

ACQUITS ELLA GINGLES

Discredit Girl Who Made "White Slave" Charges Fails.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, July 19.—The jury in the case of Ella Gingles, the Irish woman charged with having stolen \$100 from Miss Agnes Barrett, returned a verdict of not guilty late this evening.

The jury also exonerated Miss Barrett of the charges brought against her of attempting to force Miss Gingles into a life of shame, although the former was not on trial. It is one of the most peculiar verdicts ever rendered by a jury in Chicago.

The jury was instructed by Judge Brennan that if they believed that the girl was guilty they could fix the amount of the stolen property at not over \$15 or less. If the amount was found over \$15, under the court's instructions, the young woman could be given a sentence of from one to ten years in the penitentiary. If the amount was at less than \$15 the girl's punishment would be within the discretion of the court.

Judge Brennan also declared that Miss Gingles' charge that she was tormented in the Wellington Hotel by Miss Barrett and others was to be considered by the jurors only to test the credibility of the defendant's testimony.

Because of the many issues injected into the case, which was connected with exposures made by the Chicago Daily Socialist, making it one of the most sensational ever tried in a Cook County court, it was expected that the jury would be long in arriving at a verdict.

Local clubwomen interested in the case had raised a large fund for the purpose of appealing the case if Miss Gingles had been convicted.

Although the charge against the girl was only the larceny of two pieces of lace, it is estimated that the trial of the case has already cost more than \$25,000. This is much more than many of the notable murder cases tried here.

It has taken nearly three weeks to try the case, owing to the intimations on the outset that "white slave" revelations would be made and the wide latitude allowed both sides.

ADOPT 1 PER CENT TAX

Conferees Indorse Re-Drafted Amendment by Wickersham. WASHINGTON, July 19.—The tariff conference today agreed to adopt the corporation tax amendment as re-drafted by Attorney General Wickersham, with the assistance of Senator Sherman. The tax is made 1 per cent, and holding companies are exempted. There are also exemptions of mutual health insurance, and building and loan associations.

NEGRO SMILES AT DEATH.

Willis, Whom State Will Kill, Jest as Death Warrant Is Read. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 19.—Smiling at his death, Thomas Willis, who, with Stanley Nazarko, heard the death warrant read this morning, received the news that he and Nazarko were to be hanged on August 10 with a smile. Nazarko was solemn, but was not greatly affected. Willis said: "I'll live until I die anyway, and I'll have got to hang around here while I live, I'll have to hang around by neck when I die, and it's all the same to me."

Phyllis Rhodda read the death warrant to the two men in the warden's office. Nazarko contentedly smoked a cigar during the ordeal and stated simply when it was finished that he did not get a fair trial and should not have been convicted in the first degree because he was drunk when he killed his common law wife. Willis remarked: "Came on cool, a wealthy lawyerman, and robbed him. He is a scoundrel."

CARDINAL'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

BORDEAUX, July 19.—Cardinal Amelunx has refused to answer the summons of the court to answer a charge of misdemeanor, brought against him for encouraging the members of his congregation to disobey the French laws on the grounds that they were unfit to be obeyed by French citizens.

DEPENDENT PUPIL ENDS LIFE.

Dependent because she failed to pass her examinations at the Long Island City High School, Eleanor Freeland, a seventeen-year-old girl, shot herself through the head at her mother's home, 127 Vernon avenue, Tuesday. She will die. The girl is the daughter of wealthy parents.

MEETING AGAINST CODE

Protest Will Be Made To-night at Cooper Union.

A mass meeting to perfect plans for a united protest against the signing of the new building code by Acting Mayor McGowan will be held at Cooper Union to-night by the cinder concrete firms, real estate interests, builders and others opposed to the new code.

The code has been actively opposed by the unions of the building trades, many of whose members it would throw out of employment, and they will also be represented by speakers at the meeting.

POSTERS SUPPRESSED.

Those who are interested in the mass meeting called for to-night announced yesterday that an effort is being made by certain individuals to prevent the posting of bills announcing the meeting. It was said this afternoon that the A. Van Buren & Co. bill posting concern, that agreed to post the announcements in conspicuous places, had received a mysterious order to "stop all that business at once." The Van Buren people refused to discuss the matter.

The representatives of the cinder concrete interests say that Van Buren & Co. received their orders from Tammany Hall, and that one poster which had already been put up near Tammany headquarters was afterward pasted over with a sheet bearing another advertisement. The poster announcing the meeting bore a cartoon of Murphy, represented as a fat contract, with a hollow tile dangling from his person.

The concrete people say they will sue Van Buren & Co. for violating their contract.

WON'T HELP TIN BOSSES

Company Manager Sore Because Elwood Authorities Stand by Strikers.

ELWOOD, Ind., July 19.—The manager of the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company complains bitterly of the attitude of the local authorities who are apparently in sympathy with the strikers who are out against the open shop and are doing nothing to help the company break the strike.

"Trouble was narrowly averted in the court room the city building, where three scabs who had come up town to obtain liquor for themselves and their companions were being given a hearing on a charge of 'bootlegging,' preferred by James Gray, constable, on the information of a striker who had shadowed the men to a saloon and seen them load a suitcase with 'wet goods.'"

Strikers crowded into the courtroom, filling it to suffocation, and during the examination one of the men under arrest upbraided the strikers for bringing about his detention. It required the efforts of the judge and a half dozen officers present to prevent an outbreak.

TIE UP INTERURBAN

Trainmen of Toledo and Chicago Railroad Demand More Pay.

AUBURN, Ind., July 19.—The Toledo and Chicago Interurban Railway Company was tied up this morning by the trainmen, who went on strike for an advance of 3 cents an hour from the present 17 cent and 20 cent schedule.

A grievance committee waited on General Manager A. J. Purinton last night, but he declined to refer the matter to the receiver of the road, James D. Mortimer, of New York, and gave the committee no satisfaction.

HUNG UNTIL HE CONFESSED.

Tortured Until Blood Gushed from Mouth, Negro Tells on Pa.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 19.—Hung and tortured until blood gushed from his mouth, Frank Duncan confessed to a posse that he had concealed Albert Lawson, another negro, who is wanted for the fatal shooting of Sheriff Compton, of Henry County, Tenn.

BERLIN ACCIDENT KILLS EIGHT.

Berlin, July 19.—The death today of four more injured persons brings the death total in yesterday's motorcycle accident to eight, while twenty others are seriously injured and twelve badly hurt.

Wanted 10,000 men to handle Three from One. Ask The Call for information.

JUDGE ENJOINS HAT STRIKERS

Vice Chancellor Issues Sweeping Order Against President Moffitt and Four Local Unions.

Another sweeping injunction has been hurled at the striking hatters, who are now in the seventh month of a brave struggle to uphold the union label.

Vice Chancellor Howell, in an opinion given in Newark yesterday, enjoins President John A. Moffitt of the United Hatters of North America with four local unions of that body in Orange and Newark from "interfering" with the firm of Connett & Co. or with the business or employes of that concern.

As to one important feature of the application for an injunction the vice chancellor announced that he could not decide. This was with respect to the penalizing of members of the union who disregard the action of the local unions and either remain in or re-enter the employ of the complainants. The particular complaint in this respect was that members of the union lose their right to membership any may not be reinstated except upon payment of some fine, the amount of which is fixed by the unions in general meeting.

AGAINST PICKETING.

The injunction, declares "against picketing by assignment for the purpose of watching persons who approach the factories of the complainant to procure work and the assembling of strikers about the railway stations to intimidate or persuade against their will persons seeking employment or actually in the service of the complainant from entering or remaining in such employ."

Vice Chancellor Howell says in part: "The fact complained of in this branch of the case is that one or more of the local unions have actually expelled members of the union for the protest cause that they did not join in the strike, and so violated the commands of the union. The four local unions contain provisions relating to this subject, which are substantially the same."

"I find nothing in these by-laws which gives the association the right to impose any enormous fines upon an applicant for membership or for reinstatement, excepting in the by-laws of Local No. 13, which provides that if any journeyman 'go foul' he may afterward be readmitted to membership by application to the vigilance committee and complying with their decision. I take it to be the law of each of these associations that if a member 'go foul' he thereby, ipso facto, loses his membership and that no action by the association is necessary to cut him off from the benefits of the union."

WERE ALREADY EXPELLED.

"In this case the local went far beyond what was required in order to relieve the union of the incubus of recalcitrant members. They appear to have called meetings of the association and then and there in the most public manner expelled certain members who were disobedient to the decrees of the union. These men who were so formally and publicly expelled had, according to all the theories of the defendants, prior to that time, lost their membership, and it was hence unnecessary to take any action whatever.

"Of course there is but one conclusion to be drawn from such conduct. It was for the purpose of exhibiting to other members the penal effect of remaining peaceably in the employ of the complainants. I do not discuss the right of the unions, under ordinary circumstances, to expel its members if its rules and regulations are violated, but here the circumstances are extraordinary.

"The expelled members were guilty of no moral turpitude; there was no hearing accorded to them, and if the contention of the defendants is correct, it was a useless form, but in the storm and stress of a strike it was undoubtedly expected that the action so taken would stand in terror as to the remaining members of the association.

"I do not find in the affidavits any proof that the national association as a body engaged in encouraging the unlawful actions of the local unions and hence no injunction can run against that body. I do find, however, that John A. Moffitt, the president of the association, notwithstanding his public utterances against disorder, has encouraged the same and, in fact, is in charge of the strike. His utterances of February 12 are entirely inconsistent with those in which he counsels peace and are sufficient in my opinion to make him liable to be enjoined."

ADMITS MAIL ORDER FORGERY.

Lizzie Johnson, who was arrested on Sunday with Bernard J. McManus and John Mullarky on the charge of forging the signature of Bridget Ereen to a \$100 postoffice money order in February, admitted her guilt yesterday when arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. She was held in \$1,500 bail for the Federal grand jury. The two men, who pleaded not guilty, were held in \$1,500 bail for examination on July 27.

TIN STRIKERS FIRM

Company's Scabs Desert—500 Finishers Threaten to Walk Out.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., July 19.—At the local plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company but little progress was made in replacing the strikers. Of the fifty men who were brought from Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon three escaped last night by scaling the company's fence and several more left the plant this morning, stating they were not satisfied with the prevailing conditions.

As a result no attempt was made this morning to operate the lower plant, while the upper plant had been able to muster only one hot mill crew. The operators say they will make another attempt in the morning to start.

Sheriff J. E. Shields this morning accompanied fifteen deputy sheriffs from Greensburg to here. In addition to the deputies there are twenty-five special police employed at the two plants.

LEBANON, Pa., July 19.—Five hundred finishers employed in the American Iron and Steel Works here today demanded a raise in wages equal to 10 per cent, the amount they were out in 1908. The men declare that unless their demands are met they will walk out and tie up the plant. The company officials have asked for a few days' time in which to consider the demands of the finishers.

CLAIM OPEN SHOP

Team Owners' Association Says It Is Already in Effect.

The affairs of the National Team Owners' Association claimed yesterday that reports from branches throughout the country were to the effect that the open shop policy declared by the association at a special convention several weeks ago has gone into effect. It affects more than 100,000 teamsters, of whom 30,000 are employed in this city. By the terms of the declaration the wages are to be the same as those paid under the union agreements.

I. Goldberg, president of the New York Team Owners' Association and a member of the national executive committee of the team owners, said last evening: "There have been strikes in several cities for the closed shop, but they had been all broken before our open-shop policy was formally declared. We have no objection to the men joining a union provided that they do not insist on the members of our association employing only members of the union."

He said that the team owners throughout the country want to have the duty taken off hay and oats. And the national body had instructed each of its members to send individual letters to the Senators and Congressmen in their respective districts asking them to protest to the conference committee now in charge of the tariff bill against the continuance of this duty.

SCABS LIKE TORIES

Preacher Scores Traitors to Their Class at Mine Workers' Convention.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 19.—Declaring that the non-union mine workers are bogus American citizens and are like the Tories who aided the British during the Revolutionary War, Rev. J. J. Curran, pastor of the Holy Savior Church, made a vigorous speech at the opening session of the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America for the upper anthracite coal fields here today.

He declared that the indifference of mine workers to the union was shameful and disgraceful, as they are receiving the benefits of increased wages and reduced working hours which the union had won, without doing anything to aid the organization which gained this for them.

Reports at the convention showed a decided increase in membership over last year at this time, and the leaders are planning to continue increasing the membership during the coming year. Benjamin McCannan is to be elected president to succeed Congressman T. D. Nicholls, who resigned.

WILL LET BOY ENTER.

St. Paul Cabinet Maker Allowed to Take His Child Home.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Eleven-year old Bertil Malmgren, who was detained at Ellis Island on June 23 on the ground that he was mentally deficient and for whom an order of deportation was issued, will be allowed to enter this country. The boy is a son of Nels Malmgren, a cabinet maker of St. Paul, Minn.

MAY JAIL PRINCE ALFONSO.

MADRID, July 19.—A court-martial opened here today to try Prince Alfonso, whose marriage a few days ago to Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg led to his being deprived of his titles, decorations, etc., for the military offense of absenting himself from the colors without leave, for which he is liable upon conviction to imprisonment in a military prison.

CHALLENGES CZAR OF GUATEMALA

Edwin Emerson Stands by "Liberal" Assertions in Open Letter to Jerome.

An open letter has been addressed to District Attorney Jerome by Edwin Emerson, the writer who was arraigned in the Tombs Court last Friday on the complaint of Ramon Bengochea, Consul General of Guatemala in New York, who made a charge of criminal libel on behalf of President Cabrera, of Guatemala, based on a series of articles by Emerson on Guatemala.

In his letter to Jerome, Emerson says, in part: "I cannot help marveling at your readiness to proceed against an American citizen for the lese majeste of a foreign potentate on the instigation of a foreign official who but lately refused your urgent entreaties to come into court and into your office in support of a similar complaint made by him against another editor in this city. The lese majeste of the ruler of Guatemala, a modern Calligula."

"On that occasion your office procured a warrant of arrest against the editor on the ground of criminally libeling the President of Guatemala, yet, when the time came for prosecution, you could not induce this same Guatemalan Consul General who had instigated the complaint to appear before you or before the Grand Jury."

DOGES BEHIND DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGE.

"Because your office and our courts have thus been trifled with in the past by this Consul General, I feel that I have good reason to fear that this same foreign consul's pretended complaint against me in the present instance is not intended for serious prosecution, but solely for temporary personal annoyance. In other words, Senator Ramon Bengochea, would like to have me arrested and indicted, not for trial, but only to the end that I be held indefinitely under indictment and bail."

"As in that other case of lese majeste (People of New York against Zumeta) there will never be any bona fide trial of this case, for should the case ever be called, the only complaining witness will refuse to come to court, shielding himself behind his diplomatic privileges against our court process, as he did but recently. (People of New York against Hallen.)"

"As has been stated by my counsel at last week's preliminary hearing before Magistrate O'Connor, I court the fullest inquiry. I demand as my right, since I have been publicly charged with the crime of libel, that I be given a chance of vindication by proving that my alleged libels against the Government of Guatemala are not libel, but truth."

"In your formal complaint against me, I am charged with having uttered the following lese majeste of a foreign potentate: 'Senator Cabrera got into power by violent means and has kept himself in power many years beyond the limits fixed by the constitution of his country, wholly by violence, assassination and ruthless bloodshed.' I am further charged with calling Guatemala 'a bankrupt country.'"

STANDS READY TO GIVE PROOF.

"Yes, I wrote these words. I wrote them knowing them to be the truth, and I stand ready now, and at all times, to prove every word true. 'Guatemala is a bankrupt country. The proof of this is that a Guatemalan dollar of to-day is worth but a nickel. Another proof is that the government of Guatemala during the eleven years' rule of Estrada Cabrera has steadily defaulted on the interest of its national debt. Further proof of financial irresponsibility, if it were needed, is furnished by the significant fact that the Guatemalan government refuses to recognize its own national debt as legal security. These are not assertions, but facts.'"

"After reciting the manner in which the Guatemalan Czar obtained and continued his rule, Emerson says: 'In conclusion, Mr. Jerome, you claim I have criminally libeled this foreign ruler by imputing to him 'violence, assassination and ruthless bloodshed.' Yes, I used these words. A thousand widows and orphans in Guatemala proclaim their truth. The dungeons of Guatemala would reveal it.'"

GUATEMALA A HELL OF HORROR.

"In support of this last assertion I cite the damning indictment of Manuel Estrada Cabrera and of his government contained in the affidavit of R. R. Cabezas in the case of the people of New York against C. Zumeta, in which the deponent recites the most revolting murders and tortures witnessed by him in Guatemala while there as a Red Cross surgeon and as a prisoner of war.

"The affidavit of the eyewitness concludes with these words: 'Dependent goes say of his own knowledge that Guatemala to-day is a veritable hell on earth; there is no security there for a man's life or a woman's honor, and even children are murdered with their parents by the public authorities for so-called political considerations. The Guatemalan government is indeed in the possession of devil incarnate, engaged in wholesale butchery of human beings unparalleled in history. The victims who have perished number thousands.'"

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SUTTON INQUIRY BEGINS

Lieut. Adams Describes Events Which Led Up to Officer's Death.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 19.—Lying flat upon the floor of the courtroom, with his head almost touching the feet of the sister of Lieut. James H. Sutton, into the causes of whose death a naval board is holding a second inquiry, Lieut. Robert Adams, the man who fought with Lieut. Sutton a few minutes before he came to his death, today gave a vivid physical illustration to accompany his version of the affair.

As the first witness before the court he described the events on the night of October 15, 1907, which led up to the death of Sutton. He told of the automobile ride from Carvel Hall Hotel to the grounds of the marine barracks, of the altercation that involved Sutton, himself and their two companions, Lieuts. Utley and Osterman, in the row which finally culminated in Sutton's death.

Although Lieut. Adams' testimony differed in some respects from the testimony given at the investigation the day following the killing of Sutton, the point in his examination at which the counsel for the Suttons hope to bring out some telling evidence will not be reached until tomorrow.

Just as Attorney Henry E. Davis, representing the Sutton family, had begun to ask Lieut. Adams about an interview he had with Mrs. Parker, the sister of Lieut. Sutton, a few days after the tragedy, the bell in the tower of the academic building struck eight bells, which in 4 o'clock, and the session of the court came to a end for the day. Lieut. Adams, who was the only witness examined to-day, will resume the stand at the opening of the session at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JURY DISAGREED

Failed to Convict Honolulu Strikers, So Is Discharged.

HONOLULU, July 19.—The jury in the case of thirteen Japanese strikers accused of rioting after following a row at Waipahu plantation June 9, was discharged to-day after being out since 4 P. M. Saturday without reaching an agreement.

Yesterday the jury came into court and reported being unable to agree, but the judge sent the members back after giving them an opinion on several points of the case.

Again this morning the jury returned, but for the second time the judge ordered them locked up. Finally the third time they appeared he ordered them discharged. It is reported that they stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal of all the defendants.

FINE STRIKER 1 DOLLAR

Alleged Assault on Boss Pants Maker Appraised at That Sum.

Abraham Stern, a member of the striking Pants Makers' Union, was arrested at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and arraigned before Magistrate House in Yorkville. Court charged with felonious assault upon B. Tabak, a boss pants maker, of Avenue D and 3d street. Stern was fined \$1.

Tabak brought his entire family to court to prove that he was assaulted. He was surprised to hear the policeman who arrested Stern testify that he did not see the trouble and that he arrested Stern upon Tabak's order.

Although it was really a case of Stern's word against that of Tabak, the magistrate fined the striker.

The fight against Tabak will be fought to a finish, and if it is necessary a special strike assessment will be levied for the support of the forty-five men that are out against him.

REYES BACKING DOWN.

Mexican General Afraid to Become Vice-Presidential Candidate.

AGUAS CALIENTES, Mexico, July 19.—The Club Democratico of this city, which recently passed a resolution pledging its support to General Bernardo Reyes for Vice-President, notifying him by letter of its actions, has received the following reply from General Reyes: "I am much obliged for the honor done me in nominating me for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, though this runs counter to the desire which I have expressed not to figure in that connection and thus to second the policy of the President, who indicates Minister Corral for that post. If you would listen to my advice, I would recommend you to sustain that policy, inspired by sentiments of patriotism and which I regard as a safeguard against perturbations."

SOLDIER KILLED BY TRAIN.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 19.—George E. Headworth, soldier 44th Company U. S. Coast Artillery, fell under a Government train and was mangled about 4 this afternoon. He died soon afterward in the post hospital without regaining consciousness. A widow and seven children survive him at Fort Washington. Burial here by Odd Fellows probably to-morrow.

FEW SCABS AT M'KEES ROCKS

Heartless Bosses Unable to Start Plant—Striking Workers Stand Their Ground.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—Although strikebreakers are filling the places of the 5,000 striking workmen of the Pressed Steel Car plant this morning, everything is reported quiet at McKees Rocks. According to officials of the company 200 men filed into the plant at 7 this morning, ready to go to work.

Members of the State Constabulary were on hand to "guard" any one who care to go to work, but their services were not needed, as most of the strikers remained quietly at their homes. The provisional strike leaders declare that only a handful of their men have returned to work and say that if they do not go back to work in a body the company cannot operate.

HOLD BIG MASS MEETING.

Fully 4,000 strikers gathered on Indian Mound at a mass meeting and were addressed in English, German, Polish, Russian, Croatian and Lithuanian.

Attorney William M. McNair to-day filed before Judge Ford in the Common Pleas Court the strikers' answer to the petition of the Public Defense Association praying for an injunction to restrain both the company and the strikers from acts likely to incite violence. The strikers' answer admits practically every proposition advanced by the petitioner, save that it contends that no injunction is necessary to restrain the workers from trespassing upon or destroying the property of the company. The answer contends, however, that the workmen have the inalienable right to prevent by all peaceful means the employment of new men at the company's shops.

All figured, the loss caused by the strike will reach at least \$50,000 a day.

BURN "BABY HOFFSTOT" IN EMIG.

With impressive ceremonies yesterday, the strikers burned the president of the company's union. The dummy was labeled "Baby Hoffstot," the name contemptuously given Frank F. Hoffstot by the men. The customary ceremony on the crowd while the dummy was being burned, but no converted "Baby Hoffstot" had been converted into a very sick looking dummy.

That the outrages committed on its employes by the Pressed Steel Car Company are unresponsible is shown by the fact that the Pittsburgh newspapers are taking up the battle for the strikers. One evening paper comments upon President Hoffstot's statement that there is no strike as follows:

PRESS ROASTS HOFFSTOT.

"There is no strike. 'This is the statement credited to 'Baby Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company. 'It is a silly statement. It is a deliberate lie.

"The absurdity of this statement now flaunted in the faces of taxpayers of Allegheny County who are forced to pay an enormous sum to quiet the men aroused to anger and wrath by this company reminds the Leader of this story:

"There was a young man who, before he reached his majority, engaged in business. With nothing to lose and much to gain he contracted a large indebtedness. His foolishness led to failure. He refused to pay his creditors because they had trusted a minor. And when he had reached his majority and came into an inheritance he still refused to pay his honest debts. His only payment to the creditors was made in sneers. Most people will believe that it was absurd for this young man to assume that because he had not reached his majority there were no moral obligations to pay his honest debts.

"When 'Baby Hoffstot says that there is no strike at the Pressed Steel Car works he is just as absurd as was the young man of the story.

"At other times this same Hoffstot made these statements: 'We have the names and identity of all these men and the photographs of many of them.

"But not one of the first 600 men who walked out will be allowed to work for the company again.

"They're dead to us. We will receive no committee from them. There will be no arbitration.

"Who is this Hoffstot who assumes the power of a Czar? 'Does he not know that he is in America, and not in Russia? 'Are there no relations between employer and employe excepting those which might exist between a machine for grinding out dividends and the man who reaps the profits? Capital a Dictator.

"Has capital assumed a dictatorship which places its ear beyond the reach of the pleadings of labor? 'Does this same Hoffstot believe that, surrounded by his wealth, he can defy the taxpayers of Allegheny County by refusing to settle this strike by arbitration? 'If Allegheny County had a sheriff with any backbone there would be arbitration at the slaughter pen' of Hoffstot and his associates would take care of their plant themselves.

"They do not want arbitration, and why? 'The answer is plain. 'The people would then learn the real conditions that exist at this place

"Such men as Hoffstot create anarchy. They drive men to desperation and when desperate and crazed by the sight of starving children and half naked wives they destroy property and wreck governments.

"Does this Hoffstot want anarchy to rule in Schoonville, his 'Hunkeyville,' the festering spot on the banks of the Ohio River, which once in its virgin state nourished the men who fought for liberty, and who, had they lived, would now see other men oppressed and capital attempting to put them under a yoke?"

"Arbitration is the modern means of settling differences between capital and labor. Hoffstot denies that medium to the men who faithfully labored for him.

"Why are those trust newspapers which urged arbitration when the employes of the street car trust were on a strike now silent?"

"Why have they closed their mouths?"

"The right and privilege to arbitrate are denied these workmen by Hoffstot, whose wealth will purchase him food while the unfortunates of 'Hunkeyville' are starved into subjection."

Company's Fiendish Brutality.
Fiendish brutality was displayed by the Pressed Steel Car Company toward Alexander Schmidt, 341 Helen street, a grief-crazed employe, who begged the money due him for work that he might visit the bedside of his dying wife in New York.

He was brutally beaten twice and warned to keep away from the plant. Returning a third time, accompanied by a newspaper reporter, he was again assaulted, while a deputy drove the reporter, at the point of a gun, nearly half a mile down the road and warned him not to come any nearer the plant in the future.

Schmidt, who is a gentle home-loving German of middle age, received a telegram from New York stating that his wife was dying and asking him to come at once. He had pay slips calling for \$42. He had been told that he would receive only \$22 for these slips, and had refused to accept this amount. Now, however, he decided to take it. It would make the journey possible.

Workman Thrown Down Stairs.
Hurrying to the company offices he showed his telegram and asked for his money. He was ordered to "get out." Schmidt insisted, and a moment later was seized by the collar and thrown out of the door and down a short flight of steps, bruising his head and injuring his side.

"You'll get worse than that the next time if we ever catch you around here again," the scowling deputies told him.

Schmidt limped home. In the morning there came another telegram from New York, this one from his daughter, Rika, "Mother is dying," it ran. "Please come immediately."

Again Schmidt, now half crazed with grief, went to the company offices. Immediately he was seized by three deputies and beaten terribly. He escaped and ran. Meeting a reporter he told him his story. The latter agreed to accompany him back to the

offices. They went, but were ordered away. The reporter expostulated.

Deputy Threatens Newspaper Man.
"Get away," said a deputy. "I know you—you are a newspaper man. You get away from here; the quicker the better. As he spoke he raised his rifle and placed the muzzle between the reporter's shoulder blades.

"Hurry," he warned, "or I'll shoot you as quick as I would a Hunkey. Get away and stay away."

At yesterday's meeting of the county committee of the Socialist party a committee was elected to assist the strikers at McKees Rocks and it is understood that the Socialists will help the strikers in every way possible. This action has aroused great enthusiasm among the men.

The Hungarian government has been cognizant of conditions at McKees Rocks and a rigid investigation is being made. Baron Julius Bornalassa, the Hungarian Consul at Pittsburg, this afternoon announced that his three assistants had, on that orders, looked into matters, and that he would take the report to Washington at once and lay the matter before Secretary of State Knox and, if possible, he would also call the attention of President Taft to what he alleges is bad treatment of workmen at the McKees Rocks plant. The Hungarian Consulate reports that there are \$,400 foreigners at McKees Rocks on a strike and that most of them have deep and well founded grievances.

More Outrages by Troopers.
The only clash of the day came this afternoon when a great meeting was being held outside the works and a petition was circulated requesting Governor Stuart to withdraw the State Constabulary, that the troopers were a menace to the town, etc.

A body of troopers rode into the crowd, while this petition was being passed around and securing it tore it up. This made trouble of a serious nature, and the constables drew their guns, which did not appear to frighten the angry strikers, who threw rocks until several other bodies of the mounted cops came up and assisted in dispersing the crowd.

There are rumors late this evening that three boats loaded with strike-breakers have left Steubenville, Ohio, for McKees Rocks and should reach here at 3 A. M.

THUGS CHARGE CROWD
Keystone Constabulary Act Like Wild Beasts—Arrest 31 Persons.

BUTLER, Pa., July 19.—Troop D, of the Pennsylvania Constabulary, stationed at Punxsutawney, charged upon a crowd of several thousand sightseers and a thousand workmen and sympathizers who had gathered near the Standard Steel Car Company's plant at Butler Sunday afternoon, preparing to hold a mass meeting.

Strike pickets had induced all men who wished to get work Sunday to re-

turn to their homes, but there had been not the slightest sign of disorder and if there were threats of violence they were isolated cases. Sheriff Caldwell, however, had called for the constabulary and the crowd had gathered to see the troopers much as it would have gathered to watch a circus parade.

The troops halted in front of the iron works' entrance and a few minutes later, without any warning or giving orders to disperse, charged the crowds, which instantly took flight. A deputy sheriff drew a revolver and fired twice, whereupon a Slav drew his revolver and fired. One of the bullets struck another Slav in the hip, but the wound is not serious. The injured man was taken to the Butler Hospital and the man who did the shooting was arrested. An Italian threw a board at a trooper and was arrested.

The troopers arrested thirteen men during the afternoon on charges of disorderly conduct and during the night arrested eighteen more.

Workmen generally remained away from the plant this morning, not trying to go to work, and everything was quiet.

TUNNEL OPENING IS CELEBRATED
Demonstration Marks Running of First Train Through Tube Connecting New York and Jersey City.

Miss New Jersey was wedded to old Father Knickerbocker at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock sharp at a signal from Miss Harriet Floyd McAdoo, daughter of the tunnel's creator, the first train began its trip under the Hudson River from New York to New Jersey, and the hope of years, "Three minutes from Jersey to New York," was fulfilled.

At the same instant every steamboat in the river above blew siren blasts of welcome. But they could not be heard by the invited guests on the train fifty feet below the surface of the river, nor could be heard the sounds of the twenty exploding dynamite bombs which, from Exchange place, announced the opening of the pair of \$70,000,000 tubes.

At 10:15 the guests on the first official train that passed under the surface of the river were escorted in automobiles to the court of honor, in front of the City Hall in Jersey City, where the opening ceremonies were held. There speeches were made by Mayor H. Otto Wittipenn, Governor J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey; William McAdoo, president of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, and Charles M. Jacobs, chief engineer of the structure.

Carnation the Official Flower.
At 2 o'clock the "subscribers' train" passed under the river, while at 3 o'clock they were thrown open to the general public. The official flower of the tunnel is a pink carnation, and every commuter wore one yesterday in honor of the occasion.

The building of the downtown tunnel connecting the financial district of New York with Jersey City has been a herculean feat. Under the gigantic terminal station in New York, hewn out of solid rock at a depth of ninety feet, is a little city in itself, covering twenty-two acres, where are located enough stores and booths for the average housewife to do a full day's shopping and miss nothing.

The tunnel is built in twins, each separated by thirty feet. Trains going in one direction use one tunnel, while trains in the opposite direction use the other. There are eight tracks, four in each tube. It is estimated that to start with 100,000,000 persons per annum will use the tube, which can easily accommodate 250,000,000 persons every year.

The tubes are ninety feet below the surface of the Hudson River, while in some places there is forty feet of earth between the bottom of the river and the top of the tubes.

"DEAD" MAN RETURNS.
All Ready for Funeral When John Wise Confronts His "Widow."

UNION CITY, Tenn., July 19.—While preparations were progressing for his funeral, John Wise, who escaped from officers who arrested him on the charge of murder twenty-three years ago, walked in the presence of the woman who believed herself his widow. He was rearrested at once by the officers from whom he escaped twenty-three years ago.

Wise was arrested two weeks after his first marriage for the alleged murder of Noble Mason. After Wise disappeared his wife secured a divorce and remarried, moving to Arkansas. There she again encountered Wise and after divorcing her second husband, remarried Wise. The second matrimonial alliance endured but a few weeks and Mrs. Wise returned to this city.

Two telegrams were received by Mrs. Wise during the last few days, one saying that Wise had been killed at Monroe, La., the other saying he had been killed in Arkansas. Mrs. Wise was preparing for his funeral when he appeared in the flesh.

BOYLE GIRL FOUND DEAD.
The body of Margaret Boyle, 3473 Grand avenue, who has been mysteriously missing from her home since July 16, was found yesterday in the Jerome Park reservoir of the water works. The girl's parents believe she ended her life while insane from overstudy.

CHALLENGES GUATEMALA'S CZAR
(Continued from page 1.)
The slaughter still continues, and the people's cry of agony has even reached The Hague. The horrors of the Spanish Inquisition were but child's play compared to this. If the government of the world cannot, will not, stop it, then surely Almighty God must put an end to it.

"All this is the truth, Mr. Jerome, and I stand ready to prove it. If the telling of such truths in the interest of outraged humanity is to be construed as lese majeste of a foreign ruler and criminal libel, then I glory in such crime and am ready to bear the consequences."

HAFEN HEARING
Gov. Hughes Will Listen to Argument of Discredited Borough President.

ALBANY, July 19.—Governor Hughes has arranged to leave his summer home at Saranac Inn, in the Adirondacks, on Wednesday night, coming direct to Albany to hold a hearing on Thursday at noon on the report of Wallace MacFarlane, commissioner, who reported that Louis F. Haffen, president of the Borough of the Bronx, was guilty of charges of misconduct in office which should subject him to removal.

A report drifted down to the City Hall yesterday from the Bronx that if President Haffen should be removed by Governor Hughes he would not be re-elected by the Aldermen of his Borough. This rumor, which it may be said incidentally, came from a Republican leader of the Bronx, was that the Tammany leaders of the borough had banded together to get rid of Haffen and that they intended to direct their Aldermen to vote for the election of Arthur H. Murphy, of the 35th District.

The man who gave out the story said that for the last two or three years the Tammany leaders had been at odds with Haffen because he had given out preferences and contracts without regard to them or to the interests of their district organizations, and for the benefit of a small group of his own friends. Murphy was said to have a promise of the votes of five of the eight Aldermen of the Bronx. Murphy owns two saloons and spends money freely in primary and election times. Haffen, however, has been beaten in advance several times already, only to come out best at the pinch.

COP STABBED IN ROW.
Buccoat Uses Gun Freely in Arresting Two Suspects.

DALLAS, Texas, July 9.—Another desperate affray between policemen and civilians took place this afternoon. Patrolman Louis Spencer was stabbed and dangerously wounded while attempting to arrest E. G. and M. B. Roach, brothers who were wanted by the officers on a charge of theft.

The men attacked Spencer, according to that officer's statement, as he entered a house on Young street, near Poydras, where they were hiding. Spencer drew his revolver, fired five shots, three of which struck E. C. Roach, stopping him. Spencer held his men until the arrival of a patrol wagon, when he was rushed to the emergency hospital in a private automobile.

CANNON BALLS CHECK FLAMES.
PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Cannon balls fired into a blasting oil tank at Marcus Hook today aided in extinguishing a serious oil fire which destroyed crude petroleum from Oklahoma valued at \$50,000. The tank which was filled with twenty-eight feet of crude oil was struck by a bolt of lightning. It belonged to the Pure Oil Company.

Wanted 10,000 men to handle Three from One. Ask The Call for information.

MOORS CAPTURE SPANISH SHIP
Passengers Overcome Crew After Sanguinary Battle—Hard Fighting at Melilla.

TANGIER, July 19.—A story of piracy that harkens back to the days of Commodore Steven Decatur is being told here by the surviving members of the crew of the Spanish ship Esperanza, which returned here today.

The Esperanza, with a crew of seventeen Spanish sailors, left Tangier recently for Epenon, carrying 150 Moors as passengers, together with her usual amount of freight.

When far out at sea the Moors mutinied because the Spanish captain refused to land them at Melilla, where they wanted to join forces with the rebel army that is making war on the Sultan.

The Moors were armed with their long knives and fought with desperate courage. The Spanish sailors, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, were penned in the after part of the ship, from which they fired with deadly accuracy, and then charged with their drawn swords, killing four of the Moors and seriously wounding nine others.

Force of Numbers Won.
But the force of numbers was too great for the handful of Spanish soldiers, and when their revolvers were empty the Moors rushed them, seizing them before they could reload, though they did some execution with their swords before surrendering. Two of the Spaniards were killed in the hand to hand fight.

As soon as all the Spaniards had been captured their three officers were bound hand and foot and carried to the side of the vessel. They asked for a short time to pray, which was granted them. Then they were ruthlessly picked up and hurled overboard, drowning in the sight of their surviving comrades.

The members of the crew who were uninjured were disarmed and forced by the Moors to run their vessel into Melilla, where the Moors were landed and joined the rebel army.

Though short handed, the Spanish sailors managed to work their ship back into Tangier to-day.

The piracy has been reported to the Spanish and Moroccan authorities, but as the pirates have joined the rebel army there is little chance that they can be captured and punished.

Tribesmen Show Desperate Bravery.
MADRID, July 19.—Official dispatches received here to-day indicate that the fighting yesterday between the Moors and Spaniards at Melilla was more grave than at first believed.

The Moorish cavalry made a concerted attack on the Spanish headquarters, swarming down from all directions and firing their guns as they approached. The tribesmen displayed fanatical bravery, and their headlong charge was only stopped by a deadly fire from the Spanish batteries.

The Moors returned to the attack in the night, and the battle is still raging this morning.

The Spanish losses are important, among the dead being a Lieutenant colonel, a commandant and a captain.

1 DEAD, 5 HURT IN WRECK.
Wheeling and Lake Erie Train Turns Turt' with Fatal Results.

TOLEDO, July 19.—One dead and five seriously injured is the result of a wreck on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad at Trowbridge, Ohio, just outside of Toledo, early to-day, when passenger train No. 5, west-bound, left the rails at that point and partially turned turtle. The tender and combination baggage and smoking car plunged down a steep embankment into a ditch.

The dead—Theodore Cullow, Monroeville, Ohio.

Injured—Frank Baker, Wellington, Ohio; Edward Bowman, Norwalk, Ohio; W. L. Wheeler, Oak Harbor, Ohio; John Peterson, Canton, Ohio; and George Monloder, Fillmore, Cal.

A relief train was rushed to the scene and the injured were brought to Toledo hospitals. All of the victims were occupants of the smoker. Railroad officials refuse to divulge the cause of the accident.

TO EXTRADITE FRANKLIN.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—Officers left here to-day with requisitions and will bring Harvey C. Franklin, former manager of the Electric Contracting Company, to this city for trial on an indictment charging forgery. Franklin left here with his stenographer several months ago after sending his wife and children to the home of the former's parents, and the police have been trying to locate him ever since. After his flight it developed that he had uttered a large amount of forged paper.

WANTS MONEY FOR EX-SHAH.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The Russian government proposes that Persia shall pay to the deposed Shah an income suitable to his rank, the payment to be guaranteed by Russia and England. Reports from Teheran are to the effect that everything is quiet there with the Nationalist ministry already at work.

PENSIONS FOR GLASS MEN.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—In the convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association the committee on pensions reported in favor of retirement upon pension of all members who have reached the age of sixty years and who have blown bottles for twenty-five successive years.

SUGAR CASES DELAYED
Judge Hand Grants More Time to Indicted Trust Heads.

Further delay in the trial of the six Sugar Trust heads and their two alleged associates, indicted by the federal grand jury for violating the Sherman anti-trust laws, was granted by Judge Hand, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday.

John Mayer, one of the missing sugar magnates under indictment, was abroad when his brother directors pleaded not guilty and obtained from Judge Hand two weeks' grace in which to change their pleas or file demurrers. He appeared in court to-day and entered a like plea.

John E. Parsons, one of the indicted officials, was spared the humiliation of a court plea. Judge Hand accepted plea of not guilty two weeks ago.

Those who have thus far answered to the indictments are: W. B. Thomas, president; Arthur Donner, director; Charles H. Snell, director; John Mayer, director; George S. Kissel, agent for Adolph Segal in the much-talked-of \$2,800,000 deal; and Thomas E. Harnard, attorney for Segal. The last two named are not trust officers.

NEWARK VS. FREE SPEECH
Free Speech Committee Protests to Mayor Against Police.

Leonard Abbott, in behalf of the Free Speech Committee, has written a letter to the Mayor of Newark protesting against the action of the police of that city in attempting to suppress freedom of utterance.

When a lecture by Emma Goldman was announced for Thursday at Eeser's Hall, 52 Magazine street, the police captain of the district tried to intimidate the hallkeeper and forbade the holding of the meeting.

Dr. Ben Reitman, Emma Goldman's manager, then visited the Chief of Police, but he got no satisfaction, and the Chief threatened to throw him out.

PANIC ON FERRYBOAT
Much Excitement When the Sufferer Collides With Sight-seeing Yacht.

Several hundred Jerseyites, coming in to their work in New York on the ferryboat Sufferer, were thrown into a panic yesterday when there was a collision with the single screw yacht Commodore, off 20th street.

The yacht tried to cross under the bow of the big ferryboat, which she hit, knocking down all the passengers on both of the boats. Women screamed and one or two of them fainted. Horses plunged and reared as it was with difficulty that they were restrained.

Both of the vessels were damaged, but managed to make their docks, although the ferryboat Philadelphia lay ready to go to their assistance in case they needed her.

PREFERRED DEATH TO JAIL.
MINEOLA, July 19.—James Bennett, a plumber of Great Neck, L. I., took poison to avoid a second term in jail here. He was first arrested on a charge of wife beating and was released last Thursday. He went back home to find Miss Mary McCune, a trained nurse, taking care of his wife. He proceeded to make himself obnoxious and the remonstrances of Miss McCune resulted in her complaint of attempted assault, whereupon Bennett was again placed under arrest by Constable Donnelly. Hardly had he been put in the charge of the officer when he drank a quantity of muriatic acid.

PLACED ON R. R. TRACK TO BE KILLED BY RAILROAD TRAIN.
Genesee Stabbed by Fire, Then Left to Be Killed by Railroad Train.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 19.—Seriously wounded with multiple wounds, Richard Genesee, an Italian workman, was placed on the tracks of the New York Central near here and left to be run down and crushed to death by the first train that passed. The body of the man was found to-day in a track walk.

A Soma of Genesee's fellow workmen say he attended a picnic yesterday and became engaged in a fight with a general of his fellow countrymen, who used their altitudes on him, inflicting serious but not fatal wounds. When Genesee was still alive, but unconscious, he was placed on the tracks. The authorities are investigating the crime. The coroner's physician has found several knife wounds in his back.

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IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS!
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A CALL AND PURCHASE AT OUR STORE WILL HELP THE CALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS, THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

MARCUS BROS.
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 8th of July.

Everyone will have a chance to have the best ready-made suits, latest styles and terms of this season.
3-piece Suits and 2-piece Suits, regular price \$15 and \$15, now...
3-piece Suits and 2-piece Suits, regular price \$15 and \$15, now...
Come in and convince yourself.

MARCUS BROS.
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Bras & 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.
Many fine designs to select from, and despite the extremely low prices we adhere to our custom of making Absolutely No Charge for Sewing, Laying and Lining.
Store closed at 1 P. M. Saturdays during July and August. Open Monday evenings.

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Passengers Overcome Crew After Sanguinary Battle—Hard Fighting at Melilla.

SUGAR CASES DELAYED
Judge Hand Grants More Time to Indicted Trust Heads.

JAPAN MURDERS OWN SOLDIER
Terrible Drills in Torrid Heat Scores of Nikedo's Men Nation Indignant.

NEWARK VS. FREE SPEECH
Free Speech Committee Protests to Mayor Against Police.

PANIC ON FERRYBOAT
Much Excitement When the Sufferer Collides With Sight-seeing Yacht.

USE OF CARDS BRINGS PRESENTS TO CALL READERS
ARE YOU ONE OF THE WINNERS?
If not, send for a Card to-day and try for the next contest

THE WINNERS.
FIRST PRIZE—Mrs. Emilie Haffner, Brooklyn. \$25 worth of Men's or Women's Clothing.
SECOND PRIZE—Mrs. C. Grosse, Brooklyn. \$25 worth of Furniture.
THIRD PRIZE—G. J. Sessler, New York. \$15 worth of Men's or Women's Clothing.
FOURTH PRIZE—N. Silverman, The Bronx. \$10 worth of Furniture.
FIFTH PRIZE—Mrs. Wm. Butcher, Brooklyn. \$10 worth of Furniture.
SIXTH PRIZE—Herman Raff, Brooklyn. \$5 Order on Watch and Jewelry Store.
SEVENTH PRIZE—August Wankel, Brooklyn. \$5 worth of Dry Goods.
EIGHTH PRIZE—Karl Heldeman, \$5 worth of Dry Goods.
NINTH PRIZE—Mrs. M. C. O'Neil, Brooklyn. \$3 worth of Dry Goods or Gent's Furnishings.
TENTH PRIZE—J. O. Jaama, Brooklyn. \$3 worth of Dry Goods or Millinery.
ELEVENTH PRIZE—Mrs. F. Polaretsky, New York. \$3 worth of Dry Goods.
TWELFTH PRIZE—Mrs. M. McGilvray, Brooklyn. \$3 Order on Hat or Shoe Store.
THIRTEENTH PRIZE—M. M. Lint, Brooklyn. \$3 Order on Shoe Store.
FOURTEENTH PRIZE—J. Stein, The Bronx. \$2 Order on Hat Store.
FIFTEENTH PRIZE—B. Becknell, Brooklyn. \$2 Order on Hat Store.
SIXTEENTH PRIZE—J. A. Well, Brooklyn. \$2 Order on Shoe Store.
SEVENTEENTH PRIZE—Wm. Weinstein, Brooklyn. \$2 Order on Shoe Store.

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Send for a Call Purchasers' Card To-day.
If you have a yellow Call Purchasers' Card use it from now on. Buy of Call advertisers only, and have all purchases entered on your card. We have a large supply of unused cards ready to be sent out to all our readers and friends.
Fill in the attached blank and send it to-day if you are not supplied with a card. Now is the time to work for The Call. To-day.

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THE CALL, 442 Pearl Street, New York:
Please send me a Call Purchasers' Card. I promise to buy of Call advertisers and want to participate in your next Prize Contest.
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SOCIALISTS OF VIRGINIA MEET

Adopt Revolutionary Platform--Denounce Convict Labor and State Constitution.

By C. E. GOOD.

(Correspondence to The Call.) RICHMOND, Va., July 17.—The second convention of the Socialist party of Virginia held in this city adopted a strong platform and nominated candidates for the coming election.

Alonso H. Dennett, of Ware Neck, was nominated for Governor; C. E. Good, of Norfolk, for Lieutenant Governor; D. D. Harrison, of Manchester, for Secretary of the Commonwealth; E. W. Harris, of Albemarle, for State Treasurer; B. M. Dutton, of Richmond, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and O. J. Ross, of Norfolk, for Commissioner of Agriculture.

It was decided that the seat of the State Executive Committee be located in Newport News, and that Local Newport News elect a committee of five to act as State Executive Committee. The committee will elect one of its members to act as State Secretary. The committee was also given thirty days in which to prepare a constitution and by-laws. All of these matters are subject to a referendum vote of the entire membership in the state.

The platform is clear cut and deals with a number of special problems. Speaking of the Virginia state constitution the platform says: "We denounce as unconstitutional the present state constitution, especially the methods of its adoption, and the spirit of its purpose and consequently its political operations."

The platform declares against convict labor in the following language: "Recognizing the evil and injustice of the contract-convict-labor system as it exists in this state, we demand its abolition."

"We demand," the platform continues, "the enactment of legislation providing that those convicts who are now engaged in increasing the wealth of the capitalists at the expense of honest labor be transferred to such employment as will remove them farthest from competition with wage workers. For example, producing food and clothing for the supply of penal and charitable institutions of the state."

C. E. Good, of Norfolk, was instructed to prepare a special address to the workers of the state.

TRUSTS MAKE FINAL SWEEP.

The tendency toward the centralization of industry was strikingly manifested last month by the following series of news items which appeared in the newspapers on the same day:

First, we witnessed Mr. Douglas, of Douglas shoes fame and ex-Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, declaring that the Beef Trust is getting ready to consume its own hides by going into the manufacture of shoes on its own hook. As Mr. Douglas says, the Beef Trust having the control of the source of supply for boots and shoes, namely, hides, would have an enormous advantage over competing shoe manufacturers in fact, it would completely exterminate them, just as the Tobacco Trust is exterminating the small independent tobacco stores by cutting off their source of supply.

Then comes along Mr. Huyler, the candy manufacturer, who has had word sent to him that the Corn Products & Refining Company a Standard Oil concern, which is in practical control of the manufacture of glucose in this country has decided to go into the manufacture and distribution of candy.

The greater part of the candy is not, as most people fondly suppose, made up of sugar, but mostly of glucose, this being the case with even the very finest of candies. It is impossible for a candy manufacturer, even if he is a very large one, to economically manufacture glucose on his own account. He must go to the Glucose Trust for it. Therefore, if the Trust decides to convert its own glucose into candy, it means that the candy manufacturers will be wiped off the earth.

Incidentally, I might mention that Standard Oil is rapidly getting control of the bituminous coal of the country, and making it very warm for the independent coal producers, and the Steel Trust is going in for the manufacture of boilers.

We wonder how long it will be before the smaller manufacturers of the country wake up to the fact that there is no salvation for them under the present system.

When will they say with Wilshire's, "The Nation Owns the Trusts?" Wilshire's Magazine.

Wanted 10,000 men to handle Three from One. Ask The Call for information.

When buying a Piano see that it bears this label and take no other; they cost no more; insist upon your dealer having label piano.



TO BUSINESS MEN.

By Robert Rives La Monte.

"You never saw this paper before," you say, "and you can't see what I handed it to you for anyhow, as that whole darned Socialist platform in it is addressed to workmen from beginning to end," and you are no workman and hope to goodness you will never have to become one.

Well, just read this article through and you'll begin to see why you ought to read this paper every day. It was General Sherman who said "War is Hell," but if he had lived to do business through the fall of 1907 and the year following he would have found out that that war was Heaven compared to up-to-date business. Isn't that right? You were in business then, and if I remember right, I met your wife along in February, 1908, and when I asked about you she told me that "John was suffering terribly from insomnia." I'll bet you were, too, but you had the nerve to hang on to your U. S. Steel common till good fat old Bill Taft restored confidence and U. S. Steel went a soaring skyward, and now you've forgotten all about your insomnia, and I do not wonder that you are sore at those labor chaps who want to stir things up and disturb business. You would be dead right were it possible for business to go swimmingly as it now is indefinitely, but here is where those labor chaps are right. They know it is not possible. They know that the panic of 1907-8 was only a gentle zephyr compared to the hurricane that is being prepared for you. And if you don't read The Call and Wilshire's Magazine and keep posted, that hurricane will catch you with all your canvas right up to your sky-sails set and flying when you ought to be running under bare poles. See? The Call has something to tell you, it will pay you to know. And this something your good old Times or Sun will never tell you.

I admit that that Municipal Platform (and it's a rattling good platform, too) did not tell you where this thing interested you, and I am writing this on purpose to explain to you where you come in on this Socialist proposition. It is the condition of business that we Socialists don't like and mean to change. But we mean to fix it so it will stay fixed, not to leave it roven to the core and merely give it a dose of that old stimulant "restoration of Confidence" that was such a favorite with the late President McKinley, and that has recently done wonders as administered by Drs. Taft and Aldrich. But it has not cured the disease, and your belief that it has will bankrupt you yet if you don't watch out, and the only way to watch out is to read The Call every morning. Now, be patient; don't get mad here, and throw the paper down before you give me a chance to tell you what's wrong with business and how it got wrong, and best of all how to make it right so it will stay right.

We make wonderful machinery these days, don't we? And you as a good American are terribly proud of our American machinery, aren't you? And the machinery in your old wire-fence factory made a lot of money for you, before the trust put you out of business, didn't it? Too bad your plant was so small it was not worth while for the trust to buy you out. But it wasn't, and so they just under-sold you till you quit the game and went into the brokerage game with that sharp son-in-law of yours who drops all right but take my tip and smart all right but take my tip and then drop now that fine machinery of ours has caused every panic we have had for a century, and machinery is a mighty good thing and I wish we had more of it, too, as we are going to have. A buzz-saw is a mighty fine tool but it's mighty risky to monkey with. That's just what we have been doing; we've been monkeying with the finest and most wonderful machinery the world ever saw, and our business men had a lot of fingers cut off last year and the year before. And those labor chaps who run The Call can tell you how to run our machinery (no matter how powerful and wonderful it becomes), so that it simply can't cut your fingers off.

As a business man you know that what you aim at in business is sales. If sales do not keep up, you begin to have insomnia. The great mass of the goods we turn out every year have to be sold, if they are sold at all, to the mass of the people, and the proportion of the people who are either wage-earners is steadily growing, and the more we improve our machinery the greater grows the value of our annual output of goods compared to the sum we annually pay out in wages. And we are going to bother you with statistics, for I never knew a business man yet who did not hate figures. But I will simply tell you that our total wages and salary account in manufacturing industries is a good deal less than half of the value (at factory prices) of our total annual product.

How are we going to sell the goods over and above the amount of the wages? And the trouble is bound to increase, for competition and emulation and ambition and international rivalry force us to go on improving our machinery. The machine age is only in its infancy.

And every improvement in our industrial, transportation and distributive plants widens the gulf between the value of our annual output and the purchasing power of the masses. That is what is wrong with business. That is why you had insomnia.

Now, you see the wage-earners and salaried officials of the Steel Trust produce over twice as much as they get. The rest goes to the stock owners as a reward to them for the services they render to society by buying U. S. Steel common instead of blowing it in their money on Moet & Chandon.

Now, you are not interested in stopping that kind of thing. Such profits seem to you legitimate, and to agitate against them merely "upsets business and destroys confidence abroad." But, read on and I'll show you where you are interested.

But first, how have we been getting rid of that surplus of goods the wage-earners could not buy. Mind, "could not buy," they needed them all right, but they did not have the coin, and

the only kind of need that helps business is need backed up by coin.

Well, we have not been very successful in getting rid of them. Whenever markets have been particularly hard to find we have had a panic and you have had insomnia. For a while foreign markets helped us a heap, but now the benighted heathen are learning to beat us at our own game, and at times undersell us in our home market.

But wars and earthquakes by destroying billions of dollars of property have helped business immensely, and we have done a lot to help ourselves (temporarily) by devoting as much of our energies, capital and labor as we could to constructing tunnels and permanent plant instead of devoting them to turning out goods that had to be sold to the masses. But this improved plant will in the long run only broaden the gulf between annual output and annual wages account.

The immense expenditures caused by recent war scares have done more than Taft's election even to start the present boom; but none of these things are remedies; they are only stimulants; and business cannot live on stimulants any better than you could live on whiskey.

So that the labor chaps are quite right when they say that the only cure is to change the base of business; to stop making sales the sole end and objective of human activity. And the only way to do this is for the whole people to go into business on their own account, make themselves the owners of the whole national plant, and produce and distribute goods to satisfy human needs instead of to amass commercial profits. They are dead right when they say that if we can do as a people distribute our letters, we could as a people make and distribute our bread and coats.

But, again, you say this is well enough for them, but it does not apply to you, as all this agitation merely hurts your business. True enough, it does hurt your business. As a matter of fact, I believe that Roosevelt's ignorant monkeying with business did hasten the last panic. And I admit that our agitation is often injurious to your business. But, if we were to keep our mouths shut and our typewriters in their cases, your business would go from bad to worse. As a matter of fact, nine out of ten business men who read these lines will be bankrupted within a decade, and it will not be the Socialists but the Napoleons of Industry and Finance who will bankrupt them.

You know as well as I do that you are a small potato in the world of business, and that there are men in New York and Chicago who tower as far above you as Napoleon did above the old two-for-a-quarter kings of Europe. We need a name for these new rulers or supermen of ours. Thorstein Veblen has suggested "Pecuniary Magnate," and we might as well use that as any other name.

Now the Pecuniary Magnate makes twice as much money by buying and selling stocks and bonds as he receives in the form of dividends on stocks or interest on bonds. Twice as much is far too low an estimate if he be a man of enterprise. But as a matter of fact, in most cases he has not been a man of enterprise. He has spent the years of his youth and vigor in amassing sufficient wealth to give him the power he now holds in feeble shaking, timid and conservative hands. Rockefeller and Morgan are now entirely too God-fearing to use effectively the miraculously boundless power they now enjoy. Harriman alone of our pecuniary magnates has in one or two instances (C. & A., for instance) given us a hint of what our pecuniary magnates might do if they would.

This power sooner or later will fall into the hands of young and vigorous men, and when it does you may seek in vain for safe investments. Look as you will, you shall not find one. There is no business in America to-day that Rockefeller and Morgan could not wreck in a month if they chose to. You are on the map simply because they are too stupid, decrepit or lazy to wipe you off.

Just there I had to go to the barn to feed a horse and on the way back I found myself facing the most glorious sunset I have ever seen, and face to face with that glory you and your petty personal interests seemed so insignificant that I exclaimed "Damn the business man! What we are after is to arrange life so that every human being shall enjoy to the full the maximum of beauty." For we Socialists are the only true Hellenists and Dionysians now on earth.

But pardon my rudeness and I will return to your case. I believe I left you on the map, when I went to the barn. Well, my practical friend sooner or later there will loom up a Pecuniary Magnate who will combine the energy and brutality of a Roosevelt with the grain and the Nietzschean hardness of a Harriman and the sagacity of a Jim Hill. When he comes your little capital, your fortune, even if it be written in seven figures will give a good imitation of an icicle in that place of torment for the damned in which your good old Presbyterian grandmother so firmly believed.

That is what you are up against, and just as soon as you realize it you will be the hottest kind of a revolutionist. If you don't read The Call, you will probably become an anarchist, and do yourself and us more harm than you are doing now, and that is saying a good deal. So, you see, we are selfish after all, when we hand you this little paper. But we are not wholly or even dominantly selfish. We think you are rather an insignificant contemptible person at present, but we do not want to see you become a fool anarchist, because we know there are the makings of a good Socialist comrade in you.

When you see the light you can't help being a revolutionist, for the immediate demands in our platform would do you no good. With you it's a revolutionist or bust. As a practical man, which do you choose? The immediate demands in our platform no doubt appear irritatingly futile and insane to you. Well, I'll tell you a secret—I've never had much patience with 'em myself. When there's a revolutionist to be had for the asking, I could never make out why trade union comrades were content to sweat and strive so desper-

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

A FEW INTERESTING LETTERS.

Comrades—A long time ago I was sent, I believe, ten dollars' worth of sustainers' stamps. As I work nights the greater portion of the time, thirteen hours, I have but little time to myself, and, to tell the truth, I have to pay out of my own pocket two-thirds of the cost of the Socialist papers I circulate. I acknowledge I am not much of an out-and-out hustler, but I can't even hustle two bits for the old Appeal except in rare cases, as I am constantly working with the same fellow.

I inclose the stamps just as I received them. I have held them a long time, thinking I would buy them myself, but one thing or another has kept me badly bent until recently, when I had a brother killed in a railroad accident. It fixes things so I won't be able to help the cause until I get out of debt. I bought two blocks of stock in The Call and have received a card called "Full membership card." Kindly let me know if this represents my two blocks of stock or if certificates are issued. Please mail me mine. I have two blocks of stock in the Chicago Daily, one in the Social Democratic Herald and one in the People's Realty Company, which I have in my room. I would like also to hang my certificate from The Call there.

Fraternally, C. R. MENDELL, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Editor of The Call: Dear Sir—Please find inclosed a money order for \$5 for the Sustaining Fund, and let us hope that the class-conscious readers of The Call will appreciate the stranded situation of their daily and will come forward with their share of help.

Yours fraternally, ALEX. J. DOSTNOW, Ph. G.

Editor of The Call: Comrades—Inclosed please find \$1 to help over this last obstacle. When you come to the next one let me know and I will try to help again.

Your comrade, LOUIS WEISS, Worcester, Mass.

One of our newdealers is interested in The Call to that extent that he makes the suggestion that The Call readers buy steadily from the dealer they trade with. He says it will save the cost of much good paper if there were less returns, and this can be regulated when the dealer knows how many copies to order. He incloses \$1 for the Sustaining Fund.

The following have contributed their house and lot tickets to the Sustaining Fund of The Call: R. W. Justa, Oscar E. Lennu, E. J. Fritch, Alex. Menzies, N. Weinberg, John R. McMahon, Harry O'Neal, Albert Marshall, C. Sonntag, F. H. Marsh donated his tickets to the W. E. C. weekly pledge, Chas. Jos. Bauer, Mrs. S. Primrose, A. Schrempf, Robt. Kloess, John Stoppenbach, G. J. Sessler, John Waldbauer, Auz Henchel, Anna Kaufman, Wm. Steininger.

The following letters have been returned to the office because address was not correct or else parties have moved. Please send correct address to the "Fair Committee." M. Schmitt, Brooklyn; M. Arons, Brooklyn; Francisco Lenares, S. Broverman H. Spring, P. P. Cobb, Oliver Smith, Mrs. A. Del Toro, P. Lopez, Thos. Brk. M. F. Crance, Wm. Schaer, Sam Silbermann, C. Claassen, New York City; Mrs. H. Mamps, Brooklyn; L. Lubart, Wm. Roat, A. Exloff, Harry Vosmann, Jos. Waldman, B. Weinstein, Sam Halpern, F. Rosen, C. Weiler, F. Hoekmar, J. Krawser, Mrs. Anna Margolies, J. Jackson.

The Call Sustaining Fund acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions. Please report any errors or omissions to the secretary of the fund, 442 Pearl St., New York: Pete J. Flanagan, sustainers' card in return for a bond, F. C. No. 272, Salt Lake City, donation \$4.00; W. C. No. 87, acct weekly pledge \$2.00; C. Sonntag, donation \$1.00; Bertha Heimbarger, pledge \$2.00; Alex J. Bosrow, donation \$5.04; E. R. P., acct. bond \$4.00; R. S. Livingston, acct. bond \$1.00; Branch Wyckoff, weekly pledge \$1.00; Roland Semmendinger, acct. pledge \$1.00; Socialist Liedertafel, pledge \$4.00; W. S. D. E. F., No. 19, donation \$25.00; L. Platoff, donation \$1.06; Louis F. Weiss, donation \$1.00; Local Syracuse, weekly pledge \$2.00; Jewish Branch 3, S. P., Syracuse, stock \$3.00; John J. Dewan, bond \$10.00; W. C. No. 147, donation from \$1.00.

stely for an extra plug or two of tobacco a week though I like the weed myself. But those immediate demands like the poor are always with us, and they do no great harm, for when the revolution comes and we really have power, we'll take the whole earth and fullness thereof and forget we ever were so silly as to put forth pitiful whines for crumbs from the table of Dives.

When the ideal Pecuniary Magnate I have described arrives on the scene the Socialist party will be overrun by Millionaire Revolutionists, so to you I say: "Come early and avoid the rush."

You need us and we need you. Either the Social Revolution or the Pecuniary Magnate is going to get you sure, whether you watch out or not. That's the fix you are in. You can't get away. You've got to make a choice. Which shall it be?

Think of your children before you decide; for nothing but the Social Revolution can give you positive assurance that they will not die paupers. And then there's something else to consider. Did you ever really enjoy yourself and have no regrets afterward—ever take a pleasure in looking back over the fun? I know you never did, and you never will till you become a Socialist. Battling for the Social Revolution is the only joy now possible on earth that does not leave a bad taste in your mouth. Try it.

To enjoy life as a spectacle one must understand the game. We understand it. Read The Call, and you will too.

- Minneapolis 2.00
Painters, Paperhangers, Decorators, No. 448... 2.00
Int. Workmen's Assoc. tion, donation... 5.00
K. G., donation... 1.00
H. Weigelman, donation... 2.00
J. B. Meyrowitz, donation... 1.00
John J. Schimmel, Com. Teck, C. A. J. S. C. S., donation... 1.00
M. L. Susearman, donation... 3.00
Dr. Abram Caspe, donation... 5.00
Tessie Blitzer, donation... 1.00
Henry L. Shobodin, acct pledge... 5.00
M. I. Littauer, donation... 1.00
"A. G." donation... .35
L. Behrman, donation... 5.00
Theo. H. Woehliert, donation... 2.00
Chas. L. Chalmers, donation... 1.00
W. S. No. 275, donation... 1.00
Local Union No. 492, Carpenters and Joiners of Mount Vernon, donation... 4.00
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Marion L. Loring, collector at large, stamps... 1.00
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Emilie Haffner, donation... 1.00
Richard Haffner, donation... 2.00
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H. S. McCluskey, donation... 1.40
W. C. No. 142, donation... 1.40
M. Zuckerman, donation... 1.00
Abram Cohen, donation... 1.00
S. John Block, donation... 5.00
Collected by F. Haveling from workmen in Spring Valley: F. Haveling, \$1; Mr. Meisner, \$1; Mr. Koch, \$1; J. Sellsman, 50c; J. Frank, \$1; G. Gagg, 50c; C. Formhals, 10c; Hen Roy, 25c; W. Gesner, 10c; Miss E. Haveling, 15c; O. Earl, 50c; Mr. Yunkert, \$1; Erwin Haveling, 46c; I. Gesner, 25c; Chas. Antaine, 50c; A. Haveling, England, 25c; total... 3.56
Chas. E. Egerton, donation... 5.00
J. J. Quinn, donation... 1.00
Finnish Branch, 14th A. D., stamps... 11.30
W. C. No. 15, pledge... 1.00
Total... \$1,376.17

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W. C. No. 15, pledge... 1.00
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FOOTLIGHT FLASHES
"The Florist Shop," which Henry W. Savage produces for the first time in America, on August 3, has no less than twenty-seven speaking parts, with Nina Morris heading the cast as the fascinating French shopkeeper.
"The Midnight Sons" continues as the big musical and spectacular sensation of the summer season at the Broadway Theater, where the audiences are the largest ever gathered under a playhouse during the warm weather. "The Midnight Sons" combines the most gorgeous scenic effects with a most amusing plot and with an unlimited variety of specialties, all legitimately introduced into the entertainment. There are no less than seven different kinds of dancing in the second act alone, including everything from acrobatic dancing to the most fascinating of pantomimic interpretations.
Walter Burridge and his corps of scenic artists are now engaged in painting the settings for "Miss Patsy," which Henry W. Savage has adopted as the name of a new German comedy that he will produce in New York in October.
Charles J. Ross is so busy rehearsing the big comedy part in "The Love Cure" that he has not written a new "Chuckle" in three weeks. The magnetic comedian recently sent to press a new volume of "Chuckles" piping hot from the oven, which may be taken to mean that they were all well baked.

Word has gone out that the great emotional role in the sensational French play "Madame X," which Henry W. Savage has scheduled for its first American production in Chicago, will fall to Dorothy Donnelly. This is the part played in Paris by Jane Haden. Lena Ashwell will appear in the same role in London at the same time.
The Messrs. Schubert announce that they have made arrangements with Charles E. Blaney whereby they will supply all the attractions for the Lincoln Square Theater, beginning the first week in September. The theater, which has recently been known as Blaney's Lincoln Square, will resume its former name of Lincoln Square Theater. The Messrs. Schubert will conduct the Lincoln Square Theater on the same plan as the Grand Opera House, playing for engagements of one week each, all the big Broadway attractions presented in the Schubert downtown houses.
Gertrude Homann will do her famous dance on the greenward of the Polo Grounds July 29, at the benefit arranged by Messrs. Coahan & Harris.

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

THE CALL PATTERN



CHILD'S DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2757
All Seams Allowed.
This dainty little frock for the very small child should be developed in sheer white batiste or nainsook. The full body portion is gathered and attached to the round yoke and princess panel-cut in one piece of the material, and the full sleeves, which may be long or short, according to taste, are gathered into narrow wrists at a simple hem. The dress fastens at the center-back with very small pearl buttons, and the lower edge is finished with a simple hem. The pattern is in 4 sizes--4 to 5 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 2 1/2 yards of material 17 inches wide, 3 yards 26 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. Price of Pattern, 10 cents.

CALL PATTERN COUPON.
No. 2757. July 20.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
Size Desired.....
Fill out this coupon and inclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, N. Y. Call, 442 Pearl St., New York City.

In aid of the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Miss Hoffmann said at Hammerstein's last night that she would cheerfully dance on the turf in the open air, though it would be an innovation for a Salome to be seen in sunlight.

Miss Marie Nordstrom will resume her part of Portia Perkins in "Mary Jane's Pa" when Henry E. Dixey begins his tour next season. Miss Nordstrom also supported Mr. Dixey last season in "The Devil," and was leading woman in "Papa Lebonnard."

"The Beauty Spot," it is announced officially, will remain at the Herald Square Theater until August 14. "The Broken Idol" will succeed it on August 14.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
Harry Steinberg, Philadelphia, Pa.—There is a copy of "Tollers and Idlers" which you won in the "Agitator Letter Contest" for you at the office of The Call. Same will be forwarded as soon as you send your full address.

An Occasional Reader.—Anonymous letters to the editor are disregarded.
D. D.—You can get a copy of the Socialist platform by writing to your state secretary, James F. Carey, 699 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
Pauline K.—Write to Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell, president of the Brooklyn Progressive Suffrage Union, care of Socialist Party Club, 1199 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

Lionel Udall.—The address of Lionel Udall, author of an article on Capitalism and Race Suicide in The Call of May 12, is asked for.

Patience—She says she married him to reform him. Patricia—And he says he was a fool when he married her. Well, she says she hasn't reformed him a bit.—Yonkers Statesman.

Wanted 10,000 men to handle Three from One. Ask The Call for information.

TRUSSMAKER.
HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER
1409 2d Ave.
Bet. 64th & 65th Sts.
Trusses, Bras, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensives, All stock guaranteed. Tel. 5235 79th St.

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

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

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PEROXIDE HYDROGEN (Medicinal)
4 oz. bot. 15c.; 1 pint bot. 30c.
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George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST.
Prescriptions a Specialty.
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DON'T LOOK FOR BARBERS
When you are tired and need a haircut, go to the barber. Have your hair cut and your eyes examined at the same time.
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Special Liberal Prices for Composites.
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Bridge work, fillings, as well as all operations painlessly performed.

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Workers' Educational Association,
Halls for Meetings, Entertainment and Balls. Telephone 1650 19th St.
Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM 949 Willsoughby
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone.

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. Passag, 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.

"NO MATTER WHAT THE COST."

President Hoffstot, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, has declared that there is nothing to arbitrate, nothing to discuss. The plants, he has decided, must be started this morning, NO MATTER WHAT THE COST.

Within four hours after Mr. Hoffstot's statement was published military surveyors were at work on the hills surrounding McKees Rocks. Detachments of State Constabulary were thrown out as pickets to keep the work of the officers from being discovered. Sites for batteries were selected.

It may cost the State of Pennsylvania hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the plants must be started this morning, for so President Hoffstot has decided.

It may cost many human lives, but the plants must be started this morning. President Hoffstot has so decided.

President Hoffstot has decided that the underpaying of his workmen must be resumed immediately. He has decided that the swindling of his workmen must be resumed immediately. He has decided that the daily maiming and killing of his workmen must no longer be delayed, but must be resumed immediately, NO MATTER WHAT THE COST.

And the great State of Pennsylvania, the second in the Union, humbly hastened to carry out its masters' orders. Within four hours it set to work to erect a fortress, to furnish it with artillery, and to garrison it.

The Grand Khan of Tartary has commanded. His obedient vassal, his humble slave kisses his stirrup, gives thanks for his lofty condescension in imparting his mighty commands to so worthless a slave, begs for a few hours—only four hours—time for preparation and rushes off to execute the command, NO MATTER WHAT THE COST.

The Grand Khan of Tartary will get his mound of human heads.

THE "REWARD OF RISK."

The strike at McKees Rocks has brought to light a curious fact. Alexander Berkman, who seventeen years ago attempted to kill Mr. H. C. Frick and served his full term of imprisonment for his crime, is being kept under surveillance by detectives who are paid by Mr. Frick \$10,000 a year for their services.

Now that a new steel strike is on, Mr. Hoffstot and other great captains of industry are trembling with fear. Their detectives have suddenly discovered that they have lost sight of Alexander Berkman at this critical juncture. Their trembling increases. In their guilty imaginations they face him with revolver and dagger in his avenging hands. More detectives must therefore be hired to safeguard their precious lives. President Hoffstot is accessible to few others than his confidential clerks.

We would suggest that it might prove a very profitable business for the detectives to produce a few counterfeit Alexander Berkman. No harm whatsoever need be done. But their income would thereby be greatly increased.

But compare the cowardice of the masters with the indomitable courage of the workers. The former dread a solitary or imaginary Alexander Berkman, who even in ordinary times would find it difficult enough to reach them in their well-guarded offices. The latter have to face death every day of the year in a thousand forms in mine or mill. Everyone of them knows that his last hour may strike at any moment in consequence of an explosion or the slipping of a mass of molten metal.

The masters, for risking their capital, get their reward in dividends and interests and high social position. The workers, for risking their lives, get their reward in hard labor, starvation wages, constabulary and injunctions.

AN ENDLESS GAME.

According to the Pittsburg Leader, an evening newspaper, the following advertisement appeared in newspapers of Pittsburg:

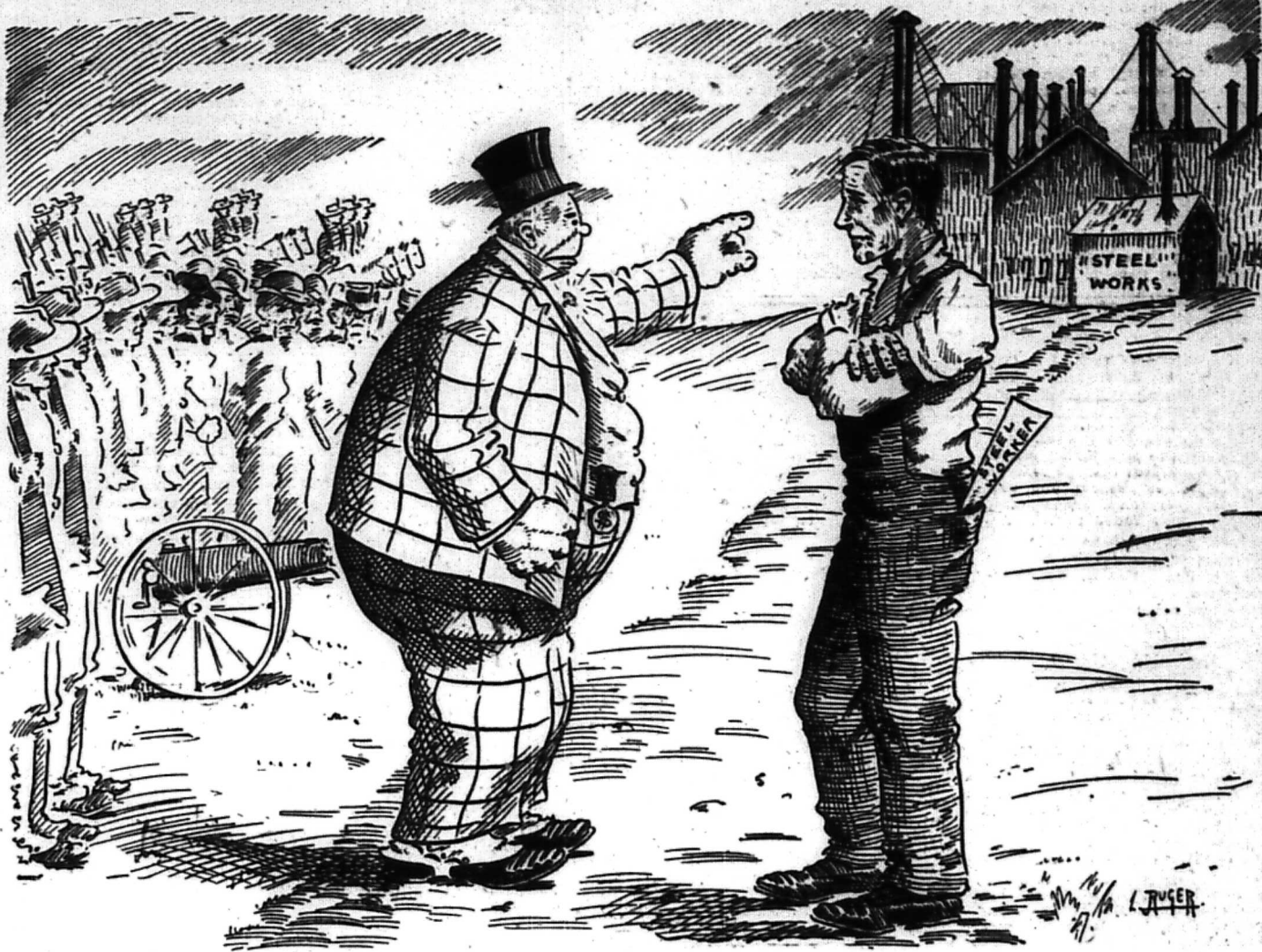
MEN WANTED.

Tinners, Catchers and Helpers—To work in open shops. SYRIANS, POLES AND ROUMANIANS preferred. Steady employment and good wages to men willing to work. Fare paid and no fees charged.

These men are wanted by the Steel Trust to take the place of the striking Amalgamated men. Americans are not wanted. Englishmen, Irishmen are not wanted. Germans are not wanted. No working men accustomed to modern capitalistic conditions and able in a measure to protect themselves by combining in a labor union are wanted. Even Italians, Hungarians and Slovaks are no longer wanted. These too have become unmanageable. The Trust is now compelled to scour the ends of the earth to secure submissive slaves. When these, too, will no longer be able to bear the terrible burden imposed upon them by the plutocracy, fresh sources of slavery will have to be tapped. Thus does the hideous game proceed without apparent end, unless the workmen decide to put an end to it themselves by taking control of the Government, as well as the Trusts, its present masters.

The strikers committed a horrible crime. They burned the effigy of President Hoffstot. For this un-American act—it was not Americans that burned the effigy of George the Third—the "foreigners" were properly chastised by the constabulary.

At President Hoffstot's works workmen have been burnt daily—not in effigy, but in person, burnt to death. No constabulary, no militia, no police, no courts, no church of God ever interfered with THEIR burning. They were merely the daily sacrifices demanded by the Moloch of capital. Sacred offerings, which it were a "kind of sacrilege" to disturb or discontinue.



"MAKE STEEL OR TAKE STEEL!"

WHAT WILL THE WORKERS DO?

By Robert Hunter.

The chess board of Europe appears on the verge of a crisis.

Every force of the European despot is being used to revive the old nationalistic spirit.

Patriotism is once more being used in order to safeguard injustice at home.

Within every empire there is a growing, menacing unrest. The exploited and disinterested are organizing gigantic movements of revolt.

In Germany millions of the workers pursue a hostile policy which threatens the continuance of despotic rule either in politics or industry.

In France Clemenceau and the Radicals were called to rule in order to save the country from a working class revolt.

In Britain Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, Lloyd-George and John Burns were placed in control of the government in order to crush the newly born British Labor party.

In Finland, Austria, in the Scandinavian countries, in Italy, France and Belgium the Socialists report victory upon victory in their electoral battles.

Barring a war, with hell's flood gates of Jingoism opened, the British Labor party will at the next election double or treble its representation.

The rulers of Europe know that this cannot go on. It is far more dangerous than a momentary insurrection which can so easily be quenched in blood.

The slow, insistent, enlightened growth of Socialism brings terror to the hearts of European rulers. If it would only break forth in violent revolt how easily it would be to destroy it.

If its leaders only wished for

medals and ribbons and money, how simple it would be to satisfy it.

If all they asked were poor reforms, how cheap it would be to grant them.

But no path seems open to corrupt, disrupt or destroy this new menace.

Such leaders as could be bought have been bought. Spies and boom-thrusters have been sent into the ranks of the Socialists to preach assassination and to foment disorder, but without avail.

The Socialists have ignored the spies and cast out "LES AGENTS PROVOCATEURS."

The only road left open to divide and destroy the movement is to revive the old hatred between the nationalities.

It is a desperate method and may fail, but it is the only one left.

If German workers can be led to strange British workers and all Europe thrown into a state of war, barbarism may reign a while longer and Socialism be postponed.

The failure may come from this. The workers may be too intelligent, too well organized, too well led to become the dupes of the modern despot.

They may refuse to murder their fellow workmen or they may come out of the mad delirium of war more revolutionary than they went in, as the Russian peasants and soldiery did after the war with Japan.

It is this uncertainty as to the outcome that troubles the ruling powers of Europe.

What may come no man may say. But never was there such need for sane leadership of the forces of democracy than in the present moment. The policies of all Europe are held in suspense. And the rulers inquire, "What will the workers do?"

THE AMERICAN MIND

The American mind, which is wont to be regarded by its possessor as the most progressive and most modern mind in the world, is in reality exactly the contrary. The American mind, considered strictly as a mind, is a relic of a past stage in human progress. Only when it is considered as an implement whereby wealth is to be created can the American mind be said to be up to date.

The reason for this is to be found in the economic history of the country. The intimate struggle with nature, from the very beginning, has created a nation of individualists. Until about twenty-five years ago the United States was a land in which the possibilities of the individual were limited practically, only by the individual himself. This condition bred a race of people which was intensely self-reliant and intensely hopeful of individual success. It developed a race of solitary fighters, each considering it his glorious advantage to go in for success, and, fighting alone to win.

This economic condition in American society developed the intensely individualistic and egotistic American psychology. This psychology is the backbone of American literature and of American education. It is the psychology of self-worship and of intense belief in American invincibility, both as regards the person and the nation as a whole.

The strikers committed a horrible crime. They burned the effigy of President Hoffstot. For this un-American act—it was not Americans that burned the effigy of George the Third—the "foreigners" were properly chastised by the constabulary.

given to the world very little of value in philosophical or social thought.

But the conditions which have made the Americans a race of individualists have since changed. Modern industry has developed in America as nowhere else in the world, and with it has sounded the knell of individual ambition and individual achievement.

Man can no longer carve out for himself the success that he aims at. He finds himself in America, as in the rest of the world, a mere cog in the social mechanism—made what he is by the inexorable force of circumstance and kept where he is by the same invincible force. The freedom of the individual to make of himself what he chooses is over. He is crowded upon all sides and he can no longer move.

But the American mind, the American psychology, remains as it was in the days when the American was untrammelled. He is still an individualist, still believes in the potency of self, despite the fact that he is living in a society where, increasingly, only social things are potent. While the rest of the world has progressed, while the people of other nations, particularly those of Europe, are considering social questions and arriving at solutions which, working through society, help the individual, the American remains a solitary individualist—impotent in his individualism. The American, his mind educated to individualism and fed upon the antiquated literature of individualism, is not capable of dealing with the momentous issues which confront his own country and the world.

Hence it is that the Americans, through their municipal and national governments, are not able to solve the new questions that have arisen; are not capable of dealing with industrial questions, and are standing by impassively while the few surviving true individualists composing the ruling class of the land are having things their own way, evading the law, or making the law, or interpreting the law as it seems best for them.

A PALACE FOR THE SERVANTS OF PLUNDER.

By C. W. ERVIN.

On the summit of Capitol Hill in the city of Washington, a glorious palace of marble has just been finished.

It rivals in beauty of design and finished workmanship the exquisite production of Grecian architecture. Majestic, is the only fitting word to describe the noble sweep of marble columns that adorn its front.

Its interior is in keeping with its outer design.

From the kitchens, which would have aroused the envy of that ancient epicure Lucullus, to the baths which dwarf into insignificance those found in the ruins of ancient Rome, the whole gamut of unbridled lavishness is run. The banquet hall (dining-room would be a totally inadequate word) is not surpassed either in the palace of Versailles or in that of the German emperor at Potsdam.

Each Senator has a suite of rooms so arranged that he may be able to screen himself from the gaze of the vulgar herd and receive his masters or his masters' legal lackeys, without flaunting his servility to the Lords of Ownership too openly. These rooms equal in luxurious fittings the cabinets of those elder Lords of Loot, the emperors and kings of the Old World.

It is recorded that the Roman Augustus, who grew rich and powerful through keeping the mass of the people in ignorance, were wont to wink at each other as they passed. One can readily imagine Senator Loot and Senator Allrich greeting each other with an expression and eloquent drooping of the eyelids as they meet in the corridors of this Palace of Plunder.

The ghostly shadow of Captain Kidd must be filled with bitter envy as he contrasts the security of person and plunder of this Twentieth Century Society of Freebooters with the precarious existence of those who followed the profession of piracy in his day and generation. And when he compares the crudity of his methods with those of this modern giant, immense chagrin must force him to exclaim: "To look upon this Paradise of Piracy and not be able to enter is truly hell for me."

The cost of this palace for the servants of Plunder equals the amount that one thousand WORKERS would receive for ten years of continuous toil. And to maintain it and the ninety-two faithful representatives of the Capitalist Class for whom it was

built, the cost for a single year is greater in amount than two thousand five hundred WORKERS would receive in wages for the same period.

During the period of its building millions of adult wage slaves in the United States were draining the bitter cup of degrading poverty to its dregs, and nearly TWO MILLION CHILDREN were being made the victims of a Slaughter of the Innocents, compared with which Herod's incursion into Bethlehem was a visitation of Mercy.

While the magnificent kitchens were being installed, thousands were standing in the bread lines and tens of thousands were walking the streets of our great cities in the dark hours of the night to escape the icy clutch of cold death. Every stone in this Palace of Plunder is literally cemented with the flesh, blood and bone of the WORKING CLASS of this country.

When the Socialist party of America, in the name of the toilers and producers of this country, demanded that the Government should do something to relieve the widespread misery caused by the mismanagement of the Capitalist Class, it received the reply that for the Government to do anything to relieve the misery of the WORKERS would be "materialism" and a "dangerous precedent."

The Capitalist Class being in absolute control of a capitalist government, the faithful servants of that class are entitled to receive its protection. When we have a Working Class government (and not until then) the WORKERS, the true Lords of Life, will be able to take possession of that which is their own by royal right of creation.

When this day dawns they will turn this Palace of Plunder into a Palace of Refuge for those of the WORKERS who have been so cruelly maimed in the industrial struggle, that only a patient waiting for the release which the kindly Angel of Death gives, is left them. It is not within our power to restore the precious gifts of Life and Happiness of which this hellish system has robbed them, but we can at least tenderly care for them until they are granted an eternal relief from pain and sorrow.

When these shall have passed away a new generation inheriting a new earth will turn this building into a school for its happy youth. It corridors through which the Serpent of Greed now moves, leaving its slimy trail over all, will then echo with the innocent laughter of the offspring of a Redeemed Race.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

"Crimes of Corporations"—what a volume it would make!

Once it was "my kingdom for a horse"; now it is "my soul for a job!"

If I rob my fellow-man of that which sustains his life I rob him of life itself and am a murderer.

The Socialist is a man who wants to make two smiles of happiness grow where none at all exists now.

The poor dupes put in real money; the promoters put in stage money, and the "captains of industry" juggle with the outfit. This is Wall street.

The Board of Education of this city has a new wrinkle called a "vocational school," to "fit boys for work." That is right, only explain to them at the same time that they should have the

to be obsolete? It cannot always be tied to the mast. When social consciousness deep comes to it, it will come with a rush. That is the American war.—Modern Magazine.

full product of their labor and that to take any of it away from them in the guise of profit is robbery.

Capitalism, to it henchmen: "Don't leave him without taking something from him." "But he has nothing left." "Well, take that."

Professor W. H. Beveridge, of Oxford, late member of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, has written a book on "Unemployment," and his conclusion is that the thing "cannot be eliminated without an entire reconstruction of the industrial order;" in other words, Socialism, eh, Professor? You, at least, see a mile farther than "God Knows" Taft.

You, Rockefeller, Morgans, Carnegies, Weyerhaeuser, et al, you should be down on your knees and begging the poor people's pardon for emptying their pockets and their stomachs and insulting them with so-called charity. And you should be thanking them from the bottom of your vile and hypocritical hearts that in their ignorance they do not know enough as yet to turn and rend you.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE PROPOSED.

Editor of The Call:

Several days ago I discussed Socialism with a capitalistic friend of mine. During the discussion I mentioned the fact about the United States Government manufacturing ice with its own plant for about 70 cents a ton, while the trust charges the consumer \$7 to \$8 a ton. I said that if our municipal government manufactured its ice it could sell it to the consumer for about a quarter of the present cost at the utmost. This is how he answered me:

"You Socialists are a lot of shouters. You don't practice what you preach. You have nearly half a million Socialists in the United States. The Greater New York alone you have more than 25,000, some of them wealthy. Why don't you organize a small stock company, buy one of those ice plants and sell the ice at first to a limited number of people, say, for instance, to all those showing interest cards. Sell them the ice not for a quarter of the present cost, but for one-half of what the trust charges. If you will do that you will accomplish two great ends. First, you will make a handsome profit which will enable you to buy a larger plant and reach more people. Second, you would show the doubtful public that Socialism works in practice as well as in theory. You will make more Socialists in a single month by this means than by talking to them for five years. The people are tired of talking; they are enough from the pulpit and the politicians; they want to be shown."

I think my friend is right. We ought to stop shouting a while and do something. J. H. RAPPAPORT.

New York, July 15, 1909.

[If the writer and his friends will undertake a co-operative enterprise of the sort proposed, they may count on the support of The Call. But we will not give up "shouting," that is to say, criticizing this beautiful social order. He is greatly mistaken in thinking that a demonstration of the possibility of co-operation will do away with this order. In Great Britain, Belgium and other countries, co-operative enterprises have, been established by the working class on a large scale, but capitalism persists. You can run away from capitalism; you have got to conquer it.—Editor The Call.]

ON A CATHOLIC COMRADE'S OBJECTIONS.

In his letter to The Call of July 15, Martin McMahon objects to a paragraph in The Call touching upon the "godless schools."

"I do not happen to have noticed that item; nor does it matter, for it is in the least my intention to open a discussion of the particular question involved or the larger question of the relation of Socialist philosophy to supernatural religion of whatever kind."

Mr. McMahon says: "Irishmen will fight for their religion." That's right. A man's religion is his conviction, and a man should fight for his conviction. Yet, nobody can expect conviction and every remark in a newspaper to agree always with his own opinion. So many kinds and sorts of questions are touched upon in a paper, too often in the heat of daily strife and always on the spur of the moment, that occasional conflict of opinions is unavoidable, perfectly natural, and, let me be added, quite wholesome and stimulating at times.

By all means let Mr. McMahon fight for his convictions, whatever their object. It is men like him Socialism needs most, indeed. Men who hold strong convictions are willing to speak up bluntly and ready to fight. But why suspect that the newspaper man, whatever he be, was actuated by particular unfair motives? Was it not just barely possible that his opinion, too, was sincere and honest and perchance as sacred to him as religion is to another?

Capitalism is ever ready to make the masses believe that the various religious or racial origins constitute the essential difference, form the great divisions in society. Thus it hopes to foment strife and contention among the working people, set them against one another, weaken their strength. It creates artificial issues that divert the masses from the one fundamental fact, the fact overshadowing every other: that there is essentially but one line of division—the economic division, and that there are essentially but two classes of people—capitalists and wage workers, exploiters and exploited.

When the religious bias has diminished capitalism forthwith seizes upon race prejudice to do the work of disrupting the people into hostile groups. Learned professors write learned treatises proving to a nicety that economic conditions but religion and race are the things that divide people radically forever and ever and make them fight one another. Only recently an English writer declared that the only really justifiable wars in the past were the religious wars. Of course the ruling class would not object to religious and racial strife take the place of strikes and labor wars. The trick worked pretty well in Russia.

Mr. McMahon further says: "There are thousands of Irishmen ready to come over, but a piece like that of Sunday drives them back and makes them bitter against the cause." I say: Nothing, absolutely nothing, should be done unless that cause should prove untrue to the interests of the people. Nothing—unless that cause should cease to stand for the Socialist ideal.

As long as Socialism stands by its standard and fights for it, all Socialists should stand by Socialism, whatever their differences, religious or other. That is the way toward union, strength, and victory. JACQUES.

New York, July 15, 1909.

THE WORLD OVER.

And still the wise ones argue, and they rant Of Hume and Huxley, and the rant of Kant; And still men suffer, women die, and starving children seek a crust!

—Morton Leonard Fisher.