction in wages of six pence a day, will be put up to the English miners to decide by the ballot.

This course was decided upon today by the Miners Federation of Great Britain, after a prolonged meeting. The balloting will not be completed before July 27. Meanwhile, the action of the miners is being watched with absorbing interest by every industrial magnate in Great Britain.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING. NEWARK, July 16.—John Stalaks, twenty years old, of 43 East Park street, Newark, was drowned while he was bathing in the Morris Canal, near Plane street. Stalaks is a waiter, and came to Newark from Coney Island two months ago. After work last night he went to the canal to bathe. He got beyond his depth and went down before aid could reach him. Stalaks has no relatives living in New York. His body is in Mul'n's Morgue.

PERSIA CHEERS FOR NEW SHAH

Nationalist Troops Force Cossacks to Surrender and Are in Control of Teheran.

TEHERAN, July 16.—Mohammed Ali no longer reigns. His deposition is probably inevitable in any case, but in the opinion of Persian notables a legitimate pretext for declaring he had forfeited his throne was furnished by his flight to the Russian legation, which was held to be equivalent to abdication.

The chief mujtahids, notables and Nationalist military chiefs accordingly constituted themselves into a national assembly, and in the presence of a vast and cheering crowd in parliament house square proclaimed Sultan Ahmed Mirza, the heir apparent, Shah and Azedeul Muik, who is the head of the imperial family, regent. The Sipahdar was appointed governor of Teheran and Minister of War in the provisional government, of which Sardarasad is also a member.

The triumphant Nationalists continue to display remarkable moderation. General Liakhoff visited the Nationalist leaders and placed himself at their disposal. He was requested to retain his present command of the Cossacks, and under strict orders from the Minister of War, he accepted and the arrangement was formally communicated to the Russian and British legations. He was then conducted from the parliament building to the Cossack barracks by Nationalist troops. The crowd on the streets cordially applauded him. He was instructed to preserve order in the city, open the gates, clear the barricades and bury the dead.

Revolutionists Shoot Criminals. Although only about 500 men have been killed in the engagements between the Nationalists and the Loyalists, the list of fatalities is growing every hour. The Nationalists in their earnest endeavors to suppress lawlessness throughout the city are shooting down without mercy the criminals and outlaws who have taken advantage of the rebellion to loot the houses and mistreat the inhabitants. Several hundred of the looters have already been shot.

It is apparent that an agreement has been reached between the Nationalists and the brigade of Persian troops called the Cossacks that has been fighting on the side of the Shah, under the command of Colonel Liakhoff and other Russian officers.

Sipahdar and Sardarasad have agreed that the Cossacks shall retain their arms and continue under the command of Colonel Liakhoff. Colonel Liakhoff, in the future, however, will be under the direct orders of the minister of war, who is to be appointed to-day. It is the intention to have the Cossacks join the Nationalist troops in policing the city and hunting down bandits and looters.

The offer of Liakhoff to surrender under suitable terms was made after the Cossacks had repulsed an attack on the Central Square barricade early to-day, but had suffered heavy losses in doing it. The Nationalists came within ten feet of the intrenchment in their attack, and only a vigorous cannonading cleared the streets in front of the barricade. It is thought that the ammunition of the Cossacks behind the barricade ran low and that this was the reason that Liakhoff was willing to consider terms.

Russian Interference Feared. The Russian Legation and its attaches have been most active in the Shah's affairs since it was discovered that Liakhoff could not hold out, and it is generally believed that the Shah has accepted the Russian protection, and will be hurried across the frontier as soon as a Russian force can be brought here to escort him to Russian territory.

General Snarsky, commanding the Russian army corps now at Kasvin, ostensibly in Persia to protect Russian interests, has been ordered to Teheran at once, and it is generally believed among the foreign residents of the city that when Snarsky arrives he will be the real ruler of Persia, unless the Nationalists show themselves powerful enough to make favorable terms, or Great Britain's jealousy blocks the game.

PREFERS AN ASYLUM

Nickerson Doesn't Want to Be Tried in Washington.

BOSTON, July 16.—George P. Nickerson, of Foxboro, through counsel, to-day petitioned the Supreme Court to continue his incarceration in the State Hospital for the Insane at Taunton. Judge Rugg issued an order of notice returnable Tuesday.

Nickerson was arrested as a fugitive from justice for the authorities in the state of Washington. While his case was pending in the district court in Norfolk County he was examined by alienists and committed to the hospital as insane. Governor Draper has honored a requisition from Washington. The defendant avers that the warrant for arrest was illegal and contrary to the constitution, since at the time of the alleged offense of larceny he was insane and could not have committed the crime. As he is at present insane he claims he cannot be extradited. Fred H. Williams is his counsel.

REPUBLIC CO. SIGNS

Amalgamated Association Wins Big Victory—Blow for Steel Trust.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—With but one hour's debate, the great Republic Iron and Steel Company interests to-day signed a wage scale with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, to be effective until July, 1910.

The scale signed is practically the same as last year and its signature means a bad blow to the United States Steel corporation, which has, through the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, been conducting a fight against closed shops.

It had been expected that the Republic, an independent, would go along in the fight and it had been thought that the Republic was against the closed shop since the mills have not been going since the night of June 30.

This was explained to-night, however, by the fact that all the mills of the Republic closed down at that time for about three weeks for repairs. These repairs are now about complete and the men will be returned to work on Monday, there being orders in for many months work at full time. The signing up of the Republic leaves all the independent mills of the country lined against the steel corporation in its fight against organized labor.

President Eugene Pargny, of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, made hard efforts this afternoon to induce the Republic people from signing the union scale, but the Republic appeared to have the idea prevalent among all other independents that the corporation was seeking the downfall of all independent mills as well as of the Amalgamated Association.

PANTS MAKERS VICTORS

Fifteen Bosses Surrender and 500 Union Men Return to Work.

The knee Pants Makers, who have been out on strike since Thursday, July 8, are very enthusiastic over the settlements made during the last few days in Brooklyn. Fifteen bosses in Brooklyn have given in to the union demands and 500 men have returned to work.

The union also won a victory over J. Scoley, of 4, 6, 8 Rock street, where the men went on strike two weeks before the general strike started, against a tyrannical and brutal foreman who assaulted the business agent of the union. Scoley discharged the foreman and sixty men returned to work. Before doing so, however, they forced Scoley to put up a bond of \$1,000 guaranteeing that the foreman would not be permitted to return to work, and that he would live up to his agreement with the union.

The situation in New York and Brooklyn is very bright. Thirty-six bosses have already settled with the union and 600 men have returned to work, with 10 per cent increase in wages.

The union also succeeded in defeating B. Tabak of 3d street and Avenue D, Manhattan. Forty-five men returned to work there yesterday. Tabak's shop has been operated as an open shop for a number of years, and this victory is doubly significant because of that.

There are about 1,000 pantmakers still on strike, but it is expected that agreements will be made with most of the bosses before the end of next week, and all of the men will return to work under union conditions and rules.

NAUGHTY BOY OF 107

Alexander Harriet Runs Away to See a Lawyer.

Alexander Harriet, who says he is one hundred and seven years old and is called by some the Bad Boy of Yonkers by reason of his propensity for running away from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lavette, on Garden street, Yonkers, was found at the 129th street terminal of the Union Railway yesterday afternoon. He disappeared two weeks ago and his son-in-law told the police about it.

Policeman William Henry saw the old man getting off a car about 3 o'clock. He was told that he would have to go to the station house and Henry started to send for the patrol wagon so that he could ride. Mr. Harriet became very indignant at this and insisted upon walking. He said there wasn't any reason why his daughter should be worried about him, and that he was fully capable of looking after himself. He said he was on his way to find a lawyer when Henry met him.

NO CUTS IN 'FRISCO PAPERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Nearly three weeks ago the zinc etchers on all 'Frisko newspapers were discharged because they refused to allow printers to handle rouse blocks and bases of cuts. The etchers demand more pay before they will return. To-day the publishers of 'Frisko newspapers decided to cut out all illustrations in daily papers and to-morrow morning, for the first time in twenty years, all local newspapers will appear without a single cut.

Three from One—the greatest idea that was ever used. Ask The Call about it.

C. F. U. TO FIGHT BUILDING CODE

Will Send Committee to McGowan's Hearing on Murphy Fireproofing Monopoly.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union, at the University Settlement last night, a committee of ten was appointed to attend the hearing before Acting Mayor McGowan at the City Hall, Wednesday morning and protest against the new building code, which hangs the requirements for fireproof construction in such a way as to give a monopoly to Tammany Boss Murphy's non-union.

This action was taken upon request of the Carpenters' Joint District Council, one of many labor organizations which have protested against the proposed new code on the ground that it would throw thousands of trade unionists out of employment.

Delegate Galliard, of the Carpenters, called the attention of the body to the fact that Alderman Annelly, chairman of the Aldermanic committee on revision of the building code, who is also business agent of the Steamfitters' Helpers' Union, has misrepresented the position of union labor on this question, and the committee was instructed to rebuke his statements. The Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades Union repudiated Kenney's position on the question several weeks ago, and stated that his position did not represent the views of the labor movement.

Socialist Elected President. The quarterly election for president and vice president resulted in the election of Albert Abrahams, of the Franklin Pressmen as President, by 88 votes, as against 24 for the only other candidate, Eugene Johnson, of the Musicians. John J. Brady, of the Plumbers, was elected vice president, without any opposing candidate. President Abrahams is an active Socialist.

The standing committee on immigration was instructed to visit Immigration Commissioner Williams and ask for a further explanation of his ruling that immigrants must have \$25 in their possession in order to be admitted to the United States.

Commissioner Williams' ruling was attacked by a number of delegates, who declared that it was an outrageous injustice.

Commissioner Williams has said that the right people can come in whether they have \$25 or not," said Delegate Gamble of Typographical Union No. 6. "This means that Socialists and agitators will be kept out, but people that are satisfactory to the powers that be will be let in. We want no such discrimination against men who might be active in the labor movement."

Delegate Wolf pointed out that imported scabs would not be kept out by the new ruling, because the contractors would supply them with money to enter.

"Broke Hundreds of Strikes." Secretary Bohm read a communication from the Waddell & Mahon strikebreaking agency, addressed to a street railway company, which he had received indirectly and confidentially, in which the scab supplying company stated: "We have broken several hundred strikes and in every instance instituted the non-union shop."

In support of this inducement to union smashing capitalists, the letter quoted a long list of corporations which Waddell & Mahon had served, including the National Fireproofing Company, which is seeking the passage of the new building code.

During the reading of this letter, Delegate Holland moved first to lay it on the table and then to refer it to the executive board, which was done.

In the case of the Foremen and Assistant Foremen's Association's demand for higher wages which has been agitated for some time, the committee was instructed to present a resolution to Borough President Ahearn next Tuesday demanding the betterment of their conditions and "holding him personally responsible" if the request is not granted.

Recording Secretary Mulholland resigned on the ground that he could not attend on account of the change of the meetings to Friday night, but there was a general demand for him to continue in office and the resignation was laid on the table.

UPHOLDS LACE COMPANY.

Secretary Nagel Decides That Employees Were Entitled to Land.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In cancelling warrants of arrest issued by the Immigration Bureau, in the case of several lace makers in Jersey City, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel to-day, took occasion to score the methods pursued by the promoters of the arrests. Several months ago, the Hall Lace Company of Jersey City, had trouble with its employees and employment was given to other lace makers, some from abroad.

The Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, complained to the Immigration Bureau that the foreign lace makers came to this country in violation of the contract labor law. In addition they charged some of the women were immoral. As a result several workers were arrested and compelled to give bond to appear for hearings.

CABRERA AFTER AUTHOR

Thin Skinned Guatemalan Ruler Brings Libel Suit Against Emerson.

Edwin Emerson, a magazine writer, was in the Tombs Court yesterday on the complaint of Ramon Bengochea, Consul-General of Guatemala in New York, who, on behalf of Manuel Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala, made a charge of criminal libel. The charges were based upon a series of articles in a magazine dealing with Guatemala, written by Emerson, accusing President Cabrera of deeds of violence.

Bengochea said the statements were false and malicious. Emerson emphatically asserted their truth. "Where is the man who is libelled?" asked Magistrate O'Connor. "Is he here?"

"No," answered Assistant District Attorney Rice. "He is the present ruler of Guatemala and is in that republic."

"Then what are you doing here? Under our law the person libelled must appear in court."

"But," replied Rice, "can't he be represented by power of attorney?"

"Not in a criminal action. The Constitution gives every man the right to be confronted by the complainant against him. I don't see how I can entertain this complaint."

"Well, then," suggested Bengochea "he has libeled the Government of Guatemala. He has said that the country is bankrupt."

"How can one libel a government. I don't see it."

Rice asked for time to consult authorities, and the case went over until next Tuesday.

W. D. Walker, publisher of the magazine, has written to the Secretary of State at Washington charging that the newstand editions of the June and July issues containing articles by Emerson on conditions in Guatemala were bought up and successfully suppressed by agents of the Guatemalan Government employed by the Guatemalan Minister and the Guatemalan Consul General in New York.

The latter says the publisher filed an application to Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court for an order restraining the acts complained of, the Consul General pleading the privilege of an agent of a foreign legation. Walker asks the Secretary to inform him what redress can be obtained through the State Department.

HATTERS OUT 6 MONTHS

Strikers Putting Up Best Fight in History of Labor Movement.

Yesterday marked the beginning of the seventh month of the Hatters' strike, which has involved thousands of workers. This has been the longest drawn out fight of its kind. Many of the strikers have families, many of them are young girls absolutely dependent upon their own earnings for life, and most of them are in very hard straits.

Martin Lawlor, national secretary of the United Hatters of North America, who was in Orange, N. J. on Thursday, offered a novel suggestion with regard to the attempt of the committee of the grand jury of Essex County to bring the strike to an end before it affects the storekeepers of Newark and Orange.

Lawlor said: "I believe that the committee having arranged for a secret ballot among the strikers, and having the ballots counted in the presence of the committee should go a step further. It should try to bring about a secret ballot of the employers to see how they stand about giving up the fight which is not for wages or hours of labor, but for recognition of the union label."

The strikers are agreed that the grand jury will not entertain Lawlor's suggestion.

GOMPERS DEFENDS SELF

Head of A. F. of L. Addresses Audience in French Capital.

PARIS, July 16.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed his first public meeting here this evening. Gompers said: "We Americans have been pictured as ultra-conservative, too conservative to advance; in fact, reactionary, if not worse."

He advised his hearers to keep unionism independent of political parties, and to refrain from looking to the government to do things for them. He referred to an editorial in the New York Sun of June 19, saying Socialist organs attacked him strongly.

STEEL COMPANY WANTS NO PEACE

Arrogant McKees Rocks Bosses Refuse Strikers' Offer to Compromise Fight.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 16.—The strike of the 5,000 employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks against the "pooling system" of payment by which skilled men hardly ever averaged more than a dollar per day and other outrages by the company officials will be fought to a finish, as a proposition coming from the striking workmen through Sheriff A. C. Gumbert of Pittsburgh, to President F. H. Hoffstad, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, was refused by the latter to-night, who said there would be no compromise; that all the striking workmen had already been discharged and not one of them would ever be re-employed.

President Hoffstad was most bitter in his denunciation of the strike. He declared that as soon as the authorities restored peace work at the mills would be renewed in full.

"We demand pay by the hour—no other way," is the demand made by the strikers.

At a mighty mass meeting held by the strikers on the Indian Mound this morning four committees were appointed to present their grievances. Each committee represents a nationality. Early this afternoon these four committees met and those from nationally selected one representative making finally a committee of four men.

This quartet came to Pittsburgh, to the headquarters of the Socialist party on 4th street. It was said there that attorneys for the party will take up the matter of settlement with the company.

Shoot to Kill, the Order.

There was a great deal of violence at the McKees Rocks plant during all of last night. The State Constabulary charged into the crowd, firing right and left with revolvers and rifles. The assault was provoked by a row between a striker and a trooper.

Lieutenant Smith, in command of the troopers, issued orders at midnight to shoot to kill.

It is probable that the troopers will be reinforced by other divisions. Twenty-five prisoners were taken yesterday. They are confined in the jail and in box cars under guard. One trooper was painfully hurt during a charge, and he retaliated by shooting a striker, who was spirited away by friends who aimed to prevent his arrest.

The spirit of protest among the company's employees became active again this morning when about 150 workmen employed in the plant putting the finishing touches to the Hudson tunnel, New York, threw down their tools and quit work.

At 1 o'clock this morning Sheriff A. C. Gumbert, committed to jail twenty-two men charged with inciting riot. The prisoners were brought to the jail in this city by Sergeant W. A. Morgan, of the State Constabulary, and a number of deputy sheriffs. The prisoners were handcuffed in pairs and by a ruse were taken out of the plant early this morning. A box which was used as a jail was hitched to a locomotive about 4 A. M. and the trip to the city was begun.

Street Cars Searched.

The street cars carrying office people of the Pressed Steel Car Company were held up at Nichol avenue and George street this morning and the occupants compelled to alight and give an account of themselves. The first car held up had about twenty passengers aboard, mostly office employees. After an inspection of the car it was permitted to proceed; but the employees were held up. About ten minutes later another car was held up and the same proceeding was followed. The hold-up of the cars was done in a businesslike manner and without any violence. The office employees took it all good naturedly.

The strikers and their sympathizers are keeping a strict watch on the Island avenue viaduct and are holding up all employees bound toward the mills.

The Ohio Valley Hospital is filled with wounded rioters. It is estimated that more than 250 men were hurt in last night's rioting, and that several hundred other men have been hurt, some of them seriously, since the rioting began. Of the known wounded, at least six will die. Many of the men who were hurt by the members of the constabulary were spirited away by their friends to keep them from falling into the hands of the state police. About one thousand constabulary, special guards and deputies are on duty here.

Human Lives Worth Nothing.

Investigation of conditions show that there is ample justification for the hatred which the workmen show toward President Hoffstad and all other officials of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

One of the big plants his long been known as the "slaughter house" because so many men are killed there and the other plant is known as the "last chance," it being said that no man ever seeks work in that mill if he has a chance on earth outside of it. Ex-Coroner Joseph Armstrong, of Pittsburg, who has just gone out of office, publishes an interview to-night in which he declares his belief that the Pressed Steel plant kills on an average of one man a day at its works, that insufficient care has al-

ways been exercised by those running the plant. No public statement in years has caused so much feeling as this one of Armstrong in describing how light...

MISSING TELLER IS FOUND DEAD

Decomposed Body of Cox, Who Mysteriously Disappeared, Discovered in Bushes.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 16.—Beneath a clump of bushes in Seneswood on the Hartdale road, on the outskirts of White Plains, the decomposed body of Harold Clifford Cox, teller in the Home Savings Bank...

For Jays a band of wealthy men in automobiles had searched in every town of Westchester County in the hope of getting some trace of the missing young man.

As to the motive for Cox ending his life there appears to be a difference of opinion.

His friends assert that when he was thrown to the roadway in a runaway accident at Armonk on July 4, he struck on the back of his head and that a clot of blood probably formed on his brain, which caused a temporary aberration of the mind.

Infatuated With Girl. Others assert that Cox was infatuated by a pretty young girl from Texas who recently visited friends in Scarsdale and that the teller frequently called on her and seemed grieved when she returned to her home in Waco, Texas, three weeks before he killed himself.

Cox on July 4 went out riding with his friends, Chauncey E. Griffin and Albert B. Kroger. The horse became frightened near Armonk and ran away, throwing out the three occupants.

On Monday morning he appeared at the Home Savings Bank and asked Secretary Hamilton for permission to take the bank's revolver.

At request of his cousin, Alexander Fischer, who brought about the confession by praying with Wright, sentence was deferred for a week while Probation Officer Kimball makes an investigation into Wright's previous character.

OUT AGAINST WAGE CUT

250 Riveters Strike When Steel Plant Makes Big Slash. BUTLER, Pa., July 16.—Over 250 riveters and others, employees of the Standard Steel Car plant here, refused to go to work this morning following the decision reached last night to strike for an increase of pay.

MORE TIN MEN STRIKE

Workers at East Liverpool and Elwood Show Solidarity. EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, July 16.—The employees of the tin department of the Chester plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company quit work at midnight.

WRIGHT PLEADS GUILTY

Sentence of Art Dealer Who Confessed Arson Is Deferred a Week. J. Hunter Wright, the art dealer, who voluntarily confessed to the District Attorney that he had set fire to his art store in New York last December, and that he was wanted in several places for defrauding his creditors, yesterday entered a plea of guilty to arson in the third degree before Judge Rosalsky, in the Court of General Sessions.

NEW RIVAL TO JOHN D.

Mexican Oil company Will Wage War on Waters-Pierce Company. TAMPICO, Mexico, July 16.—Representatives of the Compania Mexicana de Petroleo, El Aguila, the new oil producing and refining concern which was recently organized with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, has acquired the oil land holdings of several independent producers in the Tampico region.

PITIALE PRISONER

Simon, Who Couldn't Read or Write, Is Wanted for Larceny. Deaf, dumb and unable to read or write, Abel Simon, seventeen years old, of 137 Brook avenue, Bronx, was a stumbling block to legal procedure in General Sessions yesterday when he was asked to plead to an indictment for grand larceny in the second degree.

DOUBTS AIM OF LABOR EXCHANGE

Thinks "Philanthropic" National Employment Agency a Scheme to Help Rich Employes.

Is it possible that the National Employment Exchange, the employment bureau established by wealthy and influential men for the supposed purpose of studying the conditions of unemployment, is but a scheme to obtain labor without paying the agency fee?

The letter follows, in part: "Is it not worth your while, Mr. Editor, to find the motive behind the National Employment Bureau which was established at a cost of \$100,000, contributed by men who pretend to be interested in the conditions of labor?"

"But the National Employment Agency ships men to employers without any charge. It makes the workmen pay the entire fee.

"You will notice, Mr. Editor, that among the men who have contributed to the establishment of the agency are many manufacturers and directors of railroads. If you take into consideration that of the 11,000 men that were placed on railroad construction work during the year 1908, according to the Commissioner of Licenses' report, 7,500 were employed by the Erie Railroad, you will appreciate the significance of having a labor bureau that makes the laborer pay the fee, instead of dividing it between employer and employee."

The writer inclosed the following announcement, which has been sent at the opening of the bureau:

"At the suggestion of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the National Employment Exchange has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and \$100,000 has been contributed by the following subscribers: Jacob H. Schiff, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Russell Sage Foundation, Frederick G. Bourne, Edward S. Harkness, John S. Kennedy, Robert W. de Forest, George Blumenthal, George F. Baker, Adolph Lewisohn, Edward H. Harriman, John D. Archbold, Elbert H. Gary, Cornelius N. Bliss, Otto H. Kahn, John R. MacArthur, V. Everit Macy, Paul M. Warburg, Mortimer L. Schiff, Otto T. Bannard, Francis L. Hine, Isaac L. Seligman, John G. Milburn, William H. Moore, James A. Scrymgeour and John S. Huyler."

"This is the first practical step of a movement to establish an employment bureau in this city which will inspire confidence alike in employers and employees. In order to insure the success of this undertaking, and its permanency, and in order to ultimately occupy a large field in the community, the Exchange is to be run as a business and not as a charity. The purpose, however, is usefulness and the motives philanthropic. The primary effort will be to fill orders for laborers and employes in a satisfactory manner, with good material."

The letter continues: "According to Who's Who in America, the men interested in the National Employment Exchange and who are on the board of trustees are: Frederick Gilbert Bourne, who is among other things president of the Singer Manufacturing Company; interested in New York and Long Island Railroad Company; Bourne & Co. Ltd., of New Jersey City and Suburban Home Company, Babcock Wilcox Company, Atlas Portland Cement Company, Aeline Company, Aeline Weber Piano and Phonola Company."

"Francis L. Hine, capitalist, director Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, Rock Island Company, St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co.; William Cramp & Sons, Ship and Engine Company; National Biscuit Company; American Cotton Oil Company; U. S. Rubber Company, Kansas City; Ft. Scott and Memphis Railway, Jersey City Water Supply Company, East Jersey Water Company. (This is the same Jersey water company that is forcing the people of Passaic to pay 400 per cent more for water than it would cost if they supplied their own water, in the face of protest and litigation.)

Once a Customer Always One Fraas & Miller Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts

Final Offering of Carpets in the Sale of Woolsey's Stock.

Extra Super Ingrains, all wool, 55c yd. Good Tapestry Carpets, 45c yd. Best Tapestries with borders, 85c yd. Axminster Carpets, 85c to \$1.00 yd.

Head of Steel Trust.

Elbert Henry Gary, chairman board of directors and the financial committee of the United States Steel Corporation; also director of several banks and railroads.

STATE HANGS HIM

Gebbia Is Put to Death for Complicity in Kidnaping. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16.—Leonardo Gebbia was hung at Hahnville, La., at noon today for complicity in the Black Hand crime, kidnaping and killing of Walter Lamana. Walter was eight years old and was the son of a rich Italian undertaker, of New Orleans. He was kidnaped from the city by members of the Black Hand, who demanded \$5,000 from his father under threats of killing the boy if it was not paid.

MEYER'S SON FINED.

BOSTON, July 16.—In the Malden police court this morning George Von L. Meyer, Jr., son of Secretary Meyer, of the Navy, pleaded guilty to the charge of speeding his automobile along the Revere Beach Boulevard. Judge Bruce ordered that the plea be changed to one of "nolo contendere," and after this had been done the court imposed a fine of \$10.

CHANGE OF INAUGURAL DATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An effort was made in the House today by Representative Hardy, of Texas, to have considered a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President and Vice President of the United States should be inaugurated on April 4 instead of March 4, as now prescribed by the Constitution. The resolution was read but its consideration was perverted as a result of an objection made by Representative Kiefer of Ohio.

MANY DEAD IN GREEK QUAKE

Number of Victims May Reach 300—Earlier Reports Not Exaggerated.

ATHENS, Greece, June 16.—Belated reports that are coming in from the Elis Province, in Southern Greece, indicate that the loss of life from yesterday's earthquake will far exceed the estimates placed in earlier reports. Three hundred are believed to be dead.

Late messengers who have managed to reach some point from which they could communicate with the outside world declare that the loss of life was enormous and that the figures, when fully compiled, will be staggering.

The earth shock occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but as the villages are in the mountains in the southern part of Greece, in a sparsely settled territory, there are very few methods of communication with the outside world, and the news of the disaster is just coming through.

Many villages in the Province are in ruins, and their inhabitants are buried under their wrecked homes. Those who survived are dying from hunger, for it is almost impossible to rush food and clothing to them, owing to the impassable condition of the mountain roads.

BAKER'S CHANGES

New Commissioner Makes a Few Shifts—Says No More Are Coming. Police Commissioner Baker yesterday announced a number of changes although he did say a while ago there would be no more shifts this year.

SUGAR MEN MAY PLEAD GUILTY.

Rumor That Trust Officials Have Scheme to Escape Prison. A rumor, which was given much credence, was circulated in the Federal Building yesterday to the effect that the indicted Sugar Trust officers had made an offer to the Government to plead guilty to the indictments found against them providing the Government would promise them immunity from prison sentences.

TRAIN WRECKERS TAKEN.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 16.—Mafia, Texas, July 16.—A detachment of state rangers have captured the three Mexicans who a few days ago attempted to wreck the Overland passenger train on the Southern Pacific near Marfa. The prisoners are Roselio Esquibel, Pantallon Ramos and Tiburcio Esquibel.

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UNION MADE SHOES

B. N. LEFKOWITZ 2 Ave C, cor. Houston St., N. Y. UNION MADE SHOES. Good Quality Arch Support Shoes for Aching, Tender Feet. Latest Styles in Ladies' Shoes. Strictly One Price. Children's Shoes.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF NEW LAID LONG ISLAND EGGS FOR INVALIDS AND SICK CHILDREN. Shipped daily from nearby towns on Long Island; every tested by an expert; guaranteed strictly fresh. We also have extra fine Western fresh eggs for ordinary household use; try us. Do not forget us on butter. Direct receivers of Fresh Country Butter a pound and be convinced. Our Columbus Print Butter guaranteed to equal any other print butter on the market.

To Saw Wood and say nothing about it would be real mean of us. extend to you a most cordial invitation to call and see our elegant Ready-made Garments and Suits to order. We know they will suit you both in price and quality. HENRY HELLMER CLOTHIER AND TAILOR 271 HAMBURG AVENUE Cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn

WEAR THE HALL SHOE UNION MADE \$2.50 F. S. HASLACH, Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear. 841 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, 8077 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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ALWAYS ON TOP! ARNOLD'S HATS THE FASHION SHOP 680 BROADWAY, N.Y.C.

Ladies—For Latest Styles go to The Myrtle Millinery 1520 Myrtle Ave., near Stanton or 349 Knickerbocker Ave., Stanshope, Brooklyn. C. E. LINDSAY, Tel. 3154

Church of the Ascension 5th AVENUE and 10th STREET. Sunday Summer Service till Sept. 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. REV. ANDREW F. UNDERHILL, Preacher TOPICS THIS SUNDAY: "The Vision of God" and "The Power of Personality."

Sixth Annual Picnic OF Bottlers & Drivers' Local 347 Sunday, July 18, 1909 AT SILVER LAKE PARK, STATEN ISLAND COMMENCES AT 1 P. M. ADMISSION, including family, \$1.00. Directions—To reach Park from South Ferry take ferry to Staten Island, there take trolley to Silver Lake Park.

GRAND PICNIC and SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE Brooklyn Federation of Labor At Richter's Cypress Hills Park, Cypress Ave., Cypress Hills, L. I. ON SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1909 Prize Bowling and Other Games. Music by Prof. Aug. Schmitt. TICKETS, TEN CENTS EACH. Direction to Park—Take "L" or Trolley to Ridgewood and transfer to Cypress Hills Car.

CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE MEADE SHOE COMPANY 102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 15th A. D. (Bohemian).—1353 First avenue. 23d A. D. (Branch 2, Williams-bridge).—232d street and White Plains avenue.

Open Air. 28th A. D.—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Louis Baume, R. T. Paine. 31st A. D.—125 street and Seventh avenue. Patrick Quinlan, G. R. Sackman. 35th A. D.—145th street and Brook avenue. W. B. Lightbown, J. C. Frost.

BROOKLYN. Business. 15th A. D. (Italian).—535 Graham avenue. Open Air. 17th A. D.—St. Marks and Troy avenues. George Casenza (Italian).

NEWARK. County Committee.—128 Market street. Business. NORTH BERGEN. The branch meets at Plank Road and Savione street. Business.

FORT LEE. The branch will hold its regular monthly meeting at Charles Dobeles's Studio, Fallsdale avenue. Business. Sunday's Meetings. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. 9th and 11th A. D. (German).—242 West 43d street. Business. 3 P. M. BROOKLYN. Business. 9th A. D. (Branch 4).—4221 Eighth avenue. 4 P. M. 14th A. D.—161 Grand street. Important. Young People's Socialist Federation. Circle 23, Kings County.—Literary, Reading of Journal, recitations, essays, and the class in Julius Caesar. 10 A. M.

CONNECTICUT. Local Putnam mourns the loss of an active comrade in the person of Edmond Lemieux, who was killed by a railroad train on July 9. He was a stalwart Socialist, and all who knew him have nothing but praise for him. MASSACHUSETTS. The Socialists of Worcester will hold their fifth annual picnic at Hadmen Park on Sunday, July 18. The admission to the park is free. Hope Cemetery cars run to the park. There will be enough amusement to please everybody and an excellent time is expected. WANT SOCIALIST SPEAKERS. The State Committee of New Jersey is desirous of obtaining a roster of speakers for the summer and fall. All public agitators, members in good standing in the Socialist party, and willing to address open-air meetings in the various counties of New Jersey, are earnestly requested to get in communication with the recording secretary. The speakers will kindly send along with their address the terms under which they will speak and the most suitable nights. This roster will close on July 31st and a complete list furnished to each local in the state and to any branch on request. Three from One—the greatest idea that was ever used. Ask The Call about it.

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NEWARK ADVERTISERS

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HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE Hatter and Gent's Furnisher 181 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.

SD AND 10TH A. D. NOMINATE. At the joint meeting of the 3d and 16th Assembly Districts of the Socialist party the following candidates were nominated for assemblymen and aldermen. For the 3d A. D. Sam Edelstein, cigarmaker. For Alderman M. E. Braune, cook. For the 16th A. D. for Assembly Charles H. Ellacu, expert accountant. For Alderman, Berthold Korn. A corking campaign is on.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH. At the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, there will be a meeting Sunday at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. In the forenoon Dr. John D. Long will speak on "Justice," taking as his text the judgment of Pilate. In the evening the same speaker will speak on "The Power of Environment." An opportunity for question and discussion is given after all lectures in the Parkside Church and the seats are free.

Announcements

The New York Physical Culture Club holds an outing to-morrow in Van Courtlandt Park. Those who wish to take part will meet at the Van Courtlandt Park Station of the Subway at 10 A. M.

WILL HOLD OUTING. The Inter High School Socialist League has arranged an outing for this afternoon. The members will meet at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, at 3 P. M. sharp.

CURTIS FLIES TWICE

Local Aeronaut, in Effort to Beat Wrights, Makes Two Flights. MINEOLA, L. I., July 16.—Glenn O. Curtiss, who is trying to beat the aeroplane record held by the Wright brothers, made two ascents in his aeroplane over the Hempstead Plains near here early to-day. The first time he remained in the air twelve minutes and came down for breakfast. The second time he stayed up thirty-one minutes and declared that he could have remained in the air an indefinite period. The aviator made his first flight shortly after 5 o'clock, when it was still foggy and an eight-mile wind was blowing. He was soon lost in the fog and, after circling the grounds a few times, he came to earth in the place from which he started. He declared that his engine was at all times under perfect control and that he had simply wanted to try it out. After he had eaten his breakfast and the fog had lifted, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Curtiss rose again. A crowd had collected by this time and when Curtiss' machine rose evenly from the ground he was cheered. He kept the aeroplane within the three mile course and described curves and the figure eight several times. When he had remained in the air more than twenty minutes, his former record, the crowd cheered wildly and he waved at the people below. Then he circled a few more times and came easily to the ground.

THREE DROWN IN GALE. Party in Launch Meet Death When Motor Boat Is Disabled. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—Rev. John Laubenthal, of Albany, grand lecturer of the New York State Masons, together with Hiram Philo, of Glens Falls, his companion, and Joseph Hauson, of Wilmington, a negro boatman, were drowned in the terrific gale which swept over Lake George to-day. In a motor boat they left Sabbath Bay for the head of the lake, where they were to meet friends from Albany. When the storm came up their engine became disabled and they were unable to hold the boat up into the waves, the water sweeping over the sides and swamping it. The boat and the three men went down.

HOLD-UP AND BLOW-UP. Masked Men Intimidate Tenement Dwellers and Land \$500. ASHLAND, N. H., July 16.—Masked and armed to the teeth a robber to-day held up three families in a tenement above the Ashland Savings Bank here while two pals blew open the door of the bank's safe and secured \$500. It took the men were at work fifteen minutes three explosions to break the safe and under an electric light before their booty was secured. Taking the bundle of bills, all torn and ragged from the dynamite explosion, the three robbers fled, threatening to kill all who opposed them. Police are scouring the country-side for trace of the thieves, but so far have found not a clue.

WON'T FLY ACROSS CHANNEL. CALAIS, France, July 16.—Hubert Latham, who has made several successful flights in his aeroplane, has given up the attempt to fly across the channel in competition for the London Mail's prize of 5,000 pounds. Latham has returned to Paris and will not attempt to fly.

PRAISE FOR ARGENTINA. LIMA, Peru, July 16.—Public opinion here applauds the conduct of Argentina in accepting the explanations of the Bolivian government in the matter of the recent attack on the Argentine Legation at La, and the press to-day declares that Peru should assume an equally conciliatory attitude.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 179. GENERAL MEETING will be held at Club House, 3309 Third avenue. SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1909 at 9 A. M., by request of the Branch. E. BAUMEISTER.

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

AMUSEMENTS. DREAMLAND Continuous Free Circus, 15 Acta. Everything New But the Ocean. GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM 125 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

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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. Here is a list of organizations that have started the ball a-rolling.

- 1. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 149, B'nai B'rith.
2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brownsville.
3. 84th A. D. S. P., New York.
4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 233, I. A. O. M.
5. 6th A. D. S. P., New York.
6. Local Tarrytown, S. P., New York.
7. Local Syracuse, S. P., New York.
8. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 1, I. A. O. M.
9. Manhattans Lodge, No. 402, I. A. O. M.
10. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Ass'n, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brownsville.
11. Workmen's Circle, Br. 11, Brownsville.
12. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' I. O. O. F., No. 1, I. A. O. M.
13. A. D. S. P., Kings County.
14. Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co. Rochester, N. Y. (33 weekly).
15. Local Mercer Co., S. P., New Jersey.
16. Local Watertown, S. P., New York.
17. Local Socialist Branch of Catskills, Workmen's Circle, Br. 64, Stamford, Conn.
18. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22.
19. 13th A. D. S. P., Kings County.
20. 22d A. D. S. P., Kings County.
21. 20th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
22. 8th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
23. Local Dover, S. P., Dover, N. J.
24. Suspender Makers' Union.
25. Employers' Union of Houshiuth, Branch Wyckoff Heights.
26. Int. Arbeiter Union, Verlin.
27. Br. 1, A. W. U. S. P., Brooklyn.
28. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia.
29. Workmen's Circle, Branch 49.
30. Carpenters and Joiners, Brooklyn, 3d and 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
31. Harrison Lodge 136, I. A. O. M.
32. 20th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
33. Local East Manchester, S. P., N. H.
34. Local Union County, Branch 3, Elizabethtown, N. J.
35. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
36. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn.
37. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
38. 23th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
39. Employees of Jerome & McLean avenue ice cream store.
40. 8th A. D. S. P., Jersey City.
41. Local S. P., Springfield, Mass.
42. Geographical Union, No. 7, New York.
43. Cooks' Union, No. 881, Brooklyn.
44. Bronx Borough League.
45. Bronx Borough Agitation Committee.
46. Employees of Charles & Morris Cigar Factory.
47. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 472, Richmond Borough.
48. Painters and Decorators, No. 643, city.
49. Local Elizabeth, S. P.
50. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association.
51. "Social Harmonists Bureau" of Josephus Chamberlaine.
52. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
53. Local Club, Boston.
54. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1.
55. 23th and 27th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
56. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, No. 631.
57. Beer Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (43 weekly).
58. Paper Cigarette Makers' Union.
59. Workmen's Educational Club, Bkin.
60. 14th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
61. 17th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
62. Branch 10, N. Y.
63. W. C. Branch 7, West Hoboken, N. J.
64. Groveland Socialist Club, Mass.
65. Branch 10, Cal.
66. The Prudent Club.
67. Int. Arb. Kranken Kasse.
68. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 457.
69. Employees of A. & B. Panama Works.
70. Workmen's Circle, 130.
71. Rochester Branch of Wood Carvers.
72. 32d A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
73. Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 845.
74. Local 342, Butcher Store Tenders.
75. Butcher Union.
76. Nutmeg Economic Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
77. 22d A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
78. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 201 (42 weekly).
79. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32.
80. Union of Steam Engineers, No. 56.
81. Writers' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B.
82. Carpenters' Union, No. 503.
83. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Brooklyn.
84. Shoemakers' Union, Local 1, Newark.
85. Furriers' Union, New York.
86. 16th and 18th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
87. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association.
88. Arbeiter Liedertafel.
89. Branch 8, Brooklyn, N. Y.
90. W. C. Branch 2, N. Tarrytown.
91. W. C. Branch 23.
92. Hat Makers' Association.
93. Excelsior Club, Local No. 2.
94. N. Y. City Lodge, No. 405, I. A. O. M.
95. Local Mount Vernon, S. P.
96. W. C. Branch 87, New York City.
97. W. C. Branch No. 212, Norfolk, Va.
98. Metal Polishers' Union No. 12, Brooklyn.
99. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.
100. 34th, 44th, 46th Wards, Branch of Local Phila.
101. W. C. Br. 32, Chicago.
102. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.
103. W. C. Br. 29, Buffalo.
104. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Bklyn.
105. Walters' Union, Branch B, Local No. 5.
106. W. C. No. 296, Washington, D. C.
107. Ladies Branch of W. C. T. U., N. J.
108. Brewers' Union, No. 2.
109. 4th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
110. 50 members of the New York Times Chapel, "Big Six."

Rehearsals of "Nearly a President," the new McFartye and Heath show, with which Klay & Erlanger will open the Circle Theater on August 30, began yesterday at the Aerial Gardens. The principals in the company are Julius Rose, Mabel Sealby, Toby Lyons, Alfred Fisher, Marion Stanley, John H. Pratt, Carl McCullough, Lena Merrill, Jane Burby, Fletcher Norton, Adele Rowland and Otto Johnson.

Marie Nordstrom will resume her part of Portia Perkins in "Mary Jane's Pa," when Henry E. Dixey begins his tour next season.

Louise Rial has been engaged by Henry R. Harris, for one of the leading parts in James Bernard Fagan's play, "The Earth," in which Edmund Breese will star next season.

Three brass bands will play at the annual theatrical field day in aid of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children at the Polo grounds on Thursday afternoon, July 23. The bands will parade from the New Amsterdam Theater to the Polo grounds.

Miss Louise Pounds, whom Charles Frohman has engaged for one of the important parts in "The Dollar Princess," is the sister of Courier Pounds, the English comedian. The principal singing parts in the musical comedies written by Leslie Stuart, have been sung in London by Miss Pounds for several seasons.

Nance Gwyn has engaged Karl W. Schulz as musical director of her new dance creation, "Dawn," which will have its first presentation in this city early in August.

There will be a benefit for the Sunnyside Association at the Herald Square Theater on Sunday evening, July 25. A vaudeville, concert and entertainment bill will be presented.

While stepping from the porch of her home at Center Moriches, L. I., on Wednesday, Henrietta Crossman sprained her ankle. The stars of the William Morris vaudeville houses will appear at a benefit to be given at the Deal Beach Casino on Saturday evening, July 24, for the Hebrew Infant Asylum of this city.

Music lovers who have wondered what has become of Maurice Levl will be pleased to know that he will make his first appearance of the season at the New Brighton Theater on the week of July 26, with his all-star George S. Knight and slated for a revival in Binghamton, N. Y., during the week beginning July 19. This is the first production given "Baron Rudolph" in a number of years.

Homer Lind, who is to appear during the coming season in Bronson Howard's last play, entitled "The Inward Man," which is to be presented under the direction of Gus Hull, has been specially engaged to appear in the stellar role of "Baron Rudolph," a play made famous by the late George S. Knight and slated for a revival in Binghamton, N. Y., during the week beginning July 19. This is the first production given "Baron Rudolph" in a number of years.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.—Rigid official investigation of the cause or causes which resulted in the collapse of the building yesterday afternoon in which six persons were killed and twenty-three injured, it is stated, was begun to-day by the coroner. At 5:30 o'clock this morning the last of the debris had been cleared away and it was definitely learned that no other bodies were in the ruins. All connected with the reconstruction of the building unite in saying that the collapse was caused by the swinging of a steel column which was being taken into the third story against a wooden shoring which supported one of the brick walls. Far into the night a constant stream of persons passed through the Morgue viewing the bodies of the dead. It was not until early to-day that the last man was identified. Several of the injured were still unconscious at noon to-day, and the death list will likely be increased during the day.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—One hour after he was married last night to Miss Eleanor I. Fort, of Watervliet, N. Y., O. E. Paterson, twenty-two years old, of Round Lake, N. Y., dropped dead while en route with his bride to Green Island, N. Y. Death was due to heart disease.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

A prospective opera called "Tribby" founded on De Maurier's famous novel, the book to be by Harry E. Smith and the music by Reginald de Koven, was bought in advance by Oscar Hammerstein for production at the Manhattan Opera House, probably with Mary Garden in the title role.

The contract signed by Mr. Hammerstein and Mr. de Koven calls for the delivery of the work during the fall of 1910. Mr. Smith, it is said, has gone straight to the Du Maurier novel, rather than the existing play, for his libretto, in order to permit the introduction of effects which will give Mr. de Koven greater opportunities. Mr. Hammerstein intends to produce Victor Herbert's new opera, "Nautoma," this season at his opera houses. As he has acquired the sole rights for both these operas in this and foreign countries he will arrange for productions of the two operas in Paris and Berlin as well as New York.

Rehearsals of "Nearly a President," the new McFartye and Heath show, with which Klay & Erlanger will open the Circle Theater on August 30, began yesterday at the Aerial Gardens. The principals in the company are Julius Rose, Mabel Sealby, Toby Lyons, Alfred Fisher, Marion Stanley, John H. Pratt, Carl McCullough, Lena Merrill, Jane Burby, Fletcher Norton, Adele Rowland and Otto Johnson.

Marie Nordstrom will resume her part of Portia Perkins in "Mary Jane's Pa," when Henry E. Dixey begins his tour next season.

Louise Rial has been engaged by Henry R. Harris, for one of the leading parts in James Bernard Fagan's play, "The Earth," in which Edmund Breese will star next season.

Three brass bands will play at the annual theatrical field day in aid of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children at the Polo grounds on Thursday afternoon, July 23. The bands will parade from the New Amsterdam Theater to the Polo grounds.

Miss Louise Pounds, whom Charles Frohman has engaged for one of the important parts in "The Dollar Princess," is the sister of Courier Pounds, the English comedian. The principal singing parts in the musical comedies written by Leslie Stuart, have been sung in London by Miss Pounds for several seasons.

Nance Gwyn has engaged Karl W. Schulz as musical director of her new dance creation, "Dawn," which will have its first presentation in this city early in August.

There will be a benefit for the Sunnyside Association at the Herald Square Theater on Sunday evening, July 25. A vaudeville, concert and entertainment bill will be presented.

While stepping from the porch of her home at Center Moriches, L. I., on Wednesday, Henrietta Crossman sprained her ankle. The stars of the William Morris vaudeville houses will appear at a benefit to be given at the Deal Beach Casino on Saturday evening, July 24, for the Hebrew Infant Asylum of this city.

Music lovers who have wondered what has become of Maurice Levl will be pleased to know that he will make his first appearance of the season at the New Brighton Theater on the week of July 26, with his all-star George S. Knight and slated for a revival in Binghamton, N. Y., during the week beginning July 19. This is the first production given "Baron Rudolph" in a number of years.

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AMUSEMENTS. DREAMLAND Continuous Free Circus, 15 Acta. Everything New But the Ocean. GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM 125 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

MINISTER'S EASIEST WAY.

Wife Paid College Fees by Prostitution; Then He Divorced Her. TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Vive Chancellor Learning to-day granted a divorce to Rev. Claude W. Shinn, of Riverton, from his wife, Mrs. Frances Rippenberger Shinn, in the suit in which the husband charged his wife with committing a statutory offense in Riverton and various other houses of ill fame in Philadelphia. Mrs. Shinn filed a counter charge that her husband urged her to give herself to a life of shame to aid him in raising \$500, so he could matriculate at a theological school and prepare himself for ordination as a Protestant Episcopal minister.

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WILL ATTACK SPANIARDS.

Kabyte Tribesmen Preparing to Try to Drive Troops from Morocco. MADRID, July 16.—Reports received here from Melilla this morning say that the Kabyte tribesmen, 1,500 strong, are preparing to attack the Spanish position.

MELILLA, Morocco, July 16.—The Spanish troops that have been sent ashore here for the protection of Spanish interests, were reviewed to-day by General Marina, the Governor of Melilla. Outposts have been placed around the city, and two batteries have taken up a position near the locality where the Kabyte tribesmen are encamped. The gunboat Almirante Loba is cruising along the coast.

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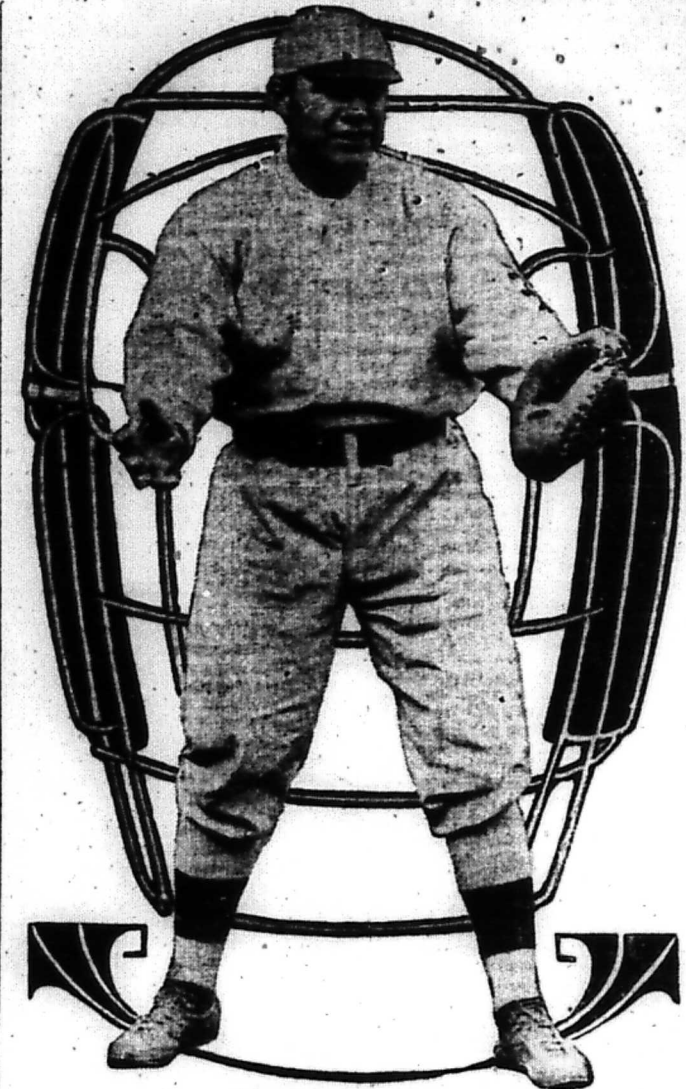
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DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

GIANTS BEAT REDS

Mathewson Tosses the Mark and Cincinnati Says Good Night.

Big Chief Myers, Main Slugger of the Giants



YANKS LOSE AS USUAL

'Peppery Kid' Presents Game to White Sox, 3 to 1.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The White Sox won the final game of the long series with the Hilltoppers by a score of 3 to 1, making their string four victories out of six.

OFF AGAIN, ON AGAIN

Annual A. C. of Sleepytown, Offers Match to Langford.

Sam Langford wants to fight Ketchel several opportunities... The National Athletic Club of Philadelphia has announced that a \$25,000 guarantee...

WOLFORD BOUTS POSTPONED.

Jack Bouta Put on in Place of McGovern-Wagner Fight.

The proposed bout for the Eastern championship of the bantamweight class, which was to be held next Monday at the Bedford A. C., has been postponed on account of an injury to Phillie McGovern's right arm...

MAGNATE TAYLOR BUSY.

BOSTON, July 16.—Satisfied that his pitching staff must be strengthened, President Taylor of the Boston Americans has bought Barberich, a pitcher from the Providence Grays. He will report October 1, but will not make his start until next season. One of the Red Sox players and a cash consideration got Barberich.

MAYRADO, MAHER UP, WINS.

LONDON, July 16.—The race for the Triple Stakes, 10,000 sovereigns, for three- and four-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, was run at Sandown today and was won by Mr. Mayrado's Bayardo, Maher up. W. Hall's Royal Realm was second. Rothschild's Santo Strata was third. Four horses ran.

CORBETT WILL SCRAP

Fate of Denverite Will Be Decided Today at Colma.

Young Corbett will have his best chance to regain popular favor when he hooks up with Johnny Frayne in a 25-round bout at Colma this afternoon. Corbett says he is in better trim than at any time since he took a seat on the water wagon, and predicts that he will score a knockout inside of fifteen rounds.

ROACH ON BIG 6 TEAM

'Call' Represented on All New York Team Which Goes to Chicago.

The board of directors of the Morning Newspaper Baseball League held a meeting yesterday afternoon and picked the men who are to represent the union in the coming series in Chicago. Nineteen men were chosen, though only fourteen men will make the trip.

DOVE PLAYERS IN TRADE.

BOSTON, July 16.—Outfielder Bates and second baseman Starr of the Doves, according to announcement made by President Dovey to-day, have been traded to the Philadelphia Quakers for second baseman Shean and pitchers Ritchie and Brown. Shean is believed to be a comer. Little is known of Brown here, but Ritchie lost most of his games last year and is not thought likely to add much to the strength of the Boston Nationals. The trading of Bates is a surprise as he was thought about as good a man as the team had. Starr has done fair work at second, but short is his regular position.

Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M. CASPERFELD OF CLEVELAND ESTABLISHED 1887. 144 Bowery "Bowery Savings Bank Block." Men's 20-year Gold Filled Watch, Waltham or Elgin movement, variety of designs, \$7.

FREE BAND CONCERTS SATURDAY. At Central Park. March—"Romania," Lachmaume. Overture—"Zanetta," Auber.

SUNDAY. At Central Park. Kaiser March—Wagner. Overture—"Ermont," Beethoven.

KEYES FIGHTS DRAW Mario Mixes It from the Start at Fairmont Bouts.

WALKER NOT COMING HERE. A. A. U. Will Not Allow Sprinter Any Expense Money.

WE DO LINOTYPE COMPOSITION AT LOWEST PRICES. THE CALL 442 PEARL STREET GOOD WORK PROMPT SERVICE

Clothing with Union Label LEVY BROS. THE PRICES ARE SMALLER AND THE VALUES ARE THE BEST. WHEN YOU BUY FROM US YOU BUY A GARMENT MADE BY STRICTLY UNION LABOR. EACH GARMENT BEARS THE UNION LABEL.

3 PLUNGE FROM BRIDGE, 1 DEAD Two Workers Miraculously Escape Death on New Span—One Meets Doom.

The Manhattan Bridge, for a long time during its construction boasted of a record among bridges in this neighborhood in not having caused a fatality. An accident not caused by the incompetence of scab labor resulted in the death of the fourth victim yesterday.

Yesterday morning three riveters were at work on a timber scaffold over near the Brooklyn tower. The scaffold was built out from the steel trusses or cross river beams being four in number.

The upper deck of the bridge is twenty-four feet above this floor of the lower deck, and it was at this upper level that the scaffolding was built on which the riveters were at work.

At 9:30 o'clock, however, this scaffolding gave way. There was a sharp crack, and that was all the warning the three riveters or the many other workmen in the immediate vicinity had of the peril, when the peril had already arrived.

Plans have been filed for enlarging the two-story office and store building at the southwest corner of Washington and Morton streets by adding three new stories, the improvements being made from designs by John B. Snook's Sons at a cost of \$20,000.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the two buildings of the New York University and the Bellevue medical schools at the southwest corner of First avenue and 26th street, the improvements being made from designs by Cady & Gregory as architects.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the three five-story houses and stores owned by him at 621 to 625 West 45th street, the improvements being made from his own designs as architect at a cost of \$18,000.

James Riley Gordon, architect, has filed with Building Superintendent Murphy revised plans for the twelve-story loft and store building to be erected for John E. Oleson as owner at 141 to 147 West 45th street, and which will have a frontage of 68.4 feet, a depth of 90 feet, and will cost \$300,000.

Shulman's Clothing Sale WE are determined not to carry over a single Spring and Summer Suit to next season. So here they go at these GOOD BYE PRICES

WE SPECIALIZE ON SUMMER COATS At 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and up. TROUSERS TROUSERS TROUSERS A THOUSAND PAIRS OF TROUSERS AT \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.25, \$3.00.

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SHIPPING NEWS. Sail To-day. Cincinnati, Hamburg, New York, Southampton, Carmania, Liverpool, Baltic, Liverpool, Floriel, Newfoundland, Caracas, La Guayra, Bermudian, Bermuda, Maraca, Grenada, Havana, Havana, Princess Irene, Naples, Lapland, Antwerp, Calabria, Naples, Minnehaha, London, America, Naples, Furnessia, Glasgow, City of Atlanta, Savannah, Denver, Galveston, Comanche, Jacksonville, Monroe, Norfolk.

ONLY A TRAMP. He was only a tramp, but he was there with the nerve. Entering the fashionable lunch parlor, he pompously seated himself at a table, devoured a pickle, and dropped several lumps of sugar and two biscuits into his coat pocket.

A POSTSCRIPT. Willie, aged five, had delivered a message from his mother to a lady, but did not seem in a hurry to go. Being asked if there was anything else his mother had bidden him say, he replied, "No, ma'am; only she said I wasn't to ask you for any cake, but if you gave me any I was to take it and thank you." He got the cake.

THE CALL FOR FOUR MONTHS AND THE APPEAL TO REASON FOR ONE YEAR BOTH FOR \$1.00 (VALUE, \$1.65) With Self-Filling Fountain Pen ALL FOR \$1.75 (VALUE, \$2.90)

Clothing with Union Label LEVY BROS. THE PRICES ARE SMALLER AND THE VALUES ARE THE BEST. WHEN YOU BUY FROM US YOU BUY A GARMENT MADE BY STRICTLY UNION LABOR. EACH GARMENT BEARS THE UNION LABEL. LEVY BROS., UNION CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS 53 Canal Street, Cor. Orchard Street, N. Y. WE ARE OPEN MONDAY.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND HIS RISE TO DICTATORIAL POWER IN THE AMERICAN OLIGARCHY—STORY PROCEEDS

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER XX. THE FLOWERING OF THE MORGAN FORTUNE.

Morgan's Personality.

Contrary to the description so widely and continuously disseminated, many capitalists are not men of personal courage, in the sense of standing up, man to man, and verbally "having it out," as the vulgar phrase goes. The cunning, cupidity, turpitude and treachery so impregnated in business, and, in fact, the foundation of successful business, breed both a physical and moral cowardice. Well able, as they are, to fight their combats through lawyers, most capitalists, by reason of a certain degeneracy, lack the faculty of exercising a strong, direct, personal verile influence over men, such as a fighting pirate captain of the old days held over his band. Morgan has been one of the few exceptions. United with his wealth there has been in him a powerful bellicose personality, a tremendous vitality both of mind and physique; a man who could impose his will by sheer brute strength as well as by reasoning; who could convince by argument, and if necessary, bulldoze and terrorize.

Such a combination allied with wealth and education (for he was college bred) and a complete knowledge of all the tricks of the trade, was bound to prove invincible, or almost so. His very appearance, repulsive in the extreme, arising from an unfortunate facial disfigurement, added to his forceful appearance, and so the terror which he inspired. Not inappropriately did he name his yacht "The Corsair"; he was a modern embodiment, in a present-day guise, of some antique corsair, the qualities simply being transposed for adaption to new conditions.

Great Magnates Yield to Him.

Instead of having to squirm himself into Vanderbilt's confidence, he compelled that haughty magnate to come to terms. This fact Morgan himself testified to in the suit arising from Vanderbilt's South Pennsylvania railroad project—a transaction which has been described heretofore. This litigation, it will be recalled, sprang from Vanderbilt's building a parallel line to compete with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Morgan, it was true, had acted as Vanderbilt's financial agent, but he also had heavy interests in the Pennsylvania Railroad and his banking house represented large foreign holding interests in that line. Above all, he was on the sharp lookout for the interests of J. Pierpont Morgan.

How did he force Vanderbilt to sell his South Pennsylvania line to the Pennsylvania Railroad? In an examination, on December 13, 1885, before Examiner John H. Weiss in the Federal Court at Philadelphia, he related that when he returned from Europe in June, 1885, he "became satisfied that something should be done to bring more harmony among the trunk lines," and he added that he believed that "sufficient pressure could be brought on Mr. Vanderbilt to induce him to sell out." Of the specific nature of this "pressure," no explanation was given, but those familiar with the immense coercive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the power of Morgan's bank, and that of his correlated banks, were not in doubt as to its significance. The treaty of peace between the warring magnates was finally made aboard Morgan's yacht. What was Morgan's part? To use his own language, he "bought from the South Pennsylvania and sold to the Pennsylvania." What his rewards as an arbiter were was a fact not made public; we can conjecture that his bill was no slight one. This treaty, like all such agreements, was made only to be broken; the Reading Railroad which, under the pact, was to be indemnified for certain property, claimed that it was cheated; hence the suit.

He Shines as a Reorganizer.

Up to this time, that is to say, 1886, Morgan had figured little as a railroad magnate; his conspicuousness was more that of a powerful banker who made a specialty of reorganizing railroads. Let it not be supposed that the term "reorganizing" comprehended the undertaking of expensive improvements in the physical layout and operation of railroads; the introduction of safer appliances and equipment, and the minimizing of danger to passengers and to railroad workmen.

Reorganization included none of those things; there was not a railroad corporation in the country which did not violently contest the passage of laws requiring safety apparatus, and which did not violate such laws as were finally passed; progressively, the yearly death rate of passengers and railroad employes increased. (14) The profits, in the form of dividends, came not only from a series of extortions, but from the slaughter of a greater number of men, women and children than were killed in the worst wars that the civilized world has known. The "reorganizations," so called, were not intended to change these conditions; their sole purpose was to put the railroads in a position where profits would be assured, no matter at what public expense or at what cost of life. After a railroad had been grabbed and thrown into bankruptcy by successive crews of capitalists, a reorganizer, such as Morgan, would step in, compel the creditors to settle at his own terms, force the small stockholders to consent to some new arrangement of stock, and issue new securities, to be sold in Europe or America. In brief, a "reorganization" consisted in scaling down the debts, or summarily expunging them and in devising new plans by which the profits would be greater.

Recurring Charges of Fraud.

For doing this, Morgan was hailed as a man of wonderful constructive acumen—a financier of first rate order. Frequently, however, as we shall see, the small stockholders did not share this opinion; and occasionally they forgot this expected gratitude so far as to charge him in court with fraud. (15) This was Morgan's great role for many years; as a reorganizer, not as a proprietary railroad magnate. The great railroad potentates of the period up to 1889 were the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Sage, Blair and Huntington. There were the men recognized in Congress as the lords of the railroad systems, which fact is patent from a scrutiny of the Congressional Record, in which, with great abundance, recur wordy denunciations of them for gross corruption and for consecutive violation of laws. Morgan's name was not mentioned in these accusations.

But it was not long before Morgan came to the front as one of the foremost railroad magnates in the United States. His aggressiveness of character and action, his truculent boldness in smashing down obstacles, his contempt for artificial restraints of law, his disregard of public opinion, and his knowledge of how to apply power where it would produce the best results—all of these qualities and capacities were the very ones which were needed at that precise time.

The Campaign Against the Magnates.

A troublous time the railroad and industrial magnates were having. It was the period when the middle class, in its fury at being on the verge of overthrow, was most active in having all sorts of anti-trust legislation passed. This class was obdurately determined to keep things as they were. On the other hand, the great magnates, in line with the momentum of modern economic forces, were being forced into effecting the middleman in every direction, and in centralizing ownership. The middle class had the number and traditions; the magnates had the money and the power; as for the working class, despite its strikes,

(15) For example: In the case of the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company, the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Company filed a petition in the Federal Court at Toledo, Ohio, on August 5, 1907, asserting that fraud had been used in connection with the sale of that road, and charging collusion between Morgan and other railroad magnates. By this collusion, it was alleged, an agreement had been reached by which the property was sold at a low figure through the smothering of competitive bidding; and that this had been done to defraud unsecured creditors. The petition was overruled.



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

it was merely, in the long run, a pawn in the combat. The Standard Oil Company had built up its power largely by reason of the secret railroad rebates and discriminations. If a drastic law could be passed against the railroads, the middle class argued, the rising trusts would receive a fatal quietus—a futile kind of reasoning, but one sincerely believed in at the time and for a long time afterward. The great aim of the middle class, therefore, was to get through Congress a strict interstate commerce law, such as would, under heavy penalties, forbid rebate giving and railroad pooling.

The Congressional sessions of 1884, 1885 and 1886 were, to a great extent, occupied with long debates over this proposed law. The middle class was quite sure that it was the victor. Senator followed Senator, Representative followed Representative, in arraigning the railroad magnates. If speeches signified anything these magnates were already on the high road to defeat and to prison. Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, thundered for days at a stretch. "For years," said he, "capital has been organized, bold, unscrupulous, rapacious, law-defying, moving as did Gould, according to his sworn testimony, in New York, and Huntington, by the evidence of his own written testimony, upon State legislatures, upon the courts, upon the Congress of the United States, unblushingly purchasing judges and legislatures. In a republic they, despite the people and control its representatives." (16) "The time has come," put in Senator Conger, "when generalities, glittering and otherwise, will not satisfy the demands of the people. They demand a positive, inclusive, direct and plain law." (17) Senator Call, of Florida, had his say, and it was a long one, none of which is worth quoting except his assertion that the railroads had issued \$6,000,000,000 of bogus bonds, and that they were assessing the people of the United States to pay an actual taxation of \$300,000,000 yearly. (18) More than one Senator and Representative dwelt indignantly upon that \$300,000,000 of annual enforced taxation, extorted by the railroads. And so the debate went wearily on, tiring out everyone but the talkers them-

selves, whose stock-in-trade was talk. Would the flow of words never end? The Middle Class Tricked and Beaten. At last an interstate commerce law was passed. Great was the rejoicing among the middle class. Its components exulted in their victory, and in visions forebaw their dominance soon restored and the trusts ruined and extinguished. But after a comparatively brief interval their jubilation became blank dismay. This law, this great, long-anticipated law, which was to trench them so effectively, turned out to be an utter sham. On its surface its provisions read fair and smooth; but when it went to the courts the perforating began, as its authors intended, and for which contingency they had expressed and equivocally drafted it. One clause after another was, on this or that ground, declared inoperative by the courts; the Interstate Commerce Commission, which the law established, had not even the power, it was decided, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the courts refused to grant writs of subpoena in aid of its proceedings. Furthermore railroad officials, (who were the only persons whose testimony could secure a conviction) were excused from testifying on the ground that by so doing they might incriminate themselves. In a word, the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the establishment of which as a peremptory tribunal, the middle class had built such high hopes, was found to be nothing more than an inane body which was allowed to devote itself to the harmless pastime of collecting statistics, but was empowered to do nothing more serious.

Again the bewildered middle class found itself woefully routed. While it had been holding meetings and talking and petitioning, the magnates had sent a stream of "silent arguments" coursing through the exalted halls of Congress. And, in fact, some of the very members of Congress who were so vigorously inveighing against the "high handed" corruption of the railroad magnates, and demanding punitive laws, were, at this very time, themselves implicated in a great scandal.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The readers of The Call who have been following Mr. Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," and the Socialist movement in general will be interested in the following announcement by Charles H. Kerr & Company:

"This remarkable work, which has attracted widespread attention in the course of its serial publication in The Call, will shortly be brought out in three handsome volumes. From the beginning of the serial publication of this work, an increasing stream of inquiries has poured in as to when it would appear in book form. The first volume will be issued in September, 1909, and two other volumes will appear as rapidly as they can be published.

"The author has given the publication of this book to our co-operative association of working people, because he has good reason to believe that almost any capitalist house would soon be induced to suppress the book when its revolutionary importance once came to the attention of the great capitalists of industry. We have little working capital, but our publishing house is owned by over two thousand Socialists who can not be bought off.

"We shall publish the book, so far as the author has completed it, in three handsome volumes, printed on fine book paper, with engravings in each volume. The first, dealing with conditions in the settlement and Colonial Times and with the Great Land Fortunes, will be ready in September. Volumes II. and III. will deal with the Railroad Fortunes, and we hope to publish both of these by the end of 1909. The price of the work will be \$1.50 a volume, but to those who remit \$3.50 in advance, we will mail each of the three volumes promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book, and also help us to hasten the publication of all three volumes, by sending \$1.50 at once.

"Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

At the United States government to move in the courts for the vacating of the Bell patents. Large blocks of stock were distributed among various influential Senators and Representatives, some of whom offered no objection to being made directors of the Pan-Electric Company. United States Attorney-General Garland upon whose say-so depended whether the suit for vacating the Bell patents should be brought or not, held, it was charged, not less than \$10,000,000 of stock in the Pan-Electric Company, for which stock he had not paid a dollar. When the Pan-Electric promoters were interrogated as to these methods they cynically pointed out that the Bell Telephone Company had begun its career by using precisely the same methods. In this fight, the Bell Telephone Company succeeded in completely vanquishing its threatening competitor, the Pan-Electric Company, which soon passed into nothingness. (20)

Congress Plays Fast and Loose. Such was the majority composition of a Congress from whom the middle class expected such great and public-spirited reforms; this was the Congress which was to pass laws that would forever check "the greedy, insatiable inroads of the monopolies." "Monopoly" was the particular bugbear of those years; the generic thing which politicians could always conveniently convert into personal political capital in their constituencies by flagellating it with roars of denunciation which was an exceedingly popular pose. The word "trust," be it noted, as signifying a complete monopoly, had not then come into popular usage. Those virtuous outbursts in Congress against the monopolies, served the purpose well, but one overshadowing fact neither the middle class nor the working class seemed to note, namely, that whatever might be said in Congress, nearly every bill apparently drawn to curtail the power of monopolies and wealth was so ingeniously drafted that its so-called vital provisions failed to stand the test of the courts. Yet the lawyers in Congress who drew these bills were ranked as the foremost "Constitutional experts" in the land—a fact not at all contradictory to the well-understood double-faced nature of the performances at Washington.

One Federal law, however, at least at monopolies stood as an unalterable statute. This was what since then has been popularly called the Sherman anti-trust law—a law decreed by all combinations in restraint of trade, providing rather severe penalties for infraction. In addition, many laws were passed drastic anti-trust laws. These laws did not essentially check the growth of trusts, but they have the effect of spreading a certain timidity among magnates and monopolists. The power of the Government, and criminal combinations were little to be feared, with the public temper in the inflated state in which it was, was never any telling what would break forth.

The great railroad magnates, particular, were tired of a Congress which resulted in the cutting of increased expenses, and diminished profits. They were eager to see combination effective enough to prevent competition in the matter of determining one another's freight and passenger rates. With such an element in force profits would be immensely increased, and the strength of those increased profits more watered stock could be more easily sold.

Morgan an Emergency Reformer. But who was audacious enough to undertake the initiative in this combination? In a way, a perilous thing to do, a national Government or State governments should take a notice of the beneficiaries were liable, in violation, to a long sojourn in jail, and other magnates, while nothing for law, did not dare take the lead; moreover, as the jealous and distrustful of the law, it would not have been judicious any one of them to have done so.

The ideal leader in this case was J. Pierpont Morgan, and he stepped forward and made a nebulous plan into a definite combination, will now be related. (To be continued.)

LABOR UNION NOTES.

UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN, LOCAL NO. 2.

At the general meeting of the local Sunday, July 11, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Franz Nehr, president; Emil Reugner, vice president; J. Lutz, financial secretary; Carl Braun, sergeant-at-arms; Otto Rubinke, Sr., and Fred Lieberich, auditors; J. Soltan, J. Lutz, Emil Reugner, Louis Hoseman and Jos Mang, delegates to the Joint Executive Board; E. Reugner, L. Hoseman and Jos Mang, delegates to Essex County Trades Council; Fred Lieberich, delegate to Union County Trades Council; Fred Lieberich and H. Watechong, delegates to Labor Secretariat.

A committee on revision of constitution, composed of F. Lieberich, J. Soltan, J. Hill, E. Reugner and J. Mang was also elected.

Thus far, this local has paid \$2,200 into the strike of the hatters.

STRIKE OF ANTIQUE MAKERS.

The Antique Copper and Brass Workers' Union is on strike against Warshafsky & Cohen, of 248 Lafayette street for the recognition of the union. This union meets every Friday night at 414 Grand street, where all that desire information about the union may obtain it.

PICNIC DUE TO-MORROW.

Arrangements will have to be made to increase the city's ferry service to Staten Island to-morrow to accommodate the crowd that is expected to attend the picnic and outing of the Bottlers' and Drivers' Union, Local No. 347, to be held at Silver Lake Park.

One of the biggest crowds that has ever attended a picnic of a labor organization is expected to help swell the union's treasury. All of the unions affiliated with the Bottlers' and Drivers' will attend in a body and success is assured.

SHIRT WORKERS' UNION.

The Shirt Workers' Union of Greater New York is conducting a petition in Brooklyn and the

membership is very rapidly increasing.

MACHINE TENDERS OF "BIG SIX."

The Machine Tenders Branch of Typographical Union No. 6 held an election recently and the following officers were elected: A. Crombie, president; G. Dohrmann, secretary; A. Deyo, Charles Karcher and E. Dawkins, were elected members of the executive committee.

A general meeting will be held on the last Sunday of this month.

NECKWEAR WORKERS.

At their last meeting the United Neckwear Makers' Union, Local 11,016, elected the following officers: Edward Gottsman, president; Max Felretag, vice president; George Younger, financial secretary; M. Spinrad, recording secretary; Harry Fuchs, treasurer; A. Miller, business agent; and Miss S. Brandstein and A. Miller, delegates to the United Hebrew Trades.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

At a recent election of the Photo Engravers Union, No. 1, the following delegates were chosen to represent the local at the International Convention which will be held at Milwaukee: J. H. Gibson, E. Munkenbeck, J. Taggart and George W. Ulrich.

CIGARMAKERS, Local 144.

The Cigarmakers' Union, Local No. 144, will hold a picnic to-morrow at Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue.

A general meeting will be held on next Tuesday evening.

TAILORS' UNION.

The International Tailors' Union has started a campaign to secure an enactment of a law providing that the conventions be held every four years at Bloomingdale, where the headquarters of the league is situated, instead of every eight years. This will curtail the expense account and it is expected that better work will be done.

WAR TO THE KNIFE

The appeal for funds with which to fight Socialism which has just been sent out by August Belmont of the Civic Federation, of the New York subway steal and the head of the gambling trust of New York state is but one of the large number of signs that the profit-eating class of the United States is launching upon a bitter war against Socialism.

This is the meaning of the persecution of Roosevelt's articles in The Outlook, of the speech of President Taft at the Lake Champlain celebration, and of the Nicholas Murray Butler before the National Educational Association.

The powers of plunder have made up their minds to force the fight at this time. They are wise in so doing. The weapons which they are using are more effective now than they ever before again. Misrepresentation and falsification depend upon ignorance and that ignorance is rapidly disappearing before the active Socialist propaganda. Such an article as Roosevelt's or such a speech as Butler's no longer awakens more contempt; than anger and redounds to the injury of the cause it defends rather than the one it attacks.

The policy of repression and persecution depends upon the weakness of those persecuted, and already the Socialist movement is too strong for such persecution to have any effect other than to rally and increase its forces.

We know something of the sort of writers that the Civic Federation will hire to prepare its anti-Socialist material. We know that the history of the Gordons and the Averys and the Goldsteins who are on the Civic Federation pay rolls for that purpose, and we know the sort of stuff they will write.

Knowing these facts, the Socialists welcome the attack. They know that every idle lie will arouse a hundred persons to more active propaganda of the truth. They know that every attempt at persecution will drive new courage into those who have hitherto been timid.

We know that truth is upon our side. We have a long record of similar battles with victories following them in other lands, and we know the result will be the same here.—Chicago Socialist.

OLD FRANCES

A Victim of the System

By JOSEPHINE CONGER-KANEKO.

Out of the door of her basement lodging Old Frances came. For a moment she stood there, under the shadow of the steps that led to the apartments above. And as she stood she took her bare hand from under the folds of her faded shawl, and opened it. In the withered and grimy palm lay a new silver piece—a quarter of a dollar. As she looked her rheumy eyes grew bright, a grin played about her toothless mouth, and the long chin with its sparse beard drew closer to the beak-like nose. After a moment of gloating over the bright thing, she drew her hand again under the worn shawl that covered her head and fell about her shoulders to her waist. Then she climbed laboriously up the snow-covered steps that led to the street.

Old Frances had been young once. She had been nursed with love at a young mother's breast, and had been looked upon fondly by a proud, but not too wise father. She had grown into a "mere slip of a girl" and here temptations and vices for which she was in no way responsible, and the meaning of which her childish mind did not know, began to crowd upon her, to take hold of her life, and undermine her will-power, until she had grown into a repulsive womanhood; and as she climbed unsteadily to the pavement at this time, her back bent, her iron gray hair straying from under the faded shawl over a face scarred and seamed with years of horrible depravity and deprivation, it was beyond mortal power to imagine her ever to have been other than the ugly crone she now was.

Holding her coin tightly in her hand, she picked her way painfully along the slippery street. She had been sent on an errand of life or death. On a cot in the damp basement room a woman lay writhing in mortal agony. Three children, unheeding, played upon the floor. They fought, they screamed in anger, they shouted in glee, and they fretted because it was cold. But the pale creature on the cot was conscious only

SUPPORT THE MORNING CALL.

The New York Call has weathered the storms of its first year and is now well along on the second year of its career, and we are pleased to congratulate its management on the tenacity of its purpose to carry it through the ordeals of its second summer and preserve its health and life for the common good. There is a great work for it to do in this community and in this country, and its survival ought to have the earnest solicitude of all working men and women. It is the defender of their industrial, social and political rights, and as such it should have not only their moral, but their financial support. For it to pass from the scene of action would be a great calamity and trade unionists would be the sufferers.

We trust that the change from evening to a morning newspaper, bringing to it a larger measure of circulation, will be a great blessing to all the important daily news of the world, and it has contributors who scholarly attainments on social and industrial questions entitle them to a great weight.

To all workingmen we would assure the continuance of its force. Don't let narrow prejudice or Socialism prevent you from doing your duty.—The Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

MARCUS BROS.
ESTABLISHED 1836
FORTY-SIXTH HALF YEARLY REDUCTION SALE

In this half yearly reduction sale we have decided to show our worthy customers and the public that we are the only house that is able to keep on a

Reduction Sale for an entire month from the 6th of July to the 6th of August.

Everyone will have a chance to have the best ready-made suits, latest styles and best terms of this season.

3-piece Suits and 2-piece Suits, regular price \$25.00, now \$15.00 and \$16.00.

3-piece Suits and 2-piece Suits, regular price \$30.00, now \$15.00 and \$16.00.

Come in and convince yourself.

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AMBER'S PERSPIRATION POWDER
Stops excessive sweating of the feet, armpits, etc., 15c.

S. BERNSTEIN'S Pharmacy
66 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE AGITATORS—A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON

Author of "TOILERS AND IDLERS"

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CHAPTER XXIX. (Continued.)

He hurried to the ferry and... "But the iron was the right heat—"

without you, Otis," said John Day... "I feel proud of you all," he answered.

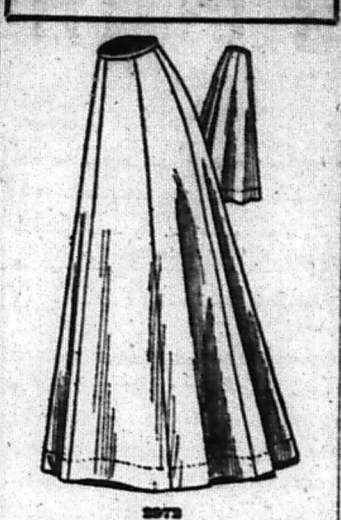
them back without taking a step... The white bearded hermit in a patched overcoat...

subject of talk, which all evaded... "We were just talking foolish about a marriage," said Tom Locker.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN NEW YORK COUNTY

- Organizer of Local New York—U. Solomon, 239 East 54th street, Manhattan. The General Committee meets every second and fourth Saturdays in the month at the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street.

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LADIES SEVEN-GORED SKIRT Paris Pattern No. 2972 All Seams Allowed. For the washable skirt of linen, Indian-head cotton, Victoria lawn, pique, rayon cloth or mercerized poplin, there is no simpler or better model than this one.

CALL PATTERN COUPON. No. 2972. July 17. Name..... Street..... City..... State.....

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Dr. H. M. Zeitlen, SURGEON DENTIST. Has Removed from 208 to 204 EAST BROADWAY.

DR. MATILDA SINAILEE, SURGEON DENTIST. 1186 Madison Ave., Corner 87th St., Telephone 2936 Lenox.

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BARNARD'S "TWO NATURES."

By HERMAN BLOCK.

While rambling about in the Museum of Art for some treasure, I chanced upon an enigma, chiseled in marble by one of the ablest of American sculptors.



"I feel Two Natures struggling within me" is its full title—the artist's point of departure. And depart once he does. He shows the two nature, and the struggle, or at least the end of a vigorous round, which leaves the momentary triumph by no means in doubt.

"I FEEL TWO NATURES STRUGGLING WITHIN ME." By GEORGE BARNARD. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art. to respond to such notes as these? What in our daily humdrum lives to bring us into tune with such Titanic dreams of struggle?

STELZLE THE FOX

Rev. Charles Stelzle, "labor commissioner" of the Presbyterian church, gallivanted around Europe for a few weeks and now knows all about the labor movement across the pond—much better, in fact, than most men who have lived in the old countries all their lives.

Rev. Charles Stelzle, "labor commissioner" of the Presbyterian church, gallivanted around Europe for a few weeks and now knows all about the labor movement across the pond—much better, in fact, than most men who have lived in the old countries all their lives.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO SAY SO.

When you buy of a Call advertiser you should tell the clerk or cashier that you saw the ad in The Call. Don't be afraid to say it. We know of instances where Call readers bought of Call advertisers without mentioning the fact that they saw the ad in this paper.

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Do You Think? Gustavus Myers' great work, "The History of the Great American Fortunes," is arousing widespread discussion. Already it is being translated into many tongues. The only work of its kind. Masterly treatment of a big subject. A comprehensive, detailed history of the industrial development of the United States. The facts are unearthed, massed together, and indisputable conclusions drawn.

THE KIND HE WANTED.

Little Tommy Whacken was taken by his mother, to choose a pair of knickerbockers, and his choice fell on a pair to which a card was attached, stating: "These can't be beaten."

THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

Published Daily Except Sunday by the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. 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.

THE WOMEN OF THE PROLETARIAT.

We take off our hats and bow in reverence to the heroic women of the striking workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

They have worked with their men, hungered with them, suffered with them. Now they fight with their men, carry off their wounded, and are ready to apply the torch to the miserable huts containing their few belongings, rather than be driven out of their homes.

The Socialist movement aims at the abolition of class rule, the source of all exploitation and oppression, by peaceful and legal methods. But when it sees the women of the most helpless section of the working class fighting with what means is left to them in defense of the most elementary of human rights, the right of bare existence, it cannot but applaud their daring and courage.

Honor and glory to the fighting women of the proletariat.

AMERICAN HELOTS.

The more we learn about the causes of the strike at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company, the greater must be our indignation at the rascally practices of this powerful corporation.

This is not an ordinary strike of men who demand better conditions of employment, shorter hours of labor and better pay.

This strike is a desperate cry from the depths of human suffering and degradation, demanding a hearing from a cruel social order that forgets even the existence of its slaves and leaves them to rot in their unspeakable misery.

To begin with, the strikers are reported to be foreigners, all or nearly all. They came to this country at the instigation of agents of their employers. They were enticed here by gross misrepresentation as to their prospects in this country.

Having come here they became the helpless prey of their employers and of a numerous host of parasites and swindlers. It was not without reason that the seer's eye of Upton Sinclair seized, in the "Jungle," upon a Lithuanian workman in order to depict the worst horrors of American capitalism.

This is one of the sore spots in the social life of our country. Our capitalists do not exploit their workmen merely as the English, French, or German capitalists do. They pocket not only the regular, "legitimate" profits of capital derived from the unpaid labor of the workers, but their coffers swell also with the extra profits, which flow from the exploitation of the ignorance and helplessness of the foreign workmen.

How numerous the forms of chicanery by which these are despoiled even of their miserable earnings! They have to pay exorbitant rents for the company's shacks in which they have to live. They have to pay extortionate prices for the goods which they are compelled, against the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, to buy in the company stores.

As long as they submit and suffer in silence, the hearts of their fellow-workmen of native origin or English speech are set against them, by reason of the fact that they work for lower wages and longer hours. In the labor market they are most dangerous competitors, for in the labor market weakness is strength, the woman beating the man, the child the woman, and the foreigner the native.

And when they rise in rebellion because they have reached the limits of human endurance, all the agencies of organized society are set loose against them. The news bureaus—the first sources of information—represent them as a mob of drunken beasts, bent upon sheer destruction.

There is but one voice raised in behalf of outraged humanity—that of the Socialist press, which is that of the Socialist party. And that the helots of American society, in the hour of their greatest need, turn for aid to the Socialist party organization of Pittsburgh, is a glorious proof of the fact that the Socialist party is ever ready to do its duty, now as before in the great trial of the Western Miners' Federation.

It was the great German Socialist leader, Wilhelm Liebknecht, who said that when the enemy praised him he was sure he had committed a grave error. When the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, the man who only a few days ago declared himself against free speech and proclaimed all criticism of the Supreme Court to be a kind of political sacrilege, begins to think that there is a certain kind of Socialism to which he might give his assent, we may be sure that that is not the kind of Socialism for which the world-wide Socialist stands.

CLASS INTEREST FIRST.



WELCOMED AS SCABS.



DESPISED AS STRIKERS.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

By Ben Hanford.

That Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were not judicially assassinated, that the machine guns of Peabody's Mine Owners' Association militia were not turned on the strikers in Cripple Creek and Telluride, and Trinidad, and that the unemployed were not butchered by the hundreds and thousands in Chicago and New York—all this was the work of the Socialist press.

True, other papers helped—a few, disgracefully few. But they only helped AFTER the Socialist press had so fixed public attention on the contemplated infamies that they could not do otherwise. The Hearst papers helped some in the Haywood case. But Hearst and Brisbane had to be dragged into service. Not till weeks after the kidnapping, not till the Socialist had held scores of pro-claiming meetings in New York and vicinity, were Hearst's papers able to print anything about the imprisoned labor officials in type larger than nonpareil.

To have followed the American labor movement for the last ten years, and to have watched the actions of the American Captains of Industry and their agents with an intelligent and observant eye is to know that it was their intent to throttle and smother the Socialist and trade union movement in the United States by a series of bloody Sunday butcheries on American soil, backed up and sanctified by a repetition of Haymarket "judicial" processes.

American capitalists are as much more ignorant, more brutal, and more bloodthirsty than the Czar of Russia, as their profits are greater than the Czar's. To add one per cent. of one per cent. to their income, to rescue or to save from jeopardy one per cent. of one per cent. of that income, our American Captains of Industry would not scruple to order a thousand bloody Sundays.

Just one thing held them in check. The Socialist press was not strong enough to prevent such a butchery, but it was strong enough to have placed the facts before all the world. Our American Captains of Industry were ready and anxious for wholesale murder—but their agents hesitated to do their bloody work in the sunlight of high noon and in front of a moving picture machine. Limited as its resources were, had their intended slaughter been carried out, the Socialist press of America would have shown the crime before all mankind with such overwhelming evidence, of the guilt of the real criminal that the capitalist class of America would never again have had occasion to use either its literary or spiritual police, but would have confronted the Working Class with no other weapon than brute force.

To show the power of the Socialist press in America a comparison may be useful. In the last Presidential campaign the Socialist party had the support of two English daily papers. There are about 2,400 English dailies in the United States. The total vote for President—all parties—was about 15,000,000, of which Debs received 420,000. The Socialist Presidential nominee was supported by only one-twelve-hundredth of the daily papers printed in English, but he received about one-thirty-fifth of the total vote cast. Had the Socialist ticket received no more votes than would be measured by a pro rata share based on the relative strength of the daily press, the vote for Comrade Debs would have been less than 12,500.

Let us look at the American weekly press. There are about 15,000 weekly newspapers in the United States. These are not all of a political character, but an overwhelming preponderance of them are so, particularly in a Presidential campaign when even the religious weeklies often get into the fray. Of these 15,000 weekly papers, the Socialist party could not claim the genuine support of more than 50—or one-three-hundredth. So that with the support of only one-

three-hundredth of the weekly press of the United States the Socialists got one-thirty-fifth of the vote for President. These figures and comparisons merit careful study by Socialists. Nothing could show more clearly the POWER and CHARACTER of the Socialist press. It would be impossible to build a greater or grander monument to those whose work and sacrifice have already wrought such marvellous achievement.

One further comparison should be made. It will show not only the CHARACTER of the Socialist press, but it also shows clearly what may be expected in the way of political results (measured in votes) from a press that LACKS character—though in possession of everything else, including money, circulation and talent.

William Randolph Hearst publishes seven English daily papers, two each in New York and Chicago and one each in Boston, San Francisco and Los Angeles. On these papers Mr. Hearst has an army corps of ordinary and special writers of the highest grade of ability that men and women can possess and be for sale. The talents of some of them are such as would amount to genius if their possessors had also the saving salt of character. Mr. Hearst's army of employees other than those of his skilled and unskilled laborers is great in numbers and wonderful in variety—writers, artists, poets, punk sticks, film-flammers, blackboarders, detectives, lawyers, sports, trust-busters, stolen-letter experts, boot-lickers, tax-payers, plamires, pipe-dreamers, common people, candidates for office, fire-workers, detectives to watch other detectives, gas men, ice men, men that are not men, dogs, automobiles, and—Mr. Hearst, himself, and his ambition.

Also his papers are backed by unlimited money. Expensive special dispatches and costly cables—and Mr. Brisbane, himself, and his ambition to be the most faithful servant that ever was.

Mr. Hearst and his seven daily papers, equipped as above, with a daily circulation of MILLIONS OF COPIES, supported Hise for President of the United States. Hisegen received only \$6,000 votes. Debs, supported only by the Socialist press, received nearly five times as many. Anyone who doubts the influence and power of the Socialist press should consider these figures. As near as figures can, they talk. And they are an eloquent tribute to the CHARACTER of the Socialist party and its press. All voters knew that neither Hisegen nor Debs could be elected, so that in many respects this comparison between the journals of Hearst and those of the Socialist party is peculiarly apt.

Finally it may be said—and rightly—that the Socialist press and its editors had all the advantage that comes from having facts, philosophy and progress on their side. True, it was because of these that they had character. But with their philosophy and facts it remains that they had but two daily and fifty weekly papers with which to combat the prejudice, sophistry and lies of the 2,400 daily and 15,000 weekly papers devoted to the opposition.

The Power of the Press. Even fattened agents of capitalism know something of the Power of the Press. But the Power of the Socialist Press—that they will never comprehend. And they imagine they will retard the Socialist movement by the subjection of Socialist editors to fine and imprisonment! Verily, the asylum yawns for them. The efforts of the agents of capitalism to destroy the Socialist press are almost a parallel to the century-back efforts of the workers to help themselves by the destruction of labor-saving machinery. Almost. Not quite. For every attack on the Socialist press strengthens it. Every penny that a Socialist editor is fined, every minute that a

THE RED FLAG.

By Upton Sinclair.

Dedicated to Fred D. Warren—Six Months in Jail.

Hark to the thunder, hark to the tramp, a myriad army comes— An army sprung from a hundred lands speaking a hundred tongues! And overhead a portent new, a blood-red banner sea!

Masters, we left you a world to make, the planning was yours to do— We were the toilers, humble and sad, we gave our faith to you. And now with a dread in our hearts we stand and gaze at the work of the years—

We have builded a temple with pillars white, ye have stained it with blood and tears! For our little ones with their teeming hopes ye have roofed the sweatshop den. And our daughters fair ye have prisoned in the reeking brothel's pen! And so for the sign of our murdered hopes our blood-red banner see— We come in the right of our new-born might to set the people free!

Tremble, oh masters—tremble all who live by others' toil— We come your dungeon walls to raze, your palaces to spoil! Yours is the power of club and jail, yours is the axe and fire— But ours is the hope of human hearts and the strength of the soul's desire! Ours is the blazing banner, sweeping the sky along! Ours the host, the marching host—hark to our battle song! Chanting of brotherhood, chanting of freedom, dreaming the world to be— We come in the right of our new-born might to set the people free. —Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.

ONE LAW FOR THE RICH ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

By Robert Hunter.

A few days ago the hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., came to an agreement with the Hatters' Union to settle the strike.

Almost immediately the Associated Hat Manufacturers brought suit against the Danbury Manufacturers for violation of certain terms of agreement.

It appears that the hat manufacturers have a union. They sign contracts and agreements and put up bonds to abide by the decision of the Association.

It is a closed shop, and the Manufacturers' Union have decided to boycott union labor.

Attachments aggregating more than \$200,000 are being placed upon the real estate and bank accounts of the Danbury bosses.

Now, we want union labor from one end of this country to the other to consider these facts.

You will remember that Sam Gompers was enjoined for boycotting the Buck Stove and Range Company. He and his associates were held for contempt of court, and may in the fall be sent to prison.

They were held in contempt of court because they informed union men that the Buck stoves and ranges were made by non-union labor.

That is their sole offence. Now consider these facts: The Hatters' Association agrees not to employ union labor. They not only make such an agreement, but they enforce the agreement by heavy financial penalties.

They not only demand that the members of their union shall blacklist the Hatters' Union, but that they shall boycott unto destruction union labor.

And that is not all. They not only use the blacklist and the boycott, but

Socialist editor is sentenced to serve in prison, every attack on Socialism and on the Socialist press—all these improve the quality, increase the circulation and add to the power of the Socialist Press and the Socialist Party.

For they are one. They grow from the same soil, they are inspired with the same mighty purpose, and together they shall fight the battles and achieve the victories that shall emancipate the world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VON BUELOW'S VALEDICTORY.

Editor of The Call:

In laying down the chains of the German empire you gave out a most significant interview. He said to overcome the Socialists, them a smashing defeat of the German Socialists. Let us see how the German Socialists smashed the German Socialists in 1907. The Socialists, in spite of unprecedented opposition, their vote over a quarter of the Reichstag. The percentage of Socialists in 1903 to the whole number was 24, and in 1907 the Socialists 24.3 per cent. of the total. That a large number of seats was not because of the strength of the Socialists, cause the various parties combined against it. The government itself, they every effort to down the Reichsverband (Imperial League) was formed in 1903 to work way to unite the bourgeoisie and Socialism. The campaign never so strongly united and strength of the Socialist movement in Germany was never before. What was the result of this "defeat," personally by the Kaiser's representative, Von Buelow? The workers have stood by and will stand Social Democratic (Socialist) party. The party is now more of a class party, the revolution of the proletariat. From the view of the proletariat, the revolution, the party in the baptism of fire has received a cessation of power.

This happened in 1907, doughty Don Quixote, from "victorious" encounter, dissolve the Reichstag, scotch, in the present opinion in Germany, he would have undoubtedly in increasing the forces of which had previously been by the price and his color, gloriously smashed. That the prince lacks the humor. He has unwieldy a distinct contribution to world politics. He says that the new house would pass the government's. This is rich. He will not Reichstag because it was opinion, have increased the number of Socialists in the Reichstag. The Socialists voted for a new tax and a change of income tax less, but he Socialists more. Like a rocket, he makes a noise and goes out. He would out and leave the government in the lurch than to have policies approved at the expense of half a dozen additional returned to the Reichstag. Imagine Bebel, the leader of Germany, cowardly bare-faced before the people. At the Chancellor Hollweg, "servative," can't hold away Socialism increase.

As to the Germanization of Germany's miserable fate, convincingly in an article in American Review for July, "Archilles Heel of Germany," Archibald R. Colquhoun, "Exit Von Buelow! Enter Mann-Hollweg!" On EDWARD PERKINS, Rome, N. Y., July 15, 1909.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

O. L.—Apply at 168 Brooklyn, for the employment of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

T. M.—If you feel that not mind being called working people for democratic rights, join the regiment.

G. C. Y.—The results of the National League for June 15: Iowa; Pittsburg, 5; St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 1; American League: Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1; Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1; American League—New Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 1; Boston, 1; Washington, 1; Cleveland, 1.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The silly season lasts all the year round in the Four Hundred. Look at their antics.

Can you trust the fruit dealer to pick out fruit for you? Certainly not, for under capitalism it is to his interest to get rid of decaying things and to turn rottenness into profit.

Oh, foolish workmen, don't you perceive that for every act of oppression and tyranny your masters point to the law as their excuse? Then why not change the law?

Judge Gaynor is a very wealthy man and got his wealth through the Baking Powder trust. Even with the best intentions, could he ever be against capitalism?

Henry Clews predicts that if Socialism should gain the ascendancy, "the United States would die of inertia." Right you are, Henry, and the United States of Robbery—your United States—could not have a better quietus. On the other hand, the United States of America—of the peo-