

AUTHOR EXPOSES CABRERA

Emerson Replies in Court to Guatemalan Czar's Charge of Libel.

It was learned yesterday about Guatemalan government and Cabrera, its President, at the charges of criminal... Emerson's contention was that he proceeded to prove this... He summoned the author... who had given him these facts... Emerson's contention was that he proceeded to prove this... He summoned the author... who had given him these facts...

BLOODY CZAR IN KIEL

Guarded by Troops--German and French Workers Show Contempt.

KIEL, July 27.—The Czar of Russia and the Czarina arrived at Hemmelmark Castle, near here, today, to be the guests of Prince Henry, of Prussia, until to-morrow evening. Troops swarmed around the castle and elaborate preparations to protect the Czar have been made. No one not duly authorized is allowed within a mile of the castle. The rapidly aging appearance of both the Czar and Czarina was remarked by those who saw them today. Nicholas' face appeared careworn and was seamed with heavy lines. His hair is becoming gray and he looks twenty years older than his actual years. The Empress seemed to be broken in health. She expressed her pleasure at the peaceful atmosphere about the castle and remarked that it was so different in Russia. The Socialists are planning to meet here tomorrow to protest against the Czar's visit, and a mighty demonstration is assured. The Czar will know nothing of their action, as both he and the Czarina are remaining in seclusion. CHERBOURG, July 27.—Hundreds of police agents and detectives have arrived here to prepare for the visit of the Czar on Saturday. There is keen disappointment among the Socialists at the change in arrangements whereby the Czar will not come ashore, as they had planned a great counter demonstration. The Socialists are scattering broadcast the old revolutionary speeches of Aristide Briand, the new Premier, who, with President Fallieres, will receive the Czar aboard a French battleship. PARIS, July 27.—The Socialist workmen's organization today issued a ringing manifesto against the visit of the Czar to Cherbourg, which, it says, was cowardly planned to take place at sea. Nevertheless a summons has been sent to the proletariat everywhere to meet on July 31 and register a protest against the Czar's appearance "off a country which is proud of the decapitation of Louis XVI."

STRIKERS FIGHT SPANISH TROOPS

Several Killed on Both Sides in Barcelona--All Spain to Rise Against War.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Daily Mail this morning says that the strikers and revolutionists who caused the general strike at Barcelona are in a battle with the police and have cut all telegraph, telephone and railway communication to prevent the arrival of reinforcements for the troops. They set fire to railway carriages, burned the bridge at Tarrasa and blew up a bridge on the railway to Tarragona. In Pueblo Nuovo a convent was attacked and a friar killed. Several were wounded. The streets are barricaded. The troops fired on the rioters. Even the Captain General, as he inspected the forces, was the object of attack. His escort replied with shots. A church has been destroyed by fire. Yesterday there were 119 arrests. Three rioters were killed and 45 wounded. Nineteen policemen and four gendarmes were wounded. A captain of the civil guard, one lieutenant and seven soldiers started from Tarrasa to repress riots, but a crowd cut the railway and set fire to a bridge. The troops succeeded in repelling them by force of arms. The lieutenant and one soldier were wounded. The captain and two men were struck by stones. BARCELONA, July 27.—A military captain, three gendarmes and eight strikers were killed here this afternoon in a clash between the troops and the strikers, who are protesting against the Moroccan campaign, and more than fifty persons seriously injured. The city is in open revolt and more bloodshed is expected. Hundreds of strikers and sympathizers were in possession of a street which the troops attempted to clear. A fierce fight was started at once. The troops finally had to fire volley after volley into the rioters before they gave way. The commander of the troops has demanded a battery of artillery and announces that he will suppress future outbreaks at any cost. The city is now practically isolated from the rest of the country, as the strikers have cut all telegraph and telephone wires. Repair groups, under guard of soldiers, have been sent out to repair this damage, but the work is accompanied by the greatest danger. Reports from other parts of Spain say that the strike movement is spreading. The Civil Guards are firing on people in the streets. The street cars and other public conveyances are not running. Several newspapers have been suspended. A regiment of infantry arrived here today to reinforce the garrison. Government Terror Stricken. MADRID, July 27.—The declaration of martial law in Madrid and all the other large cities of Spain is believed by the military authorities today to be the only way in which the country can be kept from being plunged into a revolution. The Radicals and Socialists in Madrid and other cities have seized upon the present chaotic state of affairs, resulting from the unpopular war in Morocco, as an opportunity for the inauguration of a nation wide industrial strike, such as is already under way at Barcelona and in the suppression of which martial law has been declared there. The launching of an industrial strike at this time would, it is feared, complete the overthrow of the government, which is already tottering as a result of internal troubles and the prosecution of a war that is opposed by nearly all of the people. The cities being the centers of the industrial orders, the authorities believe that they will have to declare martial law there to keep the people from gaining the upper hand. Revolutionary Movement. As proof of the widespread revolutionary movement, appeals were received by the Ministry of War today from a number of garrison commanders throughout Spain that they must have reinforcements as speedily as possible or there is danger of various province officials joining the anti-government movement. These commanders report that since Saturday this movement has become positively revolutionary and that it is growing in popularity to such an extent that the majority of government officials are now identified with it. The growth of the disaffection throughout the country has greatly weakened the ministry and its early resignation is looked for. The news from Melilla is still censored, but a statement from a semi-official source today says that the Spanish losses have been 1,500 since the fighting began and that 20,000 reinforcements have joined the Moors in the last three days, or since the priests declared the war to be a holy struggle. The Cabinet met this afternoon and sat for three and a quarter hours. (Continued on page 2.)

HATTERS CONFIDENT

Western Federation of Miners Gives \$5,000 to Strike Fund.

The national executive committee of the United Hatters of North America held a special meeting in this city yesterday at 11 Waverly place, with President Moffett in the chair, at which it was decided to continue the strike of the hatters for the union label and keep up the fight to a finish. A letter was received from Ernest Mills, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, stating that the federation convention had decided to assist all its 40,000 members 25 cents each in aid of the striking hatters. A check for \$5,000 being the first installment of the money, was inclosed in the letter. Every hatter now at work in union shops has been assessed a certain sum weekly in aid of the strikers. The strikers are paid strike benefits weekly of \$5 for married and \$3 for unmarried men. National Secretary Lawlor said that so many of the hatters are at work now, including those in the Danbury district who gained their demands, that with the money received from other unions, these benefits can be kept up indefinitely. Some of the strikers who had money saved, he said, have not yet applied for strike benefits. The average wages of the strikers when they were at work ranged from \$18 to \$30 a week. For the last week there have been rumors that the union leaders were in touch with the committee of the Essex (N. J.) Grand Jury, under whose auspices the secret ballot of the strikers was taken recently, resulting in a vote to continue the strike, in an effort to get the grand jury committee to endeavor to get the hat manufacturers to take a secret ballot of their membership as to whether they wanted to make a settlement. President Moffett, of the union, said that this was only rumor. No effort so far had been made to bring this about, he said, and as far as he knows now, the matter will not be considered, as it is for the manufacturers themselves to take it up. MAY SETTLE STRIKE Pressed Steel Car Company and Workers Nearing an Agreement. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—C. A. Wise, chairman of the strikers' executive committee, this afternoon said there was a meeting this morning between the members of the strikers' executive committee and representatives of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and it was likely that the 1907 scale of wages would be accepted by the company, and that it also was very probable that the strike would be ended on Friday. According to Wise the 1907 wage scale is entirely satisfactory to the workmen. This scale was changed when the panic started about eighteen months ago. An official of the company has admitted that a solution of the strike problem is in sight, although he refused to say whether or not the company would sign the 1908 wage scale. TEHRAN MENACED Russian Legation Seeks Excuse to Bring in Czar's Troops. TEHRAN, July 27.—Under the pretext that further trouble is imminent in Teheran and other parts of Persia, the Russian legation is today arranging to have 1,000 additional Russian troops brought here from Karsin. The Russian officials have declared that the presence of Mohammed Ali Mirza, the deposed Shah, is a serious menace to peace. They charge his followers with trying to stir up a disturbance in order to force foreign intervention. The difficulties of the provisional government are increased by the knowledge that the treasury is bankrupt and that it is impossible for the government to raise a loan. The retention of the nationalist troops in the capital is therefore a matter of much doubt, as the soldiers are already clamoring for their pay, which is sadly in arrears. B. & O. ASKS INJUNCTION. "Joke" Railroad Wants Courts to Help Fight Its Striking Machinists. WHEELING, W. Va., July 27.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, through Attorney Henry M. Russell, in the United States Circuit Court here today, made application to Judge Dayton for an injunction to restrain striking machinists all over their system from picketing the company's property or otherwise "interfering" with non-union workmen. The case will be argued on Thursday, and the strikers' lawyers are confident that no injunction will be granted, as, although the machinists have been out more than two months for recognition of the union, no violence has occurred at any time. CRUSHED TO DEATH BY CARS. Thomas A. Dane, aged twenty years, of 130 Prospect avenue, Bayonne, a brakeman in the employ of the New Jersey Central Railroad, was coupling freight cars within sight of his home yesterday, when he slipped and was caught between the cars. He was badly crushed that he soon after died in the City Hospital.

OUR AMERICAN HEROES

Many people look up to millionaires and multimillionaires as very great men. Their organizing abilities are eulogized as "genius" and they are lauded as "captains of industry." But as a matter of fact, in most cases they owe their success, so far as it is not due to lucky circumstances and inherited opportunities, chiefly to the fact that they are more unscrupulous, more cruel, more brutal than other men of equal ability. This is one of the things that will impress the reader of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," in which the whole truth about these men is being told in detail for the first time. This work is now running serially in The Call. If you haven't started to read it yet, begin with next Saturday's installment. TIN STRIKERS GAIN GROUND Amalgamated Association Surprises Steel Trust By Show of Strength in Big Fight. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—Officials of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, whose workmen are on a strike against the "open shop," have discovered that the strikers have at least one member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers on each squad of police inside the mills where strikes are on, and in this way the Amalgamated has been able to get the most accurate figures as to what is being done. The Amalgamated officials here admit that this has been the case and this evening issued a statement of conditions showing that the strikers have been gaining ground lately. But eight of the thirty-two mills where strikes have been declared are working, according to the Amalgamated figures, which, added to the eighty-two non-union mills of the corporation, make ninety mills running. The strikers have taken eight mills at New Kensington out of the hands of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and closed them down, according to figures issued tonight. President Eugene W. Fairhey of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company today issued a statement tending to show that his company was gaining on the strikers. There is a persistent rumor here, however, that the Steel Corporation will soon retire some officials high up in the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, because of poor progress made in breaking this strike. The workmen have shown much more strength than the United States Steel Corporation officials at New York have been given to believe they could show, and the strike up to date has been very successful, with the strikers apparently gaining ground. The strikers have gained several points through the refusal of Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court to grant an injunction restraining strikers from picketing the plants at Elwood City. JOY FOR STEEL KINGS Profits Show Increase Even if Slaves Do Sometimes Revolt. The quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation, which was given out after the close of the stock market yesterday, tells in plain figures a story of remarkable prosperity for the steel magnates, who benefit by the increase of freight business in most branches of the trade and the steady advance of prices from the cuts made in the latter part of February, which have increased the usual amount of profit ground out of their half starved workers. The earnings for the quarter, \$29,340,000, were far below those of the banner quarter of the company's history, that ending in June, 1907, when earnings were \$45,504,000, but as compared with the low point following the panic, that of March, 1908, quarter, they showed an increase of \$11,100,000, or much more than 50 per cent. The strike of the tin plate workers is against the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation. STEERSMAN DROWNS IN CANAL. LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 27.—Wade Pike, forty years old, of Watervliet, a steersman on a canal boat, was drowned in the Erie Canal today. He fell from the canal boat. Pike had been a steersman on the Erie Canal nearly all his life. This was his first trip this season. He leaves a wife and two children. HOUSE ALSO INSTRUCTS TAFT. WASHINGTON, July 27.—The House today passed unanimously the Senate resolution requesting the President to notify the governors of the states of the action of Congress in submitting to them a constitutional amendment providing for an income tax.

BUNCO BUREAU GIRLS WITH "WELFARE WORK"

TO WASHINGTON READERS Civic Federation "Ladies" Oppose Union's Demand for Increased Pay. LEFT ALONE IN FIGHT Administration Says Government Is Too Poor to Pay a Living Wage. (National Socialist Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, July 27.—In this morning's issue we promised that we would today briefly review the history of Branch No. 12776 of the Federal Union of Printers and Printers' Assistants and its relation to the ladies of the Civic Federation. It is a fact that Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Tati and other prominent women, all daughters or wives of prominent capitalists or politicians, did get together and decide that they would try to better the conditions of the girls employed by the government. These ladies of the Civic Federation have been taught the ethics of "welfare work" by the capitalists from whom the ladies receive their income and support. The "welfare work" has the approval of practically all the prominent officials in Washington. In an article on this subject in the National Civic Federation Review, Attorney General Wickersham says: "We began to see that the basis of preserving what we had secured—the price we had to pay for the luxuries which we enjoyed—was that we should, somehow or other, subdue the feeling in the minds of so many throughout the land that they were being dealt with unjustly; and we had gradually to bring to the minds of the wage workers, the day laborers, the most humble folk, the sense that they had fair play. "Diagnose" to Capitalists. "Now, that is welfare work. It is a disgrace to us if we enjoy our luxurious homes, our comfortable libraries and our mode of living, when the people who work for us haven't a decent place in which to eat a meal or a decent place in which to earn their day's wage." Knowing, therefore, what these ladies believe, it would have been miraculous for them to have entered upon the organization of a union for self-supporting women from the viewpoint which these women regarded it. The women in the union very naturally want higher wages and fewer hours. While, of course, they feel very grateful to the federation ladies who would like to have them enjoy a nicer place to work, get a better view of the Potomac, have a better luncheon, etc., still what these women really want and have a right to demand is an increase in wages. At the time of the organization of the union on March 19, the federation ladies and the bureau girls were under the impression that they were all working for the same thing. They were all sincere in this belief, but they were most sadly mistaken, as later developments have proven. It is to the interest of the women to increase their wages as much as they possibly can. But that means an increased cost in running the government. Want Expenses Kept Down. The capitalists of the United States do not want the cost of running the government—that is their police power—increased. It follows, consequently that the ladies of the Civic Federation do not want the cost of running the government to be increased. They are very much opposed to it. Hence, they never could really do anything to help the bureau girls. Here are two sets of people actuated by conflicting interests trying to work along a common line in the same organization. They did not believe it at first, but as time went on they found it out. At first the ladies did not like to hurt the feelings of the girls by telling them how they felt about the increase of wages, but finally when the girls insisted on presenting a petition demanding a raise of wages the ladies told them very emphatically they could not have the support of the Civic Federation for an increase of wages. The federation ladies were only interested in social matters and in cleaning up the bureau. They arranged a reception at their homes, but the girls didn't enter into the spirit of this and very few attended. The Girls' Demands. The demands of the girls are very reasonable. They ask a minimum wage of \$2 per day. This would increase the wages of about 600 girls from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, or an increase of 50 cents a day. This would mean very much to the girls. (Continued on page 2.)

NO JOB, HE ENDS LIFE

Weaver, Unable to Obtain Work, Hangs Himself to a Tree. GREENWICH, Conn., July 27.—Ten-year-old Peter Jensen, while walking through a piece of woods on what is known as Baptist Hill, in Glenville, today, found the body of Max Gerth, who has been missing since Tuesday of last week, and for whom an anxious search has been going on, hanging by a rope from a tree. The child ran to the village and told what he had seen and Medical Examiner J. A. Clarke was notified. Dr. Clarke thinks the man must have committed suicide on the same day he disappeared. Gerth was fifty-five years old. He had been a weaver, but he had been unable to get work for some time. He is the second weaver who has committed suicide by hanging in Glenville within a few months. The other was a man named Michael, whose wife was ill and who was unable to obtain work. Gerth had a wife and five children. It is said that he had been drinking of late.

RAILROAD MEN WIN

New York Central Will Not Move Headquarters of P. and L. E. PITTSBURG, July 27.—Under official of the New York Central Railroad in charge here of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie have capitulated completely to the engineers and firemen who threatened to strike in a body and tie up the road unless an order calling them to move from McKees Rocks to Newell, Pa., as a headquarters, was withdrawn. A meeting between representatives of the men and the officials was held here last night extending into this morning when it was shown the company that the road could be tied up completely by the men. There was some long distance telephoning to New York and at noon today it was announced that the company withdrew its demands.

TOM LEWIS ON THE JOB

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—President Thomas L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived here today to settle the dispute between the Pittsburgh Coal Company and its employees. It is expected that a conference between President Lewis and Vice President George Z. Hosack, of the coal company, will take place soon.

AMERICAN CONSUL ATTACKED

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State Department today received word that William B. MacMaster, of New York, vice and deputy consul at Cartagena, Colombia, was attacked and wounded yesterday by a Colombian, and another person, whose identity is unknown. eets of the President," he was told. Darling went, but he was arrested and imprisoned for "contempt of court" and was kept three months. For a week he was kept under "incommunicado," which meant that he was not allowed to see his wife, his friends or the United States Consulate. The hearing lasted all afternoon and Magistrate O'Connor then adjourned it until Friday at 3 P. M.

CHICAGO GRAFT TRIALS PUT OFF

Hearings of Indicted Inspector and Resort Keepers Go Over Until September.

CHICAGO, July 27.—There will be no immediate trial of the police officials and others indicted by the present grand jury in connection with alleged grafting for the protection of vice. When Police Inspector McCann, now under ten indictments charging "malfeasance in office" and "acceptance of bribes," was arraigned today, it was agreed to continue his case until September 7. McCann pleaded not guilty, as did Detective J. Griffin, his confidential man, also under indictment. Griffin's case and those of others indicted were all put over to the September term.

When the names of Louis and Julius Frank, West Side saloonkeepers, were called in court today, State's Attorney Wayman requested that their names be stricken from the roll. This confirmed earlier statements that these men had been promised immunity from prosecution in return for their promise to turn state's evidence in the case against McCann.

Attorney U. T. Underwood, counsel for McCann, stated before court opened that he was not prepared for trial, inasmuch as copies of the indictments against McCann had never been served upon the defendant and that he would insist that the court set forward the date of the trial at least ten weeks.

Grand Jury Adjourns Soon.

In having McCann's trial set for today, Wayman declared he was merely consulting the inspector's interests, inasmuch as he felt it was only to clear himself of the charges resting against him. McCann, on the other hand, charged that Wayman's haste was an attempt to "railroad" him to prison.

In a statement issued just after court adjourned, State's Attorney Wayman said he did not expect any further indictments at present, excepting "additional indictments against persons already under indictment."

The grand jury this morning returned eleven new indictments against resort keepers on the South and West sides. It is believed the State's Attorney proposes to hold nearly all of these indictments as "clutts" to force evidence from the victims.

The grand jury must adjourn next Saturday, and an attaché of State's Attorney Wayman's office said today that so many witnesses were on hand it would be impossible for the grand jury to examine all of them within the next five days.

Inasmuch as there is no regular jury scheduled for August, and as Wayman's policy is against special grand juries, the investigation probably will extend over into September. The lid has been clamped down hard in all of the levee districts as the result of the investigation, and all were quieter last night than for many years.

BUNCO BUREAU GIRLS

but would cost the government but little. While Director Ralph tries to create the impression that the increased expense would amount to \$600,000 a year, it is greatly misrepresenting the facts. An increase of 50 cents a day for 600 girls would total \$300 a day, which for 313 days would bring the total annual increase in the cost of operating the bureau to \$93,900. When it is known that the total cost of operating the bureau is \$3,841,172, this small increase seems ridiculous to quibble about, when it is considered that it would benefit more than half a thousand girls.

We will show in later articles why it is common decency that these girls should be paid this increase. In tomorrow's issue we will prove from Ralph's own mouth, by his own utterances, that he is operating the Bureau of Engraving and Printing under a sweatshop system, and that he is proud of it and brags about it.

SALESMAN'S POCKETS PICKED.

He Accuses Youth Who Weeps and Denies Charge.

Morris Abelow, a salesman for a jewelry concern downtown, accused Joseph Deen, a young clerk, of 246 East 31st street, Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Bridge last night of abstracting \$14 from his trousers pocket while he was attempting to board a car. Holding fast to the offending hand of Deen he called for help. Bridge Policeman Morris came, and while he was coming Deen managed to withdraw his hand and drop the money to the ground.

In the Oak street station house Deen, between sobs, managed to tell the lieutenant behind the desk many times that the kind jewelry salesman had surely made a mistake.

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ENGLISH WALLING SUED

French Girl Whom He Educated Wants \$100,000 For "Breach of Promise."

Supreme Court Justice Brady granted yesterday an application by William English Walling, author of "Russia's Message," for a bill of particulars in a suit brought against him for \$100,000 damages for breach of promise by Anna Berthe Grunspan, a young French woman.

When the original complaint was served on Walling it stated that he promised to marry Mlle. Grunspan in Paris in June, 1905. Walling's counsel immediately answered the complaint with a general denial of the charges, and set up in addition that even if there had been a promise of marriage the laws of France do not allow damages for a wounded heart and take into account only actual money losses sustained in preparing for the marriage, buying clothes and so on.

The French woman then served an amended complaint, omitting the allegation that the promise was made in Paris. Walling, who is married to Anna Strunsky, is in Europe with his wife.

"It is important to know when and where this alleged promise took place," said Walling's counsel, Emil Fuchs, in arguing the case yesterday. "Mr. Walling was married in June, 1904, and as the plaintiff is now suing a married man, the defendant ought to be informed whether the promise was verbal or in writing. The plaintiff has withdrawn the allegation that the promise was made in Paris, so that is presumed to be untrue.

"Mr. Walling has always been more or less of a philanthropist, and his only interest in this young woman was one of helpful sympathy. We will show that after Mr. Walling's marriage he was appealed to for financial assistance by Miss Grunspan, and that he paid one or two of her bills."

Of the novel legal question raised upon the French law, Mr. Fuchs said: "Before making answer to Miss Grunspan's complaint I consulted Clarence Darrow, the eminent Chicago lawyer, and we reached a conclusion that a promise to marry in France could alone be legally considered under the French law."

It was said yesterday that Walling met the plaintiff while he was pursuing sociological studies in Paris early in 1905, and took great pains to have her educated in English with the idea of making her his wife.

Counsel in the case said yesterday that the suit would be hurried to trial and would probably be heard in October.

It is said that Miss Grunspan, accompanied by relatives, came to this country for the purpose of bringing the action against Walling.

COMPANIES GIVE IN

Sons of Vulcan Get Raise in Wages After Three Weeks' Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—Orders to Pittsburgh mills today forced a capitulation by three large mills to striking puddlers who have been on a strike since July 1. The Wayne Iron Company, the Kittanning Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company and the Wheeling Iron and Steel Company all signed the new scale of wages presented by the Sons of Vulcan, which is composed of puddlers exclusively.

The scale calls for an average advance of 12 1/2 cents per ton for the puddlers, and about 2,000 men are affected. The companies urge that the men all return to work on Monday morning, but it is found that but 2,000 of the 2,000 puddlers are on hand, the remainder being at summer camps, they not having figured on such a quick capitulation on the part of the employers. Orders in the past week are greater than for any week in the past two years.

CAUGHT AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

Japanese Contractor Who Bought Liberty From Jail Finally Captured.

HONOLULU, July 27.—Fujihura, a man convicted of murder, who escaped from Hilo jail eight years ago, has just been captured. He was a contractor who killed a fellow countryman while out hunting with him.

No Japanese interpreter was employed by the court and he had no opportunity to prove that the killing was accidental. After conviction he escaped one night, his irons being left behind. It was suspected the jailer helped him escape as this man soon afterward built a costly house.

New Fujihura declares he and his friends raised \$10,000 and paid the jailer for his liberty. For eight years he lived in the mountains by hunting and fishing, but recently ventured into town and was caught.

HELD ON MAIL FRAUD CHARGE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—J. A. McNulty and H. Van Vleet, president and secretary, respectively, of the American Civil Service Institute, with headquarters in this city, who were arrested for alleged use of the mails to defraud, were arraigned before a United States commissioner today and pleaded not guilty. They were remanded to jail in default of \$2,000 bail each. Postoffice inspectors yesterday arrested the men.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP EXAMS.

ALBANY, July 27.—Through State Education Commissioner Draper announcement was made today that the next qualifying examination for scholars in the United States under the Cecil Rhodes bequest will be held October 19 and 20. The selection of scholars will be completed before the end of January, 1910, and the selected scholars will begin residence at Oxford in October, 1910.

MURDERS RIVAL IN COURT ROOM

Ellis Shoots Wife's Former Husband When Latter Wins Right to Visit Daughter.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—W. Y. Ellis, of Pine Cliff, shot and killed N. P. Willis, of Indianapolis, Ind., in the Pulaski County Chancery Court room this afternoon. The court had just made an order reversing a former order of several courts relative to the custody of the eight-year-old daughter of Willis and his former wife, who is now Mrs. W. Y. Ellis. The shooting was accompanied by many sensational incidents and caused a general panic in the building.

The Earl Dill assault case was being tried in the adjoining room and when the first shot was heard 500 women and men in attendance ran over each other in a search for the door. Judge Lea was compelled to adjourn his court until tomorrow. Ellis was locked up for a hearing on a charge of murder.

Willis and his mother were in Judge Fulk's chambers, accompanied by Senator Jeff Davis, who has been counsel for Willis in his endeavor to obtain an order of court permitting him to visit his child, Mary Willis, at stated intervals. Judge Fulk had announced his decision, which was favorable to Willis, when Ellis drew a pearl handled pistol from his pocket and pointing the weapon over the head of Judge Fulk, fired point blank at Willis, who was sitting with his mother and Senator Davis.

First Shot Went Wild.

The shot went wild and missed itself in the wall. Willis was unarmed, and as soon as he was fired upon made an effort to get out of the court room. Mrs. Willis had made her way out as did Senator Davis.

Judge Fulk kept his presence of mind and demanded that Ellis surrender the weapon. This Ellis did not do, and grasping the pistol in both hands he stood right by the door leading into the judge's chamber and fired the shot that sent Willis staggering into Judge Lea's room. He held the pistol so close to the door-jamb that it was powder burned.

Willis fell into the arms of Sheriff Roberts just as he was coming from Judge Lea's court room to learn the cause of the shooting. A cot was brought and Willis was placed on it. He died ten minutes later.

STATE DEFIES INJUNCTION

Arkansas Governor Calls Out Militia Against Judge and Contractors.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—When asked tonight if he called out the militia to stand guard at the new Capitol building, Governor Donaghey replied by saying: "I have nothing to say."

In heavy marching order the full body of the Arkansas State Guard arrived in Little Rock at 4 o'clock this afternoon, unloading from the train which brought them from Bebe at the Argenta station. The company was ordered to come at once to Argenta at 12:15 P. M. under orders from military headquarters.

It is stated that Cabot and two other companies of the State Guard have been ordered out and are on their way to Little Rock at the present time for the purpose of establishing a guard about the State House, where work will be continued by the state in violation of the injunction granted by Chancellor Martineau to the ousted contractors.

Contractors Caldwell and Drake were ousted as a result of alleged defective work.

The State Capital Commission held a lengthy conference this afternoon, discussing Chancellor Martineau's injunction decision and mapping out a future line of action. Governor Donaghey and other members of the commission refused to say what was done at the conference but it was learned from reliable sources that the commission will disregard the injunction and continue tearing away alleged defective work and proceed to the construction of the building.

If Chancellor Martineau attempts to punish the members of the commission for contempt, which he says he will do, a writ of habeas corpus will be filed before a member of the Supreme Court, which if granted will serve as a supersedeas until the Supreme Court can pass upon the case in September.

WON'T KILL HIS MAN.

PARIS, July 27.—The police have received a dispatch stating that Janney, the Montgomery, Ala., stockbroker, has abandoned his intention of coming to Paris. Janney sailed on the Campania from New York on July 21, declaring that he had seen in a dream the murderer of his brother-in-law seated in a Paris cafe and that he was going over to shoot him as he would a mad dog.

PICNICS SHOULD BE ADVERTISED IN THE CALL.

Organizations and societies should first of all advertise their picnics in this paper, because it reaches the very kind of people that make up the attendance of gatherings held by progressive bodies.

Bring this matter up at your meetings and request the arrangement committees to give The Call at least a share of the advertising they hand out.

Special rates upon application from the advertising department.

More picnic advertisements, etc., printed in this paper will impress advertisers favorably by showing that The Call is a paper read and supported by the working people—the very class the merchants want to reach.

Once a Customer Always One

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.

Our lack of space for these broken lots affords an opportunity to purchase odd pieces at greatly reduced prices.

WRIGHT BREAKS RECORD

Daring Aviator Carries Passenger For An Hour and 12 Minutes.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Orville Wright flew for an hour today, fulfilling one of the requirements of the contract for the sale of the Wright aeroplane to the government, and then went sailing on with Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm, of the army, to break the two passenger records of one hour and nine minutes, made by Brother Wilbur in France last October.

This he did by remaining in the air for 1 hour 12 minutes and 40 seconds. He descended to earth in the dusk by the light of a half moon whose brilliance was rapidly increasing as the sun sank farther below the western horizon.

The great crowd gathered about the field cheered madly as the aviator came to earth. Miss Katherine Wright, sister of the brothers, who watched the flight from the aeroplane shed, at the south end of the parade ground, peered through the increasing darkness and rushed to a telephone to send to the city the text of a telegram to Bishop Wright, the father of them all, who is now in Dayton.

The President of the United States was among the first to congratulate the daring aviator.

Tomorrow the Wrights will make their speed test, providing conditions are favorable. The contract requires that there shall be a straightaway flight of five miles and return. The flight will be in the direction of Alexandria, to the south of Fort Myer. At the five mile point there will be a small balloon in the air. Orville will sail down to the balloon, around it and then back. He will carry Lieutenant Benjamin D. Foulois with him. The machine to meet requirements must make a speed of thirty-six miles. For every mile over forty there will be a bonus of \$2,500 up to forty-four miles an hour. The Wrights are sure they will meet all requirements and win a good deal on the bonus.

LATHAM FAILS AGAIN

Motor Stops Running When Monoplane Nears Dover—Falls Into Channel.

DOVER, July 27.—Hubert Latham, the French aviator, today made a second unsuccessful effort to fly across the English Channel, this time attempting to go as far as London. He fell into the channel two miles from Dover, but was picked up by a British warship and brought safely into port.

Latham's accident was due to motor trouble. He was traveling at a high rate of speed and would have passed over the cliffs in two or three minutes when his motor ceased working and his monoplane fell into the water close to the side of the British fleet that was anchored outside the harbor. A boat crew from the battleship Russell put out and picked Latham up after he had been in the water but a few moments.

Latham's departure from Calais was witnessed by 60,000 persons and a crowd of more than 100,000 greeted him at Dover.

CALAIS, July 27.—Count de Lambert attempted to cross the channel today in a Wright aeroplane, but he got a bad start and the machine struck the ground heavily before even the water's edge was reached. The machine was damaged to such an extent that the count will probably wait until tomorrow before again attempting a flight.

PARIS, July 27.—The Committee of the International Aeronautic Exposition, to be held here in October, today unanimously reserved the central stand in honor of Louis Blériot, who on Sunday morning flew across the English Channel.

NEW CASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 27.

Parkinson's shipbuilding firm today received an order for a monoplane of the Blériot type, it being the first order for such a machine yet given in England. The aeroplane is to be delivered by August 6. Within a few hours after the receipt of the first order, three other orders for similar machines were received and will be executed as soon as possible.

FEARING BURGLAR HE SHOOTS WIFE

Revolver in Hand of Man Awciling Fancied Intruder Explodes, With Fatal Result.

BOSTON, July 27.—Constant fear that burglars were invading his home led to the accidental killing of Edith B. Pierce by her husband, Henry Gill Pierce, as the couple lay in bed in their home at 27 Boylston street, Jamaica Plain, early this morning. Pierce, who is an advertising artist, was taken into custody by the police, but the court refused to grant a warrant for his arrest and he was released from custody. That the killing was accidental is perfectly apparent, as the husband was found in the bedroom holding his dying wife in his arms when neighbors got into the house.

Pistol Beside Bed.

In the section of Jamaica Plain where the shooting happened, there have been a number of burglaries committed of late and Pierce had been in the habit of having a loaded revolver lying on the floor beside his bed. Several times persons who live on the upper floor of the house have heard him prowling around on his floor looking for burglars that he supposed were in the house. As far as the police have been able to learn the place has never been visited by thieves.

About 3:30 this morning Pierce was awakened by a mysterious sound which he thought was burglars forcing an entrance. He grasped his revolver and lay in the bed awaiting the arrival of the intruder in his bedroom. A milk team passed and in a few moments he imagined he heard the burglar crawling along the floor in the direction of the room. Just then Mrs. Pierce moved in her sleep and touched his arm. The revolver exploded and killed the young wife.

RUSSIANS FOR HAWAII

Vladivostok Contractor Proposes to Bring in Laborers to Replace Japs.

HONOLULU, July 27.—A. W. Perel Strous, a Vladivostok contractor, is here negotiating with the government to bring Russian laborers to the Hawaiian sugar plantations to supplant Japanese.

He proposes to bring them from Harbin. He says the supply of Russian laborers is unlimited and that the housing and general treatment of laborers in Hawaii is far better than in Russia or Siberia. His proposal is favorably regarded by the immigration board.

It is supposed that the planters here who have found that the Japanese laborers are not so docile as they supposed, since the recent strike, will jump at their chance of securing supposed cheap labor.

FAVORITE WINS WITH EASE.

George Gano Captures Chamber of Commerce Stake in 2:04 1/2.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—With ideal weather conditions and a crowd of about 6,000 persons present, the second day's card of the Grand Circuit opening meeting was run off today.

The feature was the fourteenth renewal of the classic Chamber of Commerce 2:13 pace (\$2,000). George Gano, the heavily backed favorite, won the event in straight heats. He was only asked to extend himself in the first heat, when the mile was stepped in 2:04 1/2, the best mile of the meeting to date.

The 2:14 trot (\$1,000) furnished the best sport of the day. El Vitreus, the Chicago mare, winning in straight heats. Jennie Constantine tried hard in the second and third heats and was beaten by a whisker in the second. Best time, 2:08 1/2.

In the 2:20 class trotting (\$1,000) Baron McKinney won the three heats eased up all the way. Best time, 2:10 1/2.

CRIMINAL PRIEST BANISHED

Avoids Penalty for Murder Attempt by Leaving Country.

Patrick J. Hendrick, the Roman Catholic priest who pleaded guilty in General Sessions on May 13 last to assault in the third degree, has been banished from New York County Judge O'Sullivan suspended sentence upon him yesterday on condition that he remain without the jurisdiction of the court. The priest was allowed to go in custody of the Rev. Luke J. Evers, chaplain of the Tombs, who has arranged a retreat for him in Maryland.

Father Hendrick was indicted for attempting to murder George Ne'son twenty-one years old, of Port Chester. Witnesses said that he pushed Nelson off the platform of the Third avenue elevated station at 42d street in front of a train, which was stopped in time.

FATAL FALL IN SLEEP.

While walking in his sleep, Edward Degmon, thirty-five, of 834 First avenue, yesterday fell sixty feet from the roof of a five-story building at 331 East 48th street and was killed. Degmon went to the house, in which his brother-in-law lives, and demanded money. It was refused him and he went to the roof to sleep. His death followed.

TARIFF NEARLY COMPLETED.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The conferees were in session only a short time today. When they adjourned they had reached an agreement on practically every paragraph in the bill. The last issues that were settled were lumber and gloves and poultry.

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Union Label

Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls, Caps.

Lithion Collars, 23c. Cleaning Soap Free.

Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.

Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear.

C.B.F.N. and Nemo Corsets, Notions, Skirts and Muslin Underwear.

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Telephone 4063 Stayman.

The 363d Edition of the Call and this ad.

Open till 10 evenings. All orders filled.

SUTTON WAS MURDERED

Mother Makes Sweeping Charge in Letter to Navy Department.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 27.—"My own investigation convinces me that my son did not commit suicide, but was killed by one of the other officers," said Mrs. James N. Sutton made this statement over her own signature in a letter to the Navy Department, requesting the present court inquiry, was brought out at the hearing today, just after Mrs. Sutton had been sworn as a witness.

The introduction of the letter caused Judge Advocate Leonard to move that all the officers present during the fight which ended in young Sutton's death be now considered as parties to the case, with the right to cross-examine witnesses.

Attorney Davis, for the Suttons, said he would make no objection to the cross-examination, but he did object to designating Mrs. Sutton as a complainant and the officers as the accused. He contended that this was a court of inquiry, and not a trial court.

Major Leonard responded that Mrs. Sutton was now placed in the attitude of a complainant, and that if this letter did not so place her she had other documents that would.

All persons present at the time of Lieutenant Sutton's death are now placed in the position of defendants and are entitled to be present and to be represented by counsel.

These persons are Lieutenant William Leonard, Lieutenant Adams, Lieutenant Osterman, Sergeant De Hart, and Lieutenant Roelker. The court then adjourned to await the arrival of Lieutenant Utley next week without taking Mrs. Sutton's testimony.

BLUECOAT THRASHER ARRESTED

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 27.—Leopold Saviello, of Woodbridge, who refused to allow three Rutherford policemen to arrest him on Sunday, claiming they were illegally attempting to serve papers out of their jurisdiction, was arrested by Constable James Meyers, of Hackensack, today and furnished \$300 bail. Saviello and his two brothers soundly thrashed two of the policemen on Sunday and took their revolvers from them.

WANT STRIKE PERMISSION.

A committee of the Brooklyn locals of the Brotherhood of Tailors came to Manhattan yesterday to ask the sanction of the executive committee of the United Garment Workers, which will be in session at the Bible House until July 30, for a general strike of the coat tailors for a 10 per cent increase in wages.

WATER BROOMS FOR STREETS.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards said yesterday that before the beginning of next month he would be testing in the crowded sections of the city fifty of the new street flushing machines or water brooms, two of which were recently tested on the East Side. He does not intend at this time to make a contract for the permanent use of the machines.

PENSION FOR WYLLIE'S WIDOW

LONDON, July 27.—Lady Wyllie, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Curzon Wyllie, who was killed by Dhringar, an Indian student, during a reception at the Imperial Institute, London, on the night of July 1, is to enjoy a life pension of \$2,500 from the government.

For "Hands" with Brains!

Hillquit

"Socialism in Theory and Practice." Basic, Broad and Fundamental. All phases of Socialist Philosophy, with application present day problems. The book of the year! \$1.25 a copy, postpaid.

Spargo

"Socialism: A Summary and Interpretation of Socialist Principles." New and revised edition—really a new book. Clear and simple statement of principles, and a chapter devoted to "Means of Realization." Excellent general statement of Socialist principles! \$1.25 a copy, postpaid.

Need both of these books. Together they constitute a library on Socialism. Special limited offer, both to one address: \$2.50, postpaid.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Bronx Agitation Committee—3309 Third Avenue. 10th A. D.—(Slovak)—322 East 10th Street. 23d A. D.—250 West 125th Street. 23d A. D. (Branch 1)—243 East 10th Street. Executive Committee, Y. S. L. of 23d A. D.—393 East 3d Street.

Open Air. 23d A. D.—26th Street and Eighth Avenue. E. T. Paine, Alb. Abrahams, E. Hesterman. 17th A. D.—103d Street and Columbus Avenue. Fred Paulitich, J. C. Frost. 15th A. D.—14th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. P. L. Quinlan, W. E. Lightbown. Hudson Branch—11th Street and First Avenue. Arturo Carroiti. The following meeting is arranged for the auspices of the district committee: 10th A. D.—Madison Avenue and 10th Street. M. Steizer, Alexander

BROOKLYN. Business. 10th A. D.—155 Tompkins Avenue. 10th A. D.—535 Graham Avenue. Presentation of candidates. 23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Halsey Street and Central Avenue.

HUDSON COUNTY. Business. M. Ward, Jersey City—Butler's Hill, Grove and 3d Street. M. Ward, W. Hoboken—543 Angelle Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. There will be an open air meeting at the corner of Warnock and 23rd Street. I. Paul and H. Anderson will speak.

23d A. D.—ON DECK. Ossinger Fruchter, of the 23d A. D., Brooklyn, has requested the presentation of the following statement. The members of the 23d A. D., have for an exceptional opportunity to make their district the banner district of the state. The political element and the geographical situation in connection with the fact that branch 2 will open its club rooms each month are guarantees for significant results if ALL the committee of them, of both branches will make up their mind to devote themselves from now on, for only one day every day, to perfect the district organization—which in one week amounts to 93 hours, or 651 hours in one week. Just think of it, one week's work accomplished in one week!

CONNECTADY TO DANCE. Students Plan Social Evening to Get Campaign Fund. CONNECTADY, N. Y., July 27.—The Socialist party has arranged

its third annual social and dance for July 30, at Brandywine Park. Prof. Parsons's orchestra will furnish the music. The proceeds of the affair will go to swell the campaign fund for the coming municipal election, and all readers of this paper in Schenectady are cordially invited to attend.

This is an opportunity for all to enjoy themselves and at the same time, writes H. A. Simmons, help the Socialists to make this the hottest municipal campaign in the history of the city.

OPENS HEADQUARTERS. Hudson County Socialist Club Moves Into Old Church. The Socialist Educational Club of Hudson County, N. J., has completed all legal matters in connection with its purchase of an old church building for headquarters for the Socialist party and allied organizations.

The general meeting and election of officers will be held in the new headquarters, 256 Central Avenue, tonight at 8 o'clock. A janitor is also to be elected, and all applications must be handed in before the meeting, with terms.

The Socialists in charge of the opening hope that every party member in the county will attend the first meeting in the new headquarters.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE S. W. S. At the last regular meeting of the executive committee of the S. W. S. it was reported that branches are continuing their educational work during the summer. Systematic study courses are planned for the branches, beginning in the fall. Each course to be conducted by one person, and to consist of eight or ten lessons, to be given once or twice a month as the case may be. Socialism or allied subjects will be dealt with, and class members will have quite as large a part as the teachers.

The annual convention will be held the third Sunday in October at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

SOCIALIST PRESS WINS OUT. BRUSSELS, July 27.—As the result of a hard fight made by the Socialists and a number of other progressive members of the Chamber of Deputies the embargo which prevented the sale of Socialist newspapers in the government railroad station has been removed, and now Le Peuple and Vooruit, the French and Flemish Socialist Callies, are to be found on all the newsstands of Belgium.

Announcements. Emma Goldman will speak tonight in Brooklyn, at the Sheldon Building, 315 Washington Street, and tomorrow night in Jersey City at Phillips' Hall, 770 Bergen Avenue, on "What Anarchism Really Stands For." These meetings are looked forward to by the Free Speech Committee as a further test of Miss Goldman's right to speak, which has now been admitted by Deputy Police Commissioner Stover, of New York, and by Mayor Hausling of Newark.

LABOR UNION NOTES. UNION LABEL HATS. The following is a list of hat manufacturers who are placing the Union Hat label in their product: The United Hat Company, New York City; John C. Wilson Hat Company, New York; Fay-Gorman Hat Company, Bethel, Conn.; Judd & Manning Hat Company, Bethel, Conn.; Davenport Hat Company, Bethel, Conn.; Diamond Hat Company, New York City; Pioneer Hat Company, Washah, Ind.

PHILADELPHIA PANTS MAKERS. The Philadelphia Pants Makers' Local 75, of the United Garment Workers, and the Independent Makers' Union, at a conference last Saturday where Organizer William Schweitzer, of New York, was present, decided to amalgamate, and file of both sides are well satisfied over this amalgamation, and it is hoped that the local will improve and start a new life by unity.

CHILDREN'S JACKET MAKERS. The Children's Non-Basted Jacket Makers' Union will hold a special meeting at 62 Pitt Street tonight. The officers will take place and other important business will be transacted.

PHILADELPHIA TAILORS. The Philadelphia Tailors, Nos. 140 and 181, Coat Tailors, No. 70, Vest Tailors, No. 110, Cutters, No. 65, and Tailors, No. 55, Lithuanians, at the 75 Pantsmakers' held a well attended joint meeting last Saturday. The organizer reported that the last two weeks he succeeded in bringing to the union 150 members, and that the Vestmakers' strike in two factories, was won in every way.

LABOR JOURNAL BURNED. A fire in Houston, Tex., destroyed the large four-column Labor Temple together with all the copies of thirty-two local labor journals and the entire plant of the Labor Journal. The total loss amounted to \$78,000, with about two-thirds of that amount of insurance.

SHIRT MAKERS GROWING. The shirt makers of 145

By Victor Robinson. Katerina Breshkovskaya—passionate and prophetic.—Stepniak. "The strongest instinct is self-preservation; then comes the desire to perpetuate the species," says Science. But for Liberty's sake men and women have kissed the chilly cheek of Death and embraced his naked neck. "Are you ready to die for Freedom's Cause?" asked young Katerina Breshkovskaya of her husband, a rich landowner. He said he was not. So Katerina, daughter of a nobleman, tore the diamonds from her breast, put aside the silken dresses, took off the coats of costly furs, cast the golden slippers from her feet, and left everything—everything but a dream.

"Ah, Dream of Liberty, you led this woman to Siberia! O Hope of Freedom, you gave her more than twenty years of dungeons, gendarmes, vermin, scurvy, starvation and sleeplessness. You gave her hard labor in the mines, and exile among the snows. You put death in front of her; suicide behind; disease on one side; agony on the other; over her head hung the knout; at her feet yawned a grave by the Selenga River—but still she dreamed her dream.

Not imprisonment with its loneliness, not the soldier with his rifle, not the Cossack with his whip, not the official with his power, not the brutal outrage with its awful terror, not all Siberia with all its horrors could slay the dream that the Babushka dreamed. "Babushka! Yes, we shall call her Babushka now—Babushka which means 'little grandmother.' When she entered Freedom's service she was young; now she is old—in years. After her twenty-two years of exile in Siberia were over, she came to America to collect funds for the Russian Revolution. Then we said: 'Babushka, you have suffered enough. It is time to rest. Work no more. We will provide for you.'

But her smile told us that we could never hold her. The bed of ease and the lounge of pleasure were not for her. The tinkling of musical instruments, the dancing of merry feet, the 'olly songs of idlers, all the laughter and the leisure—these she could enjoy for a day, but they were not for her.

Twenty years in dungeons, damp and dark, reeking with vermin, filled with odors which sicken and weaken, infected with germs that cause consumption, were not enough to put the Babushka on the retired list. Recollections of those bitter years, when

exiled in a dreary Siberia hamlet, she knew almost frantic with loneliness, and to keep her sanity would run out on the snow, shout orations, quote passages from the great Russian writers, or even play the prima donna and sing grand opera arias to the bleak landscape which never applauded, were insufficient to prevent her from again becoming a leader of the Russian Revolution.

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"Mr. Kennan," she said to the author of Siberia and the Exile System. "Mr. Kennan, we may die in exile, and our children may die in exile, but something must come of it at last!" This is the dream which the Babushka dreamed. A couple of years have rolled by since the above lines were written and that which was feared has come to pass. For many months Katerina Breshkovskaya has lain in a damp cell in the Fortress of Peter and Paul. She is old and sick and all alone, and we hear no news of her. Her deeds should fill the world, but of her present habits we know nothing except that behind stone walls she dreams a dream.

Only yesterday I heard a young Russian girl with flashing eyes quote a maxim by Babushka: "It is a shame for a revolutionist to die in bed!" Heavy is the iron need of despotism, but O, our noble martyr, it will not prevent these from dying in glory

Final dress rehearsals of "The Florist Shop," by Oliver Herford, are being held this week at the Liberty Theater prior to opening at Atlantic City, August 2. After a week on the board-walk the big company will return to New York for an indefinite engagement at the Liberty beginning August 9. "The Florist Shop" is said to show humorist Herford at his nimblest. He has invented a big scene that will be an attractive novelty. It is laid in a fashionable shop presided over by a French florist, who is secretly practicing her art as a modiste at the same time. Hundreds of dollars' worth of American Beauties, violets, carnations, gardenias and roses of all varieties will be required to stock the stage. The house will be fragrant with the seductive odor of beautiful flowers fresh from the hot house daily.

The Henry Wolfsohn Musical Bureau by cable yesterday contracted for the American appearance of Yonanda Merok, the twenty-two-year-old Hungarian pianiste, whose playing has taken the continent of Europe by storm. It is said of her that her success at the piano is as great as that of Misdra Elman on the violin.

August 9 Miss Marie Doro will appear in "The Moral of Marcus," ending her present tour, which has been continuous for ten months, and making her farewell appearance here in the character of Carlotta, in which she has been successful. She will appear in New York in December in a new play. She goes abroad immediately after the Lyceum engagement. Mr. Frohman announces that in the spring she will appear in special performances in the cast of the Repertory Theater in London.

"The Gay Hussars," Mr. Savage's new venture in Viennese opera, comes to the Knickerbocker Theater Thursday night. In the cast announced are Anna Bussert, Bobby North, Muriel Terry, W. H. Denny, Florence Reid, Edwin Wilson, Frank Montgomery, William E. Bonney, Frank Russell, Alton Price, John O'Hanlon, H. T. Pinkham, J. I. Taylor, Bernard Lyons, R. M. Frank, Arthur Bauer, George Dwyer, Edward Leech, George Bernard, Maxwell Pierce, Iton Beranger, Pauline Winters, Sophie Witt, Violet Mack, and Mabelle Jones.

The merry editor of Puck says: "A statistician estimates that 2,500,000 Americans have seen 'The Merry Widow' at an outlay of \$2,694,000. Subscribers with a taste for these things will be interested in learning, further that 45,632 hardy-guying players have caused \$32,673 plain and 4,896,577 fancy curses; that 66,327 literary persons have written 1,437,650 'Merry Widow' paragraphs, and that 10,782,962 men have had their noses skinned by 'Merry Widow' hats. This is positively final." Thanks!

The second of the six companies which will be seen in Edward Locke's delightful melody drama, "The Climax," inaugurated its season at the Red Bank Theater, Red Bank, N. J. last night. The care which Mr. Weber displayed in organizing this company dominated throughout the entire performance, which was on a par with that of the company at present appearing at Weber's Theater.

AMUSEMENTS. DREAMLAND. Continuous Free Cigar, 15 Cts. Everything New But the Ocean. CONEY ISLAND BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM. Fischer's Unsurpassed Coffee 5c. Surf Ave., near 15th St.

KATERINA BRESHKOVSKAYA

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"Mr. Kennan," she said to the author of Siberia and the Exile System. "Mr. Kennan, we may die in exile, and our children may die in exile, but something must come of it at last!" This is the dream which the Babushka dreamed. A couple of years have rolled by since the above lines were written and that which was feared has come to pass. For many months Katerina Breshkovskaya has lain in a damp cell in the Fortress of Peter and Paul. She is old and sick and all alone, and we hear no news of her. Her deeds should fill the world, but of her present habits we know nothing except that behind stone walls she dreams a dream.

Only yesterday I heard a young Russian girl with flashing eyes quote a maxim by Babushka: "It is a shame for a revolutionist to die in bed!" Heavy is the iron need of despotism, but O, our noble martyr, it will not prevent these from dying in glory

Final dress rehearsals of "The Florist Shop," by Oliver Herford, are being held this week at the Liberty Theater prior to opening at Atlantic City, August 2. After a week on the board-walk the big company will return to New York for an indefinite engagement at the Liberty beginning August 9. "The Florist Shop" is said to show humorist Herford at his nimblest. He has invented a big scene that will be an attractive novelty. It is laid in a fashionable shop presided over by a French florist, who is secretly practicing her art as a modiste at the same time. Hundreds of dollars' worth of American Beauties, violets, carnations, gardenias and roses of all varieties will be required to stock the stage. The house will be fragrant with the seductive odor of beautiful flowers fresh from the hot house daily.

The Henry Wolfsohn Musical Bureau by cable yesterday contracted for the American appearance of Yonanda Merok, the twenty-two-year-old Hungarian pianiste, whose playing has taken the continent of Europe by storm. It is said of her that her success at the piano is as great as that of Misdra Elman on the violin.

August 9 Miss Marie Doro will appear in "The Moral of Marcus," ending her present tour, which has been continuous for ten months, and making her farewell appearance here in the character of Carlotta, in which she has been successful. She will appear in New York in December in a new play. She goes abroad immediately after the Lyceum engagement. Mr. Frohman announces that in the spring she will appear in special performances in the cast of the Repertory Theater in London.

"The Gay Hussars," Mr. Savage's new venture in Viennese opera, comes to the Knickerbocker Theater Thursday night. In the cast announced are Anna Bussert, Bobby North, Muriel Terry, W. H. Denny, Florence Reid, Edwin Wilson, Frank Montgomery, William E. Bonney, Frank Russell, Alton Price, John O'Hanlon, H. T. Pinkham, J. I. Taylor, Bernard Lyons, R. M. Frank, Arthur Bauer, George Dwyer, Edward Leech, George Bernard, Maxwell Pierce, Iton Beranger, Pauline Winters, Sophie Witt, Violet Mack, and Mabelle Jones.

The merry editor of Puck says: "A statistician estimates that 2,500,000 Americans have seen 'The Merry Widow' at an outlay of \$2,694,000. Subscribers with a taste for these things will be interested in learning, further that 45,632 hardy-guying players have caused \$32,673 plain and 4,896,577 fancy curses; that 66,327 literary persons have written 1,437,650 'Merry Widow' paragraphs, and that 10,782,962 men have had their noses skinned by 'Merry Widow' hats. This is positively final." Thanks!

The second of the six companies which will be seen in Edward Locke's delightful melody drama, "The Climax," inaugurated its season at the Red Bank Theater, Red Bank, N. J. last night. The care which Mr. Weber displayed in organizing this company dominated throughout the entire performance, which was on a par with that of the company at present appearing at Weber's Theater.

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READ THIS

The importance of a daily paper in the hands of organized labor should be evident to every trade unionist who has given any thought or time to the labor movement. It is generally conceded that the greatest need of the workers is education. The most wonderful educator is the Press. Granting this, what does The Call mean to you? Will you not feel a void if you were to lose a paper you have had for more than a year?

If you are to make any forward stride in the march of progress, you must keep abreast of the times. You must keep informed as to the events of the day and be prepared to make use of information that will benefit the working class. What better medium can you ask than The Call? The Call is published by an Association of Workers, in the interest of the workers. It seeks to give them news and information that vitally affect them, and for this reason should be supported by them.

Every member of a trade union or society of workmen, whose organization is not on this list, is urged to bring up the question at the next meeting of his organization and get a vote on it. You owe this duty to The Call. We shall expect to hear from you during the week.

- 1. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 140, Batavia, N. Y.
2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brooklyn.
3. 34th A. D., S. P., New York.
4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 325, S. P., New York.
5. 6th A. D., S. P., New York.
6. Local Tarrytown, S. P., New York.
7. Local Syracuse, S. P., New York.
8. Amalgamated Glass Workers, Local No. 68, Brooklyn.
9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M.
10. Woodworkers of the Liverpool Co., Rochester.
11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brownsville.
12. Workmen's Circle, Dr. 41, Brownsville.
13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.
14. 23d A. D., Br. 2, S. P., Kings County.
15. Local Carriers and Messengers' Assn., New York.
16. Local Mercer Co., S. P., New Jersey.
17. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York.
18. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local No. 10, New York.
19. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.
20. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22.
21. 15th A. D. Socialist Club, Brooklyn.
22. 22d A. D., S. P., Kings County.
23. 20th A. D., S. P., Kings County.
24. 20th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.
25. 8th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.
26. Local Dover, S. P., Dover, N. J.
27. Sausage Makers' Union, Brooklyn.
28. Employees of A. & H. Rosenbluth, Branch Wyckoff Heights.
29. Int. Amalgamated Union of Brokers, Local No. 14, W. S. D. B. E. Brooklyn.
30. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local No. 204, Philadelphia.
31. Creamery Workers' Union, Branch 40.
32. Franz Gerat Maennerchor, Brooklyn.
33. 3d and 10th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.
34. Hat Makers' Union, No. 1, A. of M.
35. Brewers' Union No. 60.
36. Local East Manchester, S. P., N. H.
37. Local Union City, Branch 3, Elizabethtown, N. J.
38. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
39. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn.
40. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
41. 35th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.
42. Employees of Jerome & McLean Avenue Creamery, Brooklyn.
43. 8th Ward Branch S. P., Jersey City.
44. Local S. P., Springfield, Mass.
45. Typographical Union No. 7, New York.
46. Local Union, New York.
47. Co-operative League.
48. Bronx Borough Agitation Committee.
49. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Factory.
50. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 1, Brooklyn.
51. Painters and Decorators' No. 848, City.
52. Local Elizabeth, S. P.
53. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association, 42nd Street, Bureau of Joeannas Chant Lites.
54. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
55. Longwood Club, Boston.
56. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1, New York.
57. 25th and 27th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.
58. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, No. 631.
59. Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (\$2 weekly).
60. Paper Cigarette Makers' Union.
61. Workmen's Educational Club, Bain, N. J.
62. 17th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.
63. W. C. Branch 7, West Hoboken, N. J.
64. Socialists' Club, Branch, Mass.
65. Branch Palo Alto, Cal.
66. The Prudent Club, Kansas.
67. Int. Arb. Kraken Case.
68. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 457.
69. Employees of A. & B. Panama Works.
70. Workmen's Circle, 120.
71. Rochester Branch Wood Carvers.
72. 32d A. D. Branch 1, Manhattan.
73. Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 245.
74. Socialists' Club, Branch, 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 (\$2 weekly).
79. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32.
80. Union of Steam Engineers, No. 56.
81. Waiters' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B.
82. Carpenters' Union, No. 503.
83. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Brooklyn.
84. Shoemakers' Union, Local 1, Newark, N. J.
85. Furriers' Union, New York.
86. 16th and 18th A. D., S. P., Manhattan.
87. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association.
88. Artist-Lithographers' Union, N. Y.
89. Branch S. Bloomfield, N. J.
90. W. C. Branch 3, N. Tarrytown.
91. W. C. Branch 2, N. Tarrytown.
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 87, New York City.
97. W. C. Branch No. 212, Norfolk, Va.
98. Metal Polishers' Union No. 12, Brooklyn.
99. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.
100. 34th, 44th, 46th Wards, Branch of Local Phila.
101. W. C. Br. 32, Chicago.
102. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.
103. W. C. Br. 29, Buffalo.
104. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Elykin.
105. Waiters' Union, Branch B, Local No. 5.
106. W. C. No. 295, Washington, D. C.
107. Ladies' Br. 151, W. C., Trenton, N. J.
108. Brewers' Union, No. 2.
109. 4th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
110. 20 members of the New York Times Chapel, "Big Six."
111. W. C. Branch 232, Trenton.
112. W. C. Branch 150.
113. Chasers' League.
114. W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 135, 2d and 5th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.
115. Financial Chronicle Chapel.
116. 21st A. D., Manhattan.
117. Employees of Wait & Bond's Cigar Factory, Boston, Mass.
118. ? ? ? ? ?

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

R. R. S.—The secretary of the Socialist party of Roumania is N. Cocen, 9 Calle Victoria, Bucharest.

X. V. Z.—Write to Jean Longuet, care of L'Humanite, Paris for the information you desire. We have no knowledge of the matter.

H. T.—The pooling system used at the mills in Pittsburg is, in substance, as follows: The men worked in groups, with no fixed wage. Every two weeks a lump sum was set aside for each group. Each man had a number, and they drew numbers for a chance to work. Under this scheme skilled workmen labored long hours frequently for less than \$1 a day.

J. M. S.—You can get what you want at The Call Office.

B. G.—We cannot supply you with copies of the papers you desire as they are out of print. The Women's Trade Union League is located at 43 East 23d Street. You can get books from England without any interference by paying the duty on them.

J. L. R.—You are right. Br. an is an honorary member of the Typographical Union. However, to clinch the matter you should write to The Comconer, Lincoln, Nebraska, from which you can get positive proof of your contention.

J. K.—Neither the Mauretania nor Lusitania receives any support from the United States government.

H. H. Kingston.—Lazy persons would receive vacations without pay under a just order, and also be given a chance to live on the fruit of their labor. Certainly, they would not be given positions of responsibility by rational people. 2. That saying of Jesus, "The poor ye have with you always," was addressed to the ruling class of His time, and if it meant anything it meant that so long as some people possessed more than they could labor the real producers would be poor. In other words, so long as some get rich without working, that is producing, there will be poor among us. Give the workers the fruits of their labor and there will be neither rich nor poor.

H. R.—Patrick Donohue's address is 223 East 17th Street, Manhattan. The list of candidates you ask for follows: 1892, Simon Wing for President and C. H. Matchett for Vice President; 1896, C. H. Matchett for President and Matthew Maguire for Vice President; 1900, Eugene V. Debs for President and Job Harriman for Vice President; 1904, Eugene V. Debs for President and Ben Hanford for Vice President.

R. M., Brooklyn.—Ask Wilshire to answer your question. No. The Call Fuchers' League is not going to disband.

L. S., Pittsburg.—We must refer you to the chairman of the Prohibition party in your city, whose name and address can be got from the County Clerk.

H. W. S.—You should put your question to Wilshire direct. We know nothing about the matter.

Brooklyn Reader.—The Workingmen's Fire Insurance Association is at 241 East 84th Street, Manhattan.

S. G.—Write to the office of the State Librarian, Albany, N. Y., for the information which you desire.

D. S.—L'Humanite, edited by Jean Jaures, The address is 16 Rue du Croissant, Paris.

H. Z.—Quite likely an unmarried woman with a child would have trouble entering this country.

F. A.—Yes, the J. C. Wilson Hat Company is using the union label.

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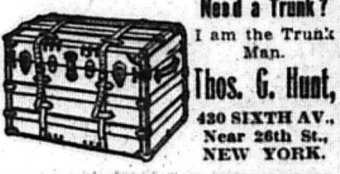
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SUMMER RESORTS.

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Mount Airy House.

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

Do You Think?

Gustavus Myers' great work, "The History of the Great American Fortunes," is arousing widespread discussion. Already it is being translated into many tongues. The only work of its kind. Masterly treatment of a big subject. A comprehensive, detailed history of the industrial development of the United States. The facts are unearthed, massed together, and indisputable conclusions drawn. Mr. Myers has not received any pay, nor does he desire any, for the years of labor spent in the production

THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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AMERICAN CAPITAL EXPANDS.

While the entire diplomatic machinery of our government, including President Taft himself, is being employed for the purpose of overcoming the resistance of the British, German, and French governments to American participation in the Chinese railway loan, news comes from several different quarters that American capital is spreading out, effecting a hold over regions hitherto untouched by it, or completing the conquest of regions over which it had until now only partial control.

The far-distant South American republic of Uruguay, whose economic and financial relations have been hitherto principally with Great Britain, France, and Germany, is about to negotiate a loan of \$6,000,000. American banking houses have been invited to participate in this loan.

The Central American republic of Costa Rica has for a considerable time past been under the influence of American capital. Its greatest industry, the cultivation of bananas, is almost entirely in the hands of an American corporation—the United Fruit Company. Over 750,000 acres of the banana area of that republic are owned by this company. American domination of Costa Rica is now about to be completed by the conclusion of a loan agreement between its government and the National City Bank, the great Standard Oil financial institution. The Costa Rican loan will amount to from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. It is to serve the purpose of refunding the entire outstanding debt of the republic, domestic and foreign. The transaction only requires formal ratification by the Costa Rican Chamber of Representatives to become law.

The conclusion of this loan transaction will mark the completion of the conquest of Costa Rica by American capital, which will then control the principal industry of that republic, about one-half of its foreign commerce, and the whole of its debt. Costa Rica and its government will become a mere dependency of our plutocracy.

The obligations of Cuba to our capitalists are also about to be extended.

American capital is seeking ever new fields of investment. Its rate of accumulation is so rapid—owing to the excessive exploitation of American labor—that the new additions cannot all be employed profitably at home. The recent financial panic, which destroyed so many middle class firms and caused untold misery among the wage workers, only added to the mass of capital at the disposal of the great financial magnates. New regions of investment must be sought. These can only be obtained with the backing of the whole power of the American government. Hence, the increase of our army, and particularly of our navy. That great naval enthusiast, ex-President Roosevelt, who, for political purposes and purely for home consumption, put on an air of enmity to the plutocracy, was a most powerful supporter of all its pretensions abroad. His nominee and successor naturally follows in his footsteps. And the American nation will have to pay the piper.

INSATIABLE CIVILIZATION.

The Spanish people refuse to shed their blood in the interest of the capitalists who have invested their money in the mines of the Riff coast. For this they are dubbed Socialists—horrible word—by the Washington Post, which opines that "Spain must carry through this campaign, and others after it, until her obligations in that region to civilization shall have been discharged."

How much of "civilization"—in plain English, capital—is there in that region? According to unofficial report it amounts to about \$750,000 of investments in the mines. To safeguard this amount of money—beg pardon, civilization—the Spanish government was reported some time ago to have appropriated \$600,000 for strengthening the garrisons at Ceuta and Melilla and for sending troops against the tribesmen. But with the additional reinforcements forwarded in the last days, the expenditure of Spain must by this time be greatly in excess of the original appropriation.

Thus to safeguard the \$750,000 of civilization, Spain must by this time have expended a considerably larger sum, not to speak of the loss of life. The question therefore arises, How much more treasure and how many more lives must Spain squander in order to convince the Washington Post that it has "discharged her obligations to civilization?"

GREAT LEADERS.

Among American Socialists the belief is widely prevalent that what the Socialist movement in this country needs most is a great leader. Oh, if we only had a great and magnetic leader to rouse the great masses of the indifferent and to infuse new courage and ardor into the disheartened, how the movement would spread and conquer all before it in this country of magnificent possibilities and sudden overturns!

It is undoubtedly true that American Socialism has not yet produced any great personality comparable to the Socialist leaders of Germany or France. We have no Bebels or Kautskys among us, no Guesdes or Jaureses. We certainly never had a Marx, an Engels, a Lassalle among us to lay the foundations of our party.

Nevertheless, it is just possible that the Socialist movement of this country is not as poor in men of talent as is generally taken for granted. The fact that no one among us—with the possible exception of Debs—has yet attained to any great prominence may be due to the fact that our movement itself is so young and has not yet attained to that great influence which the European Socialist parties possess.

But, in any case, we dare make the assertion that a man must have a far greater measure of talent in order to attain prominence in the Socialist movement than he would require in the service of capitalist parties.

Look at men like Millerand, Viviani, Briand, and John Burns. As long as these men were in the Socialist parties of France and England, they were merely the equals of many others. But so soon as



"A FULL DAY'S WORK FOR A DAY'S PAY."—TAFT.

HERESY HUNTING.

By Robert Hunter.

Professor George Burman Foster, of the University of Chicago, has been expelled from the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Chicago.

He questions, it is said, the divinity of Christ, and his Baptist conferees have excluded him from their sect. A good many papers have called this "heresy hunting." Many liberal minded men have protested against such intolerance.

More and more men seem to confuse intolerance with tolerance. No Democrat would think of excluding any man from the Democratic party. A Democrat can believe anything. He may be a monarchist, a believer in tyranny, a denier of the rights of man, a grafter, a violator of pledges, it makes no difference.

To be a Democrat today does not mean that you shall hold any view in harmony with Democracy.

In the Republican party we find men as widely different as Joe Cannon and Senator La Follette. It is big enough to hold Boss Cox, Tim Woodruff, Joe Foraker, Bill Lorimer, Chauncey Depew, and President Elliot. A man can deny every Republican principle, violate every pledge of his party, steal, murder and practice every vice and yet hold positions of honor in that party.

Who knows today the meaning of the term Christian? Is Rockefeller, or Morgan, a Christian? Are Tolstoy and Jane Addams Christians? You see now and then some deplorable sweater or traction thief passing the plate in a Christian edifice. Are thieves, brutes and pirates Christians?

No, to be Christians means nothing today. Most Christians are as indifferent as the old Roman pagans. They will tolerate any view, no matter how violently in conflict with the teachings of Jesus.

New tolerance is a worthy thing. We should allow others the same freedom of conscience and of action which we demand for ourselves.

But if we have a Republican party and find members of that party exerting freedom themselves to create a monarchy, they should be denied the use of that name.

Democrats who do not believe and act as Democrats have no place in a Democratic party. Baptists who are opposed to the creed of the Baptists should resign or be expelled from the order of Baptists.

Let Professor Foster express his views wherever and whenever he likes, but do not permit him to call himself a Baptist while denying the principles of that religious sect.

Let Chauncey Depew and Boss Cox and Bill Lorimer preach and practice their political views, but deny them the right to defile the principles of Republicanism.

Socialists are often held up to scorn because they demand that members of their party shall believe in the principles of the party. Whenever they expel a member they are scorned as fanatics, heresy hunters and inquisitors.

They turned traitors and offered their services to the bourgeoisie, they attained to the highest distinctions in the state.

The Socialist movement, being a revolutionary movement of the poorest class in society, requires a far higher degree of intelligence—not to speak of character and integrity—in its rank and file, as well as in its leading men, than do the parties of such. In the latter, distinction may easily be achieved by the aid of such factitious influences as wealth and social connections.

It is not great leaders that make great movements, but it is great movements that give rise to great leaders. The fact must be emphasized that every worker in the Socialist party has contributed to the prominence of the leaders and may justly claim a share in it.

But the Socialist party does not deny a man his liberty in anything which does not violate the pledges he has taken when he becomes a member of the party.

If he opposes Socialism, or advocates the election of a candidate of another party, he has violated his pledges and he should be asked to resign or be expelled. To call this heresy hunting or intolerance is folly and nonsense.

The Socialists or any other group of sincere men will exercise this power with utmost care. They will allow to every member the widest possible freedom.

But to have in the Socialist party men who do believe in capitalism or who can be bought by any ward heeler is to make Socialism a thing for ridicule and contempt.

The trouble with us all today is lack of sincerity. We consider it almost a crime for a man to have convictions.

And so we have Christian churches full of church-stealers and thieves, a Republican party dominated by an oligarchy of despots, a Democratic party ruled by thugs or nigger haters, and nearly all Scripps, Phareses and Hypocrites.

Even the Baptists exclude only those who are honest and sincere enough to proclaim their heresies.

Tolerance, reason, justice—yes, but not indifference. The heresy hunting Socialists have, at least two virtues—honest conviction and fearless sincerity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Editor of The Call:

I hardly follow you in your editorial of to-day in answer to Mr. Campbell's letter upon the "class struggle." Mr. Campbell contends that inasmuch as all that Socialists are contending for is the ownership of the means of production democratically administered, that therefore anyone who subscribes to this doctrine should be admitted to the party without being compelled to further subscribe to the theory that the adoption of this doctrine can only be brought about by the efforts of a certain class, viz. the "working class."

I myself think Mr. Campbell's position is well taken, if I have stated it correctly, and would point out that at one time the Socialist party, or rather its predecessors, did not demand the "class struggle" subscription as a guarantee brand of a member's orthodoxy, and even to this day I do not know of any Socialist organization outside of America that makes such an inquiry into the state of mind of a would-be member.

By forcing a man to make his declaration upon the question of the "class struggle" we practically make him subscribe to a prophecy based upon what I admit is very logical psychological grounds, namely, that the class who have the most to gain

by the change from capitalism to Socialism will be the class to bring the change about. However, I can see no harm in allowing a man to join the Socialist party who may look into the future and see Socialism brought about by some other agency than that of a united working class. What we Socialists want is Socialism, and Socialism brought about by one means is just as sweet to us as if brought about by some other means. Do not let us make a fetish of the means and forget the end. I do not care at this time to go into a discussion of whether or not the economic development of America may not be tending to cause certain large numbers of men not of the working class to become Socialists, while an immense part of the working class itself shows little intellectual progress. That is another story; what I do wish to speak about is your attempt to discriminate between the definition of Socialism as made by Mr. Campbell and that made by yourself.

You refer to the postoffice as an example of "public ownership democratically administered," and infer that it is a sample of what kind of Socialism we would get if we had the kind that Mr. Campbell would hand us if he had his way and eliminated the "class struggle brand of orthodoxy."

I don't see the sequence. The postoffice today hires men for the standard competitive wage, not so much because the government is not in the control of the workers, as because the capitalists monopolize so much of the remaining machinery of production that the workers cannot obtain work, and therefore competition between those workers for work forces wages down to the level that makes the wages offered, by the postoffice look normal, and in the face of unemployment the postoffice employe thinks himself lucky in getting his job. The small remuneration paid government employes is not because of the control of the government by capitalists, but because of the control of alternative opportunities of work by them. Mr. Campbell's public ownership of all the means of production democratically administered would be a complete remedy. The trouble today is merely that only part of the means of production is publicly owned. Fraternally,

GAYLORD WILSHIRE. New York, July 24, 1909.

[We did not state that the postoffice kind of public ownership is the kind we would get if Mr. Campbell had his way. The kind of Socialism we will get does not depend on the application form of the Socialist party. We merely stated that that was not the kind Socialists wanted.

To say that postoffice workers get a competitive wage because the capitalists control the bulk of the means of production, as Mr. Wilshire says, is exactly the same as to say that they get a competitive wage because the capitalists are in control of the government, for their control of the one depends on their control of the other, and the principles according to which they manage the one actuate them in the management of the other. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the non-workers in the postoffice get not competitive wages, but capitalistic salaries of "superintendence." Has this no relation to capitalist control of the government? And what about the entire management of the postoffice, including the big steals by the railroads? Has this no relation to the control of the government by the capitalists?

As regards the necessity for including the recognition of the class struggle in the application, there might possibly be room for discussion among those who accept the class struggle as an incontrovertible fact. But clearly there is no room for discussion at that head if one side—we accept it, and the other side—denies it, and the other side—by, skeptical.—Editor The Call.]

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

Initiative—the right of a number of citizens to propose laws. Referendum—the right of the body of citizens to enact new laws or annul existing laws. Recall—the right of the body of citizens to withdraw any official elected by them. These are demands in the municipal program of the Socialist party.

Some people hold these measures to be a cure-all for all social ills. Not the Socialists, though. Capitalism can thrive most luxuriously with initiative, referendum and recall in full force, as it can with woman suffrage and municipal ownership. Not, however, if the working class is, at the same time, growing more aggressive. Not if the Socialist movement is forging to the fore.

Besides, initiative, referendum and recall are, like woman suffrage and municipal ownership, an indispensable part of the Socialist program. The Socialists want to bring about universal collective ownership, and they can achieve it only through universal democracy. In fact, democracy precedes Socialism. On the way to Socialism the people must pass through all the extreme phases of democracy.

Initiative and referendum are the hammer and the anvil with which the people may, if the people will, forge their economic freedom. And together with recall, they would offer a check to municipal corruption or extravagance. But these measures would be futile and useless if they are to be overridden by the courts and other capitalist agencies.

It goes without saying that with initiative, referendum and recall untrammeled, the municipality will have the power "to engage in any industry or public works it may see fit to undertake." If the referendum should decree municipal ownership and operation of railroads, telephones, light and power plants, coal and ice yards, milk depots, slaughter houses and what not, there would be no one to say nay.

Comes the Average Citizen and doubts: A. C.—But where will you get the money for all that?

Socialist—Borrow it. A. C.—Ah, you will bankrupt the city.

S.—No city was ever bankrupted by municipal ownership. It is only when cities were run on a bankrupt basis by municipal ownership. Moreover, it takes two to make a bankrupt, and the capitalists will not be likely to loan money to cities in danger of bankruptcy.

A. C.—But what if the city will refuse to lend money for Socialist schemes?

S.—They will not be so foolish. We can get money in an easier way than by taxation.

A. C.—And drive capital away with high taxes.

S.—No; the wanderings of capital are not due to the tax rate, but to opportunities for investment and interest rate.

A. C.—Ah, but more municipal ownership means more graft and municipal corruption.

S.—That may be so as long as the source of corruption remains undisturbed. Who are the corrupt municipal governments? The Socialists. The common sense of the people is to destroy corruption by destroying capitalism. If you support capitalism you support corruption. You have no reason to complain.

A. C.—Governments are not run by police duty and not to run the police class. The Socialists propose to abolish government of men and establish instead an administration of industries. The tendency is that anyhow. The government of Nicholas is your ideal government.

ing police duty only. On the other hand, Uncle Sam is doing municipal police duty, but much more than work. Nothing is too hard or too far for your Uncle Sam. He has even into farming and fishing. It is not doing so bad, either, that farmers and fishermen are not doing so well. Uncle Sam to learn how to do the work better.

A. C.—(scratching himself in place, where other people keep their brains)—I feel there is something wrong here.

S.—Get another head and give the Socialist party a chance. They are sure to relieve you.

THE SCIENCE OF DETRACTING ATTENTION.

By CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

A doctor friend of mine once said to me: "Everybody knows something and knows it better than anybody else does."

There are some things known to certain people not known to others, yet all people know something. The question is, What do they know?

There are times when a general knowledge of certain things is imperative to the common good.

In a society like ours, capitalists believe that the safety of their own common good lies in keeping the masses from knowing. Capitalism has evolved a science of "detracting attention" from fundamental issues.

Benjamin Franklin aptly said: "The mind which never can be still, if not inclined to good, is prone to ill." Capitalism understands this.

The mind can easily get into a rut and still be kept mighty busy. Once get a man's mind prejudiced and at the same time keep his mind busy and his usefulness to society has been destroyed.

"Bigotry, she has no head and cannot think; no heart and cannot feel. When she moves it is amid ruin, when she pauses it is amid death. Her prayers are curses, her God is a demon, her decalogue written in the blood of her victims, and if she pauses for a moment in her infernal flight it is upon a kindred rock to whet her culture fangs for a more sanguinary desolation."

A small voice from the audience piped out: "Why is it the Nebraska farmers comprehend Socialism more readily than the city wage workers?"

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

It looks as if the young ruffians at Annapolis had learned to "perjure themselves like gentlemen." These are the hirelings capitalism is training to use against the people.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw seems to have gotten on the wrong side of the District Attorney as well as on the wrong side of the pallid child.

The Steel Corporation is to advance prices, for has not Morgan announced that prosperity is here? Shear the lambs!

Bishop Williams, of the Michigan Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, thinks real Christianity consists in reforming Magdalenas. But, dear Bishop, would it not be better to abolish the system which produces them?

The Appeal to Reason is to be congratulated. It received a column and a half of abuse in the New York Sun the other day, over the alleged signature of a "Trade Unionist," who pretended to show how "the campaign of the Socialists is abhorred by workmen." Augest Stables Belmont need not raise his \$50,000 fund now to combat Socialism. The Sun will attend to it.

Eighty-two sweatshop slaves were rounded up on Fifth Avenue recently and fined for breathing the air obstructing the sidewalk. Now they only had been a lot of customers trying to get into the stores to chase things, say, at a bargain. Any arrests then?

Rev. Albert Bruellos has been posed as pastor of Hope Chapel in fashionable Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, because he attacks the rich in sermons. Fortunately live in an age when they do not quite crucify him for this crime.

It would never do to have the automobiles marked conspicuously. Why, the Mayor's bosom might be rudely exposed to the curiosity of those who pay for the rides.

The Pennsylvania State Constabulary is almost as servicable as the Pinkerton thugs.

The proposed income tax bill, both Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court and the President have never mind, devoted servants, trusts, they can increase your and thus make up for it.