

STRIKERS VOTE TO FIGHT ON

Compromise in Battle Between Wage Slaves and Pressed Steel Car Company.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—With immense display of enthusiasm the striking workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant at McKees Rocks voted to-day to continue their strike indefinitely.

Peace Conference Falls.

At the instance of Judge Marshall Brown of the county courts a conference of attorneys representing the Pressed Steel Car Company, the strikers and Public Defense Association, was held in his office to-day in an effort to settle the strike or change some of the conditions existing at the McKees Rocks plant.

Some Take Wives and Daughters.

The 'Slaughter House' and a thousand times worse. Men are persecuted, robbed and slaughtered, and their wives are abused in a manner more than death—all to obtain or maintain positions that barely keep them from the door.

BUTLER, Pa., July 21.—Notwithstanding the agreement reached last night, not over one-fourth of the strikers returned to work at the Standard Steel Car Company this morning.

GUN FIGHT IN PARK.

Man Is Shot Four Times Following His Attack on Superintendent. VINCENNES, Ind., July 21.—Cliff C. Gosnell, twenty-two, and Alva B. Pickell, twenty-four, are lying at the Good Samaritan Hospital in this city in a dying condition from pistol wounds received in the Lakewood amusement park late this afternoon.

MEXICO DENIES REVOLUTION.

MEXICO CITY, July 21.—It was stated to-day at the offices of the War Department that an investigation into the recent arrest of alleged revolutionists at Fuerte, state of Sinaloa, showed that their grievances were of a local nature and not directed against the federal government.

SWEDISH EDITOR IS 80.

Hakan Johansen, one of the founders of the Nordstjernan, the Swedish weekly newspaper, and a prominent figure among the Swedes of New York, celebrated his eightieth birthday yesterday.

FREE SPEECH WINNING

Committee Forces Police of New York and Newark to Back Down.

As a result of visits to Police Headquarters in New York and Newark the Free Speech Committee has made remarkable progress in its efforts to establish liberty of utterance, and there is little prospect of any police interference at Emma Goldman's meeting in Newark to-night, at 83 Magazine street, or in New York on Friday night when she will speak at the Harlem Liberal Alliance, 100 West 116th street, on "Misconceptions of Anarchism."

On Tuesday Leonard, Abbott and Dr. Ben Reitman, on behalf of the Free Speech Committee, visited New York Police Headquarters and interviewed Deputy Commissioner Stover. They told him that the last time Miss Goldman spoke before the Harlem Liberal Alliance, Inspector Titus, Captain Carson and a force of officers were present, and intimidated the landlord before the meeting, so that the hall would have been closed had they not held a lease, the provisions of which the hallkeeper was afraid to violate.

The Commissioner was evidently impressed by the number of persons who had come to the defense of the freedom of speech, for he replied that he would instruct the police captains of the city not to interfere with Miss Goldman's meetings, and would also instruct Captain Carson, of the West 125th street station, to notify the hallkeeper that Miss Goldman's meetings was not prohibited.

Later investigation showed that this had been done, at least so far as the Harlem Liberal Alliance meeting is concerned. The meeting in Newark to-night was at first prohibited by Captain Christy, of the Third Precinct, whereupon Leonard Abbott, for the Free Speech Committee, wrote to Mayor Housling in protest. The Mayor replied, in a courteous letter, that he had instructed the police not to interfere.

Yesterday Ben Reitman, Miss Goldman's manager, visited Newark and found that the hallkeeper, Charles Pfeiffer, had already cut off the lights in his assembly room and expected to refuse the hall which he had let. Dr. Reitman then took the hallkeeper to the police captain and asked that official to assure him that the meeting would not be interfered with. Captain Christy refused to do this until he was told of the letter from the Mayor. He then called up the Chief of Police and was informed that the Mayor had given orders to permit the meeting. When the hallkeeper heard this he had the electricity for lighting turned on again, and it is expected that the meeting at 83 Magazine street will be held to-night without molestation.

These victories will be followed by more test meetings at Phillips Hall, 770 Bergen, Jersey City, next Thursday, in Paterson on July 30, and in towns where meetings have formerly been prevented, including New Haven, Providence, Worcester and probably East Orange, N. J.

Hutchins Hapgood has been added to the active committee which represents the movement for free speech joined in by a number of prominent journalists, authors, artists, Socialists and radicals of all schools.

THUG SLUGS STRIKER

Plain Clothes Men Beat Up Peaceable Neckwear Worker.

The Neckwear Workers of Local 11016 who are out on strike are engaged at the actions of Boss S. Lewitt, of 51 West 13th street, and his plain clothes henchmen.

When Sam Brill, one of the strikers, passed near Lewitt's factory yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning one of the plain clothes thugs, who surrounded his shop, jumped on Brill and slugged him so hard that blood rushed from his nose.

Brill called for his colleagues, who were picketing the shop, and they took him over to Union Square Park, where he was attended and the bleeding stopped.

The strikes at A. W. Cowen, of 3-5-7 Union Square, and I. Newman, of 301 Mulberry street, are also in full progress. The strikers are all enthusiastic and are determined to fight until the employers are compelled to surrender.

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ECHOES OF THE GINGLES CASE

Attorney Says Jury's Gratuitous Clearing of Agnes Barrette Was Purchased.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Ella Gingles, the girl lacemaker, who yesterday announced her intention of returning to Ireland following her acquittal on a larceny charge after a sensational trial, involving counter charges of "white slavery," has changed her plans and to-day said that she will open a lace store here. The club women who befriended the girl during her trial are searching for a suitable location, and enough money will be raised to start the store.

In regard to the verdict in the Gingles case, the Chicago Daily Socialist says: "The jury went out of its way to declare its disbelief in a story which was not before it for its judgment at all. In this way it opened the road to the declaration of State's Attorney Wayman that he never wanted to see Ella Gingles around the criminal court building again and that he would never permit her to tell her story to the grand jury."

"In this way all efforts to bring the real question of white slavery into the courts is blocked, and it is hoped that the whole matter will be closed up without uncovering the real forces that have appeared behind the prosecution at every critical point."

One Juror Saved Miss Barrette.

"On the testimony the jury has declared that Agnes Barrette is innocent, and that the tale of Ella Gingles is false. It went out of its way, violated every precedent of law and broke several other precedents to do it. Nobody as yet knows why. The man who seems to have forced this jury to clear the alleged white slavers is E. G. Carberry, 2634 Fifth avenue, a salesman.

"This man stood out against admitting that Ella Gingles was innocent of the thefts which had been charged against her until the other jurors, worn out with an all afternoon session, finally asked him what he wanted and it is said he declared that he wanted a statement added to the verdict asserting that the jury did not believe Ella Gingles' story of the Wellington Hotel tortures, despite the evidence offered in court.

"Carberry's attitude forced the other jurors over. They were content to free Ella Gingles on the other charges and did not seem to care about the white slavery since it was Ella Gingles and not Agnes Barrette that was on trial.

Purchased Whitewash.

"Attorney John Patrick O'Shaughnessy for the defense declared that no matter what evidence had been introduced the result would have been the same, a verdict of not guilty on the lace theft and a purchased whitewash for Miss Barrette. The purchased whitewashing, of course, would be for the white slavers, although the attorney only implied this.

"Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell only seemed glad to get the load off his shoulders. He is going to run for Congress soon and he does not care to be battling with influences such as are behind the Barrette woman or any others in this case while his campaign is on.

"Happy, happy," is all O'Donnell says after the great fight which he made in this case from the beginning. O'Donnell is happy to get rid of the whole affair because he saw the big political alignments which were bearing down upon him if he kept up the fight.

"He fought courageously to the end, he would not be bullied, browbeaten, pulled off or threatened by the crew behind Barrette so long as the case was on trial. No man ever fought a case harder than O'Donnell has fought the main point at issue, the larceny charge. In this case, but he is 'happy' because he will not be browbeaten and bulldozed."

In regard to the cost of the trial, which is estimated at over \$38,000, the Daily Socialist says: "No reasonable person can conceive that such expense would ever be incurred in an ordinary petty larceny charge unless that charge was leading into high quarters and threatening big men."

AFTER CHICAGO CROOKS

Grand Jury Indicts Three Hundred Following Socialist Exposures.

PATRIOT MORGAN

What is war? A condition out of which capitalist fortunes can be made.

This isn't the dictionary definition, but it's the real one. J. Pierpont Morgan knows what wars are for. He made his first pile while war was on and armies were killing and being killed.

But he has been fully as patriotic in times of peace. Whether war or peace, he has gone on gathering in millions. How he has done it is being told in Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," now running in The Call.

WAGE CUT DOESN'T GO

President Tom Lewis Says Miners Will Not Accept Reduction.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 21.—International President Thomas Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, declared with ringing tones at the convention of the anthracite mine workers here to-day that the operators of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous districts would not be successful in their efforts to get the mine workers to break the existing agreement and accept the proposed reduction in wages of from 11 to 15 cents a ton.

Among the resolutions introduced to-day, and upon which the committee will act later, was one disapproving of the action of the Luzerne and Lackawanna County Courts in ignoring the requests made by the United Mine Workers that new miners examining boards be appointed and that they contain an official of the union. If this is done it is argued that there will not be so many fraudulent mining certificates. Another resolution denounces the State Legislature for failure to pass a number of laws which were desired by the mine workers at the last session.

During a discussion of grievances one of the delegates caused excitement and applause by declaring: "Talk about white slavery being abolished! It is with us yet, and there are white slaves in the mines." Specific grievances suffered by the men were cited. Among them were conditions alleged to obtain in mines operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

One grievance dealt with what are termed extraordinary penalties imposed upon men who happened to send coal that is dirty to the top. In one colliery the first offense, it was stated, means three days' pay, the second offense fourteen days' idleness and the third summary dismissal.

"They give us breasts," said a delegate, "of twenty-seven feet, but we only get pay for twenty."

Other delegates showed that many men through discriminations and severity of mine bosses, violations of the award and penalties, only make from \$15 to \$30 a month; wages, it was held, that it is almost impossible for them and their families to live on.

It is expected that a number of grievances of this kind will be referred to the district officers.

KNEE-PANTS-MAKERS WIN

Union Gains Decisive Victory After Two Weeks' Battle With Bosses.

The knee pants makers of Local 19, who have been out on strike since July 8, yesterday returned to work in triumph.

With this victory the union gets a 10 per cent increase in wages and a gain in 400 members with sixteen newly organized shops.

The union now controls ninety-six shops, whereas before the strike there were only eighty factories operating under union rules and regulations.

There are now 2,400 men and women belonging to the union. The bosses have all furnished security guaranteeing that they will observe union rules in their shops.

There are still eighty men out at M. Levin's, of 137 Christopher street, and Joe Levin's, 1-3 Watkins street, Brownsville. These bosses have agreed to increase wages, but do not want to recognize the union. It is believed, however, that they will give in to-day, as they can not get any scabs.

There will be a special meeting of the union to-morrow night, at 79-81 Forsyth street, where the victory will be celebrated. Speeches will be made by David Welsenfeld, business agent, and other men active in this strike.

WRIGHT FLIES AGAIN

But Missing Cog Wheel Makes Him Alight Ahead of Time. WASHINGTON, July 21.—A cog wheel attached to the magnet of the Wright aeroplane became loosened to-day and fell to the ground as Orville Wright was sailing through the air seventy-five feet or more from the ground and at a rate of probably more than forty-nine miles an hour.

NOVEL DEFENSE FOR WILLIAMS

Friends of Commissioner Say \$25 Mandate Is to Get "Farm Jobs" for Aliens.

The friends of Immigration Commissioner Williams are working their wits to the utmost in an effort to justify his recent order which requires aliens to have \$25 before they are allowed to enter this country. Williams' friends have caused the issuance of a report from Washington, in which it is stated that 50,000 men are wanted by Western farmers and that the aliens could be given employment should they have the necessary money to go there.

The report concludes that the \$25 mandate is a wise and judicious order, inasmuch as it would make it possible for immigrants to go to places where they are most wanted.

Reported prosperity of the West and fake demands for labor issued by officials are common. Early in the spring similar reports of prosperity were circulated by Nebraska papers on the authority of William Maupin, deputy commissioner of State of Nebraska Bureau of Labor. One of the papers that issued the fake demand for labor was the Omaha Daily News, and when it came to the notice of John T. Earl, the financial secretary of the Bowers Mission Free Labor Bureau, he immediately wrote, offering to send 1,000 men at once. A similar letter was sent to Mr. Maupin. To this letter came the following replies:

OMAHA DAILY NEWS.

"Omaha, Neb. 'John C. Earl, '92 Bible House, New York City.

"Dear Sir—In reply to yours, would say that the article stating that farmers needed help in Nebraska was printed on the authority of State Deputy Commissioner Maupin. You may address him in care of the State House, Lincoln, Neb.

"Yours very truly, 'JOSEPH POLCAR, Editor."

Too Many Applicants.

"State of Nebraska, 'Bureau of Labor and 'Industrial Statistics, Lincoln, Neb.

"J. C. Earl, '92 Bible House, New York City.

"Dear Sir—Referring to your letter relative to placing 1,000 men under employment as farm hands, wish to state that since inserting the advertisement for help in the local papers we have had so many applications for assistance that we could not possibly take care of any more. Should the demand increase at some future date, we will be glad to notify you.

"Respectfully, 'WM. MAUPIN, 'Deputy Commissioner."

"Men who know the situation on farms declare the report from Washington to be nothing else than an attempt to whitewash the obnoxious order of the Commissioner. Williams has made a laughing stock of himself by the mandatory rule of a financial requirement for admission to this country, and he is anxious to find some justification.

No great demand is made on farm labor, it is stated, and especially on aliens who are not accustomed to the American methods of farming. There is a small demand for experienced farmers, but not great enough to raise the wages any higher than \$22.50 a month for unusually hard work of eighteen hours a day.

Besides, the farmer in most cases is willing to advance the fare and the \$25 would not in any way make it easier to obtain employment. It would only make it possible for farmers to obtain workmen at a lower wage. Some farmers have offered as little as \$10 a month, and a few of them have gone as far, or as low, as saying that people ought to work for-board only, since there are so many who are jobless.

BATTLE IN SUDAN

Many Killed in Clash Between French Troops and Natives.

PARIS, July 21.—Official reports received to-day from yesterday's battle fought by the French expeditionary forces in the Sudan indicate that there were three French soldiers killed and sixteen wounded, while many of the Sudanese were killed by the rapid fire guns of the French soldiers.

The French forces have captured Abesher, the capital of the Wady district, and it was here that their losses occurred. The total number of the Sudanese killed is not reported, but it is said to be very large, as the Africans stood in the face of a machine gun fire for some time, falling by scores.

TRAIN KILLS A PRINTER.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 21.—O. E. Bodenheime, a printer, was killed by a Western & Atlantic train some time last night. His dead body was found this morning near the fertilizer works two miles from this city. Papers showed he was from New Orleans, and was a member of the Typographical Union.

STABLE BOYS WIN OUT

French Horse Trainers Obligated to Recognize Union of Employees.

(Correspondence to The Call.) PARIS, July 13.—The strike of the jockeys and stable boys which lasted over a month has ended with a signal victory for the strikers.

For the first time Paris saw the curious spectacle of jockeys and stable boys on a strike for betterment of their conditions and higher wages. It occurred right at the time of the Grand Prix and d'Auteuil races. The jockeys forced pleasure-loving Paris to listen to them. To the surprise and sympathy of these people of Paris, they saw the jockeys organized into a union and go out on strike for the recognition of their union.

They also demanded the right to sleep privately, not in beds arranged by the proprietors where often three men were placed in one bed, indemnity in case of accidents, for which a fund of about \$6,000 already exists, and the raising of wages.

The jockeys won the points for recognition of their union, the better sleeping accommodations and the indemnity for accidents. They determined to resume work after sending a letter to the employers demanding a commission which would regulate their wages more in accordance with the cost of living.

It is difficult for a married man to live on less than \$1.50 a day, and for a single man less than \$16 a month. The pay heretofore made it impossible for a man with a family to subsist.

The unmarried were forced to live in the stables where they were corrupted by gambling and drink and where the physical conditions resembled very much those of the negro slaves on a cotton plantation before the war.

ADMITS KILLING FOUR

Man Held for Farm House Shooting Makes Confession.

ABERDEEN, N. D., July 21.—Emil Victor, arrested on suspicion of having murdered John Christie, his wife and daughter and Michael Royne, the farm hand, on July 3, to-day made a confession admitting the crimes and giving the details of the butchery.

Victor says the motive for the crime was robbery. He first came upon Christie while he was milking a cow. He struck the man over the head with a club, killing him instantly. The Royne boy then appeared and was shot down.

"Then I saw that I had made a clean sweep of it," said Victor. "Mrs. Christie was standing on the porch of the house when I came up and I shot her."

"Then I went into the house and found Mildred Christie. She fled into a bedroom but I followed her after loading my revolver and shot her through the head."

It is probable a special term of the Circuit Court will be called to give Victor an early hearing.

PROWLER CAUGHT

Valiant Cops With Guns and Lamps Capture Suspicious Character.

There was excitement in the brownstone house at 141 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning when Grace Dusenberry poked a silver shoe horn out of her bedroom window and screamed "burglars."

When the police arrived they were taken through the Dusenberry home and through a gate into the next yard. There with drawn revolvers and flashing pocket lamps they searched the shrubbery and found a burly colored man with a long knife in his hand.

At the station house the prisoner said that he was Joseph Garliner, twenty-three years old, of 134 Grand street, Manhattan. The police say he is an old offender. In his pockets were a candle, a wrench and some skeleton keys. He was arraigned in the Flatbush Court yesterday and held in \$1,000 bail.

KUHNE SUSPENDED.

Police Captain Completes His 30-Day Contempt Sentence To-day.

DENOUNCE CODE BEFORE MAYOR

Unlimited Opportunities for Building Graft Exposed at McClellan's Hearing.

The building code and the gentlemen in the Board of Aldermen who had forced its adoption were exposed yesterday at the public hearing which took place before Mayor McClellan at the City Hall. The building code was described as an infamous means to rob the largest city in the world of millions of dollars in the form of higher rent and in prices for building materials imposed by a privileged class. It was also proved that under the code the Superintendent of Buildings will be the greatest autocrat that ever ruled a city, as no building could be built, or material bought, which he personally disapproved.

The different interests that were represented yesterday at the hearing attacked the bill with great vigor. Besides the moneyed interests there were some who fought it on purely scientific grounds. Among those were Professors R. H. Wilson and William H. Burr, of Columbia University, and Rudolph C. Miller, representing the civil engineers of New York.

Labor was represented by Thomas Rock, who spoke for the Central Federated Union; Alexander Keiso, for the New York District Council of Carpenters, and H. Goffman, for Cement Union No. 1. The Roofers and Waterproofer's Union also put in its protest. All said that the code, if adopted, would displace labor and increase rent, and they all asked in the name of their unions that it be vetoed.

Strikes at Murphy.

After the hearing yesterday the impression spread about the City Hall that Mayor McClellan, who had rushed down from his Adirondack fishing camp to take the matter out of the hands of Acting Mayor McGowan, would veto the ordinance. The opponents of the measure were pleased while the advocates of it—friends of Charles F. Murphy—were downcast.

The Mayor's questions to some of the speakers, and even more his tone, had given ground for the belief that he would turn down the measure which the Aldermen, in obedience to Murphy, had placed before him.

Daniel F. Cahalan, counsel for the National Fireproofing Company, which would secure a monopoly by the adoption of the code, and the chief adviser of Murphy, was in the audience that thronged the old council chamber. He had nothing to say, but B. Moore, chairman of the committee that framed the code, who was with him, was very active in conferring with the speakers who were to urge the Mayor to sign the ordinance.

Political Filmman.

People who know the politics of City Hall are speculating on the theory that McClellan is going to veto the building code, as a means to force Murphy to support him for further office—possibly for Governor. The situation is interesting. McGowan is a friend of the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, and is in good standing in the organization, while it is an open question as to just how McClellan stands. Gossip has allied him repeatedly of late with Senator McCarren, who is said to be interested in the cinder concrete business which it is claimed, will be ruined by the new code. Rumor has had it that McCarren, on account of the Acton code, used every endeavor to get the Mayor back to town.

The Mayor's advent was a surprise to McGowan, who knew nothing of it until the night before yesterday, and then only indirectly through a telegram sent to Assistant Corporation Counsel Crowell.

The code has about 150 sections, and with some exception all were attacked. The hearing continued all day and will be taken up again this morning, when the National Fireproofing Company will be given an opportunity to speak in favor of the sections that were attacked yesterday.

Millions in Graft.

The adoption of the code means millions in graft for a board of three, which section 6 provides are to grant licenses to all builders in the city.

The interests who fought the code were the Greater New York Taxpayers' Conference, the Allied Real Estate Interests, New York Chapter American Institute of Architects, Brooklyn Chapter American Institute of Architects, New York Society of Architects, Association of Architectural Engineers, Brooklyn League, Building Trade Employees' Association, Greater New York Home Suburban Company, General Contractors' Association, Cider Interests, and a dozen other concerns, which would be affected by the passing of the code.

The code bars cinder concrete in many sections by either prohibiting its use or by demanding three inches more than used now, so as to raise the cost of the material high above hollow tile and terra cotta, the products of the National Fireproofing Company. Frederick R. Ryan, representing the cinder interests, said: "New York spends every year \$1,000,000 on fire-retarding building material, of which 60 per cent, or \$600,000, goes to the National Fireproofing Company, and \$400,000 goes to the cinder interests. The new code would enable the National Fireproofing Com-

pany to spend \$1,000,000 on fire-retarding building material, of which 60 per cent, or \$600,000, goes to the National Fireproofing Company, and \$400,000 goes to the cinder interests. The new code would enable the National Fireproofing Com-

may to raise the price and would add between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 to the annual profits.

Some More Graft. Discussion on the code also brought out the fact that it prohibits the use of Rosedale cement and orders the use of Portland cement. The difference in price, as it is sold to-day, is 50 per cent. in favor of Portland.

L. Laflie Kellogg, representing the General Contractors' Association, declared that the proposed code should not be approved because it was not legally adopted by the Board of Aldermen, as it had not received a sufficient number of legal votes.

He said that in its main features the code conferred autocratic and arbitrary powers upon the Superintendent of Buildings to prescribe a method of procedure. The result of the adoption of the code would force owners and builders to adopt arbitrarily any kind of construction that may result from the whim or caprice of the superintendent. It would largely increase the cost of construction and reduce the safety of construction.

It would remove many safeguards prescribed by the Fire Department. The injurious consequences of such a code as this cannot be measured and can hardly be conceived, declared Mr. Kellogg.

He pointed out the fact that Superintendent of Buildings is mentioned not less than 155 times in the code, and in each instance an opportunity is offered for graft.

TAMMANY FOR GAYNOR

McClellan Called Back by McCarren to Save Himself and "Long Pat."

According to a story published in an evening paper last night, Daniel F. Cohan, Grand Sachem of Tammany, and Charles F. Murphy's right hand man and adviser, has made three visits to Justice William Gaynor's summer home at St. James, L. I., in the last few weeks, offering the Justice, on behalf of the organization, the Democratic nomination for Mayor.

Justice Gaynor's answer is not known, but Murphy, Cohan and Tammany feel confident that he will accept. Behind Mayor McClellan's hearing on the revised building code is a death grapple between the leader of Tammany Hall and Senator Patrick McCarren, Democratic leader of Brooklyn.

It has been generally rumored that it was Senator McCarren who caused Mayor McClellan to leave the mountains before his vacation ended, and take up the code question.

Senator McCarren had delivered seven of his loyal Brooklyn aldermen to the anti-Murphy forces in the Board of Aldermen, but with the Mayor away from his official chair the Brooklyn Boss saw Murphy a victor and a political blackeye for himself.

No one saw more quickly than McClellan that Tammany planned to undermine him by nominating Gaynor for Mayor. McClellan feared that Brooklyn can have only one of the three city offices to be filled in November. If Gaynor, representing Brooklyn, was named for Mayor, that would mean a Manhattan man for Comptroller and a Manhattan or Bronx man for President of the Board of Aldermen.

Thus McClellan would find himself stripped of patronage in the event of a Democratic victory this fall, and Murphy would have an easy task in building up a Tammany Hall organization in Brooklyn.

With these cogitations confronting him it is said McClellan rushed his agents to the Adirondacks and back to town came Mayor McClellan on the fastest train that runs in this country. The Murphy men and others who favor the revised code were taken off their feet by the Mayor's action, and tried to figure out the political significance of it. Here's the answer:

If Mayor McClellan signs the revised code Senator McCarren and Brooklyn are to be left alone by Murphy and Tammany Hall, and McClellan will name the candidate for Comptroller, while McClellan will be rewarded with the nomination for Governor, or may even be able to force Murphy to renominate him for Mayor, instead of Gaynor, as the price of his signing the code.

Should Mayor McClellan veto the code it means that the Murphy and McCarren struggle will be more bitter than ever, and that the September primaries will see a fierce battle for control of the next city convention.

When interviewed last night in regard to the statement that the Tammany nomination had been offered to Justice Gaynor, Daniel F. Cohan, Grand Sachem of Tammany, and Charles F. Murphy's lieutenant, said: "The story is a fake. I have not seen, spoken to, or communicated with Judge Gaynor for over seven months. And I know that Mr. Murphy has made no suggestions to Judge Gaynor or anyone else. Of course the organization is talking in a general way about candidates, but there will be no effort until after the summer to consider seriously the qualifications of the many candidates whose names have been mentioned."

\$8,000,000 ON THE VERDI.

Boat Bound for Buenos Ayres Will Carry Big Gold Shipment.

By the Verdi, sailing to-day for Buenos Ayres, will go away from New York more gold than ever went at once before from this port to South America. A shipment of \$8,000,000 was arranged for up to last night and it is possible that that amount will be increased by noon, the hour at which the Verdi sails.

It is very seldom that so much gold leaves the country at once, even to Europe. In all, including to-day's consignment, \$28,750,000 has gone to Argentina from New York since the first of the year.

GALVESTON FREE OF GALE MENACE

Sea Wall Withstands Attack of Wind and Water—Celebration Marks Passing of Danger.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 21.—A cable message from Galveston to Mexico City, thence to Vera Cruz, thence to Laredo, and from there to Fort Worth, says Galveston has suffered a quarter million dollars loss, but that the sea wall is standing and that the people will celebrate the passing of danger to-night with a torchlight procession. The water is going out and no lives lost.

The city government sends the following address on the storm:

"The city of Galveston sends greetings to her sister cities, the people of the United States and the world in that at this hour it has passed through a most formidable storm, manifesting in its course some of the most violent incidents of cyclonic disturbances, and that its great sea wall has completely vindicated its efficiency and protected the city against dangers from the sea. Not a life was lost.

"LEWIS FISHER, Mayor."

HOUSTON, Texas, July 21.—Isolated for a time from the outside, Galveston was swept to-day by a violent storm that recalls the disaster of 1900.

A sixty-mile gale cut off all communication by wire and railroad and the sea rose until the water went over the sea wall. A section of the city is flooded, the water in some places being four feet deep in the streets. Three spans of the bridge connecting Galveston with the mainland have been swept away.

From reports received here the onrush of the waters has already wrecked a number of bathing piers and houses and is threatening the obliteration of commercial wharves and business property on the water front. At noon the surf had leaped the sea wall in several places endangering the structure.

Terrific Wind Sweeps City.

The appearance of the storm along the Gulf coast was indicated before daylight this morning, and at 8 o'clock the wind was blowing at the rate of about forty-five miles an hour. Later the velocity increased, but dispatches from Galveston up to 10:50 o'clock did not indicate any damage in that city and harbor.

Shortly after that hour the telegraph companies reported all wires into Galveston had been lost and the only means of communication was over a single telephone wire.

Over this circuit it was learned that at 11 o'clock the wind had risen steadily and damage had been sustained along the beach. In addition to the wrecking of the bathing pavilions, it is reported that three sections of the railroad bridge were damaged and no trains could go in or come out of the city.

Wire communication with Galveston was resumed this afternoon, and according to advices received the wind was shifting to the south and appeared to be abating somewhat.

16 Perish on Pier.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 21.—A storm gives the loss of life in the report as sixteen, who perished on the tarpaulin fishing pier on the north jetty, a x miles from the city, across the bay.

SOLDIERS GUARD OFFICE

Canadian Miners Determined to Fight to a Finish.

GLACE BAY, N. S., July 21.—The third week of the industrial war between the Dominion Coal Company and the P. W. A. on the one side and the United Mine Workers' Association on the other hand, brought no change in the situation.

The soldiers are much in evidence and an armed picket from the military headquarters at Table Head guards the company's offices. It is impossible to enter the building after sunset without being ordered to "halt" by half a dozen soldiers. Once you get beyond the soldiers you are held up by another picket, and from him you are passed on to another picket, and from him you are passed to one of the company's special police, who pilots you through the building.

Daniel McDougall, district president of the United Mine Workers, who has been in Halifax for the past week attending the meeting of the Sydney Mines Conciliation Board, which had investigated the grievances between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and its employees, has returned home.

Asked what he thought of the strike situation here, McDougall said he was well pleased with the results of the strike so far. He said he had nothing particular to say of the strike, except that, fewer men than ever had reported for work.

It is generally admitted that the 5,000 miners will stay out until the company recognizes the United Mine Workers of America or until they are starved out.

SPANISH PEOPLE DON'T WANT WAR

Mighty Demonstration Against Sending Troops to Morocco—King Alfonso Worried.

LONDON, July 21.—A news agency dispatch from the Spanish frontier declares that there has been much trouble in Madrid as a result of the order of King Alfonso to send 40,000 troops to Melilla to aid General Marina, who is besieged there by a Moorish army.

The Spaniards are opposed bitterly to the war in Morocco, and though the first detachment of the troops departed from Madrid at 3 o'clock this morning, there were several thousand people at the depot to see them off. There was a demonstration against the government and the police charged the crowds several times to disperse them.

Later in the day it is reported that thousands of citizens gathered in front of the War Ministry and demonstrated against the government for sending Spanish troops to Africa. Women, whose husbands, brothers and sweethearts were sent away, made up a large part of the crowd and the police charged repeatedly to drive them away.

More Hard Fighting.

MADRID, July 21.—King Alfonso is so perturbed by the serious position in which the Spanish army now engaged in fighting with the Moors finds itself that he has cabled to King Edward, of England, that he will hardly be able to make his contemplated visit to England.

He has personally ordered that 40,000 seasoned troops be made ready for instant field service, and that as soon as transports can be secured the men be rushed forward to the relief of the besieged forces under General Marina, at Melilla.

Reports received from Melilla today indicate that yesterday's battle was far bloodier than at first reported, and that the Spanish losses were very heavy. The fighting continued from 6 o'clock last night until 5 o'clock this morning, both sides losing heavily. The Spanish position in the beleaguered city is said to be perilous, owing to the scarcity of ammunition. The troops who are on the way to the relief of General Marina's forces have been ordered to go forward with all possible dispatch.

With the receipt of this alarming news there was a renewal of the rioting in Madrid this afternoon, and police and troops have been compelled to use force. Many arrests have been made.

Tribesmen Again Repulsed

MELILLA, July 21.—Moorish tribesmen today attacked a Spanish force at the railroad station just outside this town, but were repulsed by the Spaniards' gatling guns.

General Marina has received a letter from the Moorish chiefs warning him that the only way of avoiding a bloody war, prejudicial to the interests of both sides, is by the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from the territory in dispute.

The news of the demonstration in the streets of Madrid against the departure of troops intended to carry out the Spanish government's policy of grabbing all Northern Morocco under pretext of avenging the killing of four Spanish workmen by Moorish tribesmen will not surprise those who are aware of the great progress of the Socialist movement in Spain during the past few years.

For a long time the Socialist organ, El Socialista, of Madrid, has warned the people that the government was about to plunge the nation into a war which would sacrifice the lives of thousands of workers, merely to gratify the dreams of power of a few officials, and has advised the holding of demonstrations that would strike terror to the hearts of the ruling class and thus prevent a senseless war.

ECROES OF THE GINGLES CASE

(Continued from page 1.)

with protection, and Li King, his agent, were also indicted as accessories, in the fifty indictments against Chinese gamblers.

The grand jury reconvened immediately in an effort to discover who furnished the alleged protection. It is said that the State's Attorney is preparing to prosecute police officials, being compelled to do so by the recent exposures.

THIRTY-SECOND BOMB.

But This Time Black Hand, Not Gamblers, Set It Off.

CHICAGO, July 21.—"Bomb 32," but lacking in direct connection with "Bomb 21" was exploded at 1 o'clock this morning. It was of Black Hand origin and was aimed at the grocery store of Tony Tavolacci, at 123 Erie street, between Market and Franklin. Tavolacci and his family lived above the store. The force of the explosion shattered the front of the building, and threw the family from their beds, but did not injure them.

Tavolacci had been threatened specifically twice within a week. In each case he had received a letter, written in Italian, and bearing the emblem of skull and crossbones, calling upon him to hand over \$500 at a place named in the document.

Most of the previous thirty-one bombs are said to have been thrown by rival gangs of gamblers, contending for the spoils afforded by the system of "protection," although the police have made a desperate bluff at fastening the responsibility for "Bomb No. 31" on members of trade unions.

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

HALL FURNITURE

The furnishing of the hall is oftentimes neglected, although it is here that the visitor gets a first and last impression.

You will be surprised at the number of styles, artistic and practical, at prices within reach of all, in our exhibit of hall furnishings.

Hall Racks in weathered oak, early English, golden oak and mahogany. Prices from \$5.75 to \$60.00

Hall Settees and Hanging Glasses to match in an abundance of styles and prices.

FOUR NATIONS TALK WAR

Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Brazil May Scrap Over Boundary Award.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 21.—War, which threatens to involve four nations—Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Brazil—is in the air to-day.

Diplomatic relations between Argentina and Bolivia have been broken off and the ministers of each of these countries have been dismissed from the other.

While there has been no formal declaration of war between Argentina and Bolivia, it is believed here that war will come shortly, and that it may, sooner or later, involve Peru and Brazil.

The war talk is occasioned by a long standing land dispute between Peru and Bolivia. Each claimed the rich Acre country and they were unable to settle their differences. It was finally agreed to arbitrate, and President Alcorca, of Argentina, was appointed the arbitrator. He finally decided in favor of Peru and awarded the land to that country. In the meantime, while the arbitration was on, Brazil, thinking the land would go to Bolivia, paid that country \$10,000,000 for a portion of the land in dispute.

President Alcorca's decision, awarding the land to Peru, met with a storm of indignation in Bolivia, and most of the enmity was manifested against Argentina, whose President had made the award.

Outbreaks against the citizens of Argentina and Peru, who dwell in Bolivia, became frequent and on more than one occasion the Argentine minister in La Paz was assaulted. The culmination to the imbroglio came yesterday, when President Montes, of Bolivia, wired to all the governors in Bolivia using offensive terms in speaking of President Alcorca, of Argentina, the arbitrator who had decided against Bolivia. At the same time President Montes set aside the centenary feasts and ordered a day of mourning for the "national misfortune," as he termed the boundary award.

This message the people of Argentina construed as an insult to their national dignity, and Senor Fonseca, the Argentine minister at La Paz, was ordered to return to Argentina. At the same time Argentina sent his passport to Senator Escallier, the Bolivian minister to Argentina, and ordered him to leave the country in twenty-four hours. This is, in effect, a declaration of war, though no formal action has been taken and no hostilities have followed.

PA. TUNNEL OPENS SUNDAY.

Complete Service in Transverse Tunnel Will Be Instituted August 2.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company will open the transverse tunnel between the Pennsylvania Railroad station and the Lackawanna Railroad station in Jersey next Sunday. Partial service will be begun at that time and complete service will be instituted on August 2 if enough steel cars are received from the manufacturers.

Trains will be run, beginning next Sunday, from the Hudson Terminal in Manhattan and the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey every five minutes to the Lackawanna station from 7 A. M. to 12:45 P. M. On week-days, beginning Monday, July 26, there will be a five-minute service between those points from 9:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. and from 6:45 P. M. until 12:45 A. M.

AUTO VICTIM DIES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—The death to-day of Mrs. Ella Marvel, of Wareham, Mass., will probably result in a charge of manslaughter being placed against Leo J. Carnell, a chauffeur. Mrs. Marvel was struck Sunday by the automobile of Isaac Baker, a wealthy New Yorker, driven by Carnell. Carnell was already under arrest, being held in \$5,000 bail to await the outcome of the woman's injuries.

Three from One—a physical necessity. This is good for you—and for The Call.

JOY RIDERS KILL, THEN FLEE AUTO

Car Crashes Into Tree and Burns After Fatally Injuring Man; Occupants Disappear.

A speeding automobile struck a man on Jerome avenue, near the Yonkers city line, yesterday, hurled him a score of yards, and then pitched him aside to die. As the auto, in which were two men, sped on it suddenly swerved, crashed into a tree and overturned. The joy-riding chauffeur and his companion fled. The car caught fire.

The dead man was James Sinn, of 211 Ashburton avenue, Yonkers. He was a motorman. His car had just reached the end of the run, and Sinn was talking to two friends when the auto struck him. The other, who narrowly escaped his fate, were Aloysius Gordon, of 159 West 173d street, Manhattan, and James Mullen, of 4171 Third avenue, Manhattan.

The auto is owned by Edward A. Kertscher, whose home is at Fort Washington road and 151st street. He is a manufacturer. Yesterday afternoon, at his office, 13 Lawrence street, he declared that he knew nothing of the accident till he was told about it over the telephone.

Police Seek Chauffeur.

The police, after interviewing Kertscher, began a search for James Plunkitt, his chauffeur, who has driven the car for three years.

Chief of Detectives McGowan, and Detectives Mears, of Yonkers, and Detectives McAvoy and Murter took charge of the case. They found no clue to the identity of the second man supposed to have been in the machine.

According to Gordon and Mullen, who were standing with Sinn when his car was struck, the car was making record breaking speed and approached without warning.

TRUST ASKS INJUNCTION

Tin Bosses Pretend to Fear Intimidation by Strikers.

ELWOOD, Ind., July 21.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has asked Judge Francis L. Baker, of the Seventh United States Judicial Circuit, to issue a temporary restraining order against the strikers here to prevent them from interfering with the operations of the company in any way.

As a result the officers and members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers and the International Protective Association of American Tin Plate Workers are being served with notices of the proceedings as fast as Arthur Cox, Deputy United States Marshal, can find them.

A number of the strikers got a "tip" from some source and this morning left the city to avoid service. A hearing on the injunction proceedings is set for next Monday at Goshen. The petition presented to Judge Baker by E. R. Call, attorney for the company, sets forth that the instrument is against the officials and members of the two organizations.

It is explained, however, that the injunction is not asked against the members of the labor organizations "who have conducted themselves in an orderly manner, but against the hot-heads who could not be controlled by their superiors or by the police officials of the city or county."

It is charged that this "rabble" had grown so bold that the hot-heads had begun making threats against the company's property, intimidating employees, and "greatly handicapping the company in carrying on its business."

NEW CASTLE, Pa., July 21.—A detachment of forty members of the mounted state police arrived here at noon and at once began a patrol of the lower section of the city where the mills are located. The troopers were greeted with hisses and shouts of derision by thousands of strikers and their sympathizers. There are now 350 strikebreakers lodged in the two local mills, another party having been brought in to-day and taken to the Shenango mill without violence being offered them.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 21.—Judge A. G. Dayton, of the federal court of this district, granted an injunction at his home, Phillips, this afternoon, against the strikers of La Belle plant, this city, to "restrain them from interfering with the company's workmen." The injunction was asked for by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, and it is taken to mean the company intends to resume operations at the plant with strikebreakers.

BOY MYSTERIOUSLY STABBED.

Youth Attacked on Street by Man Who Makes His Escape.

Brandishing a knife high above his head, after executing what seemed to be an imitation of the Indian war dance, an unidentified man, supposed to have been mentally deranged, yesterday afternoon, stabbed a seven-year-old Emil Meyer, of 115 Hull street, Brooklyn, at Fulton and Somers streets, that borough, and plunged the weapon into him five times. Then he made his escape.

After dropping in the gutter insensible from the wounds, the boy was carried into a nearby house and treated, pending the arrival of Dr. McCuskey from St. Mary's Hospital, who said young Meyer was in a precarious condition and rushed him to the institution.

MARCUS BROS. ESTABLISHED 1888. 121-123 CANAL STREET. COR. CHRISTIE ST., N. Y.

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 to keep on a Reduction Sale for an entire month from the 6th of July on.

EX-SHAH HELD PRISONER

Czar Will Try to Placate Persian Nationalists—Turkey Mixes In.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Czar Nicholas has decided that he will not treat Mohammed Ali, the deposed Shah of Persia, as a political guest, but rather as a political prisoner.

The Czar's advisers believe that if the deposed Shah be treated as a political prisoner instead of guest, it will help the more quickly to tranquillize affairs in Persia, where Russia has made herself decidedly unpopular by her action in sending Cossacks into Teheran to the aid of the ex-Shah.

The government is preparing as a residence for the imprisoned Shah the palace at the village of Kaluga, ninety-five miles from Moscow. This palace was built by the Empress Catherine as the official residence of the last Khan of the Crimea, when he was a prisoner of Russia.

Although a political prisoner, the ex-Shah will be treated with every courtesy and consideration and given every liberty. He will be surrounded by his own suite, and as he has a personal income of \$40,000 a year, the Russian government will be put to no expense in caring for him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—The struggle of Hilmi Pasha to maintain his power as Grand Visier and prevent the overthrow of his ministry now threatens to precipitate the gravest European complications if he is successful in restoring confidence in his administration. It has been learned on the highest authority that Hilmi Pasha is placing his power at stake on the possibility of obtaining the support of Germany for Turkey, against Russia and England, in the Persian situation.

Hilmi Pasha has maintained a Turkish force on the edge of the province of Azerbaijan just over the border in Persia under pretext of an old boundary dispute. Now England and Russia both demand the removal of these troops, while Turkish public opinion is that Turkey's influence in Persia should be fortified now that the Nationalists are in control.

FIRE DESTROYS BLOCK

Threatening Long Branch Blaze Sweeps Many Buildings, Causing Big Loss.

WEST LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 21.—A disastrous fire which started in the rear of Evans' bakery, Brighton avenue, this afternoon, destroyed three buildings and a stable, damaged two hotels, gutted the brick structure on Brighton avenue, formerly known as Kelly's hotel, and threatened to sweep across the northwestern section of West End. It was got under control by firemen from three cities and four neighboring resorts only after it had caused a loss of \$125,000.

When apparatus arrived upon the scene, soon after 2 o'clock, the big Knickerbocker stables had caught fire and were spreading firebrands in all directions, wafted by a varying sea breeze which blew in from the southeast. The Cliff House was the next building to fall a prey to the flames. A row of three-story wooden buildings containing apartments and small shops took fire from the rear of the Cliff House. The fire quickly destroyed the block and spread across Brighton avenue to a block of wooden stores.

The Neptune Fire Company, from Asbury Park, a company from Red Bank, companies of firemen from Oceanic, Monmouth Beach and other resorts began to arrive as the fire took on an all-devouring aspect, and joined the Long Branch companies in containing the blaze to the doomed block.

Three from One—a physical necessity. This is good for you—and for The Call.

POINT FOR SUTTON CASE

Witness Admits at Inquiry That He May Have Had Revolvers.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 21.—The main questions bearing upon the mystery surrounding the death of Lieutenant James N. Sutton on the night of October 12, 1907, were still unanswered when the naval court of inquiry met for its third session, to-day. The question to which the three witnesses examined thus far have failed to give satisfactory replies are:

"Who took the Smith & Wesson revolver from Lieutenant Sutton's bag and gave it to Sergeant De Hart? Was it given to De Hart before or after the fatal shot was fired? Was it a bullet from this weapon that killed the young officer?"

Attorney Davis, for the Sutton family, tried to clear up these points in his examination of Lieutenant Bevan, who was on the stand when the court convened.

Mrs. Parker moved her seat at the opening of the morning session so as to face Bevan directly, and she objected him to the ordeal of her steady gaze the entire time he was on the stand.

A point for the Sutton case was made when the witness declared that any of the officers who engaged in the fight with Sutton might have had a revolver without Bevan himself knowing it.

Judge Advocate Leonard has asked this question of all the witnesses. The others said that no officer besides Sutton had a revolver. Leonard was surprised at Bevan's answer, but Bevan stuck to it. "It was dark," he said, "and the others may have had revolvers without my seeing them."

BINNS NOT VAIN

Sues Moving Picture Company Because They Used His Name.

John R. Binns, the wireless operator, obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Blaisdell yesterday requiring the Vitagraph Company of America to show cause on Monday why it should not be enjoined from manufacturing, selling, leasing or licensing films portraying him, and bringing out the "C. Q. D." message that brought aid to the steamship Florida, pending the trial of a suit he has brought against the company.

Binns has brought suit through Artur F. Hansl, of 2 Rector street, for \$25,000 damages and a permanent injunction restraining the Vitagraph Company from using the pictures bearing his name.

Binns says he has gained great fame and notoriety as the first wireless telegraph operator who by operating that appliance succeeded in calling aid to a sinking ship at sea. He declares he has received many offers to exhibit himself on the stage and in moving pictures, but has refused on the ground that having gained fame and a lasting reputation in an adventure, he does not desire to baffle it by exhibiting himself in that manner.

ORIENTALS FIGHT FIERCELY.

More Than 200 Hurt When Koreans and Chinese Clash.

MERIDA, Yucatan, July 21.—In a battle between Chinese and Koreans in the Chinese quarter here, more than 200 were injured, while seventeen Chinese and nine Koreans are in a hospital seriously wounded.

Over 400 participated in the rioting, clubs, revolvers, knives, and guns. Gendarmes and rurales were powerless to put down the uprising. Troops had to be summoned from their barracks before order was restored. Soldiers are still patrolling the Chinese quarter.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS! M. & A. KATZ, Department Store. 831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street. A CALL AND PURCHASE AT OUR STORE WILL HELP THE CAUSE. SAVE OUR C/PONS. THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

GIANTS WIN SLOW GAME

Twenty-five Hits and Seven Errors Dished Up Before Gotham Fans.

One of the slowest and most farcical games ever dished out before the Gotham fans was played yesterday between the Giants and the Cardinals.

The fireworks started in our first. Tenney smashed a line drive for a single that Hulswitt succeeded in knocking down, but not in time to stop the "Grand Old Man."

There was great joy among those present. McCormick also got a base on balls, and the bases were filled to overflowing. Hulswitt got Murray's bat smash, but made a wild toss to second and both Tenney and Shafer scored, while McCormick sprinted around to third.

Evans busted an outcurve right in the middle of the face and banded it into center for a single. Delehanty got a base on balls and filled the bases. Marquard tightened up like the top drawer of a cheap dresser and struck Charles out. Beebe popped a weak little fly to Tenney, and still there was no score.

Doyle went in to bat for Marquard. And on account of his crippled leg the best Doyle could do was a long rip snorting smash into right field corner for three bases. Larry pulled up lame at third and Devore ran the rest of the route for him.

Raymond went in the place of Marquard. Phelps started off by taking a little stroll. Konechy struck out. Evans then whanged a beautiful single to left that placed Phelps on second. Then Delehanty planted a single into center, but after a fast sprint O'Hara grabbed the ball and whipped Phelps out at the plate.

O'Hara walked as a starter. Beebe was then taken out of the box and Melter took his place. Devlin then initiated the new pitcher by doubling to the left field fence that scored O'Hara. Bridwell beat out a bunt to third, and threw the ball to Delehanty in time to force out Bridwell.

Shafer tried a bunt, but was thrown out by Byrne, according to the umpire. McCormick did a plain case of whiff, but Murray anchored safely on Charles' fumble and stole second before you could wink your eyes.

Bliss relieved Phelps of the receiving job in the fifth. Raymond was safe on Chance's fumble. On the hit and run play, Tenney smashed a single through the hole that Charles left when he went to cover the bag and Raymond advanced to second.

Melter broke down McCormick's smash and threw to Byrne in time to force out Raymond. Murray singled to center and Tenney scored.

Bliss led off in the seventh with a single to center, and Konechy followed it up with a safe smash into left for another one-bagger. Evans whanged another single to right, filling the bases. Delehanty tied to Murray, and Bliss scored, while Konechy went to third. Shaw smashed a long single to right and Konechy scored.

Bechman now took Melter's place in the box for St. Louis. Tenney got a free walk to first. Byrne got Shafer's grounder and threw to Delehanty in time, forcing Tenney. McCormick smashed a single into left. Charles got Murray's grounder and made a bad throw to third, and every one was safe. Delehanty threw out O'Hara after making a nice stop, but Shafer scored.

BAT LEAVES CHICAGO

Lightweight Champion Will Arrive in Gotham To-day.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Battling Nelson left Chicago to-day for New York, where he will appear in a boxing exhibition for the benefit of New York newboys.

The lightweight champion had nothing but commendation for Ad Wolgast, who he recently met in Los Angeles.

Nelson thinks Papke a great fighter, but says he has "rabbit heart."

"I saw Papke and Flynn fight, but he has no more heart than a rabbit," said Nelson. "Every time he hit Flynn the blow was hard enough apparently to stop him, but Billy wouldn't press his advantage because he d.d. not seem to like the way Flynn would come back."

Nelson says he does not expect to fight until late in the fall.

TIGERS BEAT YANKS

Summers Repeats and Highlanders Are Whitewashed.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—That eighteen inning game which Eddie Summers pitched against Washington evidently did him no harm. He made his first appearance since that Wednesday's contest and pitched one of the best games of his career.

The switch worked well for a starter, as the little utility man made three hits. Laporte was spiked by Bush and Knight replaced him. His injury is not serious, for he was ready to play after Eiberfeld stalled a while.

Hughes pulled himself out of a hole in the first. Detroit having three on bases and but one out. Jones forced McIntyre and Kleinow caught Morlarity's foul.

Detroit scored their first run in the third when Bush beat a bunt, stole second, spiking Laporte in his slide. Crawford angled to left. Bush scoring. The other tally, as already noted, came on Killifer's home run to the score board, beating the relay by a step.

Neither team threatened after this. The local fans are pleased to see New York go. Outside of one contest they made the crippled Tigers go the limit and got two out of the five.

BIG MATCH UNSETTLED

Langford-Ketchel Fight Still Up in the Air.

President Gibson, of the Fairmont Athletic Club, got a telegram yesterday from Willis Britt, Ketchel's manager, saying that until he was convinced that the proposed finish fight with Langford at Ely, Nev., was out of the question he could not entertain the Fairmont Club's offer.

Woodman, Langford's manager, says that there is nothing to show that Britt is either waiving their time or sidestepping the Boston negro. Joe Woodman, Langford's manager, says that there is nothing to show that Britt is either waiving their time or sidestepping the Boston negro.

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1 TO 3 SHOT LOSES

LIVERPOOL, England, July 21.—The Molyneux Plate, 1,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, five furlongs, was won to-day by Carl Meyer's Glensky, Maher up. H. B. Gibson's Basil was second. William Clark's Basil was third.

The Royal Plate, 300 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by J. A. de Rothschild's Bud; C. Carroll's Troubled Waters was second; F. Bibby's colt, by Galashiel-Brenda, was third. The betting was 10 to 1 against Bud, 1 to 3 on Troubled Waters, and 10 to 1 against the Brenda colt.

HOW THEY STAND

National League.

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

Yesterday's Results.

New York 11, St. Louis, 7. Boston 7, Cincinnati 3. Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1. Chicago 3, Brooklyn 2.

American League.

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

Yesterday's Results.

Detroit 2, New York 0. Chicago 6, Washington 3. Cleveland 4, Boston 2.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

LADIES' WAITMAKERS.

The Ladies' Waitmakers' Union Local 25, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers will hold a special meeting at 208 East Broadway.

The union is conducting an agitation among the unorganized workers and is preparing for the season which starts on August 1.

BEER DRIVERS NO. 23.

The Beer Drivers' Union, Local No. 23, will hold a summernight's festival at the Manhattan Casino on August 15.

DRY GOODS CLERKS.

The Wholesale Dry Goods Clerks' Association will hold a meeting tonight at 133 Eldridge street.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

The Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union, Local No. 1, will hold their next meeting Sunday morning, where the entire results of last Saturday's picnic, which was held at William Feuerer's Park, will be made public.

CIGARMAKERS.

The Cigarmakers' Union, No. 99, will hold a picnic next Sunday at Zeltner's Park, where prizes will be given for bowling and shooting.

RAINCOAT WORKERS.

The 150 men and women employed by Holstein Young & Company, of 7 East 17th street, and 10 East 18th street, manufacturers of ladies' raincoats are out on strike to obtain a 12 per cent. increase in wages, and better treatment.

IRON MOULDERS.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America, Local No. 6, will hold its next meeting on August 6.

KNITTERS' UNION.

The Brooklyn local of the United Knitters of America will hold a mass meeting at 143 McKibben street to-night.

500 DOLLARS TO MATTERS.

The Hat Trimmers' Union of Greater New York, at their last meeting decided to donate \$500 to the defense fund of the striking hatters.

BROOKLYN TEXTILE.

The Women's Trade Union League will hold an after work picnic and supper for the Textile Workers of Brooklyn at Prospect Park to-night.

ATTACKS WIFE, KILLS SELF.

Jealous Man Slashes Woman's Throat, Then Commits Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21.—In a fit of jealousy, William Arnold, thirty-two years old, of Middletown, cut his wife's throat with a razor in the American Hotel here early to-day and then shot himself through the head with a revolver. Arnold died on his way to the hospital and his wife is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Arnold has been employed as a chambermaid at the hotel for the past five weeks and her husband has been spending Saturdays and Sundays with her. Last night he sent their child away to spend the night with another family and the police believe the act was premeditated.

SUFFRAGETTES FREED

Six More English Militants Obtain Liberty by Hunger Strike.

LONDON, July 21.—Six out of fourteen suffragettes who were recently imprisoned in the Holloway jail for breaking windows at Whitehall have been released on account of insubordination, and Herbert Gladstone, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, intimated in the House of Commons this afternoon that it was only a question of a few days until all of the women would be turned out, as the hunger strike had become general.

Since the women were sentenced to close confinement they have been defying all the prison rules. The Home Secretary hotly denounced James Keir Hardie's suggestion that the women underground were unsanitary.

An attempt made by the supporters of the suffragettes to adjourn the House, in order to discuss the insurrection of a punishment that was dangerous to the health of the ladies, was defeated by the speaker, who refused to put the motion on the ground that there had been no departure from the ordinary administration of law.

FORTNER EXTRADITED.

PARIS, July 21.—Extradition papers for Marion Dwight Fortner, wanted St. Louis on a charge of forgery, to-day issued by the government at the request of the United States authorities. Fortner will be taken to America immediately by a St. Louis police officer now in Paris.

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, 75c; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 442 Pearl street, New York.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

LADIES' WAITMAKERS.

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The Ladies' Waitmakers' Union Local

AN ORIGINAL FELLOW.

By Leonid Andreyev.

In the midst of the rattle of knives... the hum of conversation... the rustle of uniforms and the squeaking of chairs... a quiet and gentle voice... "I don't want to understand it," replied Kostya...

that he wept with patriotic emotion... Champagne flowed, but for two days following Semyon Vassilievitch suffered with a painful palpitation of the heart... "Dear mother," but each time dropped the pen from weakness...

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Henry W. Savage's next important production will be Oliver Herford's "The Florist Shop"... Mr. Savage, who has the reputation of weighing well before venturing thousands of dollars on a production...

READ THIS

Do you want to do something big for The Call? Of course, you do. Here is the way. If you are a member of a union, Socialist local or progressive organization...

THE CALL PATTERN

Illustration of a woman in a dress. Text: CHILD'S DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 2971. All Seams Allowed. A dainty little dress for afternoon and evening wear...

PHARMACISTS. FEROXIDE HYDROGEN (Medicinal). George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST. OPTICIANS. DON'T LOOK FOR HARBAINS... DENTISTS. DR. A. CARR, DR. PR. LEWIN, DR. MATILDA SINAILEE, DR. S. BERLIN, DR. JOHN MUTH, DR. A. RITT, MEETING HALLS, SWISS EMIGRATION, AMUSEMENTS, DREAMLAND, GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM, ANTHONY KAPPEL, TRUSSMAKER, HENRY FRAHME, Do You Think?

THE NEW YORK CALL
A Newspaper for the Workers.

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

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

WHAT TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS MAY DO.

A dispatch from Washington, dated July 20, throws a new and much needed light upon the rule recently introduced by Commissioner Williams at the Ellis Island immigration station, that no immigrant should be admitted who does not possess at least twenty-five dollars upon landing.

According to the Washington dispatch a cry for help has come to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the farmers of the West. The outlook for this year's crop of wheat, corn and other cereals is splendid. At least 50,000 able-bodied men are badly wanted by the farmers to help them to harvest these bounteous crops.

The officials of that department are only too willing to help the farmers in their need. They would gladly furnish them with the cheapest labor obtainable—namely, that of recently landed immigrants, who in their helplessness would work on terms which an American workman would scorn to accept.

Here is where Commissioner Williams' rule comes in handily. The immigrants will have to bring with them twenty-five dollars, and the money will be used for transporting them to the West. Thus the railroads will be making money both on the transportation of the men westward and on the transportation of the increased crops eastward.

But what will the immigrants do after the harvesting season is over and the farmers no longer have any need for their services? That is a matter which does not have the slightest interest either for Commissioner Williams, who is supposed to safeguard the interests of the immigrants, or for the officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who evidently look upon themselves as officials hired by commerce to help it in the exploitation of labor, and of course not for the farmers.

HEARST'S CRY OF DESPAIR.

Yesterday's Evening Journal contained an editorial on the strike situation in the Pittsburg district.

The writer of the editorial was not very well informed as to details. He mixed up the strike of the Amalgamated against the open shop declaration of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust, with the strike of the unorganized workmen at McKees Rocks against the Pressed Steel Car Company. But this is a matter which we need not dwell upon.

But the editorial brings up another matter which is worth dwelling upon. The writer points out certain notorious facts: That the stock of the Steel Trust was originally pure water, representing no value whatsoever; that the price of the stock is continually rising, due to the accumulated profits which have been ground out of labor and which are converting the water into solid value; that the Trust is determined to break up all unions among its workmen; that the strikers are to be evicted from the houses built with money taken out of their earnings; that since the organization of the Civic Federation and the establishment of friendly relations between the big labor leaders and the big capitalists, no strike of any importance has been won in the United States, etc.

And what conclusion does Hearst's editorial writer draw from these facts? This is his conclusion:

It's hardly worth while to talk about unions and union men and union wages, when the union leaders sit down at table with Belmont or go traveling abroad with his money in their pockets. "To investigate municipal ownership ship," if you please, when union workmen quit the unions to save dues, and when they vote by an overwhelming majority for government by the trusts.

In plain English and avoiding polite circumlocution, this means that Hearst's man is simply disgusted.

What is the use of talking about unions and union men and union wages if you cannot thereby get them to jump from the frying pan into the fire, if you cannot fool them into deserting one capitalist camp and joining another, if you cannot seduce them into boosting Hearst and his lieutenants into public office?

What, indeed, is the use? Hearst's man pronounces the Hearst policy a failure. This is a matter for congratulation.

That Clemenceau, who had overthrown so many cabinets, should himself be overthrown, by a novice at that game, was eminently fit and proper. From the point of view of the labor movement Clemenceau is by far the more dangerous opponent. He is the man who posed as a friend of labor as long as he was out of office, and who gave labor nothing but prisons and cold steel as soon as he was in office. Delcasse, on the other hand, has never played the demagogue. Moreover, judged by capitalist standards, Delcasse is incomparably the abler statesman. It was he that initiated the great series of agreements with England, Italy and Spain, which have contributed so much toward strengthening the position of France in and out of Europe. He has also laid bare the inefficiency and corruption which prevail in the French navy and for which Clemenceau bears his full share of responsibility. In character as well as ability the Conservative Delcasse towers high over the Radical phrase-monger Clemenceau.

The blush of shame should have risen to the cheeks of every American as he read in the papers that the Hungarian Government was about to protest to our Government against the common thievery and robbery practiced upon the Hungarian workers, as well as their maiming and killing. Have we sunk as low as Turkey under Abdul Hamid?



PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONSTABULARY

THE MAN (?) OF THE HOUR.

WHAT IS AMERICANISM?

By ROBERT HUNTER.

A gentleman who is named Roderick Smith writes a letter to the New York Evening Post.

He urges opposition to Socialism and incidentally makes many charming observations thereon.

He says the tide has set toward Socialism and he bewails the fact that if the United States should ever adopt government ownership of railroads we shall never again see individual ownership.

I have no doubt the gentleman is quite right. We shall never again see our streets privately owned, nor our postoffice, nor our parks walled in as the private domains of a feudal lord.

"When any nation," he says, "adopts the Socialistic plan of government it can never escape from it."

And again, Roderick, thou art right. "Leave Americanism," he continues, "and then of necessity you must take up with Imperialism, Socialism, or at least the same policy that is not Americanism."

But what is Americanism? Does that term stand for legislative corruption? For the rule of thugs and electoral thieves? Does it mean that a Republican oligarchy headed by Cannon and Aldrich shall be allowed forever to fleece the American people?

Does Americanism mean an oligarchy of wealth that shall rule our government, own our means of existence and impoverish our people? If Americanism means anything that we have or that we have yet had in this country, it would be difficult to

imagine a people struggling to preserve it.

If Americanism means democracy then the fight, we may inform Roderick Smith, is against the political and industrial institutions of to-day.

Our government is and has been about the nearest approach to anarchy that has yet appeared in the world's history.

But the day of anarchy is over and we must now either accept the oppressive and despotic rule of oligarchs or create a real political democracy. Our industrial institutions have fought their way through anarchy to a revised form of feudal monopoly and special privilege.

As an outgrowth of this we may have a dominant and brutal imperialism, or an industrial and political democracy.

We think we have a right equal to that of Roderick Smith to define Americanism. It stands on trial before the world. It means to every youthful idealist the rule of the people.

But that rule has not yet existed. Americanism is as yet only a dream. But it inspires a struggle and a powerful onward movement.

It leads on and upward, not down and backward. We shall not soon again see political anarchy nor the old man-eating, poverty-creating, industrial competitive system. That leads into the black past.

The Modern Movement leads to Socialism and to an ever hopeful future. Socialism, Mr. Smith, means democracy.

It draws no line there. It will brook no restriction, and there is no field of life, political, industrial or social, which is denied a place in its scheme of thought if Americanism, all right. If it is not, then Americanism isn't good enough for us.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The wisp of hay which capitalism holds out before you, oh workers—of something for a rainy day or old age—when you finally get it together, if you ever do, how many of you will be alive or able to enjoy it? Even a donkey would rather have a little grass now than a wisp of dry hay in the uncertain future.

"You are always preaching against existing conditions; but what are we to do to alter them, when wealth and power are arrayed against us?" Oh, simpleton, and have you not got a vote? Cast it for Socialism, as millions of intelligent beings are already doing. Do just this and see what the result will be.

Albert H. Gallatin, in a recent letter to the Sun, speaks of "those expediences and conventions which society as a whole has found to be necessary to the preservation of its

present status." He speaks, of course, of capitalist society, and the "expediences" politely referred to the murder of unborn innocents which are found to be "necessary." Shame upon capitalist society! Socialism stands ready to obey the law to be "fruitful and multiply," knowing that the Creator has provided enough for all.

Beloved mothers of the land, if you must bear children, swear that they shall become Socialists. Say to each upon his birth: "Child of my sorrow, look upon your poor father, who is nothing less than a beast of burden because our masters have kept him in ignorance of his rights and taken from him all the fruits of his labor except the scantiest subsistence. Child of my sorrow, be enlightened and wise. Issue forth into this world determined to avenge the wrongs of your parents by annihilating the monster known as Capitalism."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BABY HOFFTOT.

Editor of The Call:

The events of the past week or so have directed attention to an accidental capitalist of the Pittsburg district, locally referred to as "Baby" Hofftot. This grown infant is now sitting in royal state surrounded by armed guards while an army of enraged and outraged workmen are gathered about his plant, the Pressed Steel Car Works, otherwise known as the "slaughter house," at McKees Rocks, some ten miles from Pittsburg on the beautiful blue Ohio River.

The "Baby" is one of those human freaks Pittsburg has produced. Like Carnegie—the man ashamed of his name—and Schwab, the fat-faced beneficiary of the bayonet, the "Baby" is doing much to bring about the readjustment of industry in a negative and cruel way. Therefore, a little tale about him may be interesting.

Years ago-away back in the seventies when the writer was but an eagle's talon in the waist, he, with others, was a Sunday school attendant at a little Episcopal church on Union avenue, Allegheny City, which is across the river from Pittsburg. The "Baby" was the pride of the rector, who had been obsessed by the angel face of the young cub.

One day it was announced that a great treat was to be given the class—a rich and kindly lady would entertain it in her home. White kid gloves, however, must be worn for the occasion. How to get those gloves was a question for most of us, but on the happy day, we all showed up with the coverings, some of them on wrong and others evidently borrowed from elder brothers or sisters.

The "Baby" came wearing a pair of white kid gloves. We were mad, all of us. He had us beaten to a frazzle. His gloves were an excellent fit, and besides he had in his pocket the difference between two dollars, the price of kids, and fifteen cents, the price of lisle threads.

Thus did the "Baby" start in early to save even at the expense of his fond parents.

Then, years afterward, when sailing afore the mast on the ship Necessity—the ship which so rarely puts into port for rations or for grog—the writer found himself up against economic determinism in its acute form. It was with great joy he heard that "anyone could get a job down at the Rocks." He repaired thither, to be stopped at the gate by an old friend whom he had not seen for years, who greeted him in this encouraging manner:

"Good God, Bill! you haven't come down here for a job, have you?"

"Surest thing in the world. Have I not to go to work, old man?"

"Take my advice and learn to play golf or ride around in an automobile to hide your poverty. Do anything, even rob the bank, before you join us here. It's good-by if you do."

"Why so? What's the matter?"

"Baby Hofftot is the president now and Jim Friend is the owner. They crept in under the truck wheels one

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

HOME RULE.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

"No man can be truly free whose livelihood is owned by another. There can be no real self-government as long as the workmen are deprived of the opportunity for self-employment. The Republican and Democratic parties have stripped the city of New York of its right to establish municipal industries and to give the workmen an opportunity to earn a livelihood.

"The Socialist party declares for the fullest measure of self-government for the city of New York; against government by undemocratic boards and commissions; for the introduction of the initiative, referendum and recall; and it demands that the city charter be amended accordingly. It demands that the powers of the city government shall be so extended as to enable it to engage in any industry or public works it may see fit to undertake, especially during industrial crises, for the purpose of giving employment to those thrown out of work."

From the municipal platform of the Socialist Party of New York City.

Theory or no theory, necessity compels the Socialists to stand for, keeping the powers of government in the village or city as against the state, and in the state as against the Federal government; in the legislative council as against the courts, and even in the elective executives as against non-elective boards and commissions. The capitalists are for keeping the government and the people ever further apart. Anyone can notice it when the municipalities are short of their powers by the state or courts, and when the Federal Government deprives the state of some of its old prerogatives. We had a good example of it when the state courts enjoined the city from going on with the public works and when the Federal courts tied up the 80-cent gas law and ousted the state courts from jurisdiction in city railway receiverships. It is the policy of the reptile press to heap ridicule and scorn on the legislative councils and exalt the courts. The legislatures are possessed by politicians; the courts are presided over by men of unapproachable probity, we are told. Especially are municipal councils held up to public contempt

as in the case" with our Board of Aldermen. Even Socialists are quickly trapped into joining a chorus of ridicule of the petty municipal councils. To be sure, they deserve it. But this is beside the point. The grafting of municipal commissions indeed in comparison with the glorious graft achieved by larger legislatures and particularly courts. But the municipal commissions stand nearer to the people and more amenable to their will. On the other hand, what control have people over the judges? They are as well appointed by the courts as Russia. The courts have lost all former democratic character and are filled with a byzantine atmosphere of belly-crawling and boot-licking. cap all, the State Legislature is gagging its functions to appoint commissions, completely removed from the control of the people. This augments the powers of the courts. For the commissions are subordinate to the courts.

The Socialist party has not yet firmly against this endeavor of the Republican and Democratic parties to subvert the popular institutions and destroy the democratic character of our Government. Every year they enact the spectacle of ostentatious opposition to each other. In fact, the leaders of both parties are in a compact on every important measure. Whether it is a tariff or a subway steal, they set always together for their own pocket, and debates are for the consumption of a gullible public. This conspiracy is constant, intelligent and far-reaching. The opposition to it must be no less persistent, intelligent and thorough. Only the Socialist party can offer such opposition.

This is part of our municipal program—to reclaim the rights of the city. The city has less to say in the matter of spending its money than the Albany politicians. The city cannot regulate the peanut stands without first getting a permit from Albany. And the courts ride rough shod over all. It seems that we have a republican form of government by law, but not in fact.

The city must be reinstated in its rights. The Socialist party demands that the municipal government be the same rights in the city as the government has in the state. ought not there be some control of check to the municipal government? Yes, and the municipal program of the Socialist party provides for them. They are—the initiative, referendum and recall. But of that later.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

By EDMOND KELLY.

John E. Parsons, lately indicted, has stood all his life for the highest type of citizenship.

He has been president of the Bar Association, organized for the purpose of maintaining high standards of morality at the bar.

He has been president of the City Club, organized for the purpose of securing honest and efficient municipal government.

No one doubts the sincerity of John E. Parsons in both these offices and in all the other positions of trust that he occupies.

And yet to-day the grand jury by indicting him has put him, pending the trial, in the criminal class.

And what is the offense of which Mr. Parsons is accused?

His offense consists in conspiring to restrain trade, that is to say, to limit competition. This conspiracy is the same as that in which every prosperous business man to-day is engaged.

Every time two men in the same business form a partnership they are restraining trade to that extent.

Every co-operative enterprise, to the extent to which it is co-operative, restrains trade.

When out of forty sugar refineries eighteen became bankrupt in 1887 owing to ruinous competition and eighteen of the remaining twenty-two combined to put an end to the competition—and 'pay day' sneaked out of the calendar.

It was even so. The old management of the Schoens had given way to a new regime, under which the "Baby" and the miser made men, in reality if not in appearance, WORK FOR NOTHING and pay their own funeral expenses.

Think what that meant to an army of ten thousand sweating and groaning men, with their wives and helpless little ones!

Jim Friend was the miser who the late Mrs. Cassie Chadwick did despoil to the consternation of Mr. Carnegie and other fellow victims. Mrs. Chadwick, alas, had to go to prison; Jim and the "Baby" merely engaged a few thousand more men whom they got in debt and held in slavery until the loss was balanced, with interest.

And that evening, as the writer returned to Pittsburg, four boxes were sent off to the Potter's Field.

It had been a record day at the car works. 150 cars finished and four crude boxes filled.

Afterward, one night here in New York, I happened to drop into Martin's and there came face to face with the "Baby" once again. He was with some ladies who were laughing at his poor, stupid jokes.

He paid the account and flung a two-dollar bill to the waiter.

"He can afford it," said my companion, an excellent gentleman from Pittsburg also. "He saved it on coffee down at the Rocks where anyone can get a job!"

tion that was ruining them all, the combination was in restraint of trade.

No one denies the advantage of combination and co-operation. J. Pierpont Morgan owes his credit, his power and his wealth to his ability in restraining trade.

Rockefeller has contributed \$100,000,000 to education in this country through his ability in restraining trade.

Every prosperous lawyer in the community has attained prosperity through the ability with which he has guided his clients in their efforts to restrain trade. Mr. Root enjoys Senatorial privileges through his ability in restraining trade.

Socialism itself is, among other things, a reorganization of industry to diminish competition and to restrain trade.

Poor John E. Parsons!

And what is the conclusion to be drawn from this?

That our enemy is not the law court, as Mr. Gompers thinks, but the law. If restraint of trade is a crime, why is Mr. Parsons indicted and Pierpont Morgan still at large?

When it indicts Mr. Parsons, Mr. Gompers may rub his hands. For when it indicts the rich as well as the poor, it is doomed. The law is stultifying itself. It must and will be amended.

And every time the Trust question comes before Congress the evils of unbridled competition on the one hand and private monopoly on the other are dragged into the light of day.

That is what we want.

CHILDREN OF THE TENEMENTS

Children are they with nothing of the child, Whose laughter never fills the narrow court, Who never dash through alleys in a wild Pursuit, or vex the echoes with their sport; Who walk with life and labor reconciled And find the time for playing all the short.

For they are toilers—see how each one bears A worker's worries and a pedagogue's pack; Fading through darkened halls and creaking stairs, With stooping shoulders and a breaking back, Each carries, 'neath a monstrous load, the cares That men of graver age and burdened lack.

Nay, these are never children—uncouth, Strange figures nurtured with the poisonedbane, They know too well how sharp hunger's tooth, Life's message is for them, alas, plain, Even as children have they lost their youth And childhood never comes again. —Louis Untermeyer, in News

WILLIAM S. BREDIN. New York, July 19, 1909.