

SPANISH PEOPLE DEFEY KING'S MARTIAL LAW

Battle With Soldiers in Great Anti-War Revolution.

MASTERY BURNED

of Morocco in Interest of Capitalists Causes Civil Strife.

LONDON, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the Telegraph, this morning says a notable feature of the war in Spain is the hostility directed toward religion.

Churches, colleges and convents are objects of especial hostility on the part of the revolutionists. Many have been wrecked or burned.

Among the most notable is the great college des Escaleras in San Antonio, in Barcelona.

The professors and students barely escaped with their lives. The Church of San Pablo is in flames, and numerous other churches and convents are being burned.

In the Pueblo Nuevo quarter of Barcelona, is the monastery of the Marista, which was attacked by an enormous crowd.

After a frightful conflict the building was carried by storm, pillaged and burned to the ground. A number of the monks were killed, and many were wounded.

After the sack of the monastery a strong column of infantry appeared and attacked the revolutionists. A regular battle is being fought in the barricades.

Operations are taking place in the city and suburbs. The inhabitants have closed their houses with a view to safety. The Minister of the Interior announced this evening that the telegrams from Barcelona were suspended at midday.

Troops were then ordered to the barricades in the streets. He believed the authorities were using artillery against the barricades.

Barcelona news received at Carbone, the French frontier, states that 200 men were killed and fifty injured in a collision between a mob and the troops. The troops refused to fire on rioters, who cheered them and shouted "Long live the army."

MAKING HISTORY

The sort of history most of us were taught in school consisted principally of dates of famous battles and striking incidents in the lives of great men.

Even then the incidents were largely legendary and the dates were about the only things that could be relied on as true.

The modern school of historical writing is based on a different idea. It deals with the facts of social development, the evolution of social conditions, relations, and institutions, more than with the biographies of heroes.

This is the sort of history written by Gustavus Myers in his "History of the Great American Fortunes," now running in The Call every Saturday. Read it, and be informed.

STRIKERS OPTIMISTIC

McKees Rocks Workers Feel Sure That Company Will Yield.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—Chairman C. A. Wise, of the McKees Rocks strikers' general committee, maintains the optimistic attitude which he assumed yesterday and stated again today that he believes the strike of 8,000 men will be history within a few days.

Wise says he is confident the Pressed Steel Car Company will grant the strikers' demands at an early date, and he thinks the strike will be settled.

Nothing startling has developed in the strike situation within the last twenty-four hours, except that rumors are afloat that there will likely be a civil suit entered in the local courts against the company if matters are not adjusted. It is said that the strikers have made investigations, securing data and information among the strikers concerning the graft to which they have been subjected by the petty bosses.

WRIGHTS FAIL TO FLY

Stiff Breeze Delays Official Aeroplane Test—Disappointed Crowd.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A ten mile an hour breeze from the east, blowing directly across the course laid out for the ten-mile speed test of the Wright aeroplane, caused the Wrights to abandon their plans for the official speed trial today.

The aeroplane was put on the derrick at 7 o'clock, however, and the aviators waited for the wind to die down. When it finally did so it was too dark to make the attempt, but the brothers decided to make a short flight around the field with Orville Wright and Lieutenant Foulou, of the Signal Corps, on board.

Then, as both men were in their seats, with engine started and propellers whirling, something clogged the gasoline feed pipe.

The engine skipped explosions and every effort to remedy matters failed. So all attempts to fly were given up and a crowd of 15,000 people went home in the dark, while the machine was taken back to the aeroplane shed shortly after 8 o'clock.

SHOE WORKERS WIN

Lynn Packers Force Another Factory to Accept New Wage Rate.

LYNN, Mass., July 28.—The striking packing-room employes won another victory today when the V. K. & A. H. Jones Company agreed to accept the new wage rate, which provides for a salary of 19 cents an hour for experienced help in the packing rooms and a sliding scale for all apprentices.

Of the four factories that were affected by the strike at the beginning, last week, the Joseph Caunt Company's plant alone remains outside of the agreement. Caunt today said that he would pay the packing-room people by the piece system, as the others are doing, but that he would not sign an agreement.

HELD FOR HOBOKEN MURDER

Some Arrested in Troy—Rosella, Also Wanted, Is Still at Large.

TROY, July 28.—After successfully evading the police of the country for four years, Pompil Rome, an Italian, is under arrest for the murder of Ponzio Domeo, at Hoboken, on September 1, 1905. Michael Rosella, another Italian, wanted for the same crime, is still at liberty.

WAISTMAKERS STRIKE

Two Hundred Employees of Rosen Bros. Go Over to Union.

The 200 hundred men and women employed at Rosen Brothers' ladies' waist making establishment, 33 East 16th street, are on strike.

The boss had the employes organized in an association, in which his lieutenants had the upper hand. The men and women could no longer stand the ill treatment of the employers and the starvation wages.

The strike started last Friday, but being united in an independent association, the employes elected a committee to visit Business Agent B. Witoshkin, of the Waist Makers' Union, Local 25, and yesterday the union took the strike under its control.

A committee of the strikers and the union met yesterday and decided to demand a 25 per cent increase in wages, recognition of the union and better treatment. Contrary to the reports of the capitalist press, the question of the denial of the right to talk in the shop did not come up at all.

The best waist makers in this shop get from \$8 to \$9 a week, whereas the union girls were making from \$12 to \$15 a week.

This is the first strike of the season and the union is determined to keep up until the manufacturers are compelled to give in. The union is making a special fight on this factory, as it has been operated as an open shop for a number of years.

In spite of the boss having his place surrounded with police, the union has the shop tied up, as none of the waist makers are going back and the union controls almost the entire trade.

The union will hold a special meeting at 206 East Broadway tonight.

COLOMBIA ACCEPTS

Revolutionary Little Country Can Get Along Without President Reyes.

LONDON, July 28.—Rafael Reyes, who last Monday sent from Hamburg a telegram to Bogota announcing his resignation of the Presidency of Colombia, received today a reply from Bogota that the Congress of Colombia had unanimously accepted the resignation.

Reyes' successor, who will be appointed on August 3, probably will be General Gonzales Valencia, who was Vice President of Colombia when Reyes left for Europe and General Holquin was made Acting President. A revolution in Valencia's favor was begun in Barranquilla early in this month.

MOBILE, Ala., July 28.—Passengers arriving here from Cartagena, republic of Colombia, report that the entire country is in a ferment, and the government is afraid to distribute arms to the soldiers, because they would probably mutiny, to join the insurgents. Nearly 1,000 soldiers are reported on the road from Bogota to suppress the revolution.

There has been great excitement at Cartagena among the troops. Revolutionists who have escaped from the government troops have been sentenced to 800 lashes at different intervals. The hotels at Cartagena were filled with refugees from Barranquilla. Savanilla was in the hands of the rebels and a number of interior towns were in revolt, say the passengers.

SILK WEAVERS WIN

Strike Gains Increase in Wages for Workers at Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 28.—The strike of the 115 weavers of the Summit Silk Company was settled today, the company granting an increase in wages of one-half cent per yard on raw silk and the same increase on taffeta.

The strike began on Monday when the weavers demanded the reinstatement of three men who had been discharged and an increase of one cent on taffeta. The discharged men were not reinstated.

It is said that a branch of the Textile Workers' Union will be organized here.

CRISIS IN TURKEY

Foreign Ministry Resigns Because Powers Decided Against Him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—A ministerial crisis in Turkey has followed the decision of the Powers in regard to Crete. The Turkish Foreign Minister, Jemal Pasha, is resigning because the Powers practically decided against Turkey in the dispute, his resignation. The policy of the foreign office will have to be changed to suit the people in the Crete controversy.

The Turkish people are demanding war with Greece, but the government is afraid to declare war because of its fear of the European Powers, who have declared that there must be peace in the island.

DARE WAYMAN TO

"GO HIGHER UP"

Chicago Daily Socialist Declares State Attorney Won't Touch Biggest Grafters.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Chicago Daily Socialist, which took a leading part in the exposure of conditions here that led to investigation by the grand jury, predicts that State Attorney Wayman will be afraid to "go higher up," and charges that he has not yet attacked the principal sources of graft. It says:

"Wayman can get the South Side grafters as easily as he got the West Side grafters if he wants to. It is as easy for him to get Lavin Wheeler, Lieutenant Kelleher and the South Side crew of policemen as it is or, has been for him to get McCann, but yet Wheeler gets off with no examination at all and McCann is indicted.

"The crime in the South Side district makes the crime in the West Side district look sickly and anaemic. The bestiality which is permitted nightly in the South Side resorts under the protection of Inspector Wheeler is so much worse than any crimes that have ever been unearthed, on the West Side that it shames humanity by comparison. State Attorney Wayman knows of this. He has been told of it again, but he is taking no steps to stop it. Instead, he is taking steps to hand out addresses of West Side crime.

"On the South Side crime of every sort is a nightly occurrence, and it is so pronounced by the police. State Attorney Wayman knows this, but he is taking no steps to stop it beyond pinching a few Chinamen in the loop district.

"FOURFLUSH" EXAMINATION

He has made a fourflush of examining witnesses who were scraped together hurriedly while other witnesses, the most important ones, were being permitted to leave town. He has turned the examination of the men alleged to be collectors of graft on the South Side into a farce. What does the state's attorney mean. Does he mean to kill off a few little crooks on the West Side and leave the greatest, the biggest, the most notorious crime district of Chicago untouched because it is controlled by two of the most powerful aldermen of Chicago—Hinky Dink Kenna and Edna House John—and because its bloody money may be flowing into the City Hall?"

The Chicago Daily Socialist is also publishing from day to day extensive and detailed descriptions of conditions in the hotel resorts, "protected flats," houses of assignation, and other sources of police graft.

THREATENS WITH CONTEMPT

Contempt proceedings are likely to follow the present grand jury investigation of a alleged police protection of vice, as the result of the receipt by members of the grand jury of a letter urging them to investigate the "vice revelations" made by Ella Gingles during her recent trial.

Judge Kichham Scanlan of the Criminal Court summoned the grand jury before him and informed them that the writing of such a letter to them constituted contempt, and he asked the State's Attorney to learn the name of the writer so that he may be punished.

The grand jury has only four days more of life. The net result of yesterday's session was the return of seventeen indictments—two new ones against Inspector Edward McCann charging receipt of "vice money," one new one against Detective Jerry Griffin and fourteen others against resort keepers on the South and West sides.

Meanwhile Max Plummer, a witness against McCann, is reported to have said that the detectives of the State's Attorney swooped down upon his place on the West Side and took all his canceled checks, said to show to whom Plummer paid money for alleged graft.

The rumors about sensational indictments alleged to have been voted are so numerous and the names of so many prominent men are bandied about so freely by gossips that the exact truth will not be known until the grand jury has finished its work.

GARY IN CRIME'S GRIP

Aron and Death Threats Used in Steel Trust "Model City."

GARY, Ind., July 28.—The efforts of Prosecutor Hodges to wipe out vicious resorts in this city are causing much bad feeling and the lives of citizens have been threatened.

The home of Shepherd King, principal witness against Charles Jackson, under arrest on white slavery charges, was burned over his head early this morning and he narrowly escaped death in the flames.

Other witnesses have been intimidated, reporters have been threatened with death and letters have been sent all over the city in the hope of frightening people into toleration of evil conditions. The city is in the grip of crime and it is charged that the police are countenancing vicious resorts.

EXPOSES TAX GRAFT

Real Estate Magnate Complains About "Fixing" Inspectors.

Allan Robinson, president of the Allied Real Estate Interests, who was guest of honor at a luncheon in the City Lunch Club, 165 Broadway, yesterday, cited a few examples of what he said is the sort of graft prevalent in the building industry in this city. He said:

"There is not one among you who has not been approached at some time by some grafting city official who is looking for a rake-off. Whether you are building a tenement in the Bronx or an office building on Broadway, or whether you are buying or mortgaging a house in Brooklyn, you must pay some form of tribute.

"A friend of mine was approached the other day by a tax inspector and this is what occurred: 'I understand, Mr. B.,' said the inspector, 'that you are trying to have your real estate assessment reduced.' 'Well, no, exactly that,' answered Mr. B. 'It seemed to me that my property was being assessed for more than it was worth and I was considering an application for a lower appraisal.' 'Just leave that to me,' replied the inspector. 'I'll fix it up for you all right!'

"None of that fixing business for mine," said the real estate man. 'It costs too much. I'll apply to the proper authorities and see that the thing is done in the regular way.' 'All right. You'll be sorry if you do,' and the inspector walked away.

"Sure enough. Instead of reducing his assessment the city added \$80,000 to the taxable value of Mr. B.'s realty, and he is paying taxes on that every year. There are thousands of similar cases. The real estate men in this city can put a stop to it if they will. We should get together this fall and fight."

WAITRESSES VICTORS

Young Women at Soldiers' Home Win Strike for Company.

MARION, Ind., July 28.—For two hours today Major George W. Steele, governor of the Soldiers' Home here, was in a state of great perplexity owing to a strike of the waitresses in the institution. The trouble arose over an order which requires all persons not in the home to leave the reservation at 9 o'clock. A few nights ago some of the young men callers were ordered from the grounds and the waitresses filed complaints, insisting that their company be allowed to remain after taps.

The demand was not complied with, and just as dinner was announced the waitresses walked out in a body. Janitors and others were pressed into service, the veterans were patient, and the dinner was finally served. When Major Steele tried to settle the trouble the waitresses would not hear of any compromise.

They wanted their company to remain a reasonable time, saying that the young men did not and could not come until about 8 o'clock, and it was unreasonable to limit their stay to one hour. The matter was finally settled, and it is thought that Major Steele surrendered gracefully after having been reminded of his own youth and the longings incident to it, but neither he nor the waitresses will talk of the settlement.

NAB BOYS AT CONEY

Two of them—One Is Accused of Stealing From Employer.

Two boys with a craze for riotous living disappeared a week and a half ago in Brooklyn with \$157 which had been given to one of them, a baker's apprentice, by his employer to be deposited in a bank. John Gartner, of 237 Hopkins street, Brooklyn, was the alleged absconder, and he took with him one Louis Kralkowski, seventeen years old, a year older than himself, of 321 Ellery street.

They went direct to Coney Island with the intention of rolling away as much as possible on the Japanese ball games. Gartner told Detective Reif that they had squandered \$40 in this way, but that they had many tea pots, vases and Japanese prints as souvenirs. With the remaining capital they went to the Savoy—the one of the Bowery—because they liked the sound of the name. There the detective found them yesterday and their run of extravagance ended. Grand larceny was charged against Gartner and the other boy was held as a "suspicious person."

BROTHERS TAKEN FOR MURDER

Accused of Having Caused Fire That Resulted in Man's Death.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 28.—The Streeter brothers, Ward H. and Wells J., were arrested at the Miller House at Truse's Hill at 1 o'clock this morning on the charge of murder in the first degree. John McMaster, an employe of the Hotel Roy at Ponds, having lost his life as a result of jumping from a third story window of the hotel which burned on January 25, 1909. The Streeters are said to have caused the fire.

The hotel was owned and conducted by the Streeter brothers, who received \$43,100 from the insurance companies as settlement of their loss.

GOVERNMENT PLOTS TO CRUSH ITS EMPLOYEES

TO WASHINGTON READERS

The New York Call containing this series of articles is on sale at every news stand in Washington. Your dealer can get all he wants at a very reasonable rate by sending his order to the office of the National Socialist Press Bureau, 11 B street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Government employes in all government departments are invited to give or send us suggestions and information in our campaign against the "factory" system. All communications will be held in absolute confidence, and where it is thought advisable the writer need not sign any name. Address same as above.

NOBODY WANTS EX-SHAH

Fallen Despot Not Welcome in England, Prisoner in Russia.

TEHERAN, July 28.—The newly organized government of Persia, despairing of raising money in any other way, is now arranging to have overdrafts cashed by the banks. The money thus secured will be used in paying the deposed Shah to leave Persia without further trouble.

The deposed Shah is still a refugee in the Russian legation, but it is confidently believed that as soon as he is given enough money he will agree to go to Russia. A tentative date for his departure toward Crimea, under the escort of the Russian Cossacks, has been set for August 2.

The Shah knows that he is to be regarded as a political prisoner, and he has asked for assurance from the Russian government that he will be guaranteed a sanctuary while being held there. The Russian officials have thus far refused the request of the deposed monarch for such a guarantee, and as a result emissaries of the ruler have written to King Edward of England, asking how the deposed Shah would be treated if he sought a sanctuary in England.

He has been told, in a semi-official way, that he was not wanted in England, the Home Office believing that his presence there would cause many misunderstandings between England and Persia, and at the present time England is greatly desirous of strengthening her diplomatic hold in Persia.

BIG STRIKE IMMINENT

British Miners Vote for General Walkout to Support Scots.

LONDON, July 28.—The balloting of the members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to decide whether or not a national strike should be declared in support of the Scottish miners, who are resisting a wage reduction of sixpence a day, was concluded today and resulted in 518,361 men voting in favor of a general strike. Only 62,990 voted against the strike.

This unmistakable determination of the men to support their Scottish colleagues and the apparently equally determined refusal of the employers to agree to the miners' terms, render the work of the inter-mediaries very difficult. Another conference between the employers and the men will be held at the Board of Trade tomorrow, under the chairmanship of Winston Spencer Churchill, and unless a compromise is then reached a general industrial upheaval appears inevitable.

POLITICIANS FIGHT LAW

Porto Rican Unionist Party Leaders Still Oppose Budget.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 28.—The Unionist party held a meeting today and resolved to test the Olmstead law in the courts in order to secure a legal interpretation of it. The party contends that the construction given the law by Attorney General Hoyt vests powers in the Governor and Executive Council that are not provided by the law, and that the government's action gives the law a retroactive force which it does not possess.

The Olmstead law provides that when the House of Delegates holds up the insular budget, as occurred this year, that the budget of the preceding year be appropriated automatically. The Unionist politicians who blocked the budget in an effort to get more power for themselves are naturally furious at the passage of the law.

MOTHER AND CHILD DROWN

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 28.—Mrs. Gordon Hoyt, forty years old, and her daughter, Clara, fourteen, were drowned in Lake Keuka at Snug Harbor this morning. The daughter was seized with cramp while in bathing and the mother went to her rescue. In her struggles the daughter dragged the mother down and both were drowned.

Ex-Senator Hemenway Is

the Official Slave Driver for Taft.

PLAN 'MODEL' SWEATSHOP

Exploitation of Bureau Girls Part of Administration's "Economy" Scheme.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Taft economy plan is going to be extended to every department in Washington. The slavish conditions that exist in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are to be the model for civil service slavery. That there has been a concerted effort, running through a number of years, to lower the proportionate compensation paid to plain printers and all employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be shown later in the latter part of this article by Director Ralph himself.

For the present, let us investigate the broader scope of the Taft plan as given to the public yesterday. The gist of this will be found in an interview with Senator Hemenway, published in the Washington Post on Tuesday.

Knowing that publicity of the intentions of the Taft administration in detail would cause an uproar, Senator Hemenway refused to disclose the details of his recommendations and plans. He says they will be made public only on the last day of this session of Congress. Naturally Congressmen do not want to face the music, and by suppressing the details of this "economy" scheme until they are ready to leave Washington they can avoid much unpleasantness.

Ex-Senator Hemenway is a "lame duck," who hung around Congress after he lost his seat at the last election and begged Aldrich for a job. In view of his services to the Senate "steering committee" a scheme was arranged by which as should have charge of an economy commission. He will receive the same munificent salary which attached to his Senatorial job.

Official Slave Driver.

Hemenway is to have luxurious offices fitted up at public expense and will give his time, with the aid of corporation slave drivers, to devising devilish schemes of "speeding up" the work in the departments, increasing production, and in cutting down wages, by lengthening hours, etc.

The extent of the "saving" which Hemenway says he can accomplish will run into millions. Since Taft will receive \$25,000 more a year for playing golf with "Bunny Jim" Sherman than Roosevelt received for his strenuous labors, it is very plain that the "economy" is not to be made by cutting down the salaries of the government officials, "lame ducks" and the political grafters, but is to come out of the life blood of the boys, girls and men who are really doing the work of the government.

It is very significant that Senator Hemenway is reported by the Post to have said that such work as he could best be begun at the beginning of a new administration and that the time was ripe for it now. This simply means, in plain English, that the Taft administration intends to gouge its employes to such an extent that they expect a loud protest from the labor world. But as Hemenway suggests, it is hoped to calm this political storm before the next national election rolls around. Hence it is advisable to make such a step at the "beginning of a new administration."

To Get "Expert" Advice.

The most significant statement, however, made by Hemenway is to the effect that a number of big business corporations throughout the country have tendered services of their "experts" to aid Hemenway's commission, free of charge.

For the first time in the history of the country outside corporations are to pay a salary directly to people whose business it shall be to devise ways and means for beating down wages and salaries of government employes. For this reason the conditions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which are the worst in the government service, are to be the model on which other departments are to be fashioned. For this reason the fight of the girls' union for better conditions is the fight of every employe in the government service.

If the girls in the bureau can be kept at the low standard of compensation which they now receive it will become a very strong argument to reduce wages in all other departments to such a corresponding level. On the other hand, if the girls can raise their wages it will give an impetus for greater improvement along this line in all the other departments.

Aim at Government Printing Office.

There is evidence which points to the fact that the Government Printing Office is one of the first places where

Hemenway expects to use the pruning hook. There women receive \$2 a day for the same class of work which the women in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are only paid \$1.50 for.

Efforts will be made to cut down salaries and wages throughout the big printers, not by direct methods, but by those indirect schemes which are known too well to the politicians, who, while performing no useful labor themselves, are experts at exploiting the labor of others.

Hemenway said in part:

"In the last ten years the expenditures of the government have increased on an average of \$50,000,000 a year. If it be possible to stop this increase a great work will have been done. During President Roosevelt's administration the various appropriations committees in Congress cut down the estimates submitted to Congress by the government departments and the chief executive some \$274,000,000. If it had not been for the earnest efforts on the part of the members of these committees the country would have been borrowing money long since to pay the running expenses of the government."

Ralph's Sweatsheep.

It really is not necessary to explain to experienced people of the world what conditions actually exist at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. A short study of the utterances of the director showing his mental attitude toward employees and a perusal of the statistics of the bureau will disclose the fact that a most despicable sweating system exists at the bureau, where workers are pitted against each other in merciless competition and classes of workers are sought to be made by classifications.

For instance, Director Ralph, in his annual report, continually classifies expenditures to employees under two heads. Instead of placing them altogether, he lists part as "salaries" and the rest as "compensation of employees." The object of this is only too evident to anyone familiar with the sweating systems prevalent in most of the great factories of the country. By these references to "salaries" on the one hand, and "wages" on the other, the studied effort is made to make employees in different grades, some above others.

Another evidence of the attempt to bribe the higher paid employees to aid Ralph in his system of sweating the other employees of the bureau was his act in raising the salaries of several division superintendents \$100 each on July 1, although he was howling "economy" every time the girls appeared with a petition for more pay.

Ralph's Little Fairy Tale.

Under the guttering shadow of the bureau building is the office of the National Currency Souvenir Company, a private concern, which makes and sells to the public at private sale. Among the other souvenirs for sale in this interesting store is an attractively illustrated pamphlet of twelve pages describing the making of paper money. The author is no other than J. E. Ralph.

Little would one think from its breezy style that the writer was well acquainted with the tragedies in human life that make possible the production of these playthings of the rich in the form of bills and government bonds by people who never produced the value of a government bond in their life. Where could the irony of fate strike a more somber contrast than in the daily toil of these industrious, self-respecting men and women producing by the million the most essential thing necessary under our present civilization, and for the use of people who know nothing of work and toil, and yet they are denied enough of this money to really enjoy the necessities of a comfortable life.

There is no touch of this in Ralph's green-backed, ten-cent, fairy tale which the superficial visitor carries away under the delusion that he really knows of the conditions in the bureau. Rather do we find such evidence of a calloused mind and an unympathetic heart as the following sneer:

"The new crisp bills, four on a sheet, are then fed through a numbering machine by deft girls, who, let it be hoped, do not make money by out of working hours as fast as when working for the government."

The Factory System.

The notorious "factory system," which the Taft administration is making elaborate plans to establish in all the departments, has been in successful operation for years at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and every year has seen the workers turning out more wealth for less wages, for when the increased cost of living in expensive Washington is considered, the employees are not getting the same wages they were getting years ago.


In spite of this Director Ralph in his last annual report "points with pride" to the fact that he has kept up the unenviable record of sweating as shown by the proportionate decrease in the cost of production and the consequent decrease in number of employees proportionately.

When it is remembered that he has accomplished this in quarters that were only expected to produce 40 per cent of the present output, some idea of how far he has carried inhuman competition among the workers. So

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well has he succeeded that he shows that he had left unexpended last year a balance of \$42,497.88, which would have given the 600 girls who are now asking a raise an increase in pay—25 cents more a day—and this without doing more than expend the amount appropriated by Congress for the work.

Sweatsheep Statistics.

In his report for the fiscal year 1923, which is the last one out at the present time, Ralph says: "In comparison with the deliveries in the fiscal year 1922 there was a net increase of 4.7 per cent."

Gloting over this increased production at the expense of the health and happiness of the workers, though at an actual reduction in financial output, Ralph continues:

"Notwithstanding this increase, comprising 8,455,569 sheets, in the amount of work produced, there was an expenditure of \$7,590,79 less than in the previous fiscal year, or a reduction of \$0.90 in the average expenditure per 1,000 sheets delivered, showing that the constant efforts that are being made to devise improved methods (not machinery) and facilities for handling the work are producing tangible results."

This is not enough, for Ralph is actually proud of the fact that this increase is in a building which should never be used for so much work. On this point he says:

"Notwithstanding the lack of proper facilities and space, and the once-upon-a-time performance of the work under adverse conditions, the output of the bureau was larger than in any year in its history."

Turn Out More Work.

In his green-backed fairy tale Ralph says: "The increase of the work in the bureau has been, in fact, about 100 per cent in the last five years."

Turning to his last annual report we learn that the increase of operation of the bureau has only increased from \$3,159,946.69 in 1924 to \$2,841,172.60 last year, or an increase in operating expense of only 21 per cent, while the business has grown 100 per cent. During this time the increase in employees was only 22 per cent.

The average number of sheets per employe has increased during this time as follows:

1924	54,617
1925	55,081
1926	55,469
1927	55,517
1928	55,956

The average cost of producing sheets dropped from \$19.14 in 1927 to \$13.24 in 1928.

The Story of the Pate Printers Tomorrow.

Do you know what it means in sweat and health for a plate printer to work these hot days? Do you know what ink poisoning is? If you are interested see our article tomorrow.

LEWIS INVESTIGATES

Mine Workers' President May Settle Trouble in Pittsburgh District.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 25.—Confident that the trouble between the Pittsburgh Coal Company and its employes will be settled amicably before the end of the week, Thomas L. Lewis, national president of the United Mine Workers of America, accompanied by a special committee, is making a special tour of all the localities where the men are supposed to have grievances.

Following this tour another conference will likely be held with the officials, and both sides feel confident that a final adjustment of the controversy then will be effected.

President Lewis has had a conference with the officials of the Pittsburgh Coal Company today, at which the local union officials, whose order to strike was countermanded by Lewis some time ago, were not represented.

CRUISERS TO GUARD BUTCHER.

CHERBOURG, July 25.—French cruisers are patrolling the anchorage place of the Russian yacht Standart, on which the Czar and Czarina, their children and entourage will come to Cherbourg Saturday. The city is plastered with posters urging a demonstration against the "Red Czar." As the Standart will not come even close to shore it is not believed that a demonstration can be made that will interfere with the reception.

BUILDING NEWS.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for two new six-story model tenements, each to contain suites for 100 small families, to be built for the City and Suburban Homes Company, from designs by its architect, P. H. Ohm, on the south side of 79th street, east of Avenue A, adjoining the model tenements already erected on the company's holding on the block from First avenue to Avenue A, 75th and 79th street, facing the new John Hay Park. Each building will have a frontage of 106.3 feet and a depth of 33.4 feet, and will cost \$100,000.

Plans have been filed also for remodeling and refitting the six-story loft building at 133 and 135 West Broadway and 69 and 71 West 10th street, the improvements being made from designs by C. B. Meyers, architect, and for eliminating the first balcony grand tier boxes in the Manhattan Opera House in West 34th street, substituting four rows of individual seats, the alteration being made from designs by William McElPatrick as architect in connection with the plans for giving a preliminary season of grand opera at popular prices.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Reville of the Bronx for a block of seven two-story dwellings, to be built from designs by Louis Falk as architect, for the German Real Estate Company, Emil Hormann, president, on 236th street, east of Katonah avenue, at a cost of \$55,000.

Plans have also been filed for two three-story dwellings, with stores, to be built for Ellen McQuinn on Timpon place, south of Whitelock avenue, at a cost of \$10,000; a one-story dwelling on 218th street, east of Bronxwood avenue, to cost \$1,000, and a two-story dwelling on Poplar street, east of Home avenue, to cost \$5,000.

BID FAREWELL TO B. A. LARGER

Representatives of Labor Give Bon Voyage Dinner to A. F. L. Fraternal Delegate.

The banquet hall of Bethoven Hall, 210 east 5th street, was filled with 120 labor representatives of various unions who gathered in honor of Bernard A. Larger, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, at a bon voyage dinner tendered to him by Dist. Council No. 1 of the United Garment Workers, prior to his departure to England to be present at the British Trades Union Congress, as fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor.

Charles Reichers, former secretary of the United Garment Workers, was toastmaster, and addresses were made by John Mitchell, Joseph R. Buchanan, Herman Robinson, Samuel Landers, editor of the Official Bulletin of the clothing trades; T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers; Victor Altman, of Buffalo, and Margaret C. Daley, of New York, member of the United Garment Workers executive board; Walter Chuck, former secretary of District Council No. 1, and Nathan Waxman, attorney of the Garment Workers.

Telegrams were received from Vice President James Duncan and Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L.; James O'Connell, international president of the machinists, and many other prominent labor officials, extending their greetings and expressing regret at their inability to be present.

A stand of framed resolutions were presented to Larger by Louis Zuckerman, in the name of the Vestmakers, Local 16, and President Rickert presented him with an inscribed gold watch as a gift from his colleagues on the General Executive Board of the A. F. of L.

The speakers dwelt on Larger's activity as a member of the Garment Workers since 1897, and as General Secretary since 1904.

Larger replied feelingly, expressing his appreciation of the kind



B. A. LARGER.

wishes of the diners, and his desire to do his best to serve the labor movement.

There are many Socialists among the Garment Workers, and the playing of the "Marseillaise" aroused great enthusiasm. Among the prominent Socialists present were B. Weinstein, organizer, and Max Pine, former secretary of the United Hebrew Trades.

The part played by the large number of women in the Garment Workers was referred to by a number of the speakers and Toastmaster Reichers suggested that Larger had a message from them for the English suffragettes.

MEDIUM SCENTS CRIME.

Se Madame Fournier Sends Two Detectives and Diver to Seek Body.

MONTREAL, July 25.—Because a clairvoyant told Madame Fournier that her son, who had been missing since last November, had been murdered and his body thrown into Montfort Lake in the Laurentian Mountains, Detectives Lapointe and Samson, of the Provincial police, and Dan MacKay, a professional diver, are leaving for the North this afternoon, equipped with camping outfit for several days and complete gear for diving and grappling.

Madame Fournier is so impressed with the story of the clairvoyant that she is convinced that her son's body will be found with a shotgun wound in his back, MacKay, the diver, has also been to see the wizard and he is equally convinced.

Search for young Fournier was given up last winter, but the statement of the clairvoyant has stirred the Attorney General's department to renewed efforts.

HARD FIGHT IN 2:12 PACE.

Grand Circuit Patrons See Good Day's Sport at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—A big crowd witnessed several close finishes at the third day's sport of the Grand Circuit opening here this afternoon. The most exciting event was the 2:12 pace, which was won by the gray horse, Walter Hall, driven by Garth, after losing two heats to the bay horse Green Pilot, driven by Murphy.

The summaries:

2:12 pace (\$1,000), won by Walter Hall. Best time, 2:05 1/2. Made by Green Pilot.

2:24 trot, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Stake (\$10,000), won by Margin. Best time, 2:06 1/4.

2:07 pace (\$1,000), won by Hal Raven. Best time, 2:03 1/2 (fastest mile of the season).

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

BRUTAL SENATOR SHOWS HIS CLASS

Stone invokes Constitution When Arrested for Attacking Negro Whom He Says is No Man.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—When the case of Senator Stone, of Missouri, charged with assaulting a negro waiter on a Pennsylvania train, was called in police court this afternoon, Justice Crannan discharged him. Stone said that he merely slapped the negro's face and that he deserved more than he got. Colonel Foster represented Senator Stone, and the attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad appeared to try to get the case dismissed, but Brown, the complainant, wouldn't stand for that.

Senator Stone was angered by the fact that a negro in Maryland, even a waiter, is not as docile as a Missouri negro. He called Brown a "black dog," and then slapped his face. That was very unwise, for the Pullman conductor sent for special officers, and Stone's senatorial dignity had the pleasure of riding to the police station in a Black Maria with the negro.

"I told them who I was at the police station and I offered bail," said Senator Stone, "but it wouldn't go. Then I tried to get Senator Rayner on the telephone, but he was not home. A cell loomed before me, but the police lieutenant finally got permission from someone on the telephone to release me on my own recognizance."

"The whole affair was an outrage," the Senator snarled, "and I'm not going to submit to it tamely. The Pennsylvania Railroad has got a lot of lat explaining to do before I will be satisfied."

Before the case opened Colonel Carter announced that the railroad company and the Pullman Palace Car Company desired the case withdrawn.

When asked whether he wanted the charge withdrawn, Brown replied very dramatically, "No, sir, I do not."

Senator Cured Walter.

The negro said in substance that the Senator had ordered eggs and chops, and that there were other orders given him about the same time. By mistake the eggs, which were ready before the chops, had been served another guest. As he returned to the buffet the Senator accosted him and called him a black dog.

"—, not once, but twice, and said he had a mind to shoot him, placing his hand behind him as he did so. Then he slapped his face."

"Did you say anything?" asked the magistrate.

"I tried to beg his pardon," said Brown, "but he did not give me a chance. He declared he would have me discharged."

James Owens, the colored man in charge of the buffet, corroborated this statement.

Conductor William J. Martin testified that when informed of what had occurred he went after Senator Stone, and the Senator replied: "I did not strike a man; I slapped a nigger." He then asked the conductor what he was going to do about it. Martin decided to have him arrested, which he did.

The magistrate asked Stone whether he desired to make a statement. He referred to his counsel, Colonel Foster, raised the point that a Senator could be arrested on only three charges—treason, felony and a breach of the peace.

Justice Grannan said that in his judgment any assault or disturbance was a breach of the peace.

Being invited to make a statement, Stone began in an easy sort of way to describe what had occurred.

"Not a Man, a Negro."

"Every one else in the car was served and had finished eating, but there was no sign of my food. I walked back to the kitchen and asked the cook why I was not being served. He pointed to my lunch, which was all cooked waiting for the waiter. That gentleman put in an appearance and I uttered remarks calculated to make him sit up and take notice. He started to answer me back."

"You black —," I said, "you're trying to show your resentment." Then I reached over and

PULLIAM SHOTS HIMSELF AT CLUB

President of National Baseball League Dying From Self-Inflicted Wound.

Harry Pulliam, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, shot himself in the right temple at 9:30 o'clock last night in his room on the third floor of the New York Athletic Club at 59th street and Sixth avenue. The bullet passed entirely through his head, from right to left, cutting out both eyes. There is very little chance that he will recover.

At just 9:30 o'clock the telephone operator, whose desk is on the ground floor of the club, saw the light flash on the board before him for Pulliam's apartment. He answered the call, but got no response. After trying several times without success to get



HARRY C. PULLIAM

any word from the instrument that the board showed was calling him, he notified the clerk of the club and an employe named Thomas Brady was sent to Pulliam's apartment with a pass key. The door was locked.

Brady opened the door. The room was lighted. Pulliam lay on a divan, the blood running freely from his head. A .38 calibre Iver-Johnson revolver lay on the floor close below his limp hand. He was dressed only in his underclothes, half-hose and garters.

Telephoned for Doctor.

Brady jumped to the telephone and told the operator downstairs what had happened. Dr. J. J. Higgins, of 46 West 55th street, the club physician, was sent for and the club members who were present in the building, learning of the shooting, rushed to the room.

Pulliam was unconscious when found. Dr. Higgins attempted to restore some sign of life, but said that there seemed no prospect of success. The wound, which the one bullet had inflicted, was a terrible one. The bullet, tearing through the right temple, had fractured the frontal bone and had torn out the eye, so that they were hanging from the sockets by shreds of cartilage. Then it had passed on, crushing more bones in its course, and coming out through the left side of the head.

There was one used and one unused cartridge found in the five-chambered revolver. Aside from the telephone call, no evidence of preparation for the attempt at self-destruction could be found in the room. There was no note explaining the act which the president of the National League was about to commit; nor, so far as could be learned, had he apprised any of his friends of his intention.

Dr. Higgins gave it as his opinion that Mr. Pulliam would die within a very short time and called up the Coroner's office. Coroner Shady notified Lieutenant Daly, on the desk at the East 51st street police station, and Detective George Tobin went to the club. Pulliam did not recover consciousness, so that any statement from him was an impossibility.

Nobody can suggest any other explanation except ill health of his attempt on his life.

DROWNED IN BRONX LAKE.

Borne, Paddling With Chums, Ventures Too Far and Meets Fate.

Peter Borne, an eleven-year-old boy living at 849 Morris Park avenue, Bronx, was drowned last yesterday afternoon while paddling about on the edge of Reis' Pond, at the eastern end of Bronx Park.

slapped his face.

A fresh young person who introduced himself as the Pulliam porter happened along in a little while and asked me what I meant by creating trouble. That made me madder still, and I told him a few things. He said he'd show me. When the train got to Baltimore two special officers came up to my seat. The nigger formally identified me and I was placed under arrest. That's the whole story."

Justice Grannan prefaced his decision in this way:

"I have had occasion to travel on trains and to encounter the annoyances to which the Senator has been subjected. Under the circumstances I believe the provocation justified the action taken and I dismiss the case."

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WHITE DESERVED FATE, SAYS THAW

Believes Jury Thought So, Too. Bears Up Well Under Jerome's Grilling.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 25.—Harry K. Thaw was called to the witness stand today in the proceedings he instituted to effect his release from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

"I believe," he said, at the beginning, "that in acquitting me the jury was largely influenced by the belief that Stanford White deserved his fate. Another reason I was acquitted was, I believe, because the attorneys on both sides told the jury that my act was caused by certain delusions."

District Attorney Jerome questioned him.

Q. You are a gentleman and an educated man? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You believe that a gentleman should defend his honor? A. Yes.

Q. And if you committed an act in the defense of your honor would you consider yourself justified in committing perjury to escape the consequences of your act? A. No.

Previously, when asked if he understood the nature of the proceeding, Thaw said he did.

"What is it?" asked Jerome.

"A habeas corpus proceeding to get me out of prison."

"Why are you in prison?"

"After some hesitation Thaw answered:

"At my last trial I was acquitted."

"Why were you acquitted?" continued the District Attorney. "You shot White to death on the roof garden at Madison Square, didn't you?"

Morschauer Objects.

Morschauer, Thaw's lawyer, objected, and Thaw asked the court if he must answer the question. Jerome said he understood he was to have free latitude in conducting his examination, and Justice Mills decided that the question must be answered. It was then that Thaw gave his opinion as to why he had been freed.

Q. Do you believe you have always been sane? A. I have always been sane medically.

Q. Could a stranger tell in five minutes' conversation whether or not you were crazy? A. Yes, if he were accustomed to examining lunatics.

Q. How about Dr. Evans? He said at your trial that you were afflicted with delusions. A. Dr. Evans was misled. He was told by Jerome and those connected with his office that everything I said was untrue.

"It is not a matter of private prejudice to the people's attorney," said Jerome, "whether this man is confined or not. We are only trying to

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REVOLUTION

—BY—

JACK LONDON

This will be the leading article in the International Socialist Review for August. All who have read it agree that it is the greatest contribution to the propaganda of Socialism that has appeared for many a day. With it is printed a fine portrait of Comrade London. Other features of the August Review are:

The Baritone's Tale..... May and E. J. Basle-Hoffpauir.

The American Inferno..... Arthur Scales.

Woman and the Socialist Philosophy..... Lida Parca.

An Interview with Mr. Dooley..... Edna Tobias.

"Value, Price and Profit," Under Universal Monopolies. James W. Hughes.

Hunting an Echo, a Story of the Cave People. Mary E. Marcy.

A Conflict Among Leaders..... Roba E. Dunbar.

A Workingmen's College..... G. Sims.

Where Do We Stand on the Woman Question? Theresa Malkiel.

Editorials: Revolution, Fred Warren's Speech, The Class Consciousness of Capitalists..... Charles H. Kerr.

International Notes..... William E. Bohn.

Literature and Art..... John Spargo.

World of Labor..... Max S. Hayes.

News and Views..... Many Socialist Correspondents.

The REVIEW now contains a hundred handsome pages, including many attractive pictures. One dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Ten copies mailed to one address for 60 cents, forty copies for \$1. Jack London's story, "The Dream of Deba," is contained in the Review for January and February, 1920, and his story of Child Labor, entitled "The Apostate," in the June issue. For \$1.50 sent before the end of August we will send the Review from January, 1920, to June, 1920, inclusive. This offer will not appear again; better order now. Address

Charles H. Kerr & Company

153 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

SPORTING NEWS

GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES

Boston Falls Before the Heavy Hitting of the Gothamites.

BOSTON, July 28.—Manager McGraw came over from New York today and installed some life into the Giants, who have been taking things rather easy here, the result being that they won both games of a double header from Boston. The five games played this series have only drawn about 12,000 people. Imagine that at the Polo Grounds.

Harry Doyle will have to get a new hat for his bat if he keeps throwing it at the catcher. He was put out of the first game for that reason today, and "B" Seymour, infected with the same trouble in the second game, was sent to the bench. Manager Smith, of the Doves, sent "Lefty" Masterson to the slab in the opening contest, the same finger who held the Giants to a tie in seventeen innings Monday, but the Gothamites had their revenge today, driving the scutpin from the box. "Bugs" Raymond was selected by McGraw, and although he was wabby at times he pitched a good game, considering the hot weather.

The second game was not so easy a win, Otis Crandall being knocked out of the box for the second time this series. George Wittke relieved him and held the Doves to one hit. The home team used three pitchers, and but for a poor play by Coffey in the seventh, when the Giants had the bases full, might have gotten away with the game. Another poor decision on a ball landing close to the foul line, which the umpire called foul, robbing the Giants of two runs.

First Game.

With McGraw on the third base line coaching to live things up, the Giants started right in to put the game away in the first inning. Tenney drew a pass. Doyle singled, but involuntarily formed himself out of the game by hitting the catcher with the bat. Seymour sacrificed and Murray sent in two runs with a double over first base. O'Hara sacrificed and was safe on McGraw's ineffective attempt to catch Murray at third. Murray came home on a wild pitch. Devlin scored O'Hara with a single. There was still but one out and Bridwell beat out a bunt, but Arthur and Al were left on the bases when Schiel fouled out to Dahlen, playing third in Sweeney's place, and Bugs Raymond struck out. The Giants scored again in the seventh, when Murray opened with a single. O'Hara popped out, but Devlin and Bridwell singled and Murray scored. A wild pitch scored Devlin and Bridwell, after Schiel had walked. The Dutchman was left on third, Raymond and Tenney being easy outs. New York did not score again, but had three men on the bases in all but the eighth inning. The Doves did not come to life until the seventh, scoring three runs on a little help from Umpire Emalie. Shean made his second hit, a single, and Stem followed with a duplicate. Dahlen flied out and Bugs fumbled Graham's tap, filling the bags. Beck, batting for Masterson, doubled, scoring two and the third coming in on an infield out. They were not dangerous again until the ninth, when they scored one run on bunched hits and had three on bases with two out. Besumond did not get the called-for hit and the side went out.

Second Game.

The New Yorkers went in to make it three wins out of four, Tenney opening the second game with a clean single. He stole second when Doyle fanned and went to third on Smith's powerthrow. Seymour scored Fred Myers opened with a double, but was left on second while the next three batters hit to the infield. Good pitching by White prevented New York from scoring in the fourth after the Giants had filled the bases with but one out. Seymour went into Doyle's class, getting put out of the game for hitting the catcher with the bat after he had singled. Murray's single, O'Hara's sacrifice and a base on balls to Devlin filled the bags, but Shafer, in Seymour's place, was caught off third and Bridwell popped weakly to Stem, killing a good chance. White paced Devlin, Bridwell and Myers in the sixth with one out, but another good chance for runs went bad when Crandall fouled out and Tenney grounded to Stem. The Giants got away in the seventh on Doyle's single, an out, Murray's two-bagger, a base on balls, an error and Bridwell's single. White was dickered in this inning in favor of Tuckey. These two runs proved to be the winners as Ferguson did not allow a hit in the last two innings.

DETROIT BUYS OUTFIELDER.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 28.—Detroit today purchased center fielder Drake of the Wilkes-Barre team of the New York State League, and he was instructed to report to Manager Jennings as soon as the season ends. Drake has been the star outfielder of the league all season, and he has not fallen below the 300 mark in batting since he started. His present average is .308, and he has made close to one hundred hits.

LAGOS WINS GOODWOOD PLATE

GOODWOOD, England, July 28.—The Goodwood Plate, handicap, 1,000 sovereigns for three-year-olds and up, was today won by F. Nelke's Lagos. W. Hall Walker, riding Elm Tree, was second. H. S. Goodson's Anticoat was third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Lagos, 7 to 1 against Elm Tree and 9 to 1 against Anticoat. Seven horses ran.

Broad bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying broad.

JEFF POSTS FORFEIT

Claims to Be in Splendid Condition to Battle for Title.

James J. Jeffries, still claiming to be "champion heavyweight of the world," yesterday afternoon posted five \$1,000 bonds, to act as a portion of the forfeit to bind his fight with Jack Johnson for the heavyweight championship of the world.

In posting this forfeit of \$5,000 Jeffries gave out seven conditions under which he will fight Johnson. They are:

1. That Jeffries will defend his title as heavyweight champion.
2. That they are to fight before the club offering the largest purse.
3. That the fight is to be from 20 to 100 rounds.
4. That when final articles are signed he will post another \$5,000.
5. That Johnson must post a similar sum—\$10,000 in all, and this sum, when posted, shall act as a side bet, the entire sum to be taken by the winner of the fight.
6. The entire sum, when posted, is to be turned over to some reputable stake holder, preferably John P. Clark, of San Francisco.
7. That Sam Berger, Jeffries' side partner, is to remain in America to receive bids from the fight clubs offering the largest sum for the battle.

Jeffries declared he is in splendid condition and that he is now ready to defend his title. He will walk on August 5 to take a three weeks "cure" at Carlsbad, after which he will return to America to train for the fight with the black fighter.

The important part of Jeffries' debt to Johnson is the demand for the posting of a \$10,000 forfeit by both fighters, which is to act as a side bet. Jeffries' confidence in himself is proved by this demand.

JOHNSON SCEPTICAL

Doubts That the Proposed Match Will Ever Come Off.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 28.—Despite the fact that James J. Jeffries posted a forfeit of \$5,000 to-day, as evidence of his good faith to meet Jack Johnson, the colored champion, en route from Chicago to Detroit in his automobile, stated here in an interview that he did not believe Jeffries would ever meet him. When Johnson was shown a dispatch regarding the forfeit he replied: "I do not think Jeff means business, and I believe he will withdraw his money before any of the terms of the fight are agreed upon. However, I have a certified check for \$10,000 posted with James O'Leary, of Chicago, as a forfeit to meet Jeffries, and I shall wire him at once to cover Jeffries' money. That will prove that I am willing to defend my title."

JOHNSON'S MONEY READY.

Jeffries' Money Will Be Covered Sunday.

CHICAGO, July 28.—James O'Leary, who holds Jack Johnson's certified check for \$10,000, to be posted as a forfeit to bind his match with J. J. Jeffries, probably will not cover by Jeffries' forfeit until Sunday. He said this afternoon he had received no word from Johnson and would not put up any money until he was satisfied that Johnson had agreed to Jeffries' terms. Johnson will be here Sunday.

YANKEES DROP GAME

Boston Slugs Ball for Eleven Hits and Eight Runs.

Five thousand fans traveled to the Hilltop yesterday and watched the Boston team wipe up the ground with the mournful Yanks. It was very sad and the doleful bugs went to their suppers with heavy hearts.

Stallings sent in Warhop, the fake Indian, to pitch against Arraelene. Warhop is not only a fake Indian, but yesterday he was also a fake pitcher. Boston got six runs in as many innings, when "Indian Jack" remembered that he had an engagement and left for home.

The Bostonians scored a run in the first inning on a hit by Niles, a sacrifice by Lord, and a single by Speaker. The New Yorks evened up in their half. Demma was passed, Keeler was hit, and on a pretty hit-and-run play Chase shoved a single past Lord and scored Demmitt.

The Bostonians trained their heavy guns on Warhop in the fourth. Lord tripled to right and scored on Speaker's fly. Hooper tripled to right and scored ahead of Wagner, who had been hit on Stahl's two-bagger. The rest of the game was a procession for Boston, they scoring two in the sixth and one each in the seventh and eighth.

MURCH MAY GO TO DETROIT.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 28.—Third baseman Murch, of the Brockton New England League team, was today bought by William H. Watkins, president of the Indianapolis club of the American Association. It is understood that Watkins was acting for the Detroit American League team and that Murch will be turned over to the Detroiters after finishing the present season with Indianapolis. Murch was formerly with the Brooklyn team and has been playing such sensational ball with Brockton that several big league scouts have been on his trail. He is batting .328.

RUCKER FOR GIANTS?

McGraw Offers Fabulous Sum for the Dodgers' Star Twirler.

Manager McGraw is plainly worried by the showing of his team, and he is leaving nothing undone to strengthen it. The very fact that he agreed to let Mike Donlin go to Philadelphia, in exchange for Magee and Moran, shows that he wants to get a better team, for McGraw has said all along that he would never part with Donlin until he reported to the Giants.

Now, however, that some of the stockholders of the Philadelphia club are standing in the way of that deal, which may fall through, McGraw has other plans.

The latest report is that McGraw has offered President Ebbets a fabulous sum for "Nap" Rucker, the great knuckle ball twirler, who struck out sixteen men in the St. Louis-Brooklyn game last Saturday.

If McGraw can get Rucker—the chances are that he cannot—he will pay the Georgia twirler \$7,000 a year, together with a bonus of \$1,000 if he wins twenty games this season.

HOW THEY STAND

National League.			
	W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	62	24	.721
Chicago	55	29	.657
New York	50	34	.595
Cincinnati	44	44	.500
Philadelphia	39	46	.459
St. Louis	35	48	.422
Brooklyn	32	55	.368
Boston	25	62	.288

Yesterday's Results.

New York 7, Boston 4 (first game).
New York 4, Boston 3 (second game).
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburg 6, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 1, Chicago 6 (first game).
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4 (second game).

American League.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Detroit	59	31	.656
Philadelphia	52	37	.585
Boston	52	41	.559
Cleveland	48	40	.545
Chicago	42	45	.483
New York	40	49	.449
St. Louis	38	40	.438
Washington	28	63	.354

Yesterday's Results.

New York 2, Boston 8.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 5.
Washington 1, Philadelphia 7 (first game).
Washington 6, Philadelphia 6 (second game).

WOULD DETHRONE KING.

Many Army Officers Suspected of Plotting Against Greek Ruler.

ATHENS, July 28.—Excitement prevails in Greece this afternoon following the confirmation of the report that 100 officers of high rank have been dismissed from the army and many others are under arrest pending official action on the alleged unearthing of a plot to dethrone King George.

The plot is said to be widespread and many of the most influential men in the army are believed to be identified with it. The government and close personal friends of King George are in a panic. Officials deny the officers were dismissed on account of the discovery of the alleged plot, saying the officers had been unloyal in agitating in favor of the annexation of Crete, a question which threatens to involve Turkey and Greece in war momentarily.

KILLED WHILE CHATTING.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—While chatting with his lifelong friend, Captain T. Vandyke, William Jeffrey, seventy-nine, for many years a prominent builder, lost his life by being run down by a Pennsylvania passenger train at the Westwood avenue crossing today. The two men were talking about early days in Long Branch and never saw the train until it was onto them. Captain Vandyke called to Mr. Jeffrey to look out, but too late to save him. His body was carried down the track.

HOW ABOUT RENEWALS?

During these summer months WE MUST HAVE READY MONEY, and one way to procure this is to receive orders for renewals from those who have allowed their subscriptions to expire and from those whose subscriptions are about to expire. Comparatively few subscribers renew their first order. We write to each of those who so lapse—but though no reason for doing so reaches us, many remain silent and so we need many fresh subscribers even to replace those who fail to renew. Furthermore, we naturally desire the list would steadily grow, and so need more new subscriptions than expirations.

How many do not want The Call to grow? Surely not a single person who thinks for himself and is an observer of the times in which he lives, and so knows the inevitability of the decay of the present system, can but want us to live and grow. We want to reach that stage when we shall not have to feel ashamed for our cause that appeals such as this have to be issued to comrades.

Comrades, your reputation is at stake. So we ask all who have shown that they have the courage of their convictions by enrolling as Socialist voters or by reading this paper to take their share in the glorious work we are committed to.

Some canvassers feel the expenses incidental to the work of getting subscribers more than others, and so to help them bear this, we propose to give to those who desire it \$2.50 worth of subscription cards for every \$2 sent in.

We hope this offer will induce many who have not been subscribers before to start now.

FREE FEDERATION WINS

Porto Rican Cigarmaker, Sentenced to Jail, Acquitted on Appeal.

By VICTOR G. CANDAMO.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

ARECIBO, P. R., July 28.—The members of the Free Federation of Labor and, in fact, all progressive citizens are rejoicing over the federation's victory in the case of Manuel F. Rojas, the official reader for the cigarmakers of the West India Cigar Company, who, the first week in June, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by the Municipal Court.

The reason for this legal fight was that Rojas had taken part in a protest meeting held by the workers against the violation of the eight-hour law and the employment of scab labor by Contractor Viera in the construction of the annex to the public school "Jefferson," and had been accused of inciting to riot by Francisco Tallada, captain of the insular police in this district, who no doubt wished to ingratiate himself with the Unionist politicians, who are in power here.

During the trial the fact was brought out that Rojas was accused by no one but the police captain, and that on the other hand there were scores of persons to testify that he had told nothing but the truth in denouncing Contractor Viera for his violation of the law. Rojas was given an ovation when he left the court room, and it is thought that this case will teach the police to keep their place in the future.

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LAWYER IN TROUBLE

Charged With Larceny for Appropriating Client's Money.

Nathan Levy, of 261 East 57th street, a lawyer, who has practiced in the criminal courts of this county for many years, faced in the Tombs court yesterday a charge of grand larceny. William Trondie, of 59 East 59th street, told Magistrate Finn that on August 5 of last year he employed Levy to bring a suit for divorce in the Supreme Court against Lucy Trondie, and that complying with the order of Justice Blochoff he gave Levy \$220 between January 9 and June 15 of this year to be paid to the defendant's lawyers for her support while the action was pending.

On June 21 last Trondie was cited by Justice Gierlich to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court for violating the order requiring the payments. He said that he then learned from Levy that the money had not been turned over but had been used by the attorney. After the arrest Levy's friends made restitution, but Deputy Assistant District Attorney would not consent to the dismissal of the proceedings. The hearing was set for September 11, and Levy was paroled in the custody of his lawyer.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today.

La Lorraine, Havre.
Grosser Kurfuert, Bremen.
Mexico, Havana.
Dacre Castle, Montevideo.
Hispania, Santo Domingo.
Prin. di Piemonte, Naples.
City of Maceon, Savannah.
Jefferson, Norfolk.

Due Today.

Louise, Lisbon, July 12.
Uttoria, Gibraltar, July 15.
Cerca, Algiers, July 15.
President Grant, Hamburg, July 18.
Athinia, Patras, July 19.
Julia Luckenbach, Fonce, July 23.
Mauretanien, Liverpool, July 23.
Tatornia, Naples, July 17.
Raglan Castle, Hamburg, July 15.
Erika, Seville, July 17.
Saxoleine, Dartmouth, July 17.
Colon, Cristobal, July 25.
Princess Annie, Norfolk, July 28.
Parma, St. Thomas, July 25.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 26.

SUIT AGAINST UNION ENDS.

PARIS, July 28.—The suit of the government to disrupt the union of Postmen, telegraphers and telephone employes, was ended today. Judgment will be entered tomorrow. It was the formation of this union among the government employes that led to the second strike of these employes last spring, and came near precipitating a nation wide labor war.

KILLED BY ELEVATOR.

Frank Estoff, thirty-five years old, an iron worker, was crushed to death in an elevator in a building at 85th street and Riverside Drive yesterday.

"SHOOT TO KILL"

The strikers at McKees Rocks, Pa., was the order given by the authorities.

"SHOOT TO KILL"

This play is written for amateur performances, and should be made at once by every party local in the country.

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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BARBERS.
Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St.
Rubin & Hoffman, 23 Pike St.
David Rosenfeld, 2106 3d Ave., near 115th St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Bates Shoe, 94 Rivington St.
Eagle Shoe Store, 846 Columbus Ave.
B. Hahn, 2649 8th Ave.
M. Seigelman, 49 Av. B, bet. 2d & 3rd Sts.
I. Nathan, nr. 118th St., 1789 Madison Ave.
Weingarten, Men's Sp'ls, 113 Rivington

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
John & Brumhorst, 1604 Ave. A.
Raphael De Nat., 1590 Madison Ave.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
The F. & S. New Store, 94th St. & 3rd Ave.
Rickards Co., cor. 26th St. & 8th Ave.

DELICATESSEN.
Eugene Ebel, 1499 Avenue A.

DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES.
Ch. Grube, 304 W. 147th St.

DAIRY RESTAURANT.
A. Ratner, 147 E. Houston St.

DAIRY LUNCH ROOM.
L. Schonfeld, 30 Rivington St.

DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A, at 79th St.

FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE.
L. M. Goldberg, 859 8th Ave., n. 51st St.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
Meyer Davidoff, 225 E. 105th St.

FURNITURE, ETC.
J. D. Flattau, 2264 8th Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Teich & Alter, 33-35 Ave. C.
Rubin & Hoffman, 23 Pike St.
David Rosenfeld, 2106 3d Ave., near 115th St.

GROCERIES.
F. C. Smith, 2401 8th Ave.

HATS.
Union Made Hats, near Houston.
American Mfg. Co., 5 Avenue C.
Breithaupt, 475 8th Ave. & 651 3d Ave.
Callahan, The Hatter, 140 Bowery; 45 years' reputation.

HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.
Enterprise Hardware & Spg. Goods Co., 802 3d Ave., near 49th St.

LUNCH ROOM.
William G. Stocker, 97 2d Ave.

LAUNDRIES.
The Globe Hand Ldry, 358 W. 18th St.
Preserve Hand Ldry, 263 W. 184th St.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING.
F. Friedman, Established 1866.
Suits Made to Order.
400 West 49th St.
Branch, 673 W. 49th St., cor. 8th Ave.

MEN'S FURNISHERS.
Shapiro & Tuman, 92 Clinton St.

OPTICIAN.
M. Elstein, 1222 8d Ave., near 76th St.

PRINTING INKS.
J. M. Huber, 186 Worth St. and 3, 4, 5, 6 Mission Pl.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Sam W. Elges, 405 E. 174th St.

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY.
F. Adolf Scheller, 123 Washington Av.
Bakery and Lunch Room.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Av.
Lewis' Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Av.

CIGARS.
S. Mendelson, 1361 Boston, rd. & Union Av.
Union Made Cigars at The Pioneer, 735 East 166th St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
Travis, 3d Av., opp. 161st St. L. Station.
Westchester Cloth Co., 3d Av., 144th St.

DRUGGISTS.
Theo. A. M. Hartung, 174 E. 169th St.
Katzel's Drug Store, 174th St. & 3d Av.
D. W. Schuchat, 166th and Jackson Av.
Tobias & Warlin, 3d Av., cor. 167th St.

FURNISHINGS AND HATS.
The Toggery Shop, 3d Av., below 166th St. L. Station.

LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER.
Kramer Co., 1748 Washington Ave.

JEWELRY.
L. Gittleman, 592 Brook Av.
J. McKible, 3245 3d Av., nr. 165th St.

INSTRUCTION.
The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington

MEAT MARKET.
Edward Kell, 3710 2d Av.

RESTAURANT.
Homelike Restaurant, 3516 Third Av.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
Ghinda, 1525 Washington Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Bates Shoe, 2271 Pitkin Ave.
The Bates Shoe, 2977 Fulton St.
The Bates Shoe, 5110 5th Ave.
Uzmann & Kaunofsky, 694 and 696 Broadway.
M. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Av.
McDonough's, 149 Myrtle Ave.
L. Gutter, 424 7th Ave.
Bloom Shoe Co., 3105 5th Ave.
Greenblatt's, 113 Myrtle Ave.
H. Treibitz, 134 Pitkin Ave.
Max Horwitz, 1622 Pitkin Ave.

Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Ave.
Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House.

Charles Mohr, 198 Wyckoff Ave.
John V. Biemer, 1773 Broadway.

BAKERY.
L. Jahn, 244 Hamburg Ave.

BUTCHERS.
Jos. Kunt, 1219 Myrtle Ave.
Ignaz Berker, 123 Wyckoff Ave.
Meyer's Market, 3621 3d Ave.
Prosperity Beef Co., 1411 Myrtle Ave.

BUTTER AND EGGS.
T. S. Colyer, 83 Atlantic Ave.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1094 Broadway.
Sam Haber, 121 3d Ave.

BICYCLES, KODAKS AND SPORTING GOODS.
Yankees & Sons, 2769 Atlantic Ave.

BOTTLE BEER, ALL KINDS WINES AND LIQUORS.
John Zimmerling, 1454 Flatbush Ave.

CORSETS AND GLOVES.
1735 Pitkin Ave. and 79 Graham Ave.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
C. F. Gackenhelm, 1211 Myrtle Ave.
Selzer Brothers.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHER.
Harry Goodman, 2041 Atlantic Ave.

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
Selfert Bros., cor. Wyckoff Av. & Bleeker.
Henry Heller, 271 Hamburg Ave.
Selzer Brothers, 247 Wyckoff Ave., cor. Bleeker St.

CUSTOM TAILORS.
S. Bernstein, 6217 5th Ave.

CUTLERY DEALER AND GRINDER.
M. Jung, Jr., 120 Graham Ave.

DELICATESSEN.
L. Rock, 610 Hart, cor. Myrtle Ave.
F. J. Theuer, 382 Knickerbocker Ave.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Bates Shoe, 400 Newark Ave.
The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Ave.

TAILOR.
New Haven, Conn.
Emil Goetz, 271 Washington Ave.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Brooklyn, Mass.
Kennedy, 100 Centre St.

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS.
Aaron Jasspe, 444 Howard Ave.
Poland Drug Co., Inc., 96 Graham Ave.
L. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker Av.
M. Chaunin, New Utrecht Av.

EPSTEIN'S PHARMACY, 174 E. 169th St.
Friedland Bros., 515 8th Ave.
H. Rubin, 184 Columbus St.

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Ave.

DRY GOODS.
C. A. Werner, 128 3d Ave.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.
Smith & Auerbacher, 277 Central Av.
McVey & Miller, 252 Coveart Av.
Aronson Bros. & Fiorst, 61 Belmont Av.
Louis Berger, 2825 Atlantic Av.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS AND SHOES.
At Silberstein's, 3280 Fulton St.

FLORIST AND DECORATOR.
Wacker's, 1344 Myrtle Ave.

FURNITURE, ETC.
Smith & Director, Pitkin & Rockaway.
Frasas & Miller, B'way & Quincy St.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Ray Ridge Furniture Co., 3218 3d Ave.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Zant & Kahn, 435 Knickerbocker Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Marlin Derr, 695 B'way
H. Goodwin, 435 Knickerbocker Ave.

GROCERIES.
H. Delventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C.
Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 55 Flat.
L. Fontana, 3210 8th Ave.
J. B. Schlierebeck, 15 Broome St.
F. W. Schroeder, 107 Evergreen Ave.

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN.
C. H. Gran, 4911 and 3810 5th Ave.

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
D. Schwinber, Co., 5215 5th Ave.
C. O. Loebel, 1905 Pitkin Ave.
Jos. Bag, 10235 Flushing Ave.

HATS, CAPS & LEATHER GOODS.
At Arnold's, 680 Broadway

HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES.
W. Leichtenberg & Son, 3208 Fulton St.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Baby Wear Store, 369 Knickerbocker Ave.

LAUNDRIES.
Schneider's Laundry, 1546A Myrtle Av.
F. Schweitzer's Laundry, 1460 Nassau St.

MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES.
Mme. J. Lawrence, 118 Osborn St.

MILK, CREAM, ETC.
Swartswood Dairy, 194 19th St.

PI

THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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

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THE STEEL TRUST CELEBRATES.

Last Tuesday the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust, issued a statement purporting to show that it is running more mills now than were in operation at the time of its open shop declaration against the Amalgamated Association and the instituting of the present strike.

On the same day the Steel Trust issued a statement of its operations for the quarter ending June 30 of the present year. The statement showed that the net earnings for the last quarter amounted to \$99,340,000, against \$22,921,000 for the previous quarter, ending March 31, and \$20,265,000 for the quarter ending June 30, 1908.

To celebrate its alleged victory over the iron workers, the great increase in its profits, already realized, and the still greater increase in prospect, the directors of the Trust declared, on the same day, an increased dividend to its common stockholders.

The relation between wages and profits could not be stated more clearly, more explicitly, and more cynically. Does anyone imagine that the Trust would have announced greater profits and have declared a greater distribution of dividends if the workers' cause had triumphed and the Amalgamated Association had regained its former position in the steel industry?

SUICIDE ON THE INCREASE.

In Glenville, Conn., an out-of-work weaver committed suicide. He was fifty-five years old and left behind a wife and five children.

He was the second weaver in Glenville to put an end to his own life within a few months. The earlier suicide was a man whose wife was ill and who was unable to obtain work.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a young girl eighteen years of age committed suicide. She was a member of a suicide club composed of disheartened factory workers who can see no release from the depressing monotony of the factory grind and the demoralizing insecurity of existence, except in self-inflicted death.

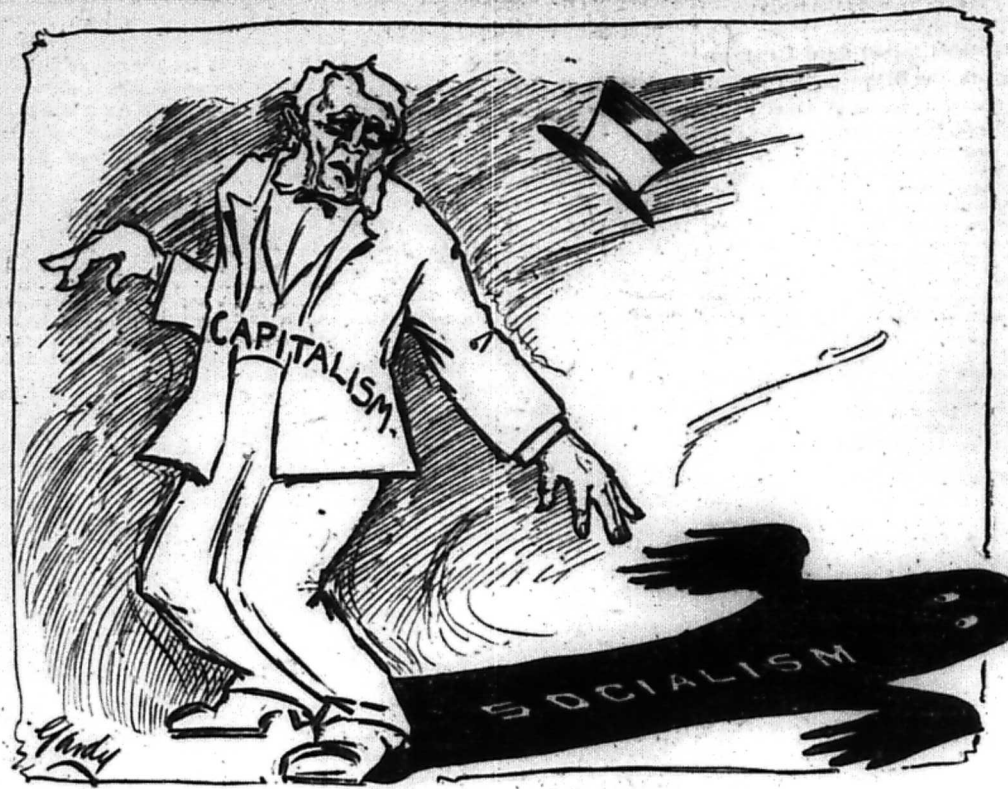
These are but a few of the news items of similarly ominous import that appeared in the papers in the last few days. Men of mature age, with a grave sense of responsibility for their families, and young girls in the bloom of life, who ought to be gay and careless, full of hope and the joy of living, become victims of the same sense of hopeless weariness and utter despondency.

RUSSIANS FOR HAWAII.

Since the Japanese laborers went out on strike against the Hawaiian planters, government agents have been at work trying to secure a new class of laborers more docile and submissive than the Japanese. In the early part of this month it was reported from Washington that the Immigration Bureau will send an inspector to Portugal to obtain workers for the Hawaii coffee planters.

Thus do both our national government and the Hawaiian territorial government manifest themselves in their true nature as mere tools of the propertied classes. But that the Hawaiian planters will be able to put the screws on Russian laborers even more tightly than on the Japanese is extremely doubtful.

The French and Russian governments are official allies, but the autocratic Butcher of all the Russias apparently has very little confidence in the French people. On his forthcoming visit to his faithful ally he will not dare to step on the soil of France, but will meet President Fallieres and his cabinet at sea, on a French warship.



"MAY HIS SHADOW NEVER GROW LESS."

A CAMPAIGN ISSUE, WANTED.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The Committee of One Hundred is seeking a campaign issue. It is very hard for them to find one.

Mr. Gary of the Steel Trust, Mr. Schwab of the Steamship Trust, and Mr. Outerbridge of many trusts, find it difficult to discover any serious flaw in the Tammany administration of New York City.

But they have set experts to work to discover if money has been wasted, if taxes might not be lowered and if the finances of the city might not be more wisely spent.

It's the old, old story. The only issue that affects these distinguished gentlemen is the issue which affects property.

If I may be so bold, I would like to suggest to the gentlemen one paramount issue.

The first and most important is the misery of the people.

About one person in every five in the city of New York is in poverty; that is to say, underfed, underclothed and badly housed.

Not less than 60,000 little children are so badly underfed as to make it unlikely that they will ever become useful citizens.

At certain periods as many as 200,000 workers walk the streets unemployed. Their children suffer for lack of food. Their wives live in anguish and distress and they never know when they will be set on the street for non-payment of rent.

In winter they freeze for lack of coal, and at all times they have so little food as to make their labor inefficient.

In these hot days they live on the pavements of filthy streets. Their children die of diseases which arise from unsanitary surroundings and impure food.

Beside this multitude there is a vast number of workmen trying to live on inadequate wages—clerks who cannot marry, girls who must lead a life of shame.

Now you can decrease the tax rate one-half of one per cent. without affecting the life of these people.

You can reform your city administration, give what you call good government, without materially bettering the condition of this vast population.

The fact is they are robbed. Their wages are inadequate and everything they buy costs them double or treble what it ought to cost.

The least of their taxes is what they pay to the government. The least of the parasites which live on them are Tammanyites who rule the government.

Millions and millions they pay to idle, worthless landlords, tenement house speculators and other leeches of that sort.

To the Beef Trust, the Grain Trust, the Coal Trust, the Gas Trust, and the Ice Trust, Mr. Gary, Mr. Schwab, and Mr. Outerbridge they must pay their tribute.

For every article of clothing they wear for every bit of food they consume, and for every miserable house that shelters them they pay a crushing tribute.

In fact, they are the victims not only of unjust government, but of a monstrous system that literally forces them into a degrading poverty.

This is the issue before the people of this country.

I know you will not present THIS issue. You will tell the people that the issue is between Bingham and McClellan, or between Tammany and Fusion, or between high taxes and low taxes, or between good government and bad government, and the people will believe you and will vote for the Tammany candidate or the Republican candidate or the Fusion candidate.

Like yourself, the people don't want to know the truth and prefer to crucify him that tells it.

FOR EXPLOITATION OR DEPORTATION.

Foreigners, \$25 a Head.

By T. BYARD COLLINS.

Our leaders of Socialism thought are raising a great outcry over the conduct of Commissioner Williams because of his ruling that the newly arrived immigrant must show himself possessed of \$25 in cash before being permitted to become a prospective citizen of this country.

Wages in any country, or in any locality depend upon the supply and demand of labor. The fluctuation in wages is not always immediate, but it is ultimate. It is inconceivable that as the supply of labor becomes greater and greater in proportion to the demand, wages tend downward and downward to the level where they support a bare existence.

Now, if you would limit your supply of labor in this country to the extent that employers even in what we blend call prosperous times found it difficult to secure help, so that jobs by the thousands were crying for men to come and take them, there would then be a tendency for a substantial rise in wages and the workers would then be deriving some benefit from the tariff. But this has not been the policy of our "statesmen." Rather, it has been this: Prevent competition with foreign made goods that our great corporations may charge the consumers "as much as the traffic will bear."

Just at present the employing class agents at Washington are playing the perennially popular farce: "Enacting a tariff law for the protection of American labor." The philosophy of this play is that foreign made goods are so taxed by the Government that they cannot get into this country as cheaply as they otherwise would; ergo, they cannot be sold as cheaply as they otherwise would; ergo, consumers—the great mass of whom are workers—cannot buy as cheaply as they otherwise would.

This beautiful fact, that we are all compelled to pay more than we otherwise would pay if we would buy of these goods coming in from abroad, enables our manufacturers and dealers—and bear in mind that from five per cent to ninety per cent of these industries are now combined in gigantic corporations—enables these concerns to sell their output to us at this enhanced price. We pay the tariff; the corporations get the profit.

But in chorus cry the employing class agents everywhere, "These enhanced profits to the master class enable them to keep their mills and mines and lines of transportation running at full blast and at full speed, and this causes a demand for labor which in turn tends to the increase of wages everywhere, so that though the employer is the first and immediate beneficiary of the tariff, the workers' full share of benefit comes to him also in the form of more jobs and higher pay.

Now, if you would limit your supply of labor in this country to the extent that employers even in what we blend call prosperous times found it difficult to secure help, so that jobs by the thousands were crying for men to come and take them, there would then be a tendency for a substantial rise in wages and the workers would then be deriving some benefit from the tariff. But this has not been the policy of our "statesmen." Rather, it has been this: Prevent competition with foreign made goods that our great corporations may charge the consumers "as much as the traffic will bear."

Don't you see how beautiful the system it; how just, how equitable, how humane? The Government would exact a tax on everything coming in from abroad for your consumption, thus enabling the corporations here to charge you higher and yet a higher price for the things you have to buy; at the same time it has freely let in foreign laborers, invited and enticed them in, the result if not the purpose of which has been and will be to render over fiercer the competition among the workers for the jobs which are already too few.

If you are going to have a tariff tax on commodities coming in from abroad, in equity you should have a proportionately heavy poll tax on every foreigner who is admitted as a prospective citizen into this country, and Commissioner Williams' ruling, while not adequate, is in the right direction.

WHY ALDRICH WANTS A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

NINE TO SIX.

The issue of the Pittsburg Catholic, section two, of June 17, presents an interesting study in sociology. The section contains four pages of four columns each, sixteen columns in all. The first page is completely taken up with a denunciation of Socialism under the head of "The Church a Foe to Socialism."

The tirade against Socialism covers six columns of the paper. There is a column of miscellany and the remaining nine columns are made up solidly of capitalist advertising under the head of "Progressive Pittsburg Business Men and Business Enterprises."

The stocks and bonds, real estate and other exploiting concerns, thirty-nine in all, are here heralded as the finest in the land. Each of these capitalist advertisers is depicted in glowing language as the very one in his line to whom the people should hasten with their shekels.

This subsidized issue tells its own story on the very face of it. In fancy we can see the publisher of the Pittsburg Catholic, with pious mien and in the name of sweet religion, going to these thirty-nine capitalist exploiters and soliciting their advertising patronage on the strength of launching the thunderbolt of the church against the Socialist movement.

To this it has come at last. The church has been commercialized and religion has been prostituted to keep the working class in bondage. For mere mass of pottage, the Pittsburg Catholic sets its face against the only movement which proposes to abolish capitalist despotism and set the people free.

"The Church a Foe to Socialism," which heads the article in the Pittsburg Catholic, has been paid for by the thirty-nine capitalist advertisers who back it up with their cold cash, and they are thus licensed to use the name of the church as a means of intimidating the ignorant masses to submit to exploitation instead of rising in revolt against it.

The advertisers in the Pittsburg Catholic are not Catholics but capitalists, and all papers and all churches and all religions look alike to them. Any paper that will attack Socialism is published, and the paper that is published professes in the interest of religion and places its columns at the disposal of the exploiting class to keep its victims in ignorance, poverty and filth, merits the scorn and contempt of all honest men.—Appeal to Reason.

A father had been lecturing his son upon the evils of staying out late at night, and getting up late in the morning. "You never will amount to anything," said he, "unless you turn over a new leaf. Remember that the early bird catches the worm." "How about the worm, father?" inquired the young man. "Wasn't he rather foolish to get up so early?" "My son," said the old man, solemnly, "that worm hadn't been to bed at all. He was on his way home."

Every foreigner who is admitted as a prospective citizen into this country, and Commissioner Williams' ruling, while not adequate, is in the right direction.

There is another side to this question which I have not the time to discuss at this writing. It is this: This land was once the land of liberty, equality and opportunity. It was then the greatest kindness a real act of humanity, to invite to our shores all who were oppressed in foreign lands, or who thought they could better their condition here. It is no longer a land of equality of opportunity. Is a universal invitation to these shores any longer humane?

My sympathies are with the foreigner and with the native. I make no distinction. Shall we charge the former \$25 or \$500 for the privilege of coming here, and so protect American labor from over-sea competition, or shall we open our gates and bid the foreigner enter without money and without price, possibly relieving the conditions in the wretched country from which he comes, but most certainly rendering the condition of our own country more deplorable? We are between Scylla and Charybdis. We are between the devil and the deep sea. The solution is not in a tax or no tax, whether on the foreigner or on his commodity. It is in practical international Socialism.

WHY ALDRICH WANTS A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A resolution, asking that the vari-

ous states vote upon a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to levy an income tax, was passed without a dissenting vote by the United States Senate.

Seventy-seven Senators were present, and each responded in the affirmative. And it is the common understanding in Washington that the national House of Representatives will also adopt this resolution without any opposition.

This all seems to be clear enough, and yet one cannot understand it. Why should such a constitutional amendment be necessary? In the United States an income tax was proposed as early as 1812. In 1861 a measure was enacted assessing incomes above \$500 3 per cent. Later changes were voted, making the tax progressive, the rates being 5, 7 1/2 and 10 per cent on incomes from \$600 to \$5,000, from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and \$10,000, respectively.

The amount of exemption was afterward raised to \$1,000 and \$2,000, the law continuing in force until 1873. In 1894 the so-called Wilson Act provided an income tax, but the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional, by a vote of 5 to 4, and the tax never went into operation.

According to this short history, all that seems to be necessary to make the income tax constitutional again—for it evidently had been constitutional for about sixty-five years—would be to change the personnel of the Supreme Court in such a way that it would declare the income tax constitutional and rightful, with at least 5 to 4 votes.

However, this is not what Senator Nelson Aldrich and the other big capitalists and trust magnates desire. They practically want a constitutional amendment against the income tax. And in the following way:

It requires a three-fourths majority of the legislatures and governors of all the states to pass an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This can never be gotten for any measure that the capitalists oppose as long as capitalism holds sway.

Twelve states can defeat the amendment.

And even the most enthusiastic reformers in Washington, D. C. will tell you that neither New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland or West Virginia will agree to any such proposition.

And it is almost certain that it will be defeated in two dozen more states.

For it is easy for the capitalist lobbyist to defeat it in at least one house of the legislature or get the governor to veto it.

And yet the capitalists opposing the income tax need to gain but one more state in order to win.

An income tax in some form exists in nearly all the European countries and in Australia.

England was the first country to levy this tax. Pitt presented the first bill for an income tax in 1798. Although it was again abolished in 1816, since the ruling class of England considered it only a war measure—it was re-enacted in 1842, when the Chartist agitation compelled the repeal of the tax on food.

Robert Peel—a Tory—introduced in place of the "corn laws" a bill for an income tax and defended it in a speech lasting three hours and a half. It was carried amidst tremendous applause, by a Tory Parliament, mind you, and a vote of 355 against 149.

Of course, the fear of the Chartist agitation, which came near bringing about a revolution in England, was at the bottom of it.

The income tax has existed in England ever since.

The most sweeping change in its provisions, as we all know, was made a few weeks ago, when the maximum of the tax upon incomes above \$50,000 was raised to 25 per cent—in order to provide for Dreadnoughts and the larger navy, and also an old age pension for the working people.

The feudal lords and the capitalists of England have been howling and holding indignation meetings ever since. And they are still at it.

While the income tax is very unpopular with the capitalists all over Europe, it is correspondingly popular with the masses of the people, and at the present time it could not readily be abandoned in any of the European countries.

Mistatements are punished in some countries by prison, by quintupling the tax and by making this punitive for five years.

By the way, that kind of a penalty is usually placed upon filing false returns in all the European countries.

And this is where the hitch comes in this country.

Our capitalists claim that it is a height of immorality for the government to spy upon them.

WHY ALDRICH WANTS A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Our capitalists claim that it is a height of immorality for the government to spy upon them.

But a report from Chicago, July 7, states the following:

"Complaint and protest have been made to the Cook County Board of Review, which met to-day, by C. Harding that thirteen corporations organized under the laws of Illinois should be caused to be assessed for capital stock and franchise for the period from 1904 to 1908, inclusive. The documents filed call for an assessment of \$1,034,314,370, or twice the total amount of the total personal property valuation of Cook County."

"Mr. Harding signed the protest as a private citizen and a taxpayer, is president of the School Fund Protective Association."

"The corporations attacked in protest, with the amounts of assessment which each corporation, as asserted, has evaded taxation during five years in question, are: 'Armour & Co., \$342,432,000; & Co., \$251,387,300; Illinois Steel & Co., \$121,545,000; Diamond Match Co., \$97,478,150; Western Electric Co., \$91,585,000; Crane Co., \$88,411,555,000; Crane Co. & Co., \$81,585,000; Fairbanks Canning Co. and other Illinois corporations controlled by & Co., \$18,497,500; Creamery Page Manufacturing Co., \$10,650,000; Illinois Brick Co., \$10,474,750; McNeil & Libbey, \$8,300,000; Fairbank, \$7,748,535; James B. & Co., \$5,000,000. Total, \$1,034,314,370."

This is a country of law abiding and strenuous perjury.

If the income tax is to be assessed, nine-tenths of all the capitalists will simply not assess themselves. In Milwaukee, for instance, president of the Street Railway Electric Light Company, John Beggs, avoided the payment of personal taxes for several years by declaring residence in New York, there—until it was found out that he had not paid any taxes in New York either, for many years. In such countries this would be called perjury and Beggs would go to the penitentiary.

And if the assessment is to be by tax collectors, it is also safe to say that our capitalists will perjure themselves rather than pay the tax.

This tax is one that can be beaten by bogus partnerships and makeshifts. Thus, the honest man would pay the tax, while the honest big capitalist would escape.

For instance, in 1889, only 25 persons out of 40,000,000 inhabitants acknowledged an income of \$1,000 and dollars.

In 1870 two maiden ladies in New York village paid more income than all the population in a large near by. Commentary certainly not necessary in such cases.

In this country, where to call a star is to give him a memorial, an income tax would make per cent out of 95 per cent of our "peasants." For this is a country of traditions.

However, the history of the income tax clearly shows that it is more creative and more just than the part of the state according to property and the amount of professions received. It is a levy which "large wealth heavily, small wealth lightly, and least wealth not at all" according to the theory of the Jefferson.

And, if the income tax would reduce frauds, as no doubt it will, personal property tax creates more as can be proven in every city in the land, and as we have shown before.

And our "best citizens" are of the same make-up in every city of the land.

For instance, the assessment roll of New York for this year charges Andrew Carnegie with \$5,000,000 worth of property, while he notoriously has about \$300,000,000 of steel stock alone. J. Pierpont Morgan is taxed for \$400,000 and Alfred Vanderbilt for \$200,000. All of which is ludicrous and ridiculous enough.

Yet our capitalist class fears the income tax—they see what is going on in England. That is the reason why they oppose it and want to hide behind a "constitutional amendment."

But that is also the reason why such an amendment should be passed. And also an act with a penitentiary clause attached—for a false statement of income.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The Pittsburg strike should be good for several thousand new Socialists.

And why shouldn't they steal the rhododendrons which Mrs. Sage planted in Central Park with stolen money? One good theft deserves another.

Rockefeller has given his son \$5,000,000 worth of other people's land. Some of those who contributed will never have more than a six foot lot.

Why, even the National Association of Manufacturers is for an income tax, nothing like looking pleasant when the photograph must be taken.

Every millionaire robber who arrives home from his vacation in Europe, announces gleefully that "Prosperity is here." True, but whose prosperity? Don't forget that.

"Do you observe what a beautiful system exists in this country?"—Er'er Brisbane. Echoing Tom Lawson, eh? And, like him, what are you going to do about it? Simply change the

capitalist masters who work that system.

When Dr. Parkhurst returns from Europe we shall expect, in all fairness, a public debate between him and John Spargo. Men watch the red rag and the bull.

The Norwegian government makes loans to workmen, at low interest, to enable them to build their own homes. Our government makes new bond issues for the money sharks of Wall Street and lets the workmen pay the interest.

How quickly the plutocrats propose to come to the rescue of a suffering country with a new bond issue. With what patriotic zeal they would clip the coupons!

Mrs. James Henry Smith has purchased a Portuguese prince for her daughter, for a million dollars or so of other people's money. And her real Breganza, too, and loaded with bad debts, and dirt cheap.