

RESIST BY ARMS IF NECESSARY

Executive Member of W. F. M. Executive Advocates Radical Measures.

By GEORGE EISLER. (Special to The Call.)

MINNAPOLIS, July 23.—Injunctions have been issued to the point of resistance by force of arms, if necessary.

In order to help the organization progress I would further recommend that the office of president and vice president be abolished, and their duties assumed by the executive board.

These are some of the recommendations of Joseph F. Hutchinson, member of the executive board from the Second District, which comprises the counties of Idaho, Oregon, California and Washington, to the national convention in session here.

Whether Hutchinson will make a serious fight for these recommendations is not known. He is opposed to the present administration and tries to give expression to his opposition by the above recommendations.

For Education of Foreigners. Hutchinson also recommended the establishment of libraries for the education of miners and said that the mission of foreigners into the mining camps made education and organization imperative to preserve the power of the Western Federation of Miners.

Hutchinson said that it was only a question of time when the foreigners will be in absolute control of the mining camps.

The sessions of the convention have been open to the public and the announcement of the report of W. E. Tracy, member of the Executive Board, called forth a motion that the convention go into executive session.

Although there was considerable opposition to this, the convention went into executive session. Tracy's report dealt only with the development of organization in Minnesota, South Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Executive Board Member Tracy stated that his report contained nothing of great importance, "but a fine chance to get a line on the Pinkertons and special detectives who are present at the convention among the delegates."

The Executive Committee reported that it had deferred action on the case of Albert Ryan, an organizer of the Federation, who is under arrest in Los Angeles on a charge of murder, until further information concerning the affair could be had.

The Executive Committee is endeavoring to find out whether or not Ryan was engaged in the business of the W. F. of M. at the time.

The capitalist papers of this city, especially the papers owned by Senator Patterson and that of Mayor Healey, are printing stories trying to show that the Federation of Miners is guilty of the so-called death plot.

Accuse W. F. M. of Murder. The yellow journal states the affair in the following manner: "The investigation of a plot to murder a man objectionable to its officers and members is the substance of a charge made against the Western Federation of Miners by P. O. Snider in connection with the killing of his brother, Harry Edgar Snider, who was shot at Los Angeles last Friday by Albert Ryan, organizer for the Western Federation of Miners."

Snider, a practical miner and had been in Colorado and Nevada mining districts for twenty years. He went to Cripple Creek in 1892, and was one of the first to enter Tonopah. He was one of those who advocated the bringing of the troops into Goldfield in the fall of 1897.

This, his brother thinks, is what aroused those whom they blame for his death.

The capitalist press further states that Albert Ryan is one of the radicals in the Western Federation of Miners. He is a Socialist and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Because of that he is surely a dangerous man. Fred Clough, member of the executive committee and general organizer of the Nevada district, states the following regarding the accusation of Albert Ryan, and the W. F. of M. in this talk of a conspiracy to kill Snider on the part of the W. F. of M. is all nonsense.

There is not a single word of truth in it. Clough said he kept a line on every member of the organization in this district, and never heard of Snider.

Certainly our organization never drove him out of Goldfield as the capitalist papers are stating. Ryan never returned to Goldfield, and we believe he never met or saw Snider until the time of this supposed trouble. Ryan was an excellent fellow when sober, and when he started to drink he became a nuisance.

Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the W. F. of M., and "Mother" Jones, both of whom knew Ryan well, made the same statement.

STRIKE MAY BE SETTLED

Kenosha Tannery Bosses and Men Will Probably Reach Agreement.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 23.—Negotiations for settlement of the strike at the tannery of E. R. Allen's Sons Company, which were interrupted by the troubles yesterday, were resumed to-day.

General Otto Falk, of the Wisconsin National Guard, was at the plant early in the morning, but there was no disorder. The three strikers shot in the riot are recovering.

The strikers have made new demands on the company, which are said to include an advance in wages ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 a week; a two-year contract and pay for time lost through the strike.

The company and the strikers have agreed that the demands cannot be made, and will mean the closing of the plant if insisted on. The men also demand that the strike leaders who were arrested yesterday be released.

It is generally believed that both sides will modify their demands and that a compromise will be effected.

As a result of the meetings held by the strikers to-night, in which John Humphrey, the president of the State Board of Arbitration, told them that they were fighting a lost cause, the committee which has handled the strike since Tuesday was discharged and a new committee has been selected, and it will hold its first meeting with the tannery officials to-morrow morning.

QUIET IN NEW CASTLE

Socialist Sentiment Keeps Constabulary Within Reasonable Bounds.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., July 23.—Presumably influenced by the strong Socialist and union labor sentiment here, Troop D, of the State Constabulary, under command of Captain Pitcher, is conducting itself in a remarkably decent manner.

Captain Pitcher's refusal to allow the tin mills officers to parade the strikebreakers back and forth from one mill to the other greatly pleased the strikers, who felt such things were simply done to create trouble.

Captain Pitcher looks upon such marches as probable causes of disorder, and so refuses to permit it.

Sheriff Waddington to-day discharged the last of the twenty-four deputy sheriffs he swore in before the mounted police came, as no more trouble is expected here.

COPS GET OFF EASY

Light Sentence for Police Who Tried to Incriminate Workmen.

KOVNO, Russia, July 23.—Two agents of the Russian secret police were convicted to-day on the charge of preparing a bomb, with the intention of depositing it in the lodgings of a workman, upon whom they desired to throw suspicion, and were sentenced to three years and one and a half years' imprisonment, respectively.

Police Lieutenant Krishanovsky, whom the government prosecutor accused of organizing the crime, was acquitted because of the lack of direct proof.

The workman in question was suspected of killing a gendarme, but searches revealed nothing incriminating against him, and the secret agents thereupon determined to manufacture the evidence.

GOODALE LOST IN FOG

Boy Aeronaut Has Thrilling Experience in Pallsade Flight.

Frank W. Goodale, the boy aeronaut, who has been making flights in his airship the last few weeks at the Pallsade Park, had the worst experience of his career late yesterday afternoon when he tried to fly from the Pallsades across the Hackensack meadows and swamps to the Hillside Park at Belleville, where he expected to begin a week's engagement to-day.

Goodale was lost for an hour in a dense fog and finally landed in the swamps near the brick yards at Kingsland, a mile from solid ground. It was 7:15 P. M. when he was finally rescued from his perilous plight, drenched to the skin and minus half his clothes, which he had thrown away to lighten the weight on his airship, hoping that he might reach the western side of the meadows.

BROWNS NOT RECONCILED.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—All efforts toward a settlement of the suits brought by Mrs. Frank Brown, Jr., against her husband and father-in-law have been abandoned.

Mrs. William J. Michael, mother of Mrs. Brown had declared that a meeting was to have been held to-day at which an agreement was to be reached, but this is now denied by counsel for both parties.

FREE SPEECH VICTORY.

The victory for free speech was clinched when Emma Goldman spoke at the Harlem Liberal Alliance, 116th street and Lenox avenue. A stenographer and two detectives from headquarters were present but did not attempt to interfere with the speaker.

An excellent fellow, and did splendid work for the W. F. of M.

Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the W. F. of M., and "Mother" Jones, both of whom knew Ryan well, made the same statement.

C. F. U. SCORES ALD. KENNEALLY

Denounce Fake Labor Leader Who Jammed Through Murphy's Building Code.

Alderman William Kenneally, one of Boss Murphy's principal lieutenants in the Board of Aldermen, and chairman of the building code revision committee, which prepared the graft building code vetoed by Mayor McClellan, was denounced in a motion passed by the Central Federated Union at its meeting last night, after a discussion in which Kenneally was vigorously attacked by a number of delegates who acted on the committee appointed by the C. F. U. to protest against the new code at the Mayor's public hearing.

Kenneally is also business agent of the Steamfitters Helpers' Union and poses as a representative of labor whenever any matter affecting the unions is before the Board of Aldermen.

Delegate Bender of the Electricians told how Kenneally ridiculed the C. F. U. committee before the Mayor and pronounced it to be an incompetent body. "It is plain that Kenneally was very much opposed to organized labor in this matter," said the delegate, "and he ought to be repudiated."

Delegate Foreman of the Riggers' Union, read an account of Kenneally's action from The Call, and declared that he ought to be exposed by the central body for trying to put through "one of the most rotten pieces of legislation ever attempted."

"Kenneally has belonged to the Steamfitters Helpers for fifteen years," said Delegate Patterson, of the Sheet Metal Workers, "without having brains enough to learn the trade in that time and become a steamfitter instead of a helper."

The only delegate who ventured to oppose the motion to denounce Kenneally was Delegate Reed, of the Electrical Workers, who admonished the delegates to "be conservative" and not get mixed up in politics. "Let us cut out this vituperation," he said, "but the delegates only laughed."

John T. Taggart, of the Metallic Lathers, at one time president of the Consolidated Board of Business Agents, who is not a delegate to the Central Federated Union, was given the floor and defended himself against the charge of being in the pay of the cinder concrete interests, which he said had been made by some people.

McAdoo Heard From. A communication was read from W. G. McAdoo, received several days ago, saying that he would not be able to see the Central Federated Union sub-committee on July 21, as requested, but that he would arrange to hear the committee as soon as possible.

Frank Joyce, of the Electricians, not a delegate, was given the floor on request of Delegate Holland, and urged the Central Federated Union to do something to stop the Ice Trust raising the price of ice. Resolution was adopted denouncing the Ice Trust. Joyce had formerly appeared before the Central Federated Union to speak against the Eleventh avenue grab bill, which was vetoed.

On request of Charles Ifland, general organizer of the Bakers, it was decided to send a letter to Fleischman, of bread line fame, protesting against non-union bread and asking for the label.

It was announced that a meeting of the conflicting organizations of teamsters will be held at Beethoven Hall, Wednesday, 7 P. M., with the Central Federated Union committee for the purpose of trying to bring about harmony.

The immigration committee reported having arranged a conference for to-day with Commissioner Williams at Ellis Island at 11 A. M.

The committee appointed to secure a new hall reported having considered Groll's Hall in 53d street, the Labor Temple in 84th street, the Yorkville Casino, and other halls, and will report further at the next meeting, which will be held, as usual, at the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge streets, next Friday evening.

COULDN'T KIDNAP HIM

Candy and Carriage Ride Fail to Lure Boy Into Trap.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—Sturdy defiance by six-year-old Philip Grove, son of City Police Clerk Grove and grandson of former State Senator Edward S. Lee, to demands of an unknown negro who insisted on the lad getting into a carriage which he was driving along the street is believed to have saved the boy from being kidnapped to-day. Every policeman and detective in the local department has been ordered into the search for the man who has not yet been located.

The motive of the attempted kidnapping is believed to have been revenge sought by the man for some fancied injustice in a hearing before Clerk Grove, who is acting police judge. When the boy who was on his way to his grandmother's home refused to enter the carriage, the negro offered to buy him candy, but the youngster ran and the supposed abductor drove rapidly away when nearby men started toward him to learn the cause of the child's fright. A guard will be placed over the boy to prevent further plots.

BEATEN WITH HUMAN SKULL.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 23.—Attacked and beaten with a human skull, James Heshen to-day appeared before Mayor Lewis as plaintiff and had James Smith arrested for the assault. Smith was working on the old court house, which is being torn down, and found a human skull in the cellar, evidently a relic of some forgotten murder trial and doubtless the skull of a murdered man. He took it home with him, and on the way he and Heshen quarreled, and he attacked Heshen with it, beating him upon his own skull and upon the mouth. The Mayor discharged him, finding each man at fault.

STEEL SLAVES RESOLUTE

McKees Rocks Strikers Stand Firm. No Scabs Brought In.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—There was little change in the situation at the Pressed Steel Car Works at McKees Rocks this morning. The expected arrival of strikebreakers did not materialize and the pickets stationed by the strikers say that no additional workmen have gone into the plant since yesterday. The strikers during the early part of the morning gathered in small groups in the streets and listened to impromptu speeches. The State Commissioner made no effort to disperse the men.

The Carpenters' District Council, composed of twenty-four local unions, passed resolutions on the Schoenville strike, at a meeting in Arnefs Hall, Penn. avenue and 11th-street, rearing in part as follows:

Whereas a condition of inhuman, un-American, uncivilized, intolerable cruelty and shame exists in our midst, being a blot on the honor of this county—being created and promulgated by a board of directors of well known heartless beings who have Frank Hoffstad to do their dirty work, who have no more heart than the iron they use, who have denied both the laws of God and man, who have signs, placed in their works, "No Americans need apply," who have ignored the public, stating "it is no business of the public now we conduct our business." Who say to the men, "We have nothing to arbitrate," who have conducted their place of business as a slaughter house, who regard their employees with less regard than their machinery, whose only object is to gain the sordid dollar, and this, without regard to the welfare of the state, the convenience or safety of the employees, or the entreaties of justice, but have openly and boldly flaunted their reasonable designs in the face of this great commonwealth, be it

Resolved, That the public welfare demands and has a right to know how a plant of this nature is conducted.

Resolved, That property is no more sacred than liberty in the eye of the law.

Resolved, That we sympathize with these poor men and their wives and children, whose condition is worse than that of the African slave.

Resolved, That we believe that justice will eventually smite with an avenging hand this system in operation there and these inhuman monsters will feel the force of public scorn.

Resolved, That we condemn the course of the sheriff of Allegheny County as showing that he was either incompetent or that he was influenced by the company to favor the company.

Resolved, That we commend the peaceable manner in which the strikers have deported themselves during this trouble.

The action of the local evening papers in supporting the strikers was commended by the carpenters.

To-day fifty expert workmen from Chicago who had been employed by the Hudson River Tunnel Company to finish cars in the Pressed Steel Car plant walked out, leaving but forty workmen in the plant. Strikers claim that these forty are playing cards instead of working.

Alois B. Keukol, secretary and manager of the Slavonic Immigrant Society, Old Slip, New York, this morning went among the strikers and secured affidavits from a number of the men in regard to the grafting alleged to have been done by some foremen at the Pressed Steel Car works.

Employees of the Schoen Wheel Company, adjoining the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company to-day decided not to join the McKees Rocks strikers.

HOLD IDENTITY SECRET

German Police Will Not Tell Name of Dead American.

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, July 23.—For reasons of their own, the Koenigsberg police still decline to reveal the identity of the American tourist who died here on July 21, from cholera. The police have done everything to prevent the news of the death from becoming public.

The young American, with his wife, arrived here from Russia, and the death occurred a few hours later. The railroad train in which he traveled and the hotel in which he died were thoroughly fumigated, while the body was buried at night, to prevent the people of Koenigsberg from learning of the death. The only thing the police will tell is that the American had just arrived, overland, from Siberia, and was on his way to Dresden.

The German authorities are using every precaution to prevent the introduction of cholera into Germany from Russia, where it is now so prevalent.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADS REVOLT.

The national committee of the Socialist party has issued a ringing appeal to the working class to oppose every effort of the government to send troops to Morocco and it is certain that the demonstrations against the King are largely due to this proclamation, as the strength of the Socialists has increased remarkably during the past decade and they are reinforced by many old Republicans who remember the early '70's when Spain had a President for six months and hope to see another republic formed.

The Socialist manifesto, which is signed by Pablo Iglesias, president, and Mariano Garcia Cortes, secretary, of the National Committee, reads in part as follows:

"The government's intention of carrying on a war with Morocco is such a crazy idea that even the bourgeois elements of the nation are opposed to it. No one, however, shows a disposition to really stop it, so it is the working class that must, by its resolute action, put an end to this idiotic project."

"Follow workers! All you who do not wish to see your class treated like a flock of sheep, arise and show your indignation at the sending of armed proletarians to Morocco! Compel the government to change its attitude! Insist upon the maintenance of that peace, which is so necessary for the general interests of the country and for your labor of emancipation!"

SPAIN MENACED BY REVOLUTION

Entire Nation Protests Against Sending Soldiers to Morocco. Newspapers Confiscated.

MADRID, July 23.—There was severe fighting around Melilla to-day, the Moors making a general attack on the Spanish positions. An official report states that the Moors were repulsed and pursued, but there are unconfirmable rumors that the day's events were less satisfactory than the official report states. The Spanish forces included a colonial and three other officers killed.

All Spain is to-day on the verge of a civil strife, and King Alfonso is posting troops, supposed to be loyal, at all strategic points to try to put down the revolution in its incipency.

Although the government is rigidly suppressing all the details of the war in Morocco, it has become generally known that the Moors have won decided advantages over the Spanish troops there, and that several hundred of Alfonso's troops have fallen in the various battles around Melilla, and that several of the Spanish guns have been captured in hand to hand fights.

The summoning of the reserves to the colors and the dispatch of troops to the relief of Melilla, in Morocco, has wrought the people up to the fever pitch, and demonstrations against the government for participating in the Moroccan war are spreading to all parts of the country, even into the most remote mountain districts. The outbreaks have passed the rioting stage and have assumed the character of a nation-wide revolution.

King Alfonso is being bitterly denounced in open speeches all over the country.

Numerous arrests of political agitators have been made, and the jails are filled to overcrowding with political prisoners, who are openly agitating against the government for sending soldiers to Morocco.

The gravity of the situation is being carefully concealed from the rest of the world by a rigid censorship, which is the severest yet imposed on foreign correspondents.

The Republicans demand an extraordinary session of the Spanish Cortes, of parliament, to discuss the war in Africa, but King Alfonso has been obdurate in his refusal to summon the law makers, fearing that they will interfere with his war plans.

Moors Defeated Spaniards. It leaks out that the authorities have carefully suppressed the true condition of the Spanish army in Melilla, and hidden the fact that the Moors have won several decided victories over General Marina's forces, who are now fighting altogether on the defensive. The fact that Spanish cannon have been captured by the Moors makes the Spanish position seem almost untenable, as it was the machine guns upon which the Spaniards relied to hold the Moors in check.

The Sultan of Morocco has protested to the powers against the war Spain is carrying on in his country, declaring it is in violation of the terms of the Algecirra treaty. He demands the protection of the powers.

The manner of selecting the reserves that are to do duty in Spain is causing great dissatisfaction. The levies of 1905, 1904 and 1905 have been called, and many of these men are married. The women believe the later reserves, including a majority of the single men, ought to have been summoned.

The censors are watching the newspapers closely, especially the Republican and Liberal journals. The entire edition of the El Pais was seized to-day, and all the Republican clubs were ordered closed by the police authorities.

All the persons who have been arrested will be charged with sedition against the government and tried by court-martial.

The government has opened subscriptions for the families of the reserves who will be sent to Africa.

Socialist Party Leads Revolt. The national committee of the Socialist party has issued a ringing appeal to the working class to oppose every effort of the government to send troops to Morocco and it is certain that the demonstrations against the King are largely due to this proclamation, as the strength of the Socialists has increased remarkably during the past decade and they are reinforced by many old Republicans who remember the early '70's when Spain had a President for six months and hope to see another republic formed.

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TWO STRIKERS SLUGGED

Hirelings of Boss Neckwear Makers Assault Union Pickets.

Sam Brill and Isidore Loeb, striking neckwear makers, while passing the Cowen shop, 2, 5, 7 Union Square, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, were slugged so badly by thugs that fellow pickets had to assist them to their homes, where they were treated by a physician. The union men are of the opinion that the slugging was done by employees of the American Detective Agency, a strikebreaking concern.

Simon Alpner, attorney for the union, will make an effort to land the thugs who assaulted Brill and Loeb in jail.

Yesterday, while the striking neckwear makers were assembled in their headquarters, 120 Columbia street, two plain clothes men, with a boy who is thought to be a brother of Boss Cowen, forced their way into the room and attempted to arrest Max Sobel, of 85 Lewis street, charging him with assaulting the boy. But after George Younker, secretary of the union, stated that Sobel had been in the headquarters all day, he ordered the plain clothes men to leave the hall, and they went.

I. Newman, a neckwear manufacturer, of 301 Mulberry street, sent for a committee of the union yesterday afternoon to settle the strike, but he refused to re-employ the two men that organized the shop. The union refused to settle with Newman unless he would agree to employ all the men and women now on strike against him.

GIRLS REFUSE TO SCAB

Fifty Jewesses Decline to Hurt Cause of Striking Hatters.

Fifty young women were prevailed upon by Organizer Weinstein of the United Hebrew Trades, yesterday, not to go to work for Crofut & Knapp Company, of South Norwalk, Conn.

Crofut & Knapp had applied to the United Hebrew Charities for help, but Martin F. Lawlor, national secretary of the United Hatters, learned of their request before the Hebrew Charities had time to get fifty young women to go to South Norwalk, and he communicated with Organizer Weinstein, who visited the offices of the Hebrew Charities and the young women and got the girls to promise that they would not act as strikebreakers. The officers of the United Hebrew Charities did not know that the women were wanted as scabs, and when told did not object to their refusal to go.

Secretary Lawlor says that the injunction restraining the union from picketing the factory of E. V. Connett & Co., Orange, N. J., is not hurting the strike, as there is no reason for picketing the shop. He also says that there is nothing in the court order preventing them from trying to persuade strikebreakers not to work.

THEIR JEWELS GONE

Brooklyn Women Lose Valuable Ornaments in Various Ways.

The police of the Sheepshead Bay precinct are searching for \$3,000 worth of jewelry which Miss Marie Temple, who is stopping at the Manhattan Hotel, left in one of the bathing pavilions Thursday afternoon. Her sister and two nieces who were visiting her suggested that they all go in bathing, and rather than leave the jewelry in a hotel room, Miss Temple put it in her gold mesh pocketbook. When they returned to the pavilion the purse and jewelry were gone.

Mrs. James R. Beard lost nearly \$2,000 worth while returning to her home at 350 East 18th street, Flatbush, in a Brighton Beach train on July 16. She took her jewelry off to go in bathing, putting it in a bag, and on coming out hung the bag to her belt. She is the wife of the secretary of the Mexican Telegraph and Cable Company.

Little News from S. A. State Department Ignorant of Affairs in Peru and Bolivia. WASHINGTON, July 23.—The State Department is not getting much news of the situation in South America, but is watching the course of events in the present crisis between Argentina and Bolivia with a great deal of interest.

The information which has been received at the State Department concerning advances made by Peru to Bolivia for a reopening of the arbitral award made by the President of Argentina in the Peru-Bolivia boundary dispute is still vague, and it is not known here just how far Peru has gone.

4 HURT IN AUTO MISHAP.

Car Turns Turtle, Pining Woman Beneath It—Others Hurled Out.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 23.—A Crooklyn party of four were badly hurt by an automobile turning turtle near Mountville on the Newburgh & New York Railroad. They were Mr. Hough, a prominent business man, his mother, Mrs. Frank Hough, and his two cousins, Miss Sinclair and Mr. Lewis.

Mrs. Frank Hough was badly injured, her head was badly cut and her hips crushed. She was caught under the machine. Miss Sinclair and Lewis were hurled thirty feet. Miss Sinclair's ankle was dislocated and Lewis was bruised and cut.

MAYOR VETOES BUILDING CODE

Entire Murphy Measure Disapproved and Sent Back to Board of Aldermen.

Mayor McClellan early last evening vetoed the proposed building code which passed the Board of Aldermen by a majority vote of one. The aldermen can pass the code over the veto only by a two-thirds vote. It has been conceded that the friends of the code could not secure this vote.

Although it had been expected that the Mayor would not approve the code as a whole, there were many who had predicted that he would condemn certain provisions of the code and permit others to become law. Instead, the Mayor made a full veto of the code.

The Mayor says: "When I saw that the code was to take effect immediately and that there would be no opportunity for you to amend individual sections seriously objected to, I considered it my duty to return the entire code disapproved and point out the provisions which appeared to require further experiment and consideration."

The Mayor then reminds the Aldermen that the proposed code in the form of an ordinance, was reported by a vote of 8 to 5, and was passed by a vote of 46 to 18. "This certainly shows a diversity of opinion in your honorable board," the Mayor says, "on important points, which the public hearings held by me accentuated."

Power of Superintendent. The Mayor's veto is in seven numbered sections. The Mayor goes at once, in the second section of his message, to the important question of the powers vested in the Superintendent of Buildings under the proposed code and he devotes two sections of his veto to this subject. They are:

"Second—Subdivision 9 of section 8 of the proposed code provides for a large discretion to be exercised by the superintendent of buildings where compliance with the terms of the code is claimed to be impracticable. Both the Board of Fire Underwriters of this city and the New York Chapter of American Architects opposed this wide discretion. It was regarded that the superintendent should only be permitted to change the terms of the code when there actually were insuperable difficulties in distinction from claimed difficulties.

"Mr. Litchfield, representing the architects, insisted that a very wide discretion must be vested in the superintendent, but that the publication of all deviations from the code would be a sufficient check on the superintendent and would prevent him from granting favors which he should refuse.

"Third—The next section provides for an appeal from the decision of the superintendent rejecting proposed plans to an appellate board whose decision is final. You will have noticed that this appeal is only given in cases where an application is rejected by the superintendent, but the Board of Appeals has no authority to review the decision of the superintendent when he decides in favor of the applicant.

"May I suggest to your honorable board that a right of appeal from a decision by the superintendent in favor of an applicant granted to an interested citizen or, for example, to the Board of Fire Underwriters of the city of New York would meet this objection?

Arguments for Concrete. The Mayor then proceeds, in the fourth section of his veto, to consider the height of buildings constructed of reinforced concrete, which the code limited to 85 feet and to which strong objection was made in the hearings. He records his understanding that the Board of Fire Underwriters first considered 85 feet as a safe limit, the board afterward deciding that 100 feet would be a safe limit, or, as he puts it, a "reasonable limitation," and he



PRINTERS READY FOR CONVENTION

Officers of Union Issue Annual Reports--Much Progress Is Shown.

(Special to The Call.) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—The annual reports of the international officers of the Typographical Union have been mailed from headquarters in Indianapolis to delegates to the international convention of the organization, which will be held in St. Joseph, Mo., August 9-14.

The report of the president, James M. Lynch, takes up in an interesting manner the more important happenings of the year, and makes various recommendations for the future.

Under the head of a brief summary of office work Lynch shows that during the last year there were issued from the president's department 37,895 official communications, 24,487 circulars and 3,799 packages of printed matter relating to label advertising and organizing work.

Considerable space is devoted to the efficient work that has been done by the organization in its health campaign, and the work it has accomplished in its war against tuberculosis. President Lynch says, as to unsanitary workrooms: "Our unions will be justified in making particular scales for these exceptionally unhealthful composing rooms, scales materially higher than those that apply to the modern healthful and up-to-date composing room."

Among other matters that are taken up at considerable length in the report of the president are the label propaganda of the organization, the operation of the old age pension and the proposal to establish an insurance feature.

In his report to insurance, Lynch says in regard to the convention by the executive council, acting under instruction from the Boston convention, a report on the insurance idea. He gives various arguments that have been advanced on both sides of the question. The executive council goes at considerable length into the matter of insurance or burial benefits in its report.

"The investigation of life insurance or the payment of an increased mortality benefit, as conducted by the council," says the report, "convincing the members of the council that insurance for the members of the International Typographical Union is feasible and that the main question is as to the expense per member. This investigation also convinces the council that any sum paid to the members of the organization as an insurance feature should be in the nature of a death or burial benefit. This will leave us free from complication with the insurance laws of the various states, and will be a matter of great economy in the administration of the insurance funds."

Favor Flat Burial Benefit. The council expresses itself in favor of a flat burial benefit of \$1,000 a member, or a graded benefit ranging from \$500 to \$600 a member, according to length of membership. It suggests, however, that it might be well to obtain the sentiment of the membership as to the insurance or mortality benefit, and that this can be readily accomplished on the ballot on which the laws enacted by the convention will be submitted to the referendum vote.

The report of the secretary treasurer, J. W. Hays, goes into much detail concerning the condition of the organization, both as to members and finances. It shows that the total expenditures during the year ended May 31, 1919, were \$458,061.73, and that a balance of \$258,728.47 was left in the treasury. It shows that the number of burial benefits paid during the year was 509, representing \$38,175. This was a smaller number of burial benefits than for any preceding year since 1903, and was twenty-nine less than in 1908. The report shows that the average number of members in good standing during the year was 44,931, and the average membership for the last three months 47,174. In regard to the old age pension, the report shows total expenditures of \$69,850.35, and a balance on hand in the fund, May 31, of \$152,757.17. The average earnings per year per member were \$897.

MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23.—There is considerable distress among some of the families made homeless by the Brighton avenue fire on Wednesday. Seven families are known to have been forced from their homes without saving anything but the clothing they wore. To relieve these unfortunate people from making personal appeals for assistance, a number of cottages to-day took steps to raise money to provide for immediate relief.

TO TRY GAS THEFT CASE.

ALBANY, July 22.—Governor Hughes to-night designated Justice William S. Andrews, of Syracuse, to hold an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court in this city on September 20, for the trial of six actions instituted during the term of former Attorney General Jackson, to compel mineral spring owners of Saratoga Springs to observe the law passed in 1904 against the pumping of natural gas from the springs.

DEATH FOR DHINGRA

Indian Who Shot Wylie Thanks Judge for Sentencing Him.

LONDON, July 23.—Madag Lal Dhingra was to-day sentenced to death for the assassination of Sir William Curzon Wylie, the ex-Indian official, whom he shot to death at a meeting for the healing of the Anglo-Indian troubles some weeks ago. Dhingra received the sentence, which was pronounced by Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, with apparent indifference.

Justice Alverstone instructed the jury to disregard the only plea made by Dhingra that his crime was of a political nature. A verdict was reached after five minutes' deliberation on the evidence, which was merely the story of eye witnesses to the shooting.

The Indian heard the verdict coolly, and after his death sentence had been pronounced he bowed to the court and with great equanimity thanked the judges.

"I thank you, My Lord," he said. "I am proud to receive the honor you have thus bestowed upon me."

Sir William Curzon Wylie was an official of the Indian Office, who had been connected with the civil and military service in India for forty years. He was shot to death by Dhingra at a meeting at the Imperial Institute, which had been called to discuss plans for healing the breach between England and her subjects, who object to the terrible exploitation of India. Many native Indians were present and Dhingra mixed with the throng until the meeting was over. As Wylie was leaving the hall the Indian student stopped before him and fired six shots from a revolver, three of which lodged in the Indian official's head. A stray shot killed Dr. Calvas Lalcaica and another wounded Sir Leley Probyn. Wylie died instantly.

BRIAND FORMS CABINET

Clemenceau's Successor Has Picked Out Tools He Wants.

PARIS, July 23.—Briand has succeeded in forming a cabinet, which he will submit to President Fallieres tomorrow. In addition to holding the premiership, Briand will also be Minister of the Interior.

Pichon will remain as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ruau as Minister of Agriculture, Barthou, Minister of Justice, and Viviani, Minister of Labor, Deputy, owner of the Petit Parisien, becomes Minister of Commerce; Cochery, Minister of Finance, and Millerand, Minister of Public Works. The office of Sub-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs will be abolished, thus suppressing Simyan, who was the cause of the recent postal strike.

The incumbents of the Ministries of War and Marine have not yet been definitely selected, but a general will be Minister of War and an admiral, Minister of Marine. A new office has been created, that of Sub-Secretary of Marine, to which Sarraut has been nominated.

MUST PAY DAMAGES

No Crime for Coal Baron to Shoot Striker if He Digs Up.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., July 23.—Acquitted of a criminal charge growing out of the shooting of John Lawson, but afterward mulcted in damages of \$2,000, in a civil suit brought by Lawson, Perry Corryell, a prominent coal operator of Newcastle, has been sentenced to six months in the county jail for failing to pay the damages.

Lawson was the leader of the striking coal miners at Newcastle, in 1904, but left the state during the strike. He returned several months later, and met Corryell on the street in Newcastle. Hot words passed between them, and Corryell emitted a charge of buckshot into Lawson's leg. Lawson having won his suit for damages could find nothing on which to levy execution, Corryell having transferred all his property.

RECEIVED BRIBE OFFER

Hackensack Councilman Says Contractor Wanted to Buy His Vote.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 23.—Councilman Edward O'Hara, of North Arlington borough, has created a sensation in that part of Bergen County by making affidavit to the effect that a certain Kearney contractor offered him \$250 if he would vote in favor of a franchise for the Suburban Water Company. This affidavit was to-night given to Assistant Prosecutor John S. Mackay, of Hackensack, and that official sent Detective W. V. A. Blauvelt to North Arlington to interview two other Councilmen who are said to have been approached by the same contractor.

"If these other Councilmen will corroborate the statement by Councilman O'Hara I will cause the arrest of this contractor to-morrow and will hold him for the grand jury," said the Prosecutor.

KNOCKOUT BROWN WINS.

Gains Decision from Charlie Goldman in a Ten-Round Bout.

A crackerjack stag was put on at the Fairmont A. C. last night before a good sized crowd. The final bout brought Knockout Brown and Charlie Goldman together in a rattling ten-round scrap. Brown had the advantage for the first six rounds, but Goldman came up strong for the finish, though too late to get a draw decision.

In the preliminaries Jimmy Moran put away Mike Murray in the fourth, Andy Parker knocked out Eddie McMahon in the ninth, and Eddie McWyon from Chick Murray in the fourth.

In the semi-final Eddie Johnson fought a ten-round draw with Harry Stone.

Three from One. This is last notice. Postal will bring full story.

C. P. SHEA GETS 5 TO 25 YEARS

Was Convicted of Stabbing Woman. Judge Denounces Former Labor Leader.

Cornelius P. Shea, former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was sentenced to serve not less than five years and not more than twenty-five years by Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday. Shea was found guilty of assault with intent to murder, for having stabbed Alice Walsh twenty-seven times with a knife.

In passing sentence, Judge Foster declared:

"Shea, you have had a fair trial, and have been shown every courtesy that could be shown you in your defense. While this was your right, the court has been more than liberal in admitting evidence which, under other circumstances, would have been ruled out. The verdict of the jury was compelled by the evidence in the case, and no honest man could have arrived at any other verdict.

"Your crime was one of the greatest brutality. You turned on a woman whom your counsel admitted loved and respected you, and you sought to kill her because she could no longer endure your brutal treatment. You stabbed her twenty-seven times and well-nigh killed her, and now your services for humanity are urged here in your behalf because you have been active in the affairs of organized labor.

"I allow no one to surpass me in my admiration of the dignity of organized labor. I believe in the right of labor to organize, but there is a prejudice in this community, and we must admit its existence, against organized labor, because such men as you dominate it with your brutal methods and your coarse, offensive personality, and a part of the community has come to look upon organized labor as being composed of brutes and securing their victories by brutal methods.

"But that is all wrong. There is no one more honorable or more honest than the average working man. You gained your ascendancy in the ranks of labor by your brutal methods, and your brutal conduct has been manifested in your private life. I believe I am helping the cause of organized labor by ridding it of one such as you and sending you to state's prison."

As Shea has never before been convicted of any crime the intermediate sentence was compulsory upon the court.

SAVES DROWNING BOY

Field Goes to Rescue of Lad Swept Under Pier by Current.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—Chancing being drowned or dashed to death against the piling of the Palace Pier, Wendell Field, a New York visitor, to-day saved the life of Clarence Hoard, ten years old, after the lad had been swept under the pier by the heavy current while swimming just inside the inlet. The two were pulled out from their dangerous position by life-guard Harry Merrick, hero of former rescues, after both guard and the rescued pair had been cut and pounded by the breakers which drove them against the pier piling.

Young Hoard is a clever swimmer for a youngster and was out several yards from shoal water when caught by the current and swept under the pier. Hundreds of strollers heard his cries as Field dived off the pier and underneath where the lad was going down unconscious. The rescuer caught the lad and held him against the pier when the big waves washed over their heads.

Merrick was summoned by the cries for help and carried a life buoy under the pier in time to save the unconscious lad and the badly exhausted rescuer. Spectators cheered when the three emerged from under the pier and reached the beach.

WRIGHT GETS A YEAR.

Art Dealer Who Confessed Arson Receives Light Sentence.

James Hunter Wright, art connoisseur and confessed pyromaniac, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Rosalaky, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. Wright had confessed to the District Attorney that he set fire to art studios in various cities throughout the country, particularly in Spokane, Wash., Providence, R. I., and Amesbury, Mass. The particular crime for which he was sentenced was the burning of his own studio, at Broadway, this city, in 1908.

Assistant District Attorney Turnbull, to whom Wright made his confession five years after the studio was burned, requested the court to show clemency in sentencing the man, as "he had already endured the tortures of hell because of the troubled conscience which gave him no peace after he had committed the crime." The District Attorney said that Wright was thoroughly contrite.

ANOTHER ALLEGED "FENCE."

Fourth Arrest Made in Connection With Cloth Thefts.

Simon Schmal, the alleged "fence" in the recent customs cases, in connection with which three men are already under arrest, was arrested yesterday at 9 Little West 12th street. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, who held him in \$3,000 bail for examination on Monday. Schmal secured the requisite bail and was released. The charge against Schmal is the stealing of seven pieces of chevrot and conspiracy to defraud the United States.

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

Midsummer Clearing of odd Dressers and Chiffoniers. ALL POPULAR DESIGNS AND FINISHES. Dressers 8.50 and upward. Chiffoniers 4.25 and upward.

INDICT CHICAGO MEN FOR GRAFT. Two Notorious Resort Owners Held on Bribery Charge--Police Are Implicated.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The grand jury returned the first indictment to-day as a result of the exposures of the Daily Socialist when true bills were returned charging Louis Frank, a well known West Side society man and saloonkeeper, and Michael Heitler, a resort owner, known as "Mike the Pike," with obtaining money under false pretenses from Morris Schaze.

One count in the indictments charges the men with collecting money to bribe police officials; another accuses them of having "falsely pretended to be collectors of illicit money," and having then pocketed the money.

Frank is worth \$1,000,000 and Heitler also is rich. Frank is accused of having obtained \$250 from Schaze, a resort keeper, after representing that the police demanded a certain regular sum of money for "protection."

Heitler and Frank for years have been powerful leaders in the underworld. Other indictments are expected to follow, and in the end it is predicted that the State's Attorney will "get" certain police officers who are suspected of having profited by collections.

It is reported that the grand jury now investigating the alleged payment of money for "protection of vice" has voted a true bill against a West Side police sergeant, said to be close to "men higher up."

The indictment is said to charge that the officer accepted money from resort keepers on the West Side for protection. The evidence on which the reported indictments was based is said to show that he collected \$9,000 a month from the dwellers of the underworld, and that more than \$150,000 in all has been turned in at a single city police station.

EBBETS HELD ON BAIL.

Hart's Confidential Man to Be Given Hearing on July 27.

James Ebbets, the confidential secretary and bookkeeper of Joseph Hart, the theatrical manager, was arraigned before Magistrate Steiner in the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. Ebbets was arrested Thursday night.

He had been missing some time when his employer returned the other day from abroad. Hart, suspecting that something was wrong with the accounts of the company, had the books audited. A shortage of \$1,958 was found.

Bail for \$2,000 was furnished by Charles Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. Hearing of the case was postponed on request of the defendant until July 27.

TO WAGE WAR ON BOOZE.

LONDON, July 23.—The delegates to the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress this afternoon organized the International Prohibition Confederation, whose aim will be the universal suppression of the liquor traffic, perhaps the greatest undertaking ever thought of by an anti-liquor organization.

The meetings of the International Prohibition Confederation will be held simultaneously with the future meetings of the Anti-Alcoholic Congress.

DEMAND 5-CENT FARE.

Justice Stapleton in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed an order directing the Public Service Commission and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad to show cause why the Public Service Commission should not be compelled to establish a five-cent fare on week days on the lines of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad by means of a writ of mandamus.

CHINESE GIRLS SOLD AS SLAVES

You Toy and Fung Choy, Who Disappeared, Tell Startling Story When Found.

Two little Chinese girls who ran away from Chinatown on Wednesday night have been found and are now in the custody of the Children's Society. With their finding came further light on the slavery that exists in New York. The two children—for they are no more—You Toy, the eldest, is fourteen, and Fung Choy, the younger, is thirteen—have made startling statements to the officers of the society.

According to stories told yesterday they are not daughters of the two Chinamen who made complaint of their disappearance to Captain Galvin. Instead, both declare they are slaves of the two men, having been bought for a price and delivered like so much merchandise.

They were brought to the Children's Court yesterday by Agent Cunningham, and after a brief statement by the society's agent were remanded to the custody of the society until July 25, to give the agent time to investigate their stories. They were arraigned on the charge of improper guardianship. Superintendent Jenkins of the Children's Society intimated that he would have certain information to give to the government officials here, and might also have certain requests to make of the State Department in Washington.

Tells Astonishing Story.

From an official of the Children's Court it was learned that the two girls were found by the society agents at 9 Second avenue.

The two girls made sworn statements by the aid of an interpreter. That of Fung Choy, whose American name is Miriam, is as follows: "My name is Fung Choy. According to the Chinese reckoning my age would be fourteen, American thirteen. There was a man named Ing Yee Yee, of Washington, D. C., who has a son and wife in China. I was sold to his son and was brought to America by Pang Sam, being turned over to Pang Sam by the son of Ing Yee Yee. I was told the price the son paid for me was \$150.

"About eight or nine months ago Ing Yee Yee said he was going back to China and was not able to keep me any longer; he then brought me to New York and sold me to Chin Hing for \$50. I have been with Chin Hing ever since.

"Rather Die Than Go Back.

"If I don't work all the time I get beaten, although I am told I was treated much better than the former slave girls. If I should be sent back to Mot street I would rather die."

The statement of You Toy, whose American name is Helen, follows: "My name is You Toy, and I am fourteen years old, according to American calculation, fifteen according to Chinese reckoning. I come from Sun Ning District, Ho-yow City. I was sold to the wife of Moy See Chai, and she brought me over here to America about two years ago.

"I have had to work very hard in the house, making buttons and button loops, from early morning until late at night. Whenever my mistress boy called to me to do certain things, and when I was not able to do it fast enough, the boy would beat me."

"WHITE SLAVER" HERE

Helen Spencer Is Looked Up In Tombs, Pending Hearing.

Helen Spencer, who, according to a dispatch sent out by a wireless company, tried to kill herself on the Panama liner Allianca on Thursday while the ship was plowing northward, off Hatteras, arrived here on that vessel yesterday in charge of two detectives, who arrested her in Ecuador as a white slave trader.

The woman was taken to the Criminal Courts Building where she was arraigned before Judge Rosalaky in Part I, General Sessions. She was represented by Mr. Cohen, of Gold-fogle & Cohen, who asked that bail be fixed and the case put over until Monday. Assistant District Attorney Marshall agreed to this and suggested \$2,500 as the bond. Judge Rosalaky said that the sum was too small, and made it \$5,000. The woman was taken to the Tombs.

Mrs. Spencer, who when in New York lived at 322 Third avenue, is charged by the police with being the "purchasing agent" for the Navajo, a resort in Panama. Last May she sailed for the Isthmus on the Orinoco. With her were three young New York chorus girls, Dixie Jerome, Marie News and June Patterson. They firmly believed that they were going to work as variety performers at a good salary. When the ship got out to see Mrs. Spencer intimated pretty plainly what kind of a place the Navajo is. They appealed to Captain Cheret, who sent them home on another boat and informed the Canal Zone police.

BOY DROWNED IN LAKE.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 23.—Fred Grimm, a New York City boy, was drowned in Sackett lake, near Monticello, last night while attending the picnic of St. John's Episcopal Church. He jumped from a boat into deep water. Samuel Mitchell, a New York boy, choir singer, went to his drowning companion's assistance and was dragged under the water three times and nearly drowned.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF NEW LAID LONG ISLAND EGGS FOR INVALIDS AND SICK CHILDREN. Shipped daily from nearby towns on Long Island; every egg tested by an expert; guaranteed strictly fresh. We also handle extra fine Western fresh eggs for ordinary household use; try them. Do not forget us on butter. Direct receivers of Fresh Country Butter, try a pound and be convinced. Our Columbus Print Butter guaranteed to equal any other print butter on the market. Our pound Prints of Butter are cut full weight (weighing 16 ounces to the pound).

COME IN. Now for a Rousing July Clearance Sale. Truthfully, this July Clearance Sale is to our benefit as much as yours. Here are savings of 25 to 45 per cent. For years it has been our custom to group and rid our tables of these small lots of three, four and five of a kind. Some of the great values are as follows: \$5.00 value, two-piece Outing Suits, at \$3.95. \$4.50 value, Worsted Trousers, at \$2.50. \$4.00 value, Boys' Suits, 2 1/2 to 3 years, at \$1.95. \$4.50 value, Boys' Suits, 9 to 14 years, at \$2.95. \$36.00 value, Sack Suits, made to order, at \$16.00.

HENRY HELLER, CLOTHIER AND TAILOR. 271 HAMBURG AVENUE, Cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD'S BUSY DRY GOODS STORE. Largest Store at Ridgewood Heights 219 Onderdonk Ave., cor. Ralph St. Special Sale Days, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Surety Stamps given with every purchase.

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

IMMIGRANTS IN HOLDUP. Innocent Aliens Victims of Daring Robbery on Erie Train. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—When Erie train No. 47, known as the Southern Tier Limited, leaving Jersey City at 12:30 A. M., arrived in this city at 2:30 o'clock this morning the trainmen reported that one of the most daring holdups that ever took place in the East had occurred on board the train between Jersey City and Paterson.

TURKS CELEBRATE. Sultan Grants Amnesty on Anniversary of Constitution. CONSTANTINOPOLE, July 23.—The first anniversary of the restoration of the constitution anniversary was celebrated to-day. There was a review of 15,000 troops by the Sultan. There were some popular demonstrations also, but not on a large scale. The city and the Bosphorus are illuminated to-night. The Sultan has granted a partial amnesty. There will be no further prosecution in connection with the reactionary movement of April 13. Some death sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life.

FOUR ESCAPE FROM JAIL. Three Night Riders and a Horse Gain Their Liberty. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23.—Four men broke out of the county jail in Dresden, Tenn., during the morning hours to-day and were first believed to have been all on foot Lake night riders awaiting trials. Three were night riders and the other three included a horse and two associates who had terrorized the remaining prisoners that they feared to give the alarm.

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 CUPONS, THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.



# SWEDEN DID NOT WELCOME CZAR

## Socialist Deputy Gives True Account of Russian Butcher's Reception at Stockholm.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

PARIS, July 16.—That the people of Sweden did not receive the Czar with acclamations and greetings of welcome at his recent visit, as the conservative press of the world has been so clearly proven by the following interesting letter of the Socialist Deputy, Hjalmar Branting, just published in L'Humanite, the Socialist organ here:

I learn from the Tribune Russe of July that Le Temps has stated that I advised "perfect courtesy" toward our "guest," the Czar—a little stained with blood—while on his visit in Stockholm.

This statement is false, as my friend Rosenowitch immediately testified. I did not give any advice as to the conduct of our officials in Sweden. They have maintained friendly relations with the Ambassador of Abdul Hamid, the murderer of Armenians, and now with the Ambassador of Nicholas II., captivator of all the Russias. It is not my business to dictate the degree of warmth shown at the private reception of our royal family to the Czar.

But I assert before the Socialist comrades of France that the Parliamentary protest in Sweden against the visit of the Czar, which was made in May, was followed several days before his arrival on June 27 by a manifesto of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic party, signed by myself, in which we have protested categorically in the name of the working class of Sweden against this humiliating visit imposed on us by our Government.

Protest Meeting Everywhere.

Meetings were also held almost everywhere, public and private, according to the circumstances or rather—the nervousness of the police—which increased the Russian people in their struggle against Czarism and denounced the Government and our ruling class.

You see that it is not exactly the grateful and "good" attitude which Le Temps has wished to endow me gratuitously. I hope, thought I doubt it, that they were a little more careful regarding the truth in their other reports of this shameful visit.

The well known sentiments of the people of Stockholm provoked premature altogether unheard of behavior in Sweden. Stockholm during the few hours that the visit lasted—the Czar refused to sleep anywhere but on his yacht—a veritable St. Petersburg. The road of five hundred yards from the quay to the royal palace, the only trip which it was thought advisable to make, was absolutely surrounded by troops, and the crowd, silent, looked on from the distance. Not a cheer, not a sign of greeting!

Even the Liberals, who had supported the discussion in Parliament about the visit of the Czar as being important, no doubt through the influence of their fellow politicians in England, who have acted a little more candidly, found courage enough to proclaim that the visit was a strictly private affair of the royal family, and to advise the people not to participate in the reception.

Mayer Refused to Hoist Flag.

The Mayor of Stockholm, the Socialist Deputy, Lindhagen, did not raise the flag over the City Hall. However, it is true that during the day there was found a council of funkies who "repaired this insult."

In fact, the day would have passed off well had not a young anarchist given to destruction by hunger unfortunately chosen the night of June 27 for killing a Swedish general, whose plumes shone before his eyes a little too much. Having shot the general he committed suicide.

This deplorable incident was justifiably exploited by all the reactionary and anti-Socialist press against the Social Democratic party of Sweden. They wished impudently and in bad faith to hold it responsible for a crime, the purpose of which was difficult to understand and committed by an enemy of the party and a co-worker of a newspaper edited by a man who was expelled from our organization as a militant anarchist.

This policy on the part of the reactionaries has had hardly any immediate consequences on the party. Only the crime has turned out very badly for several Russian refugees, whom the police of Stockholm have thought it opportune to arrest during the visit of Nicholas.

Innocent Workmen Jailed.

Very probably they would have been let out after the visit was over with apologies. But now public opinion is so aroused against the killing of Beckman, a man altogether inoperative and even popular as a democratic officer, that there is to be feared that the police of Stockholm, with the aid of a great number of Russian agents, will "find out" one these days that these men were in a great plot against the Czar. I warn you now that little truth there will be in such a statement.

One of the seven or eight arrested belongs to the Social Democratic party of Russia, not to any one of the Revolutionary groups. Some of them are Russian workmen, who have nothing to do with politics, the others, perhaps, been mixed up more or less with the events of the "Year of Hope"—1905, and for them the galley of Stolypin would be ready!

It is then for the interest of all to know carefully the outcome of this trial. This is why I ask for this, the hospitality of the L'Humanite, which has always been the guardian of truth and justice for all the oppressed and generous people of France, against crimes direct and indirect, and that calamity in our modern civilization, the Russian Czarism.

# DE HART FORGETS

## Can't Recall Important Facts When Questioned at Sutton Inquiry.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 23.—All interest at the Sutton inquiry to-day centered in the movements of the mysterious revolver which someone handed to Sergeant De Hart during the fight on the Naval Academy campus which ended in the young officer's death.

Sergeant De Hart, who remembered little about how he came into the possession of the pistol after the fight, and who knew almost as little about the movements and the identity of the officers involved, according to his direct testimony, became entangled in still more lapses of memory as soon as his cross-examination was resumed.

"I can't tell," or "I don't remember," were his answers to a dozen or more questions concerning the particulars of his connection with Sutton before the fight when Sutton had displayed two revolvers and De Hart advised him to put them away and fight with his fists.

De Hart did not remember anything about the identity of those Sutton went to meet. He only recalled hearing some shots.

"Do you mean to tell me, Sergeant, that when you came to where Sutton's body lay you were unable to fix in your mind any officer in that group; that you did not have curiosity enough to find out how badly Sutton, your companion of a few moments before, was hurt?"

"That is right," he replied, after a moment's hesitation.

There was many a look of amazement in the courtroom as De Hart stuck to the story of his forgetfulness, and confessed his inability to clear up the most important features of the case.

"Why didn't you ask Lieutenant Utley that night when you reported that you had thrown away the gun who it was that gave it to you?" asked Attorney Davis.

"It did not occur to me."

Before leaving the stand De Hart denied he was attempting to conceal anything and reiterated the statement that at no time during the fight did he sit astride of Sutton's body.

# U. S. EMPLOYEES STILL ENSLAVED

## Civic Federation Fails to Improve Condition of Women Employed by Government.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Two facts have been illustrated by recent developments among the women employees in the Government departments here in Washington. The first is that there is no form of employment to-day that is so degrading and slavish in its nature as that under the State capitalism. The second is that the National Civic Federation cannot quench the economic strife between the employer and employee, even though Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, came to Washington recently and organized a union for girls in the government employ, under the patronage of Mrs. Taft.

The girls in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing now belong to the Printers' Assistants' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At the time they organized they announced that they would demand an increase in pay from \$1.50 a day, and that this money should be paid them directly by the government, instead of coming through the hands of the male printers under whom they work.

At that time, evidently laboring under the delusion that a union which Miss Morgan might organize would not be very hard to handle, Director Ralph, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing seemed to look with great favor upon the union and even an increase of pay. However, the promoters of the union need not have regarded that a particular good omen, since Ralph stated at the time that it was very hard for him to get good, able-bodied country girls any longer for \$1.50 a day, and he was very much in favor of paying higher wages.

Promised an Increase in Pay.

Director Ralph also promised to incorporate a recommendation in his report to Congress to the effect that provision should be made for an increase of pay. The girls have looked forward to this with that sweet confiding trust born of experience of economic strife.

Since that day Taft has issued his slogan on Governmental slavery, "a day's work for a day's pay," despite the fact that his salary has been increased \$25,000 a year, and that he spends more than half his time in traveling and recreation.

Now it is announced that in the interest of economy there will be no attempt to raise the wages of the girls. As a result the members of the union are having their first experience with that strange feeling of class antagonism. When the announcement was made, many of the women broke down and cried, while others gathered in earnest groups and discussed this vital question.

The women claimed that favoritism has been shown and that yesterday Director Ralph increased the salaries of more than a dozen superintendents of divisions from \$1,800 to \$1,900 a year, to take effect at once.

Describes Government Slavery.

One of the women when seen by a reporter pointed out the utter dependence of Government employees, and said that they could not strike against the Government as they could against other employers. Continuing, she said:

"They were already getting good living wages while the women get \$1.50 a day for the hardest and most confining kind of work. We are bound by oath not to strike, when we enter the employ of the Bureau, but if we were employed by an individual firm of engravers we would not hesitate a moment in walking out. A few weeks ago Mr. Ralph turned back into the Treasury more than \$5,000. He claimed that he could run the bureau with that amount less than the annual appropriation from Congress. What makes us feel grieved is because he has seen fit to raise the pay of the superintendents of the bureau, whose work is of the pleasantest kind, from their already high salaries to higher ones."

"When we go to the President we will explain the situation and ask if he agrees with the direction in economizing at the bureau regarding our wages. When we appealed to Mr. Ralph several weeks ago for an increase in pay he informed us that there was not enough money on hand to meet an increase.

"If that was the case then, he must have economized wonderfully since to have turned back \$5,000 into the Treasury, Mr. Ralph fixes the wages, and he is the one who raised the salaries of the superintendents. The colored porters at the bureau, who do nothing but tote a truck around, get \$200 more a year than the printers' assistants. We are going to ask Mr. Taft if he thinks this is right."

# KING FEARS INDIANS

## English Cops Guard Edward Constantly. Detectives Warn Keir Hardie.

LONDON, July 23.—King Edward has not gone out of doors for a month without a bodyguard of armed detectives. He fears, or rather his cabinet fears, assassination. The same precautions have been taken for the safety of all of the members of his family, especially the children of the Prince of Wales.

Before the assassination of Sir William Curzon Wylie by the Indian Dhangra, it was the King's custom to go about as an ordinary citizen, without guards. All that is now changed, however, for the police fear the effect that Dhangra's act may have had upon the minds of the Terrorists, of whom there are many from all parts of the world in London.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken in view of the Czar's approaching visit at Cowes, and no strange craft will be allowed to get within gunshot of Nicholas' vessel.

The killing of Wylie has aroused such a fear of hidden peril that not only is the King guarded, but the members of the cabinet do not stir abroad without an escort. Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, and Prime Minister Asquith, both objects of Indian resentment, walk the streets attended by bicycle detectives, and a small army of plain clothes men.

Sir Henry Cotton and Keir Hardie have been warned by Scotland Yard that they must tone down their speeches which it is charged, foster the spirit of discontent among the Indians.

# CANNON IN AUTO WRECK

"Uncle Joe's" Nephew Figures in a Speeding Smashup.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 23.—John Noone, a wealthy brewer of Danville, Ill., was seriously injured by the overturning of an automobile driven by C. W. Cannon, a nephew of "Uncle Joe," of Danville, early to-day.

The machine was wrecked when it jumped a ten-foot embankment on the Indianapolis road, two miles east of Crawfordsville, at 2 o'clock this morning, as it was being driven at a rate of about twenty miles an hour.

Mr. Noone suffered a broken collar bone and bruises about the shoulder and body, being pinned under the machine as it "turned turtle." Mr. Cannon and Ed. Gilmore, also of Danville, and the third occupant of the car, were both riding in the front seat and were thrown clear of the wrecked machine, escaping with slight bruises.

# "DEAD" BROTHER IS LIVING.

Man Who Mourned Death of Kin Is Treated to Surprise.

MOBILE, Ala., July 23.—Daniel V. Murphy, well-known local marine engineer for twenty years, mourned his brother Eugene Murphy, one time engineer on the revenue cutter Dix, stationed at this port, as dead, having received information of his demise in New York twenty years ago.

Through an item in a local paper yesterday afternoon, he to-day received a telegram from Eugene Murphy, who is in Sacramento, Cal., alive and well.

Daniel's son Eugene saw the article, hastily communicated with his father, and a telegram went hastily to the Pacific Coast city. The brothers will meet here soon.

A part of every dollar you spend with our advertisers will return to your paper.

# PROMISED AN INCREASE IN PAY.

Director Ralph also promised to incorporate a recommendation in his report to Congress to the effect that provision should be made for an increase of pay. The girls have looked forward to this with that sweet confiding trust born of experience of economic strife.

# WILKES-BARRE, July 23.—

Seven-year-old Michael C. Healdick, of Forty Fort, near here, was killed today by a cow which was struck by an express train and hurled upon him.

The cow, his father's property, wandered from the field to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks, and the boy was trying to drive it off when an express train approached. The youngster jumped out of the way to one side of the track, but the train struck the cow with terrific force and hurled it full upon the boy.

He was crushed beneath it, both legs being broken, and he also was injured internally. He died at the hospital here a few hours later.

# SHORT CIRCUIT TIE-UP

Two Southbound Subway Trains Block Traffic for Fifteen Minutes.

Short circuits on two southbound subway trains at the 103d street station tied up traffic for fifteen minutes in the rush hour yesterday morning. Both trains were run down to 96th street station, where the passengers were discharged. The trains were then shunted back to the yard at the 137th street station.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock a well filled eight coach express train was brought to a sudden stop near the 103d street station. Then came flashes of blue flame, followed by darkness and clouds of smoke, which rolled through the train. There was no panic. The conductors explained matters and no disorder resulted.

A telephone message was flashed to the superintendent's station and the train soon was on its way to 96th street, where the passengers were hustled out. Traffic was delayed seven minutes by that holdup.

Twenty-nine minutes later another southbound train from Van Cortlandt Park, also well filled, was short circuited within a few feet of the other train and the same procedure was followed. This train was delayed seven minutes.

# WILL FIX BOUNDARY.

U. S. and Mexico to Settle Course of Rio Grande.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—Engineer Beltran Y. Puga, chief of the International Boundary Commission, has been ordered to Washington to confer with the American Commission relative to the Rio Grande boundary.

The question at issue at the present time is the constant changing of the course of that river and the subsequent transfer of Mexican soil to the States, and vice versa.

The matter will be thoroughly discussed at the conference in Washington, and it is probable that the boundary matter will be settled by a new treaty in the fall of 1910.

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

YOUNG MEN AND MEN THAT FEEL YOUNG

THAT WANT GOOD SERVICE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

CORRECT STYLES AND SPLENDID VALUES.

Wear McCain's Hats

210 Bowery, opp. Rivington St. NEW YORK.

JEROME READY TO OPPOSE THAW

Will Appear at Sanity Hearing on Monday to Combat Stanford White's Slayer.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday that at the request of Attorney General O'Malley he would take an active part on behalf of the people in the examination into the sanity of Harry Thaw, which will be resumed next Monday morning before Justice Mills in the Supreme Court at White Plains.

This is regarded as a severe blow to Thaw's chances of freedom, as it is known that Jerome will make a determined effort to have him returned to Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane. Thaw has appeared confident that the District Attorney would not go into the present hearing, and the announcement did anything but cheer Stanford White's slayer, who will be cross-examined by his former prosecutor.

Will Be on Hand.

"Owing to the short time that Mr. O'Malley and the present Attorney General's staff has had to inquire into Thaw's case," explained Jerome, "he asked me to take a hand in it. This I will do, and I will be on hand Monday morning at White Plains."

Garvan, Assistant District Attorney, who aided Jerome in the prosecution of Thaw, is in Europe and will not be back for several weeks.

The Thaw family, including the mother, believed that District Attorney Jerome had washed his hands from the case, and would not in any way interfere.

# FLYING COW KILLS BOY.

Struck by Locomotive, It Crushes Boy to Death.

WILKES-BARRE, July 23.—Seven-year-old Michael C. Healdick, of Forty Fort, near here, was killed today by a cow which was struck by an express train and hurled upon him.

The cow, his father's property, wandered from the field to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks, and the boy was trying to drive it off when an express train approached. The youngster jumped out of the way to one side of the track, but the train struck the cow with terrific force and hurled it full upon the boy.

He was crushed beneath it, both legs being broken, and he also was injured internally. He died at the hospital here a few hours later.

# TWO DIE IN DENVER FLOOD.

BOULDER, Col., July 23.—Two persons were drowned, two others perhaps fatally injured, while tight had marvelous escapes from death when a flood, caused by a cloudburst, swept down two-mile canon north of here this afternoon. Other persons are believed lost in the same flood further up or down the canon and searching parties are out looking for bodies.

# OFFERS CARPENTER JOB

Reader of Call Articles on Unemployment Wants Workman.

Having become interested in the articles on unemployment which appeared in this paper recently, M. Zaslav has written to The Call offering a small repair job to one of the jobless. The letter is printed below so that some men looking for work may apply for it:

Editor of The Call:

"Some time ago you stated that you knew of various mechanics looking for work. I have a small job for an all-round carpenter to repair a coal bin and other things in the house. I will pay a decent rate for good work, by day or by the job. Let the man call at the above address on Monday, July 26, at about 5 P. M.

"He will take the Flatbush train at the Brooklyn Bridge, get off at Park place station and walk three blocks. He will inquire at Franklin avenue, as St. Francis' place is a small street and only known in the neighborhood. Respectfully,

"M. ZASLAV,  
2 St. Francis street, B'klyn, N. Y."

# 14 TEXANS DEAD IN HURRICANE

## Dozen Towns in Lone Star State Are Stormswept—Fatalities and Great Property Loss.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 23.—In the wrecking of a dozen towns struck by a hurricane which swept miles of the Southern Texas rice country, fourteen persons lost their lives, scores were injured, millions of dollars damage was done, and full reports of the extent of the storm have not yet been received. Brazoria, Matagorda, Wharton and Jackson counties were struck by the storm.

Bay City, in the center of Matagorda County, seems to have been the center of the storm. There three persons were killed and more than half of the buildings in the business section were razed. The jail was dismantled, but the prisoners' cage was left standing and the prisoners were exposed to the fury of the wind.

Many Persons Injured.

Loss of life has been reported from Eagle Lake, El Paso, Palacios, Wharton, Kendallton and Ramsey. In all these places a number of persons were injured, some fatally. In all the district traversed by the storm, wires are down and reports are coming in slowly.

Brazoria County is west of Galveston County. The other counties struck by the hurricane are west and south and southwest.

The storm at Galveston on Wednesday moved westward, and with the wind blowing fifty-eight miles an hour off the gulf, swept southern Texas as far north as Austin.

Along the low country of the coast water was found inland in some places as much as three miles. There are reports, as yet unconfirmed, of loss of life by drowning in this section. Railroads have been put out of commission by the high water or wreckage blown across the tracks.

# TELEGRAPHER HALF A CENTURY

Crippled Hands Compel Mrs. Williams to Quit After Faithful Service.

NORWICH, N. Y., July 23.—Mrs. Harriet C. Williams, of Sherburne, this county, believed to be the oldest woman telegrapher in the world, has resigned her position with the Western Union Telegraph Company at that village and the office has been dismantled and closed.

For forty-two years Mrs. Williams conducted the above office, but because of rheumatism, which has closed both her hands, with the exception of a thumb and one finger, she is compelled to relinquish the key after rendering an unequalled service to the public and her employers.

Mrs. Williams has been a telegrapher for more than fifty years, and was one of the very first to discard the recording system and learn to receive by sound alone.

# HELD FOR STAMP THEFT.

Lewis Whiteside, a letter carrier employed at the Hudson Terminal branch of the general postoffice, spent Thursday night in the Leonard street police station because he stole three two-cent stamps.

He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Gilchrist yesterday afternoon and held in \$500 for the federal grand jury.

# CUBA WANTS \$5,500,000.

HAVANA, July 23.—President Gomez, who has returned to Havana from his country home at Caye Cristo, to-day called for bids for the new loan of \$5,500,000, to be made by the Cuban government and protected by bonds of the republic. The money is being expended in public improvements of the sanitary system throughout Cuba and is now needed to pay the contractors who are doing the work.

Three from One.

This is last notice.

Postal will bring full story.

MEM'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Union Label

Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overall.

Litholin Collars, 25c. Cleaning Soap Free. Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear. CIB F.N. and Nemo Corsets, Neckties, Skirts and Muslin Underwear.

SALES AGENCY FOR

GENUINE WATERPROOF

REGISTERED LITHOLIN TRADE MARK

Collars 25c each Cuffs 45c pair

FREE CLEANING SOAP WITH EACH

Most suitable Collars to wear; don't wilt, look like linen, wear better and you can clean it in a minute.

Cornell Front 2, Back 1 1/2

Harvard Front 1 1/2, Back 1 1/2

Chicago Front 2, Back 1 1/2

Ann Arbor Front 2 1/4, Back 2

Antanpolis Front 2 1/4, Back 1 1/2

West Point Front 1 1/2, Back 1 1/2

Stamford Front 2, Back 1 1/2

Vassar Front 1 1/2, Back 1 1/2

Stevens Front 2, Back 1 1/2

Peen Front 1 1/2, Back 1 1/2

Barnard Front 2, Back 1 1/2

Columbia Front 2 1/4, Back 1 1/2

Yale Front 2, Back 1 1/2

Culver Front 2, Back 1 1/2

Dartmouth Front 2 1/4, Back 1 1/2

Princeton Front 1 1/2, Back 1 1/2

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

50 and 52 Third Ave., near 10th St., New York.

Sent by Mail All Over the United States. Send Stamps.

Open Till 10 Evenings.

THE 360th EDITION OF THE CALL AND THIS AD.

YANKEE BANKERS GLAD.

Prospect of Getting Good Graft in Honduras Pleases Them.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The possibility that American bankers will take charge of the finances of Honduras, thus making it possible for Honduras to get on a sounder financial basis, as it has been trying to do for several years, is pleasing to the government here.

It means that not only will American and other foreign interests in Honduras be better off, but also it will give this government much to say about the administration of affairs in Honduras, and having some voice in the affairs of that country this government will have more influence and power toward keeping the peace in Central America generally.

NO AGREEMENT ON TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The conference on the tariff bill failed to reach an agreement to-day, and the conference will be continued to-morrow in executive session.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Fred Baugh, formerly of Brooklyn, calls the attention of the comrades to his summer boarding house. Good board. Fred Baugh, Bridgeville, near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Mount Alry House

Spend your vacation with Comrade S. J. Minkler at Saucerties, N. Y.; 1,500 feet elevation. Write for details.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Richard Wienecke, notary public, 229 West 154th st. Passports procured. All legal documents acknowledged. Open evenings.

FARM WANTED—NEW JERSEY.

10 to 50 acres, good house, spring water, near station, in New Jersey, easy commutation New York; \$2,000, \$50 down, balance monthly. Experienced Farmer, care of The Call.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Wanted by workingman. Women to do some mending and plain washing and otherwise tidy rooms a little, once a week; time at your own convenience. Address New Jersey, Call office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

In quiet Flatbush section, convenient to Brighton Beach "L" and three surface lines; a comrade preferred. 713 E. 32d st.

ROOMS TO LET.

Ground floor, five large, light rooms, quiet family, until Aug. 1; \$16. Apply first floor left, 528 W. 46th st., city. No bill on the house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Church of the Ascension

5th AVENUE and 10th STREET

Sunday Summer Service till Sept. 1

11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.

REV. ANDREW F. UNDERHILL, Preacher



SAYS IT'S FOLLY TO FIGHT TRUSTS

Sen. Beveridge, in Private Conference, Declares Days of Competition Are Gone.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Now, Dolliver and I both have long records on the trust question...

Beveridge Says Wait. When asked by Dolliver what he was going to do about the corporation tax and the tariff, Beveridge gave the sublime answer, "Wait!"

Dolliver Speaches Useless. Beveridge displayed his usual egotism by brutally telling Dolliver that his speeches against the woolen and cotton schedules didn't amount to a "damn."

FARMAN FLIES WELL. CHALONS, France, July 23.—Henri Farman, who some time ago made flights in New York, to-day made a splendid cross country flight in his aeroplane...

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

For Good and Neat Printing Go To BUSINESS PRINTING CO. Strictly Union Printing, 106 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1892. I. HAUSMAN & SONS FINE FOOTWEAR. We can give you perfect fit and guarantee satisfaction. 169-171 Springfield Ave. Cor. Broome St., Newark, N. J. Shoes Polished Free.

GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS to M. LITTMAN 348 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE Hatter and Gent's Furnisher 161 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.

SEE TROUBLE AHEAD

Wall Street Brokers Predict Labor Wars Because of Food Prices.

That the industrial outlook is very dark is clearly shown by Warren W. Erwin & Co., in their market letter of July 12. Wall street is more alert than it has been in a long time, and the operators are agreed that, owing to the steady increase in the cost of living, industrial disturbances, strikes and lockouts are bound to multiply very rapidly during the next few months.

Erwin & Co. make the following statement: "The fact that the average price of commodities rose one-half of one per cent. in June, according to Bradstreet's index number, and that they are now 7.9 per cent. higher than on July 1, 1919, indicates that gold depreciation is proceeding at a rapid rate. As prices should normally decline in June and July, we may expect a more rapid rise in the Fall and Winter."

STEAL RARE CHURCH RELICS

Austrian Thieves Make Rich Haul in Historic Cathedral. VIENNA, July 23.—Police all over Austria are to-day searching for the thieves who yesterday stole the rare altar pieces from the cathedral at Capo d'Istria.

BUILDING NEWS

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for a new twelve-story loft building with ground floor stores, to be built from designs by J. R. Gordon, at 31 and 33 East 31st street, for T. Williams, at a cost of \$170,000, having a frontage of 42.10 feet and a depth of 89.9 feet; and for a twelve-story loft building from designs by Schwartz & Gross, with E. N. Marcus as associate architect, on 52d street, east of Seventh avenue, for H. Coleman, at a cost of \$200,000. It will have a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 90.5 feet.

SHIPPING NEWS

Sail To-day. St. Louis, Southampton. Amerika, Hamburg. Rosalind, Newfoundland. Zulia, La Guayra. Coahuila, Porto Rico. Sibiria, Haiti. Saratoga, Havana. Advance, Cristobal. Castilian P., Pernambuco. Clyde, Jamaica. Minneapolis, London. Vadeland, Antwerp. Germania, Naples. Arabic, Liverpool. Caledonia, Glasgow. Alamo, Galveston. Huron, Jacksonville. City of Savannah, Savannah. Jefferson, Norfolk.

AMUSEMENTS

DREAMLAND. Continuous Free Circus, 18 Acta. Everything New But the Ocean. CONEY ISLAND BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM. Fischer's Unsurpassed Coffee & Surf Ave., near 15th St. GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM. 122 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

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

TAXI CAPTURES AUTO THAT HIT 2

Chauffeur, Fleeing in Car, Is Run Into Pocket and Held Prisoner for Police.

After running down a man and a woman yesterday a taxicab chauffeur put on speed in an effort to get away, but was run into a pocket by another taxicab chauffeur and held prisoner until the arrival of the police.

Tried to Save Wife.

Goldfarb could have saved himself, but he tried to save his wife. Neary at the same time tried to swerve his machine, but the wheels slipped and the Goldfarbs were knocked down by the mud guard.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Cook and Lorena, of "The Motor Girl" company, will take a hilarious part in the Theatrical Field Day at the Polo Grounds next Thursday in aid of the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children.

Charles Frohman arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania. On the same ship returned Charles B. Dillingham, another manager, and William Gillette, the actor. Mr. Frohman was silent, however, as regards his plans.

New circus acts and more novel devices for the amusement of Coney's crowds are added each week to the array of attractions at Greater Dreamland. Dreamland's free features include the circus of fifteen acts, which is given in a ring over the lagoon, and Blaford's band concerts with vocal soloists.

The Hudson Theater stage hands have won the silver cup offered by the Actors' Society of America to the playhouse having the cleanest stage and dressing rooms. The contest was decided by votes on coupons printed in theatrical publications.

Frank Russell, who played Boss Phelan last season with "The Man of the Hour," has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for the role of Sergeant Turf, in the new Viennese operetta, "The Gay Hussars."

Mr. Savage has engaged Miss Louise Drew and Miss Nelly Roland for Oliver Herford's "The Florist Shop," which will have its first production at Atlantic City on August 2.

Besides Gogynda the Giggler, and the three-legged cat which lives wild in the dark fastnesses of "The Mountain Torrent," there are as major features of Luna Park four water rides: "The Bounding Bell Buoy," "The Mountain Torrent," the "Chutes," and "The Red Mill"; four eccentric rides—"The Virginia Reel," "The Ticker," "The Wishing Waves," and "The Helter Skelter"; three scenic railways—the longest and most exciting in existence; three of the most pretentious spectacular shows ever built—"The Merrimac and the Monitor," "The Burning of the Prairie Belle," and "Saved by Wireless," a free circus, consisting of eighteen daring acts; a long list of laugh shows, headed by "Billiken's Temple," "The Newyeds" and "The Cake Walk," and five bands.

MATCHES CAUSE INJURY TO 3.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 23.—Three-year-old Alice Anderson, of Pittston, her mother, and her grandmother were all severely burned today. The child was playing in the yard and evidently got hold of some matches, for her mother heard her screams and rushing out discovered her dress in flames. The mother tore off the burning dress with her hands and her own dress caught fire, while the grandmother, Mrs. James Bell, rushing to the assistance of both of them, was severely burned about the hands and arms. All three are expected to recover.

ITALIANS DENOUNCE CZAR.

ROME, July 23.—The convention of the General Confederation of Labor, in session here, has decided not to call a general strike as a protest against the Czar's proposed visit to Italy, but to limit the protest to the issuing of a ringing manifesto, in which the Czar will be denounced and the work of the Russian revolution applauded.

THE SUSTAINING FUND

Comrades, two more months and the worst time for The Call will be over. Don't loosen the hold you now have on your paper, for it will take a harder pull than we can give to regain it, if once we let it slip from our hands. All that is needed to meet our obligations is a small contribution from every comrade in the ranks and every sympathizer in the movement.

The Sustaining Fund acknowledges the following contributions: Previously acknowledged \$1,376.17. Turitz, Lisa and Tropp, pledge for two weeks 6.00. Frank Preuss, donation 25. Financial Chronicle Chapel, weekly pledge 1.00. Brooklyn Woodcarvers' Association, weekly pledge 4.00. Amal. Board of Pantmakers, donation 15.00. 224 A. D. Kings, weekly pledge 4.00. I. S. Rouey, donation 1.00. Emma A. Enger, collector at large, stamps 3.00. Local Springfield, weekly pledge 5.00. E. H. Wike, donation 1.00. Otto Schmidt, for Local Watertown 1.30. Prog. Lit. Aid Society, weekly pledge 1.00. Int. Assn. of Machinists, No. 335, weekly pledge 4.00. 2d A. D., Manhattan, weekly pledge 2.00. W. C. No. 222, weekly pledge 2.00. W. C. No. 7, weekly pledge 3.00. Enterprising Assn. of Steam Fitters, donation 1.00. 2d A. D., Manhattan, donation 1.00. F. Sauter, donation 1.00. W. S. D. B. F. No. 169, donation 1.00. W. S. D. B. F. No. 135, weekly pledge 1.00. Frans Gerau Maenncher, pledge 1.00. Hyman Abramowitz, bond 5.00. B. M. Gordon, act bond 3.00. Clara G. Stillman, pledge 3.00. Simon Frucht, M. D., 1.00. Sam Shapiro, act bond 1.00. L. Herbat 1.00. John Libsike and Clarence Rolfe, pledge 1.00. 20 members of Times Chapel, weekly pledge 1.00. 34th A. D., 1.00. Leonard D. Abbott, weekly pledge 1.00. Max Palets, donation 1.00. L. Princer, donation 1.00. W. S. D. B. F. No. 15, donation 7.50. Adele B. Munroe, donation 2.00. W. S. D. B. F. No. 40, donation 1.00. Employees of A. & H. Rosenbluth, weekly pledge 5.00. Adolph Warshaw, bond 1.00. Branch Wyckoff, weekly pledge 1.00. 16th and 9th A. D., Kings, donation 3.45. Employees of Jerome and McLean avenue, ice cream store 1.00. Fr. Oldenborg, bond for sustainer's card 1.00. Hugo C. Peters, bond for sustainer's card 1.00. Alf. Swanson, bond for sustainer's card 1.00. J. M. Turney, bond for sustainer's card 1.00. Typographia, No. 7, weekly pledge 1.00. W. S. D. B. F. No. 67, donation 1.00. Wood Carvers of the Hayden Company, of Rochester, pledge 3.00. Soc. W. S., Branch 6, 1.00. Chas. Zeitelback, donation 1.00. W. C. No. 150, weekly pledge 1.00. Charles P. Fagnani, donation 1.00. W. C. No. 120, pledge 5.00. Rene E. Hogue, donation 1.00. W. S. D. B. F. No. 210, donation 2.50. H. A. Guerth, stamps 1.00. W. S. D. B. F. No. 2, donation 5.00. Otto Wegener, donation 2.00. Total \$31,514.67

THREE MEN MURDER WOMAN.

Make Fatal Assault Upon Mrs. Winters and Her Companion. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 23.—Mrs. Mary Winters was found murdered here this morning between the Vandalia railroad tracks and West Terre Haute, and a man supposed to be Charles Gerhart was found unconscious by her side.

Gerhart revived sufficiently at the hospital to tell the police that he and Mrs. Winters were attacked by three men. The woman was killed by blows on the head and two gunny sacks were thrown over her body.

CAR JUMPS TRACK; FIVE HURT.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 23.—Five persons were badly injured this afternoon when a car on the Indianapolis and Louisville traction line jumped the track at a sharp curve near this city, and a dozen others were slightly hurt. The car turned over and rolled down a fifteen foot embankment. A new motorman was in charge of the car and did not see the curve till his car was upon it.

KNOX WANTS MORE MONEY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In a communication forwarded to-day to Representative Tamm, chairman of Appropriations Committee of House, Secretary of State Knox requested an additional appropriation of \$100,000 to carry on the increased work of the department.

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER.

Profitable for the Advertiser. CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly with The New York Call, 443 Pearl street, New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- BARBERS. Union Co-Op Barber, 145 Attorney St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 94 Irvington St. Eagle Shoe Store, 648 Columbus Ave. B. Hahn, 3094 8th Ave. H. Levy, 263 1st Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts. M. Seigelman, 49 Av. B, bet. 26th & 27th Sts. L. Nathan, nr. 115th St., 1769 Madison Av. Weingarten, Men's Sp'ls, 112 Irvington. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. Jahn & Brunhorst, 1604 Ave. A. Raphael De Nat., 1599 Madison Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The F. & E. New Store, 84th St. & 8th Ave. Richards Co., cor. 26th St. & 8th Ave. DELICATESSEN. Eugene Ebel, 1499 Avenue A. DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES. Ch. Grube, 304 W. 147th St. DAIRY RESTAURANT. A. Ratner, 147 E. Houston St. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. L. Schonfeld, 30 Irvington St. DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A, at 78th. FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE. L. M. Goldberg, 659 8th Ave., S. 51st St. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. Meyer Davidoff, 225 E. 105th St. FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flatman, 2264 8th Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Telch & Alter, 33-35 Ave. C. Rubin & Hoffman, 35 Pike St. David Rosenfeld, 2106 3d Ave., near 115th St. F. C. Smith, 2461 8th Ave. HATS. Union Made Hats. American Mfg. Co., 5 Avenue C, near Houston. Brethaupt, 475 8th Av. & 651 3d Av. Callahan, The Hatter, 140 Bowery; 43 years' reputation. HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. Enterprise Hardware & Spg. Goods Co., 802 3d Ave., near 49th St. LUNCH ROOM. William G. Stoecker, 97 2d Ave. LAUNDRIES. The Globe Hand L'dry, 250 W. 18th St. Preserve Hand L'dry, 263 W. 184th St. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING. P. Friedman, Established 1890. Suits Made to Order, 406 West 49th St. Branch 378 W. 48th St., cor. 8th Ave. MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Shapiro & Tuman, 92 Clinton St. OPTICIAN. M. Eisein, 1522 3d Ave., near 76th St. PRINTING INKS. J. M. Huber, 150 Worth St. and 5, 4, 5, 6 Mission Pl. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 3d Av., opp. 161st St. L. Station. Westchester Clothing Co., 8d Av., 144th St. DRUGGISTS. Theo. A. M. Hartung, 774 E. 109th St. Kaiser's Drug Store, 174th St. & 2d Av. D. W. Shochat, 166th and Jackson Av. Tobias & Warlin, 3d Av., cor. 167th St. FURNISHINGS AND HATS. The Toggery Shop, 3d Av., below 166th St. L. Station. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. Kramer Co., 1748 Washington Ave. JEWELRY. L. Gittelman, 400 Brook. J. McKibbe, 3345 3d Av., nr. 164th. INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington. MEAT MARKET. Edward Kell, 8710 8d Av. RESTAURANT. Homelike Restaurant, 2316 Third Av. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Ghindin, 1525 Washington Ave.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Eiges, 485 E. 14th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolf Scheffer, 1483 Washington Av. Bakery and Lunch Room. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Av. Lewis' Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Av. CIGARS. S. Mendelson, 128 Broadway & Union Av. Union Made Cigs at The Pioneer, 735 East 166th St. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Aaron Jasso, 444 Howard Av. Poind Drug Co. Inc., 86 Graham Av. L. Schlosser, 323 Knickerbocker Av. M. Chauvin, New Utrecht Av., 800 59th St. Epstein's Pharmacy, 5th Av. & 49th St. Friedland Bros., 515 6th Ave. H. Rubin, 184 Columbia St. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. L. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Ave. DRY GOODS. C. A. Werner, 128 3d Ave. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Smith & Auerbacher, 217 Central Ave. COHN BROTHERS. Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Laces, Trimmings and Dress goods. 1213-1215 BROADWAY. Corner Van Buren Street. McVey & Miller, 253 Covert Ave. Aronson Bros. & First, 61 Belmont Av. Louis Berger, 2825 Atlantic Ave. DRY AND FANCY GOODS AND SHOES. As Silberstein's, 3280 Fulton St. FURNITURE, ETC. B. Rosof, 606 Sutter Ave. Smith & Director, Pitkin & Rockaway. Fraut & Miller, E'way & Quincy St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 5218 3d Ave. FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Zanit & Kahn, 435 Knickerbocker Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Ders, 605 D'way H. Goodwin, 425 Knickerbocker Ave. GROCERIES. H. Delventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C. Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 58 Flat. L. Fontana, 5210 5th Ave. J. B. Solierenbeck, 19 Bremen St. F. W. Schroeder, 107 Evergreen Ave. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grau, 4911 and 5810 5th Ave. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schwibler & Co., 5218 3d Ave. C. O. Loebel, 1903 Pitkin Ave. Jos. Bag, 1025 Flushing Av. HATS, CAPS & LEATHER GOODS. At Arnold's, 680 Broadway. HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES. W. Luchtenberg & Son, 3290 Fulton St. SHOE STORE—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 640 Newark Av. The Bates Shoe, 140 Newark Av. TAILOR—New Haven, Conn. Fmlt Gools, 271 Washington Ave. CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Brookton, Mass. Kennedy, Centre St.

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OUT OF TOWN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES.—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 117 Ferry St. Schloinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Irvington, N. J. Edw. Rau, 731 Irvington Av. CUSTOM TAILOR.—Jersey City, N. J. B. Mark, 716 Grand St. Levine Tailoring Co., 151 Montgomery St. SHOE STORE.—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 640 Newark Av. The Bates Shoe, 140 Newark Av. TAILOR.—New Haven, Conn. Fmlt Gools, 271 Washington Ave. CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.—Brookton, Mass. Kennedy, Centre St. SHOE STORE.—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 640 Newark Av. The Bates Shoe, 140 Newark Av. TAILOR.—New Haven, Conn. Fmlt Gools, 271 Washington Ave. CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.—Brookton, Mass. Kennedy, Centre St.



DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

CRACKS WILL RACE

Frank Clarke and Frank Kramer Will Meet for Championship.

Frank Clarke, the crack American bicycle rider, is rounding into form and the struggle between him and Frank Kramer for the championship honors bids fair to exceed heretofore seen in the bicycle racing game.

NO FIGHT FOR NEVADA

Edward A. C. May Yet Card Match for Gotham Fans.

The would-be promoters at Ely, Nev. have decided to declare off the proposed finish fight between Ketchel and Langford.

LONG ACRE BOUTS TO-NIGHT

Scroggs and Ost Will Clash in Final Bout.

The Long Acre A. A. will hold a stag to-night at their club rooms on 29th street.

WAGNER WILL SCRAP

Johnny Moran at the Olympic Athletic Club Monday Night.

Johnny Moran, the fighting bull, decisively defeated Knockout Moran three weeks ago, meets Joe Moran, who is looked upon by many as the bantamweight champion of the world, in the star bout of ten rounds at the Olympic Athletic Club, Monday night.

GREENBACK WINS STAKE

LONDON, July 23.—The Hurst and Real Plate, 1,500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by John Thurbury's Greenback.

DIAMOND FLASHES

A Few Gleams to Brighten the Fans After Yesterday's Deluge.

The New York-Chicago game scheduled for yesterday will be played at the Polo Grounds on August 30.

After this in the National League a runner will be allowed to take two bases on an overthrow that goes into the stand, the players' bench or the crowd on the field.

Fred Clarke talks more conservatively than Frank Chance in the matter of pennant claiming.

Considerable pitching that of Summers of the Detroit in holding his opponents to zeros for twenty-seven consecutive innings.

Archer of the Cubs is of slight build to all outward appearances and as quiet and unobtrusive in his methods as Johnny Kling.

Griffith is to ask for waivers on Cantrell, the college pitcher.

Only one error was made in the four American League games of last Thursday.

Errorless games in the big leagues to date: National—Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh, 21 each; Brooklyn, 17; New York and Cincinnati, 15 each; Boston, 13; St. Louis, 7; American—Athletic, 24; Chicago, 22; Detroit, 21; Washington and Cleveland, 19 each; St. Louis, 18; Boston, 17; New York, 12.

Maybe the Cubs are giving Archer lots of work to prime him to stop Cobb's base running in the World's series, as Kling did.

It is practically certain that the Boston club will be sold before long.

LONG ACRE BOUTS TO-NIGHT

Scroggs and Ost Will Clash in Final Bout.

The Long Acre A. A. will hold a stag to-night at their club rooms on 29th street.

Since Billy Neumann has been in charge the club has been run along legitimate lines, and the police have discontinued the raids that have been bothering the club for the past four years.

YANKEE MARE WINS

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The Jolliffe Two-Year-Old Stakes, 150 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won to-day by August Belmont's Fond Memories.

The Liverpool Cup, handicap, 1,500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and three furlongs, was won by H. Lytham's Adversary.

LYNCH SOLD FOR \$3,000

READING, Pa., July 23.—Shortstop Lynch of the Reading Tri-State Baseball Club, has been sold to the Toledo, Ohio, club of the American Association for \$3,000.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, Won, Lost, Per Ct. Rows include Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston.

Table with columns: American League, Won, Lost, Per Ct. Rows include Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Washington.

Yesterday's Results. St. Louis 2, Washington 4. Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.

GOOD FIGHT FOR BEDFORD

Manager, Shortel, has arranged another good fight treat for the Bedford Athletic Club.

SHAY TO MANAGE KANSAS CITY

STOCKTON, Cal., July 23.—"Sandow" Mertes, formerly of the New York National League club, was made captain of the Stockton State League club.

BUFFALO BUYS NEW PITCHER

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—President Potter, of the Buffalo Baseball Club, announced to-day that he had purchased Pitcher Burchell of the Boston Nationals.

COLLAPSE KILLS FORTY

Fall of Five-Story Building in St. Petersburg Wreaks Awful Havoc.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—Forty persons are known to have lost their lives, and many more are buried in the ruins of a five-story building, under construction in the Rasseyehayast, which collapsed to-day, burying a large number of workmen and pedestrians who were passing.

When the building collapsed there were a large number of builders at work, and they were all caught beneath falling timbers and masonry.

SPEAKER FALLS DEAD

Australian Parliamentary Leader Succumbs After All Night Debate.

MELBOURNE, July 23.—After an all night sitting of the House of Representatives last night Sir Frederick William Holder, who was the first speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, having been elected in 1901, was seized with a fit and died.

Sir Frederick was a native of South Australia, and was fifty-nine years old. He had served in Parliament continually since 1887, had been Premier and treasurer between 1899-1901, held many important positions on royal commissions, etc., and was elected from South Australia to the Federal Parliament in 1901.

GOT BIG MONEY

Alleged American Card Sharps Made Good Hauls in Europe.

PARIS, July 23.—It has been ascertained that Kinaley, Brodie, St. Clair and Hubbard, the four Americans who were arrested at Dinard yesterday charged with swindling fellow Americans traveling in Europe by means of card-sharpping, obtained from their victims within the past few weeks over \$50,000.

They belong to an association of international criminals, known as the "White Hand." Kinaley's special business was to find dupes. Brodie staked money, while St. Clair and Hubbard intervened when it was necessary to increase the betting.

SENATE CONFIRMS CRANE

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Charles R. Crane, of Illinois, to be Minister to China.

Three from One. This is last notice. Postal will bring full story.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

To-Night's Meetings

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. General Committee—Labor Temple, 243-7 East 84th street.

Open Air. 28th A. D.—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. W. G. Lightbown, G. E. Sackman.

31st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue. P. Quinlan, Albert Abrahams.

32d A. D.—146th street, between Third and Bergen avenues. R. T. Paine, Louis Baume.

34th A. D.—169th street and Clinton avenue (McKinley Square). Jack Britt Gentry, J. C. Frost.

The meeting announced below is under the auspices of the district named. 26th A. D.—Fifth avenue and 114th street. William Karlin, J. J. Coronel.

BROOKLYN. Business. Kings County Committee—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Election of officers.

PATERSON. Dan A. White, national organizer, will speak at the corner of Main and Ward streets.

Sunday's Meetings

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. 2d A. D. (Italian Branch)—139 Henry street.

14th A. D. (Finnish Branch)—607 Second avenue.

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

LABOR UNION NOTES

CARPENTERS 147 TO HAVE HOME. Local Union No. 147, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be located in its own building, at Van Sicken and Liberty avenues, Brooklyn, as soon as alterations in the property are completed.

UNION PICNIC. The United Brewers' Union, Local 59, will hold a picnic to-morrow at Celtic Park.

G. E. B. OF GARMENT WORKERS. The general executive board of the United Garment Workers, which is now holding the last quarterly session at 123 Bible House, devoted the first three sessions to taking up appeals of locals and other inside technical grievances.

CAPMAKERS HUSTLING. An organizer of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union is at work in Brooklyn under the direction of the General Executive Board trying to organize the capmakers in that borough.

COAT PRESSERS. The Coat Pressers' Union, Local 3, of the U. G. W., will hold a mass meeting to-day at 2 P. M. at 98 Forsyth street.

REEFER MAKERS. At the last meeting of the Reefer Makers' Union, Local 17, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the following officers were elected:

HAT TRIMMERS. The Women's Trade Union League will hold an afternoon picnic and camera party for the United Hat Trimmers of Greater New York at Central Park at 2 P. M. to-day.

NECKWEAR MAKERS. The United Neckwear Makers, Local 11016, will hold a concert and ball at Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia street, to-night.

OPERATORS ORGANIZE. The wireless men on lake and ocean steamers are being organized into a "wireless department" of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

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BROOKLYN. 22d A. D. (Branch 3)—725 Glenmore avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The following open air meetings have been arranged for to-night by the Socialist party:

German town and Lehigh avenues—William Fletcher, Ed. Moore. Front and Dauphin streets. I. Paul, Charles Sehl.

7th and Spring Garden streets—J. P. Friedman, M. Wait. 17th and Reed streets—J. J. Miller, James W. Hughes.

5th and Tabor road—H. V. Kenney, Simon Knebel. 42d and Lancaster avenue—Harry Gantz, Charles W. Ervin.

PITTSBURG, PA. George R. Kirkpatrick will speak at 204 6th street at 10:30 Sunday morning.

He will speak in Homestead Sunday evening.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH. To-morrow morning, John D. Long, D.D., will speak in the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, on "Friede."

In the evening there will be a meeting on the lawn in front of the church. Dr. Long and others will speak.

At a rousing meeting of the 26th Assembly District, William Karlin was nominated as candidate for member of the Assembly and Morris Lagowitz was selected to run as candidate for Alderman.

The chief advantage and value of street meetings lies in the opportunity to get people to read. Once they read and begin to think for themselves there will be no trouble in getting them to join the Socialist party.

Edward F. Cassidy, vice president of "Big Six," and the Socialist candidate for Mayor, addressed a big meeting held under the auspices of Branch 1 of the 5th and 23d Assembly district, Brooklyn, last night.

DO YOU KNOW DEROUSSIER? Socialists are asked to send any information about James Deroussier—native of Oxford—who left England in 1831, when fourteen years of age, and was last heard of in Boston, at 147 Northampton street, six years ago, to Miss Rose Deroussier, Roselle, N. J.

UNION MADE SHOES. UNION MADE SHOES. CALL READERS, BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR CLOTHING GIVE US A CALL.

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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 6th of July on.

FREE BAND CONCERTS. TO-DAY At Morningtide Park. March, "The Coming Regiment," Centro. Overture, "Zampa," Herold. Concert Waltz, "Tales from Vienna Woods," Strauss.

Max N. Maisel, 422 Grand Street, New York. A Select Stock of English, German, French... and Russian Books... always on hand.

MEADE SHOE COMPANY. 102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE.

Clothing with Union Label LEVY BROS. UNION CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. 53 Canal Street, Cor. Orchard Street, N. Y. WE ARE OPEN MONDAY.



# J. P. MORGAN'S LEADING ROLE IN OVERTHROWING THE MIDDLE CLASS—MORE OF HIS REMARKABLE CAREER

## HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

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

### PART III.

#### The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

#### CHAPTER XXI.

#### MORGAN AS A BANKING AND RAILROAD GRANDEE.

##### I.

On January 2, 1889, a circular marked "Private and Confidential," was issued by the three banking houses of Drexel, Morgan & Company, Brown Brothers & Company and Kidder, Peabody & Company. The most painstaking care was exercised that this document should not find its way into the press, or otherwise become public. Indeed extraordinary measures were taken to surround its contents with every precaution of secrecy.

Why this fear? Because the circular was an invitation, tacitly understood as a command, to the great railroad magnates to assemble at Morgan's house, No. 219 Madison avenue, and there form, in the phrase of the day, an iron-clad combination. The plan was to make a strict compact which would efface competition among certain railroads, and unite those interests in an agreement by which the people of the United States could be hoodwinked even more effectively than before. For the sake of appearance, in case the nature of the undertaking should leak into public print, the promoters garbled over their real purposes with a string of diverting phrases. Their sole aim, so they pleasantly intimated it, was an association "to maintain public, reasonable, uniform and stable rates," and they added that another object would be the gathering of statistics regarding railroads.

#### Historic Meeting in Morgan's House.

That circular is a historic document, well worth more than passing notice; and he who is familiar with the forces then at work will rightly consider it of far greater importance than Presidents' messages, ordinances of Congress or Courts' decrees.

At a time when the whole gravamen of law and judicial precedent was being used to insist upon industrial forces remaining stationary and stagnant, this circular came as a proclamation of defiance. Common and statute law sternly declared that the thing called competition in trade must be kept alive, and that if it could not sustain itself by its own merits, the law should demand its maintenance. The causes which had produced and justified competition were passing away, but none of the law-making bodies recognized the newer conditions, nor made any provisions for them. But the magnates realized that the old indiscriminate system of competition was rapidly becoming archaic, and that the time was ripe for a more systematic organization of industry. And so, while Congress and the legislatures were busily enacting law after law, supposedly edicts of the sovereign people of the United States, a few magnates issued a brief circular which intrinsically was of far, far more binding weight than entire volumes of statutes which were impotent, in the long run, in the face of onrushing economic forces.

But the ideas of the people at large and the self-interest of the middle class were against any overthrow of the competitive system. Tone their statement of purposes down, as the magnates did, and, however harmless they might represent their aims; the plan of this group of bankers and railroad grandees was certain to arouse the sharpest suspicions. A restless, sullen state of mind pervaded the mass of people. Distrustful of any assertions made by the magnates, they were ever ready to see sinister projects beneath bland announcements. Furthermore, their definition of "reasonable" was diametrically different from that of the industrial magnates. Matters and charges that the magnates honey-combed over as "reasonable adjustments," impressed the popular understanding as gross extortions of which the law should take condigna notice.

#### Wrecking the Middle Class Gradually.

At the behest of the middle class laws directed, superficially at least, against the magnates' arbitrary power and concentration of resources were everywhere being passed. Since the putting down and dissolution of the great labor movement of 1886, serious inroads from that quarter were no longer feared. But the work of extinguishing the middle class had to be proceeded with slowly and discreetly.

Workers' uprisings, political or other, could be crushed by force, court decrees, bribery and fraud at the polls. In any emergency the whole middle class would stand with the great propertied interests in subduing the working class. Yet when the fight for supremacy was one confined to the middle class and the plutocracy, the magnates had good reason not to attack the middle class too openly.

The country swarmed with organizations of manufacturers, jobbers and small tradesmen, and in the West and South the Farmers' Alliance, an ally, was at its strongest. This middle class arrogated to itself the distinction of being "the public"

The working class, whom it used and exploited, had only a few obscure trade journals to disseminate its views and voice its demands, and, although comprising the immense bulk of the voters, had not a single real representative in political office. But the interests of the middle class were represented by thousands of newspapers and journals; by a host of political spokesmen and lawyers and college professors, and by the force of prevalent law and commercial institutions.

#### The Ethics of Conflicting Classes.

In warring upon the magnates the most persistent argument that the middle class used in its appeal for sympathy and support, was that the extortions of the magnates were immoral. Precisely as, when the workmen in previous decades had struck for a shortening of their hours of daily labor, the manufacturers had declared the movement insurrectionary and immoral, so now they used the same plea against the extortions of the magnates. When the workers complained that their bosses oppressed them, the bosses retaliated with the charge that the workmen were unruly and that their demands for redress were not based on morality. But when the magnates squeezed the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers then these divisions of the middle class made vehement lamentations that they were the victims of an immoral conspiracy.

Nothing could exceed the baseness and hypocrisy of the middle class, as a class. It demanded the widest latitude in law in allowing no restrictions upon it either in exploiting its employees or in robbing back from them in various swindling ways the meager wages it paid. It insistently fought the workers' struggle for a shorter workday and more wages; it opposed the passage of even slight laws for the protection of the workers' labor; it combated movements for factory and tenement reforms. At the same time it insisted upon its right to make and sell shoddy goods and adulterated products and impose them upon the workers at extortionate prices.

#### Characteristics of the Magnates' Critics.

Not a move, on the other hand, could the magnates make without the middle class raising the cry of fraud—a not untrue accusation, it is hardly necessary to say, but one singularly ill-chosen from a class itself gangrened with fraud. The Farmers' Alliance and kindred organizations virtuously fulminated against the extortions and frauds of the magnate class; the cattle dealers of the Southwest especially were not merely bitter, but rancorously so, against the railroad kings. Yet all of the large cattle ranches had been obtained by fraud in more or less degree. (1) The cattleman not only practiced extortions, but in their economic wars with adjacent cattlemen, forced their cowboys to fight and kill the cowboys of their neighbors, and risk being killed themselves; nearly all of those cowboy affairs so romantically described in fiction, arose from nothing more or less than economic disputes between competing rival master cattlemen.

To say that the entire manufacturing class was defrauding and swindling in every conceivable form is but to state a truism, elaborated upon specifically in many a public document. Leaving aside the current misleading semi-worthless merchandise, or adulterated products sold under false pretenses—a traffic shared in by wholesaler, jobber and retailer; aside from this phase and a multitude of other phases, we shall simply give one typical graphic example of what the manufacturers were doing in one of the largest manufacturing states in the Union. While protesting against the evasion of taxation by the railroad corporations, the manufacturers were defrauding in the one item of taxation alone of a sum gigantic in the aggregate. "It is a notorious fact," reported Comptroller Morgan, of New York State in 1906, "that hundreds of manufacturing companies, whose plants are located in this state, whose business is chiefly transacted here, and which for all practical purposes are New York enterprises, escape all indirect taxation in this state, and much local taxation by being incorporated in other states." They paid substantially nothing for fire and police taxes. (2) Yet in case their employees struck, these manufacturers were ever ready to requisition the police and militia to club or shoot into submission the very working class from whose labor the entire burden of taxation came. This had been a long-continuing condition of affairs in every State.

#### Morgan Directs Matters.

These facts will give a fairly clear idea of the composition and pretensions of that middle class which the news of the meeting in Morgan's

(1) See House Reports, 48th Congress, 2d Session, 1884-5. Executive Document No. 267, xxiv. This document deals with the Texas ranches. (2) Annual Report of the Comptroller of New York State, 1906: xxiii.

house was bound to excite into convulsions. A momentous gathering it certainly was that assembled in Morgan's mansion on January 8, 1889. Who are they we note there? Apparently private citizens; in reality monarchs of the land: Jay Gould with his son George, held by the leading strings; Stickney, of the Northwest territory; Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; sleek Depew, echoing the Vanderbilts; Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and a half dozen more "magnates" of their accredited mouthpieces. The honorable legislatures could gravenly discuss the advisability of this or that legislation; the noisy "Congress of the United States" could solemnly meet and after wearing out months in redoubtable, profess to make laws; the high and mighty Courts could blink austerely and pompously hand down their decisions. But in that room in Morgan's house sat many of the actual rulers of the United States; the men who had the power in the final say of ordering what should be done.

Morgan was chairman of the meeting, and with wonted brusque directness went straight to the point. Thanks to a stenographic report of the proceedings which fortunately we have been able to get hold of, the work of that meeting is clear. The name of the organization was to be the "Interstate Commerce Railway Commission"; its essential purpose the cessation of competition among its members. But how was any magnate to be prevented from competing with another, or stopped from encroaching upon another's domain? What penalties should there be, and how could they be enforced? Certainly no law could be invoked to compel the carrying out of such an agreement, for the law explicitly prohibited combinations, and any legislation would not only be outlawed, but would reveal the extent of the whole criminal compact.

#### He Delivers a Mandate.

There was, however, a far greater power than that of law, namely the power of massed money. If any magnate present were inclined to balk at the prepared program he was brought to an instant realization of the punishment when Morgan announced:

"I am authorized to say, I think on behalf of the [banking] houses represented here that if an organization can be formed practically upon the basis submitted by the committee, and with an executive committee able to enforce its provisions, upon which the bankers shall be represented, they are prepared to say that they will not negotiate, and will do everything in their power to prevent the negotiation of parallel lines, or the extension of lines not approved by that executive committee. I wish that distinctly understood." (3)

The threat, or promise, as it could be differently interpreted, was assuredly understood. Vast as was the wealth of the magnates present or represented, neither any one or a combination of them, Jared (had they been so disposed) to defy such an ultimatum. To do so meant inviting the vindictive, crushing wrath of a clique of national and international bankers whose money and power could be used with the most destructive results. Nor was there any possible way of appealing to a higher power.

#### Impervious to Laws.

What if Congress and the legislatures had penalized combinations in restraint of trade? What if the trade middle class was frantically clamoring for the enforcement of these laws? What if in both common and statute law this coercive decree of the bankers was criminal conspiracy? Every man in that assemblage knew that, judged by prevailing laws, he was participating in a conspiracy, yet no apprehension was acutely felt that the numerous national and state laws would be strictly enforced against him. So confident of its ground was the meeting, that the subject of possible prosecution was not given a thought. The sacred doctrine, the "inalienable, undeprivable right" of competition was, without any ambiguity or ceremony, given a deadly blow. For that, if for no other reason, the meeting was memorable. The magnates were sure of immunity. To them laws were mere suggestions, not obstacles; the same code of laws which they lightly stamped under foot that could always successfully use against workmen on strike, as they did, for example, five years later, in the great railroad strike of 1894, when Federal troops were ordered out at their command to overawe, and, if necessary, mow down the strikers.

#### A Remarkable Yet Genuine Method.

Another phase of that meeting (a "conference," as it was called), deserves mention. How much of a vacuity men were considered, magnates though they were, and how all important property was held, was shown by the method of voting. As each proposition was advanced, it was put to a vote. The names of the magnates were not mentioned in the roll-call; it was the corporate railroads which were expected to vote and which did vote. Thus, instead of Gould's name the name of his railroads was called; the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash voted, not Gould. What could have been more beautifully simple and direct, so free from cant, so faithful to the spirit of the human money bag present? If this method were only adopted in Congress much good in point of popular understanding would result, for while the old forms there still persist, most of our "statesmen" would not be ill-believed were the roll-call made by corporations instead of by putative representatives of the people.



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

II.

If a mere threat of the powerful bankers led by Morgan, was enough to convince or overawe a group of the railroad dictators of the United States, what could not the banking power accomplish when it actively concentrated its might of money upon a given object? Neither capitalist foe nor any government could withstand it. The extremes to which it could go in successfully executing its plans and in dissipating all obstacles by its terrorism, was typically shown in a noted bond deal in 1895 whereby the United States Government was held up by a syndicate of bankers headed by Morgan, and forced to give over a virtual gift of many millions of dollars for the privilege of having a nominal and transient claim on a supply of gold which those same bankers had drained from the United States Treasury only a short time previously.

#### The Wall Street View of Morgan.

Before describing this transaction a digression will be made to chronicle some intervening facts in Morgan's career. His father died in 1860, bequeathing to him a fortune superficially estimated at \$10,000,000. But it is needless to say that J. Pierpont Morgan was already a seigniorial multimillionaire. That he was intensely hated by a large portion of the element in the financial district was undeniable, but it was a hatred caused not by objection to his methods, but because he eminently surpassed in either the brutality or fineness of those methods. All of his detractors of his own rank had at basis some personal grievance which resolved itself into a rankling enmity: Had he given them the slightest opening they would have smashed and avenged him and gloated over the deed.

But with the exception of one distinguished antagonist, to whom we will refer later, he anticipated and overcame them all, and left many of them with the embittered memory of their collision with him, but with nothing more substantial. No doubt Morgan's personality had much to do with this current hatred on the part of those who came into contact with him; he was at no time to be suspected of being of the unctuous order of men, full of blandishments and sweet-smelling guile. Rather, he was a sort of plug-ugly in the financial purlieu, belligerent and ruthless, with a rough, dictatorial manner, unsparring of the feelings or interests of those who in any way crossed his will or plans.

These personal details, however were not known to the great mass of the people the country over. The popular conception of men in public notice was derived almost wholly from what the newspapers said, and these constantly with rare departures, portrayed Morgan as a great financier and benevolent gentleman. In Morgan's financial transactions immense numbers of the middle class, as well as people higher in the scale of the well-to-do, lost, in the aggregate, great sums of money torn from them in the stockjobbing operations in Wall Street. But they did not blame Morgan personally; their bitterness was cast at the generic monster called Wall Street. And yet not a single one of those thus stripped had not deliberately set out to enrich themselves at someone else's expense; even those who put their funds in stocks for the purpose of "legitimate investment," did so with the full knowledge that the lower the wages paid on the railroads and in the factories, and the longer the daily labor of the workers, the brighter were the chances for a larger dividend.

At the same time, while hated in the financial district, Morgan was deeply feared for his far-reaching power, and what were considered his relentless methods both in accomplishing his ends and in settling scores. Observers usually described him in the slang of Wall Street, as a man who was in business "for all there is in it." As though anyone else were in Wall Street for a different purpose! His policy was regarded as that of finding a weak spot in a corporation and then "squeezing it for all it was worth"—a very much biased accusation, inasmuch as every other successful financier incontrovertibly pursued the same methods, although not always in the same way. His favorable expression when questioned about his transactions was "I am not in Wall Street for my health." His enemies whispered about that he was a "freebooter in finance"; his admirers—those who profited by his bounty—loudly proclaimed his greatness.

#### He Comes to the Front As a Coal Magnate.

Of Morgan's methods in seizing, in conjunction with William H. Vander-

bilt, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad from McLeod, in 1892, we have already given a description. (4) In that account it was shown how, when McLeod preshingly needed funds both to finance his railroad's coal combination and to pay for improvements, he found that the leading banking institutions had impaired, and then cut off, his credit. Morgan and Vanderbilt were then able to assault and beat down the price of Reading stock, buy large quantities of it at a very low figure, and gain control of the system. As a railroad the Reading line was not extensive; its great value lay in its ownership of anthracite coal mines, of vast unmined deposits, and in its coal-carrying traffic.

To his other manifold powers Morgan now added that of coal magnate. The Constitution of Pennsylvania, as we have seen, expressly forbade railroad corporations from owning and operating coal mines. But that law did not exist which the very rich were not able to evade. Dummy holding companies were organized; and, although everybody knew that these companies were mere subterfuges, the public authorities took no action, and when, after many years of inactivity, they, with indifferent energy brought suit, the case was appealed by the magnates to the Supreme Court of the United States from which, in 1909, the railroads emerged victorious with a decision of so equivocal a nature as to be tantamount to one in their favor.

#### And a New Tribute Is Levied.

Two immediate results signalized Morgan's entry as a monarch of the coal fields. To both we have adverted in a previous chapter, but they will here bear repetition. Every house-keeper using hard coal was taxed to add more millions to Morgan's fortune; the price of stove coal was raised from \$1.25 to \$1.35 more a ton than had been charged before. The second result was the more rapid process of crushing out the independent coal operators. By a concatenation of ruthless methods (5) these independents were ruined and driven out, not without much wailing against oppression, and shrill charges of fraud.

Yet the very mines which they were virtually coerced into giving up had been secured by fraud, either by them or by their predecessors. The law records of the State of Pennsylvania reveal case after case, before and after the Civil War, of fraudulent tax sales of lands containing coal; and the bribery of individuals and corporations for coal mining and other kinds of charters and special rights had been so admittedly brazen that in 1847 the Legislature, with self-righteous display, was constrained to pass an "Act to Define and Punish the Offense of Bribery," making the crime of giving or receiving a bribe a felony, punishable with a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or a sentence of five years in prison. (6) This law was treated with levity; it had no other effect than to refine and obscure the methods of bribery. Another act was passed on March 3, 1860, and a third on April 29, 1874, which laws were likewise facetiously regarded by the seekers of vested privileges, and the bribery went on persistently. Time after time the Legislature of Pennsylvania was forced to appoint investigating committees to report on this or that charge that bribes had been used; one of the few times when any of the bribed ever went to prison was in the Riot Indemnity bill trials in 1879-80.

#### Conspiracy Without Interference.

Some excuse was needed to give the appearance of a necessity for the great increase in the price of coal. The coal magnates supplied it beforehand. They inquired how they could avoid charging more. Had not the production of coal fallen? And were not the freight rates extremely high? But the government knew that these claims were fabrications. The House Committee on Interstate Commerce had unanimously reported that the coal magnates had deliberately reduced the output of coal; that although the capacity of the collieries was 50,000,000 tons a year, yet only about 40,000,000 tons were being mined, so as to make a show of scarcity. And as regards freight rates for coal the Committee reported, "Although coal in freight can be handled cheaper than almost any class of freight, yet it pays nearly double the rate of wheat and cotton." (7)

Without quibble, this combination was a conspiracy, criminally and civilly liable. But neither national or state law was enforced against it. The House Committee reported that the Interstate Commerce Act was too ineffective a law to proceed under, and that ended talk of criminal prosecution. The Government machinery of the United States practically became (as it did in so many other instances) an accessory of the coal combination in allowing it to squeeze more huge extortions from the pauper and suffering of the mass of the people.

The boasted government "of, for and by the people" was a government run wholly by the great propertied interests as a necessary appendage, based upon force, for compelling the people to submit without redress or quarter. Such operations as this explain how Morgan's fortune leaped by millions at a time; every dollar extorted in that increase of the price of coal came from families who, already burdened by a thousand and one extortions, were forced to suffer still more keenly; each new compression from above drove them deeper into abject poverty, with all its demoralizing and

(4) See Chapter VII, Part III.

(5) See testimony before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, House Reports, 52d Congress, 2d Session, 1892-93, Vol. 1.

(6) Laws of Pennsylvania, 1847: 217.

(7) House Reports, etc., 1892-3, I: IV.

### EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

horrible evils. The whole edifice of capitalism was built on a vast, ghastly charnel house, overcrowded with the bones of numerous victims. Yet the industrial grandees who thus slaughtered with impunity in the insidious ways of trade paraded themselves as very devout men: Morgan was a vestryman of St. George's Church, New York City, and ostentatiously passed the contribution plate in the name of Christ.

To this coal transaction of Morgan's there is a sequel, showing how, and by what methods, he expanded as a coal dictator, but the recounting of this will be deferred to its proper chronological place, and that famous bond deal of his in 1895 will be considered.

#### Transferring Great Railroad Systems.

The two Drexel partners of his, Frank and Anthony Drexel, passed away, each leaving an estate of \$25,000,000. They, too, had acquired the glorious name of philanthropists; before dying they had together given away the sum of \$8,000,000 to found sundry charitable institutions in or near Philadelphia. Since their partnership with Morgan they had, of course, shared in all of his transactions. Some of these we shall have to pass over with only a reference, inasmuch as the facts are exceedingly involved. But this one point sticks out: Great railroad systems, in the building of which neither Morgan nor his associates had in the slightest participated, which had been constructed largely with public funds and gifts of public land, and which they had never seen until long after they were in operation—these railroads suddenly passed into the ownership of the Morgan combine, which meant Morgan.

How, by the mighty Heavens, did this transformation come about? Shall we have to retell the old story; the original looting, the bankruptcies, reorganizations, and tricks of finance, squeezing out of creditors and small stockholders? However glib financial writers may attempt to explain it, or with whatever fine phrases spinners might gloss it over, the matter reduces itself to this trenchant fact: That Morgan became possessed of great railroad systems in the South with the initiation and operation of which he had had no more to do than a babe. The Industrial Commission reported these railroads as being in the "Morgan group" by 1901: The Southern Railway, with its 6,807 miles of track; the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the Queen and Crescent, the Central of Georgia (since taken over by Harriman), the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Macon and Birmingham, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Erie (later acquired by Harriman), the Central of New Jersey and the Atlantic Coast line. (8) The total extent of these railroads was 19,073 miles.

III.

Compared to the tortuous and difficult details of Morgan's "reorganizations," the tale of his United States bond transaction of 1895 is simple enough to be easily comprehended.

As gold was the international trade standard of value, the United States Government followed the policy of holding a certain amount as a treas-

(8) Final Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902, xix: 308.

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.

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

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(To be continued.)

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DON'T BE AFRAID TO SAY SO. When you buy of a Call advertiser you should tell the clerk or cashier that you saw the ad in The Call. Don't be afraid to say it. We know of instances where Call readers bought of Call advertisers without mentioning the fact that they saw the ad in this paper. This happened repeatedly, and The Call was the loser. It is impossible for this paper to get the least credit for such purchases. Readers who want this paper to get the benefit of their purchases should not only buy of Call advertisers, but ALSO TELL THEM WHY they do so. The best time to do this is when the money is handed over.



CONFESSIONS OF A NEWSPAPER MAN

By HARVEY BROWN.

I had a vacation coming soon on pay. I thought I could rest up and be my old self again.

The humiliation dazed me, but I never suspected the great millionaire for whom I worked of any desire to be ungrateful for the work I had done.

But it wasn't booze. There was a reason for the booze. These strange to be in front of the newspaper once more.

It was a dull season. All the papers were crowded with fresh-blooded men. I wasn't wanted.

Here's where Old Boose came in. Old Boose is the patron saint of newspaper men. He keeps the steam up.

Down and out I was an easy mark for my old friend, Old Boose. I had drunk before, but I drank steadily.

It was the most natural thing in the world for the old editor of the small daily in the little city where I used to give me a job as a reporter.

Funny, it's sort of Nemesis, too, that I got my bitter dose. I used to discharge reporters without a thought of what would become of them.

Then all at once, as hot as fire can make it, I was blown through this converter to get rid of the impurities in the "heat."

Only the strongest man can live around this converter, and that is why they have an eight-hour day. If they worked longer the heat would kill them.

The trust knows this, of course, and is putting the Bessemer machines out of business as fast as possible.

Having done so much to Pittsburgh as a city, and to the men as workers and voters, it would seem the tariffed Steel Trust would stay out of the homes themselves. But it doesn't.

It OWNS them in many instances, and the records of the Health Department here show that the Steel Trust in these ten years has been one of the worst landlords in the world.

People live in row after row of tenements almost unbelievable for their uncleanness and inconvenience. When rents are within reason wages are not.

Houses stand back to back with no alley between. Families of four and five, and even more, live in one room. Some of the inconveniences are unmentionable and even shocking.

This room will at various times of the day serve as nursery, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, parlor, laundry, and also as sick room. Drinking water is obtained from reeking wells, sometimes located close to outbuildings.

Ten years of the greatest trust in the world in a great American city has not been without its opposition. At every turn the unions and other organizations of workmen have stood for better homes and better morals and better wages.

If the trust is now about to make good the threat of its creator, J. Pierpont Morgan, and drive unionism out of the steel business, it will sweep on to what next?—Ex.

And finally there is still a third point, and for this we should thank the lucky accident, that the clear pronouncement of Belmont calls to our attention. The millionaire informs us in his letter that a committee of the Civic Federation, headed by the "eminent" Professor Murray Butler, is busy preparing material with which to combat the Socialist party.

On the Executive Board of the Civic Federation sit those well known labor leaders, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, as first and third vice-president, respectively. They are all naturally responsible for the activity of the organization, and particularly for such an important action as the raising of a fund of \$50,000 to combat a great movement for the betterment of mankind.

But while the organization, in which Samuel Gompers as first vice-president plays such a leading part, attacks the Socialist party and founds an American "imperial alliance," the president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, is trying to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the Socialistic labor unions of Europe, and this same man seeks Socialistic labor leaders and organizations in order to join hands with them in a common work.

We know that Mr. Gompers since his "conversion" for he, too, at one time belonged to the "dangerous" Socialists, is an opponent of our efforts and has always made his influence in the American labor movement felt in that way. But it can hardly be possible that what is only fit to be persecuted in the United States, is to be regarded as good and worthy of being an ally in Europe.

Either the Socialists are enemies of the working class or they are not. Either—or, but show your true colors.—New Yorker Volkszeitung.

RULES FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

By VICTOR ROBINSON.

Among the luxurious licenses which the French nobility (before the Revolution) enjoyed was the privilege of shooting at peasants on roofs for the pleasure of seeing them obey the force of gravity and tumble into the gutter.

Let any one be absurd enough to grow indignant at this enjoyable practice and call it a barbarous prerogative, let it be added that a decided limitation was put on the grandee's sport—he was only permitted to shoot two peasants daily.

Of course some of the Gallic gentlemen were poor mathematicians, while others had memories that were excellent at forgetting, while still others grew excited when exhibiting their skill before ladies, and thus it happened that an aristocrat often shot more than two laborers within twenty-four hours.

Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind by the impartial historical student, no one was supposed to kill more than a couple of the common people every day.

This curious custom was altogether abolished during that strange commotion which Louis XVI. once referred to as "a riot." (He must have called it something else when "the rioters" cut off his head.) The ruling class of France has never regained this pleasant privilege, but it has passed on—with undiminished glory—to the aristocracy of the Empire of America.

Yet in one respect there has been a change; the weapon of destruction is not now a murderous rifle, but a murderous machine—the automobile, which has slaughtered more than the car of Juggernaut.

It might be urged with some plausibility that killing people in the streets is not nearly as interesting as killing them on roofs. Even if we grant this advantage, the Americans still have the number of their victims. That is, there is no tact understanding that only two workmen should be run down daily.

At present this is only an unwritten law, but undoubtedly it will soon be incorporated into our statute books. I understand a bill is now before Congress, which, when passed, will give automobilists the right to abolish their horns, on the ground that the tooting gives young men with spry legs a chance to escape.

About a month ago I thought I would collect all the clippings from the newspapers dealing with deaths and injuries received from automobiles. I intended to paste them in a scrap book, but since I have to eat three meals a day, I was forced to abandon the arduous pursuit. I then imagined I could keep them loose, but as the drawer in which I placed them is not elastic, I fear this enterprise will, likewise result in failure.

However, a careful study of these amusing clippings has led me to formulate the following four rules for the regulation of automobilists:

An automobilist who is killing his first dozen should pass on without thinking of his victims. If they are badly injured and groan or scream before his machine has time to speed away, they should be fined for disturbing his joy-ride.

An automobilist who is killing his second dozen should be compelled to stop thirty seconds while his lady companion looks at the mangled victim with her lace handkerchief. If the victim should be a child who is the support of his mother, then the lady in the exercise of her discretion may utter one of the following exclamations, but not both, "O," or "Oo."

An automobilist who is killing his third dozen should be reprimanded by a judge of his acquaintance, whom he must then take out to lunch.

An automobilist who is killing his fourth dozen should be elected president of the Automobile Association of America.

TURNING OF FLESH INTO STEEL.

The eight-hour day in the steel mills practically is dead. Only the few men on the Bessemer converter crew work eight hours.

The Bessemer converter looks like two giant thimbles joined at the open ends. The men pour white-hot iron and coke into the converter and seal it.

Then all at once, as hot as fire can make it, it is blown through this converter to get rid of the impurities in the "heat," as each converter full of molten steel is called.

Only the strongest man can live around this converter, and that is why they have an eight-hour day. If they worked longer the heat would kill them.

The trust knows this, of course, and is putting the Bessemer machines out of business as fast as possible, and installing the open-hearth system of steel making. Then everybody can work twelve hours a day.

Only one man in one hundred has an eight-hour day in the trust mills. Most of the rest have a twelve-hour day. Moulders and machinists have what is called a ten-hour day, but they work longer. Repairs keep them busy, as each machine crew must do its own repairing.

The operating day, from the mill standpoint, is twenty-four hours long. The men work in two twelve-hour shifts. Every two weeks the day and night shifts change, this being accomplished by the day shift working Saturday through the night, twenty-four hours, sleeping all day Sunday and resuming work Sunday night for two weeks of night work. At the end of the next two weeks they are idle from Saturday morning until Sunday morning, while the other men shift as they did.

The foreman in these Homestead steel mills is called the "pusher." Driver would be a better word.

March and October are called record months, and are sacred to breaking records for output, the men being

driven to the limit of human endurance to make new showings.

A split-up of trust cash is made after each competition to the bosses who succeed in getting the most work out of their men. The men receive nothing in cash, but get, instead, a new and harder standard of toll for the following six months.

This split-up of the trust calls a bonus system. It solely is an inducement to the pushers to drive the men under them.

Hardly less evil in its influence on the workers is the trust's spy system. Let any worker voice a complaint and he has to hunt a job somewhere else.

Having done so much to Pittsburgh as a city, and to the men as workers and voters, it would seem the tariffed Steel Trust would stay out of the homes themselves. But it doesn't.

It OWNS them in many instances, and the records of the Health Department here show that the Steel Trust in these ten years has been one of the worst landlords in the world.

People live in row after row of tenements almost unbelievable for their uncleanness and inconvenience. When rents are within reason wages are not.

Houses stand back to back with no alley between. Families of four and five, and even more, live in one room. Some of the inconveniences are unmentionable and even shocking.

This room will at various times of the day serve as nursery, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, parlor, laundry, and also as sick room. Drinking water is obtained from reeking wells, sometimes located close to outbuildings.

Ten years of the greatest trust in the world in a great American city has not been without its opposition. At every turn the unions and other organizations of workmen have stood for better homes and better morals and better wages.

If the trust is now about to make good the threat of its creator, J. Pierpont Morgan, and drive unionism out of the steel business, it will sweep on to what next?—Ex.

FRED WARREN, HERO.

This paper is a Democratic paper and its editor is a Democrat from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. For this reason, if for no other, we are rejoiced to find that there are men of the undaunted metal of Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, still in existence in this land of graft, greed and capitalism.

We can still believe in men and not be put to shame. There are still those who cannot be bought, suborned, intimidated or terrified by the minions of capitalism. There are still those who are willing to be persecuted for righteousness sake. Fred D. Warren deserves the gratitude and the thanks of every laboring man in the world and of every lover of human liberty and justice. He has written his name by the side of those of every nation who have given themselves unreservedly for the cause of man. There is one man on this continent who does not worship Mammon.

But what did Fred D. Warren do? If you are not informed upon the question, you are not in touch with the greatest problems of modern times. You have no certain grasp of the labor problem, the problem of bread, the problem of human freedom.

It was Fred D. Warren who threw the influences of the most powerful paper in America into the defense of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners who were kidnapped by the authorities of the State of Idaho in collusion with those of Colorado and spirited away from their homes in Colorado to the distant State of Idaho under the trumped up charge of murdering ex-Governor Stuenkel and under the threat of the Governor of the latter State that they should never leave Idaho alive. It was said Fred D. Warren, when this proceeding of the officers of the law was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States as no infringement of the rights of these men, Moyer, Haywood and Pet-

tibone, offered a reward of \$1,000 for the kidnapping of ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, who was under indictment in that State for the murder of Governor Goebel and was a fugitive from justice residing in Indiana, whose Governor had refused to honor a requisition from the State of Kentucky. This offer was made to test the decision of the Supreme Court and see if it would not reverse itself when confronted with a parallel case where a capitalist politician had been kidnapped as were the laboring men of the Western Federation of Miners. For sending this offer of reward through the mails Fred D. Warren was arrested and after numerous delays on the part of the Government, he was tried before twelve Republican jurors and found guilty of sending "scurrilous and defamatory matter" through the United States mails and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500 and go to jail for six months.

Warren's course in defending the laborers and bringing the class character of the capitalist courts to the attention of the world, greatly angered the capitalist powers in Colorado, Idaho and at Washington, and the Roosevelt administration determined to put the Appeal to Reason and Fred D. Warren out of business. Hence the prosecution. Hence the conviction.

But here is where the man appears. Fred D. Warren stood up in the United States court at Fort Scott, Kansas, and told the court that the Federal courts are the tools of capitalism, and that he was proud to be condemned by one of them. He was guilty of no crime, but that the courts were guilty and had always been found on the side of the oppressors. Ah, but it was a glorious arraignment of the oligarchy of capitalism. It was war that he loved, the battle of every man who loves righteousness and hates iniquity. Hurrah for Fred D. Warren and the plea he made and is making to mankind! If Fred D. Warren goes to jail or pays a fine for what he has done we hope to God it will create a revolution that will wipe out capitalism and usher in genuine democracy.—Carthage (Mo.) Democrat.

READ THIS

We have asked you to join the Roll of Honor and to pay \$1 weekly for four months, thereby giving your endorsement and support to The Call, the paper that takes up arms in your defense and fights your battles. One hundred and twenty-one organizations have joined this Roll of Honor in two months. Over one-half are out of town organizations and many of these are fraternal bodies. The trades unions are still in the minority.

Fellow workers, The Call cannot continue without support, financially and morally, and this support must come from the working class whose champion it is. Are you going to hold back when The Call needs you? You may think others will do your share, but all are needed, and your place is with your fellow workers and unionists on the Roll of Honor.

- 1. Cigar-makers' Union, No. 140, Bklyn.
2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brownsville.
3. 34th A. D. S. P. New York.
4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 252, A. S.
5. 6th A. D. S. P. New York.
6. Local Tailors' Union, S. P. New York.
7. Local Sprayers, S. P. New York.
8. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 68, Brooklyn.
9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M. Wood Carvers and Modelers, I. A. of M.
10. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brownsville.
11. Wood Carvers and Modelers, I. A. of M.
12. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' I. U. No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.
13. U. A. D. S. P. Kings County, Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co., Rochester, N. Y. (88 weekly).
14. Local Mercer Co., S. P. New Jersey.
15. Local Waterbury, S. P. New York.
16. Jewish Socialist Branch, Chelsea.
17. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford.
18. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22.
19. 15th A. D. S. P. Social Club, Brooklyn.
20. 23d A. D. S. P. Kings County.
21. Local Tailors' Union, S. P. New York.
22. 26th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
23. 8th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
24. Local Tailors' Union, S. P. New York.
25. Suspender Makers' Union, Dover, N. J.
26. Employees of A. & H. Rosenbluth, Branch Wyckoff Heights, A. S.
27. Br. 14, W. S. D. B. F. Brooklyn.
28. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia.
29. Workmen's Circle, Branch 49.
30. Franz Geran Mannercher, Brooklyn.
31. 3d and 10th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
32. Harrison Lodge 154, A. A. of M.
33. Brewers' Union, No. 60.
34. Local East Manchester, S. P. N. H.
35. Local Union County, Branch 8, Ellensburg, N. J.
36. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
37. Local Educational Club, Brooklyn.
38. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
39. 35th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
40. Employees of Jerome & McLean avenue, A. S.
41. 8th Ward Branch S. P. Jersey City.
42. Local S. P. Springfield, Mass.
43. Geographical Union, S. P. New York.
44. Cooks' Union, No. 581, Brooklyn.
45. Co-operative League.
46. Road and Borough Apportionment Committee.
47. Employees of Charles & Morris Cigar Factory.
48. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 472, Richmond, Brooklyn.
49. Local Elizabeth S. P.
50. Local Cutlers and Knife Makers Association.
51. "Seash Harmonika Bure" of Justus Chant Lapes.
52. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
53. Longwood Club, Boston.
54. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1.
55. 25th and 27th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
56. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, N. Y.
57. 551.
58. Beer Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (83 weekly).
59. Paper Cigarette Makers' Union.
60. Workmen's Educational Club, Bklyn.
61. 14th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
62. 17th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
63. W. C. Branch 7, West Hoboken, N. J.
64. Grocers' Social Club, Mass.
65. Branch Palo Alto, Cal.
66. The Prudent Club.
67. Int. B. Kasse.
68. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 457.
69. Employees of A. & B. Panama Works.
70. Workmen's Circle, 150.
71. Rochester Branch of Wood Carvers.
72. 32d A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
73. Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 345.
74. Local 345, Bklyn. Store Tenders.
75. Butchers' Union, No. 211.
76. Nutmeg Economic Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
77. 33d A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
78. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 291 (82 weekly).
79. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32.
80. Union of Steam Engineers, No. 56.
81. Walters' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B.
82. Carpenters' Union, No. 568.
83. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Brooklyn.
84. Shoemakers' Union, Local 1, Newark, N. Y.
85. Farriers' Union, New York.
86. 16th and 18th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
87. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association.
88. Better Living Association.
89. Branch S. Bloomfield, N. J.
90. W. C. Branch 8, N. Tarrytown.
91. W. C. Branch 25.
92. Int. Wood Carvers' Association.
93. Excelsior Club, Local No. 2.
94. N. Y. City Lodge, No. 408, I. A. of M.
95. Local Mount Vernon, S. P.
96. W. C. Branch 37, New York City.
97. W. C. Branch No. 219, Norfolk, Va.
98. Metal Polishers' Union No. 13, Brooklyn.
99. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.
100. 34th, 44th, 46th Wards, Branch of Local, Phila.
101. W. C. Br. 32, Chicago.
102. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.
103. W. C. Br. 29, Buffalo.
104. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Bklyn.
105. Walters' Union, Branch B, Local No. 5.
106. W. C. No. 266, Washington, D. C.
107. Ladies Branch of W. C., Tern-N. J.
108. Brewers' Union, No. 2.
109. A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
110. 30 members of the New York Times Chapel, "Big Six."
111. W. C. Branch 225, Trenton.
112. W. C. Branch 150.
113. Chasers' League.
114. W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 135.
115. 2d and 5th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.
116. Financial Chronicle Chapel.
117. 2d A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
118. ? ? ? ? ?
119. ? ? ? ? ?
120. ? ? ? ? ?
121. ? ? ? ? ?
122. ? ? ? ? ?

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THE NEW YORK CALL

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CLASS WAR AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

We have received the following letter:

Editor of The Call:

I would like so much to see a consideration of the wisdom of only requiring applicants for party membership to make the simple statement that they favor public ownership of the means of production and distribution and their democratic administration—that they are not affiliated with any other political party, and while a member of the Socialist party will be governed by majority rule in it.

I advocate such an application form if I may express my opinion now.

It would tend to concentrate thought on the main issue—the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

It would greatly facilitate education among those now out of the party as well as party members.

Such a course would tend to bring together the thousands who favor public ownership, but who are not class conscious, scientific, and revolutionary, as understood by some, and who may never be.

It would thus tend to make pupils, as it were, out of them by getting them to work in the party. At the same time they might be acquiring the right attitude toward the doctrine of class consciousness, the materialistic conception of history, or other questions.

It would not endanger the success of the movement as long as majority rule prevailed.

Is it well that the thousands who favor public ownership remain out of the party, an invitation to insincere politicians to flicker and trade on?

Can they be expected to come in in the future any more than the past, if the class conscious test is insisted on and made so much of in propaganda, instead of emphasizing the issue of the co-operative commonwealth?

Yours, HUMPHREY B. CAMPBELL.

New York, July 20, 1909.

Inclosed in the envelope bearing this letter were a note to the editor and two editorials which appeared in this paper. After stating in the note that he was encouraged to write this letter by the statement made in one of the editorials that "every shade of opinion in the Socialist and labor movement is entitled to a free expression" in the columns of this paper, Mr. Campbell proceeds to say:

Then I also note in your editorial of July 19, inclosed, what you say about the simplicity of getting into the Socialist party, but is it just as simple as one might judge from your editorial alone? Since you seem to suggest that simplicity in this matter is commendable, perhaps my efforts intended to bring about greater simplicity may meet your favor and find you inclined to print the separate letter inclosed.

The passage referred to in the second editorial and underscored by Mr. Campbell reads as follows: "The only demand made upon him (the man willing to join the Socialist movement) is that he identify himself with the struggle of the working class for its emancipation from wage slavery."

We fail to understand how Mr. Campbell could have read into these words any meaning that would favor, or seem to favor, his proposition for discarding the doctrine of the class struggle between wage-workers and capitalists as the fundamental doctrine of the Socialist party. In order to identify oneself with the struggle of the working class for its emancipation from wage slavery, one must first have recognized the existence of this struggle. Is it not so? Having made clear the misconception on the part of Mr. Campbell of our attitude in regard to the doctrine of the class war, we may take up his proposition to discard this doctrine as the corner-stone of the Socialist party. In doing this, however, we must insist that all irrelevant matter be excluded, for example, the materialistic conception of history, which pertains to Socialism in its scientific aspect, as a system of social theory, but not to Socialism in its practical aspect, as a Socialist party.

Now, what is it that Mr. Campbell proposes? Putting aside the requirements that the applicant shall not affiliate with any other party, and that he shall abide by the majority decisions of the Socialist party, concerning which there can be no difference of opinion, he proposes that the only requirement shall be that the applicant favors public ownership of the means of production and distribution and their democratic administration.

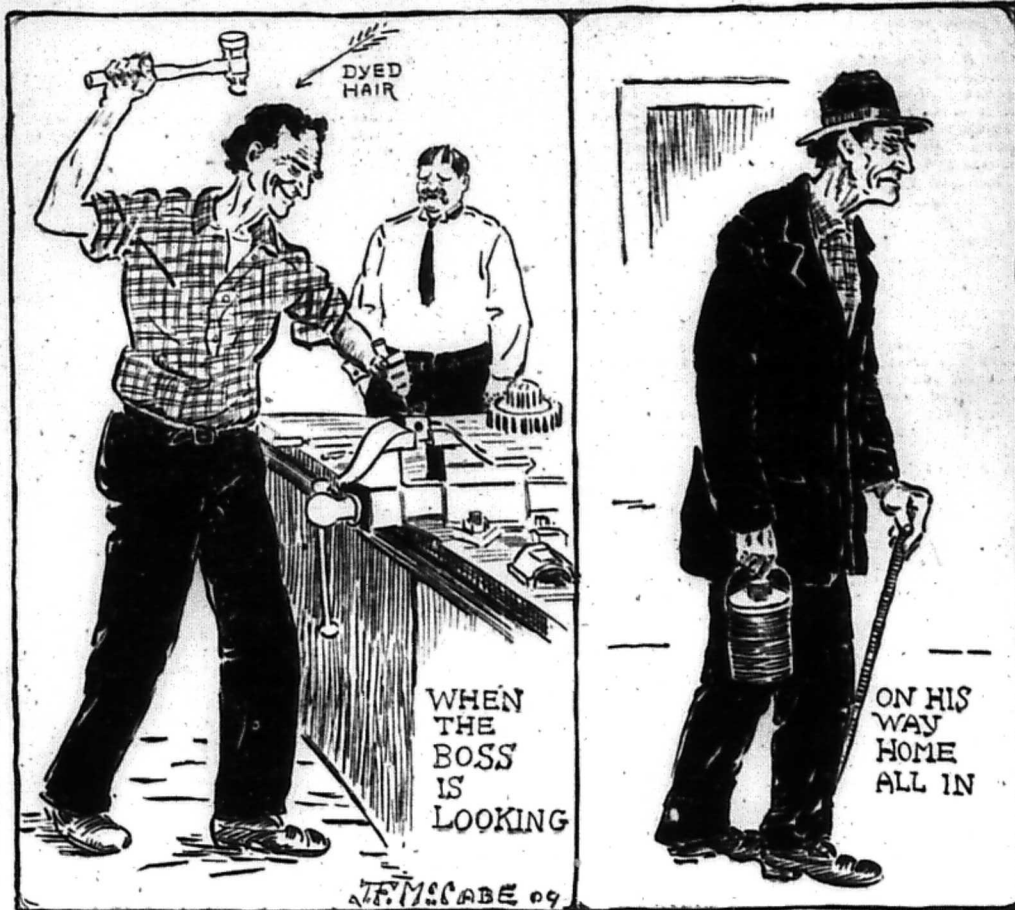
What is the exact meaning of this statement?

Take the national postoffice, or the Panama Railroad and the steamships run in conjunction with it by Uncle Sam, or the Panama Canal now in course of construction. These important means of distribution are public or collective property, in the sense that they are owned by the entire people of the United States through their Government. They are also administered democratically, in the sense that they are administered through agents directly or indirectly selected by the American people. But are they the sort of "public ownership democratically administered" advocated by Mr. Campbell? We doubt it. They certainly do not represent that which the Socialist party is striving to establish.

What is it that distinguishes this kind of public ownership from the public ownership advocated by the Socialist party, and presumably also by Mr. Campbell? It is as follows:

These important means of distribution, which are owned nominally by the people of the United States, are actually owned by the same capitalist class which owns all the other important means of production and distribution. But instead of being owned by individuals or groups of the capitalist class, they are owned by that class as a whole through its control of the Government. Their administration also, though nominally democratic, is actually conducted on the same fundamental principle as that of private or corporate capitalist property. The workers in them have nothing to say about their administration, and the remuneration of the workers in them proceeds on the same PRINCIPLE as in other capitalist establishments, that is to say, the workers receive subsistence wages which vary with the conditions of the market. The surplus over these wages goes to the capitalist class, or its Government, as profit.

In order that they shall become public property in the sense of the Socialist party, and presumably also of Mr. Campbell, it is necessary that the workers of the nation assume control of the Government and that they introduce a NEW PRINCIPLE of administration. The management of industry would have to be by the workers themselves. The division of the product into profits and wages would cease, the whole of it accruing to the workers. In other words, as the Socialist platform states, the wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the public powers and substituting col-



THE MAN OVER FIFTY.

THE ARTS OF PEACE.

By Ben Hanford.

The bondholders of England are about to receive the bloody butcher of Russia, Persia and Turkey send forth their daily tales of crimson, Christian nations hurry the building of their monstrous deeds of death, they organize and reorganize and add to the numbers of their armies and seek to make their arms more deadly, Roosevelt with a caravan a quarter of a mile long stalks his ancestors and murders his betters, the officers of the law kill and maim a few helpless strikers from day to day, while the march of industry along the pathway of progress and civilization takes each hour its toll that for a year scores its tens of thousands dead and its hundreds of thousands injured at their toll, and countless others suffer their uncertain days at last to perish in the hopeless battles fought by the army of the unemployed.

But it is not of these I write. Today I write only of the arts of gentle peace and progress, commerce that blossoms under beneficent laws, and business that blooms and brings prosperity for the strong, brave men who follow it with courage and honesty and industry.

Here is a spot in the center of the metropolis of a hemisphere, little old New York. Within a single city block are five grocery stores. Ah! Here indeed is civilization. How easy here to have all (grocery) wants supplied. How fortunate to live near that spot. No matter what you might wish, if it's in the line of groceries, it is there—to be had for the asking, not an instant's delay. Just name it; it is yours.

And those five grocers here in the confines of that city block. How happy they. Men of a calling have so many things in common. Same general tastes and same views of things political, social, artistic and all that. Really, what a pleasure those five grocers must be to each other. So to speak, dwelling together in peace and unity—just like brothers. Wars and rumors of wars trouble not them. Strikers killed in Pennsylvania are none of their funeral. Nor the Russian butcher. To be sure, our five grocers—being Christians—are mildly moved by the tens of thousands of their Christian brothers slain in Turkey—but far away is the Orient. The thousands and tens of thousands killed on the rail and in factory and mine—well, our five grocers are not wage-slaves; indeed, not they. Possibly of matters of world import, the tariff bill may interest them—if they see no way to take it out of the consumer. Peace, gentle peace—business and commerce, these are their honorable arts.

Five grocers in a single city block. The whole world may be at war, but no noise of rearing arms shall reach them. No, indeed. They make no appeal to force. No, a thousand times no. Five grocers in a city block—where but one grocer is needed, and he not badly needed. No disorder, no strikers' crimes of violence will be tolerated by our five grocers in a city block. No room for only ONE of them to make a living and live. Four must die an economic death—which often means physical death. Business men are they. And business is business. So every last one of them gets down to business. They do not start in to fight each other like common men—not they. Peace, gentle peace. They do not set fire to each other's stores. Nor break each other's windows. No, no. Nor do they carry black-jacks, nor lie in wait for each other. No, nor do they challenge each other to mortal combat with guns or knives or other weapons. Nor do any other manly thing. Not they. Business is business, and they buckle right down

lective for private ownership of the land and means of production used now for exploitation. If this is what Mr. Campbell proposes, then he actually accepts the principle of the class struggle. In that case, is it not best to have an explicit statement of it, so that no one may be misled or left in the dark as to all the implications of the demand for "public ownership democratically administered?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Editor of The Call:

In reply to an article entitled "The Hurdy Gurdy Campaign," published in the Monday issue of The Call, I wish to say that, first, the author would show better her zeal in the cause by sticking more closely to the text with which she begins her article.

"Lord save us from our friends and we will take care of our enemies"—all right, if that is her feeling, then let her trust in the Lord.

Next, I would say that had the writer been with us on any of our expeditions, she would have realized that however she disliked the methods, there could be no doubt of their efficacy. Advertisement is our aim; the more widespread and sensational the better it answers our purpose. Not having been with us on our various expeditions she does not realize that every man, woman and child in the crowds that surged round us to get a look at the "suffragette" was discussing the question which we wished to bring before them.

The very expedition which she most condemns, that is, with a hurdy-gurdy, has been perhaps the most profitable. No one with a sense of humor would seriously believe that we do these things simply for our own amusement or even to prove our earnestness in the work. We do them for advertisement. Advertisement, agitation, education, that is the psychology of our form of propaganda. We advertise, you get agitated, then you educate yourselves. But no matter how disgusted you are with our methods, you go away with our slogan stamped on your brain—"Votes for Women!" MARY TYNG. New York, July 19, 1909.

PARKHURST ON SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:

Will you permit me to offer a few remarks on an article written by Dr. Parkhurst, which appeared in the columns of the Evening Journal a few days ago.

It is a very difficult task to tackle such a writer as the above mentioned gentleman. He makes no specific objection to any particular Marxian doctrine, he just generalizes; there are just three pernickulous statements in the article which are liable to lead the unwary astray.

First—Dr. Parkhurst identifies Proudhon with Marx and the modern Socialist movement, as a matter of fact, Proudhon was a bourgeois philosopher with an anarchistic streak.

Second—I can venture to say with a degree of certainty that Dr. Parkhurst has never read or studied any of the numerous works of Karl Marx. If the doctor had read "Capital," he could never accuse the writer of such a profound work of sensationalism, which he rather crudely expresses in the simile of the red wax and the bullet.

Third—When the doctor says that John Spargo does not object to private property, he misconstrues him. The abolition of private property in the means of production is the principal demand of the Socialist party. When we carry out this demand we at the same time abolish classes and permanently solve the bread and butter question. The doctor is also guilty of a glaring inconsistency.

He asserts that calm reason and logic should be brought to bear when economic questions are being discussed. Now, in the light of what the doctor has written re Marx and Proudhon, he has ignored that very admirable principle. It is anything but calm reason (and I may add veracity) to identify an individual with a movement with which he has nothing in common; and it is the reverse of logic to attack the doctrines of Marx with inadequate knowledge. After all is said and written the doctor is only a cheap little scribbler, who will concede anything to the working class but getting off their backs. It would be well for the doctor if he stuck to his pulpit and his bourgeois reforms.

JACQUES J. CORONEL. New York, July 19, 1909.

"What did you most enjoy during your vacation?" "Thinking about what a good time I was going to have when I got home."—Washington Star.

IN BOHEMIA

By John Boyle O'Reilly

I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land; For only there are the values true; And the laurels gathered in all men's view. The prizes of traffic and state are won By shrewdness of force or by deeds undone; But fame is sweeter without the feud, And the wise of Bohemia are never shrewd. Hero, pilgrims stream with a faith sublime From every class and clime and time, Aspiring only to be enrolled. With the names that are writ in the book of gold; And each one bears in mind or hand A palm of the dear Bohemian land. The scholar first, with his book, a youth Adorned with the glory of harvested truth; A girl with a picture, a man with a play, A boy with a wolf he has modelled in clay; A smith with a marvelous hilt and sword, A player, a king, a ploughman, a lord, And the player is king when the door is past, The ploughman is crowned, and the lord is last.

I'd rather fall in Bohemia than win in another land; There are no titles inherited there, No hoard or hope for the brainless heir; No gilded ducal name to be born To stare at his fellows with leaden scorn; Bohemia has none but adopted sons; Its limits, where Fancy's bright stream runs, Its honors not garnered for thrift or trade, But for beauty and truth men's souls have made. To the empty heart in a jeweled breast There is value, maybe, in a purchased crest; But the thirsty of soul soon learn to know The moisture of froth of the social show; The vulgar sham of the pompous feast Where the heaviest purse is the highest priest; The organized charity, scrimped and iced. In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ; The smile restrained, the respectable cant, When a friend in need is a friend in want; Where the only aim is to keep aloof, And a brother may drown with a cry in his throat. Oh, I long for the glow of a kindly heart and the grasp of a friendly hand, And I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land.

LET US RID OURSELVES OF CALIBAN.

I. Capitalism is an ugly monster! It is the Caliban that fills our days with fear and terror; that grinds us in the cavern of toll; that fills our lives with all that is bestial and dull and gloomy.

It is the insatiable beast that prowls around devouring our children. Its claws and fangs are red with the blood of those we love.

It is the brute that starves our bodies and stultifies our minds; that makes civilization a curse, religion a mockery, morality a farce, and art a harlot.

The Socialist movement has set out to destroy this monster.

It is endeavoring to accomplish this in many ways. It begins by striking at the economic basis of society. It follows this up by awakening in the people new ideals and new aspirations. It opposes optimism to pessimism; it puts hope in the place of despair, light in the place of darkness, beauty in the place of ugliness. It is Ariel struggling with Caliban!

II. Art is merely the discovery of the strange and beautiful. The artist is the discoverer—or rather the creator—of beautiful things. And the real artist can find nothing of beauty or charm in capitalism. There are no really fine pictures of factories, of millionaires, of city streets, of any aspect of commercialism. The artist flies to the fields and the forests or to the sea, or to past ages—anywhere out of the industrial hell. Turner paints of Dido and Ulysses and the Fighting Temeraire; Whistler paints of Venice—the Venice of romance and mystery—Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Ford Maddox Brown, Walter Crane, Burne-Jones, and the others devotedly cling to the early Italians and medievalism. The real poets and writers—the artists of language—they also try their utmost to escape from capitalism, and write of it only in satirical fashion. That is why artists are attracted to the Socialist movement. Socialism is the only hope of artists, just as it is the only hope of the workers, and many there, who realize this fact.

III. Of all the young artists that have been attracted to the Socialist movement there are none who are more full of promise than the brother Warburton. Born artists, alive and alert, bursting with creative power, possessed with instinctive sense of beauty, quaintness and charm, so essential to the artist, they may truly claim to have that disease—which Heaven sends to the pearl in the oyster—genius. Unquestionably they are artistic genius. Take any one of their pictures and examine it carefully; one is bound to come to that conclusion. Possibly there is something of bony Beardley, something of weirdness of Japanese art, something of the pre-Raphaelites, something many other artists in their work; there is also something that is distinctly theirs; distinctly original. There never was an artist yet who did not owe something to his predecessors. Rossetti owed a great deal to Botticelli; Whistler owed a deal to the Japanese, and so on. In the struggle against the sordid, the dull, and altogether uninteresting, the Warburtons are destined to play a part. They will fight hard with Ariel against Caliban. By their wonderful art they help the grand army who are to color and tone and set to life. Fantastic images, dreams and reveries of the imagination are reflected in their art. The motley of life, with its madness, its hope and sin, its uneasy phantasms, its tediousness, its joy and sorrow, sparkling grace and wonderful beauty; its mystery; its combination of all, is developed in their drawings. Genius discovers analogies, resemblances, and parallel amid opposition; likeness in difference, and correlation in contradiction. Genius sees and discovers the essential qualities of things, and brings them to light. That is what the Warburtons do. The marvelous beauty of woman, the horror of crime, the quaking fear of death, the smile of innocence, are depicted in their pictures. And nature, too; the glowing stars of the set, the dancing leaves of the tree, black and awful waters, all are there.

IV. And with artists' eyes; with brooding creative instincts; with imagination, what images can be conjured up! The gleaming moon in black night sky is like a yellow orb; the moving ship caught by the sun is possessed of masts of gold; the faint tresses of the sky flushed with the faint fires of morning is like inverted pearl. Give wings to the imagination, and life is possessed of numbered charms. Socialism, guaranteeing economic freedom, give reign to the imaginative qualities. Life in all its diversities will be realized and appreciated. The beauty of the rose, the sweetness of the pomegranate, the wonder of the meaning of love will be understood. The demands of our kind and nobler natures will be gratified. And the Caliban of ugliness and death will be forever destroyed by the art of beauty and life.—Tom Queich, London Justice.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Lo, the criminal: If he is rich he is deranged; if he is poor he is just vicious.

"Fearing to lose the symmetry of her exquisite hands, she never closed them." Needless to say the author was not describing the hands of a poor but honest workman.

To capitalism: You want a race of dwarfs to give prominence to a few "big ones"; we want a whole race of giants.

The World believes that if the bosses had enough influence to "break" Bingham they have enough influence to "break" any other man on the force. And why not? Is your system not intended to produce boss rule? Then why expect anything else?

The Sunday American amused its readers by publishing two pages of evidence of the tendency of the children of multimillionaires to go insane, commit suicide and do other queer things. Some of them have actually killed themselves for fear of poverty. Well, and does not the show what a horrible nightmare the capitalist system is for even its most successful votaries? Would Socialism not be a relief, even to them?

There is a woman whom they call "Typhoid Mary," and they are making much fuss over her ability to disseminate typhoid fever, while suffering fatal consequences herself. Mary's mind me of the capitalist system. It is immune to its own poison, but poisons everybody else.

It is all very well for us to flatter ourselves upon what labor organizations have done in raising wages, but what have they done—what are they able to do—in keeping down the prices of the necessities of life which the plutocrats advance at their own will? How long does it take to sweep away every little advance gained by an advance in wages? What is the solution of this terrible condition, before which all workers and all labor unions stand, as sheep? The only solution is Socialism.