

MEN WHO PRINT MONEY TREATED LIKE SLAVES

Capitalistic Government is Worse Employer Than Corporations.

EXPOSE STIRS WORKERS

The Call's Campaign Arouses the Oppressed and Exploited in National Capital.

Already the uproar has begun. The Call was welcomed with open arms yesterday. The bureau is in a state of ferment. That there are people held down by bureaucratic tyranny is shown by the following letter which reached us yesterday. The laundry referred to in the letter is in a secluded part of the bureau grounds which is absolutely impossible for the visitor to see because of the numerous guards he would have to pass to reach it. The letter speaks for itself:

Washington, D. C., July 27. "Sir: I am truly glad your attention has been directed to this bureau of engraving. I hope you may, as you have well said, take the top off and let everybody see just how women and men are being treated. And I want to ask you please not to forget the rag laundry. Fifty or sixty men, most of whom are head of families, and doing nothing but skilled work of the hardest kind, are employed here. About ten of them are daily operating washing and starching machinery, yet all are placed on the unskilled roll and paid a salary of \$548 per year. Better work than this is paid for at the rate of \$720 per year by the government. Why this difference is made I cannot see, for the men have asked for a raise in time and again. Their shirts are worth more, and the men even signed letters that have been sent up to Mr. Ralph for a raise for the men, yet they are put down. I cannot see why, unless it is because they are detached from the main building where visitors and waiters never come.

If by chance the director or his assistant, or both, are going to pass through the wash room, the foreman runs ahead and has all the steam turned off until they are gone. So that even the director does not know the hardship that the men are undergoing. "It requires at least six months for a man to become sufficiently skilled to operate the machinery in the laundry and for it they only receive \$548 per year. Yours respectfully,

(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A great many innocent people imagine that the government is a benevolent boss with philanthropic motives. We will give a little idea of what a mistake this is in our story of the plate printers today. In future issues we will show it with regard to the employment of the printers' assistants.

If the Standard Oil Company or the Steel Trust were to compel their employees to submit to such humiliating and searching examinations, both physical and mental, as well as probing of their whole past life, there would be a howl of popular protest. For instance, the application which a plate printer must sign is an elaborate paper of eight pages asking hundreds of questions, requiring the signature of two physicians and the vouchers of three citizens for the ability and character of the printer, and finally, that the printer must sign an oath that all questions are answered truthfully. Which makes him liable for perjury if it is afterwards found out that any question has been answered mistakenly.

The application begins with the following warning:

"Each applicant for employment in the position of plate printer must fill out the statement hereon and have the vouchers executed. Applicants who pass the examination and receive appointment will be given a practical trial when they report for duty, and will be liable to immediate discharge if it is found that they do not possess the requisite skill or ability.

Applicants will be required to show that they have served as an apprentice for four years, at least three of which must have been served during minor-ants, under the instruction of a competent practical printer, whose name and position must be indicated in the application, and no part of this period of apprenticeship shall have been served under sixteen years of age.

Must Pass Physical Examination. Applicants are informed that those who receive appointments may be required to undergo a physical examination and furnish a physical certificate upon reporting for duty.

Among the numerous questions which are asked are such as the following: "Have you ever been convicted of, or indicted for, any crime or misdemeanor?" "Are you married? Have you ever been married?" "Give the name and address of the individual, firm or company with which you are connected."

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.

WITNESSES DISAPPEAR

Chicago Grand Jury Wants to Know What Becomes of Divekeepers.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Despite the statement by State's Attorney Wayman that the vice protection investigation was nearly over for the present, nineteen new indictments were returned at noon today.

They served to reveal the fact that the grand jury is also probing the mysterious disappearance of between thirty and forty witnesses wanted by the state in connection with the investigation of conditions in the West Side levee district.

All were against resort keepers. One was against Sam Rudowitz and specifically charged him with causing witnesses to secrete themselves and keep from the jurisdiction of the grand jury.

The State's Attorney says about forty witnesses have gone to Benton Harbor, Mich., until the present investigation "blows over."

Following an announcement by State's Attorney Wayman that the jury would adjourn tomorrow, one day ahead of time, it was stated today that for the present the vice charges would not be investigated further. It is the general belief that Wayman will take the position that the present jury has done enough work to keep his office busy for a while, and that he will withhold any further revelations he may have until the September term.

The Chicago Daily Socialist says: "It was learned that State's Attorney Wayman also prevented the indictment of Agnes Barrette yesterday afternoon, when the grand jury turned balky and wanted to indict the woman who was most notorious in the case of Ella Gingles, the girl who was tortured in the Wellington Hotel."

The quashing of the indictments against Wayman's crooked election friends, the sudden cutting short of the graft investigation, the refusal to open up the South Side by indicting Agnes Barrette and getting after those "higher up" both in city and national politics, shows what the Wayman investigation has been from the beginning. Wayman would seem to have held up the other side of the political crew until they stopped the investigation of the way in which he was elected, and then quit cold. There is no other possible assumption from the facts in hand.

"The developments show that from the beginning it was a case of 'Get McCann,' stop the graft probe until after his trial; impeach the character of the witnesses against him; let him go, and then say that there is no graft in Chicago."

TO FIGHT JOHN D.

British Oil Men Ready for Scrap with Oil-Smelling Octopus.

LONDON, July 29.—Great Britain is to go to war again, this time with the Standard Oil Company. All efforts to patch up the old agreement between the American concern and its English competitors have failed, and the two sides are today resting under a truce which will expire within a short time.

Then the English companies must either come to the Standard's terms or engage in a war that threatens to be fought to the end. Indications today are that the English companies will fight.

The Anglo-American Oil Company, which is the Standard in Great Britain, holds the strategic position, and is said to be anxious for the fight. The English concerns frankly say that they will be satisfied with peace that brings an equal division of the trade.

AFTER FOREIGN MINERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—A report comes from Carls, Ind., that American miners, organized at Shelburn and Sullivan, marched into that town and ordered the foreign miners to leave town within twenty-four hours. Many of them are already moving, the report says.

STRIKE FOR BLOWER

Employees Are Out Because of Dirt in S. M. Frank & Co.'s Shop.

Ninety of the two hundred employes of S. M. Frank & Co., pipe manufacturers, at 17th street and Avenue B, are out on strike against the firm. The chief demand of the strikers is that a blower be put in to carry off the dust in the sand-papery department. The sand papery complain about the filthy condition of the shop, saying that it is unhealthy, that the dust and dirt enters nose, eyes and ears, that inhalation of it leads to galloping consumption.

The whole trouble arose out of the refusal of Frank & Co. to comply with the demands of the men employed in the said department. These men were earning between \$16 and \$18 a week when working, but they did not feel like losing their health for such wages. They were insistent in their demands for a blower, but the firm was stubborn and refused to yield.

The sand papery walked out two weeks ago. Last Tuesday the firm tried to get workers from other departments to do the sand papery, but these workers thought that would be scabbing, so they also walked out on strike.

The wages paid in this shop were indeed small, assemblers receiving about \$10 a week and the girls that pack the pipes about \$4 a week.

The men are determined to fight to the last ditch in order to win. They call upon all pipe makers not to answer offers of jobs as scabs. They say that they need money to maintain the fight very much. A mass meeting will be held at 66 Essex street tomorrow night to discuss ways and means of bringing the fight against S. M. Frank & Co. to a victorious end.

WAITED 47 YEARS

Girl's Soldier Sweetheart Will Fulfill Promise Today.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 29.—As a result of a war-time romance, Joseph Byrne, aged sixty-five, of Emporia, Kans., today secured a marriage license here to wed Miss Mary B. Bergold, aged fifty-five, of this city. They will be married quietly tomorrow.

Byrne enlisted for service in the civil war when he was eighteen. At that time Miss Bergold, a girl of eight, lived near by and was a great favorite of the young man, and he told her before going into service that some time when the war was over he would come back and marry her. He was made an invalid, and his words made an impression upon the girl's youthful mind.

After the war Byrne went West, and there he has prospered, until he now has a comfortable fortune. Recently he decided to return to this city to visit friends, and coming here found Miss Bergold still unmarried. He proposed and the marriage will result. Byrne had never married.

MAY AVERT BIG STRIKE

British Miners Ready for War, But Bosses Likely to Yield.

LONDON, July 29.—The result of the efforts to prevent a strike of nearly 1,000,000 coal miners in England will be known soon. Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, is using his utmost endeavors to prevent the strike, which, if it occurs, will be one of the most serious in England's history.

Churchill is in conference with the representatives of the miners and the mine owners. The mine owners have agreed to fix the minimum daily wage at six shillings (about \$1.50) a day, but the miners have thus far refused to accept the conditions attached to this offer, and there seems slight prospect that a strike can be prevented.

TRUCK KILLS BOY AT PLAY.

Sam Darts After Ball and Runs Beneath Wheels.

Sam Nowans, six years old, of 419 Cherry street, was playing in front of his house yesterday when he was run over and killed by a truck belonging to the Valvoline Oil Company, with offices at 11 Broadway. The truck was driven by George Crigo, fifty years old, of 517 Myrtle avenue, who was taken to the Essex Market court and remanded to the coroner. The boy darted under the wheels of the truck in trying to secure a ball with which he was playing.

TARIFF CONFERENCE ENDS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The long conference over the tariff bill came to a close at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the Republican conferees attached their names to the report which will be submitted in the House of Representatives at noon tomorrow. Representative Payne, chairman of the house conferees, the last day of the conference was full of storm and stress.

FALLIERES PARDONS GERMANS.

PARIS, July 29.—President Fallieres today pardoned the soldiers who had been serving a prison sentence for deserting from the French Foreign Legion on the Casablanca. The desertion of the soldiers, who were Germans, came near bringing France and Germany into a clash over the question of their respective jurisdiction in Morocco.

THAW LAWYER IS STATE'S WITNESS

Hartridge, Former Counsel, Tells of Flogging of Girl—White's Slayer Remains Calm.

WHITE PLAINS, July 29.—Harry K. Thaw again faced District Attorney Jerome today in the Supreme Court here, where the slayer of Stanford White is making a fight to be declared a sane man that he might obtain his freedom from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

Thaw, however, did not take the stand until the afternoon session. The morning was occupied with an examination of Clifford Hartridge, who had at one time acted as an attorney for the prisoner. After luncheon Mrs. Merrill was recalled by Jerome, and it was after that Thaw was again questioned by the District Attorney.

Before the session of the court was resumed the two men who are engaged in a battle of wits issued statements in which each defined his attitude.

"My examination of Harry K. Thaw has just begun," said the District Attorney. "I propose to question him closely on every detail of his trials of the killing of Stanford White, and, if necessary, on every detail of the thirty-eight years of his life. I shall settle, once and for all, the question of his sanity, if I have to keep him on the stand for a week."

"I am confident I can withstand any cross-examination of Jerome," declared Thaw. "Yesterday proved that, I think, I don't care how long he keeps me there. I am satisfied I can prove to Justice Mills that I am absolutely sane. This is my first opportunity to do something for myself in my battle for life and liberty, which has lasted for three years, and I am glad to get it."

No Applause, Says Mills. Despite the heat, the court room was packed with women. Justice Mills warned the spectators there must be no applause.

Attorney Morschauer recalled Clifford W. Hartridge, who was under subpoena to produce the books which Mrs. Susan Merrill claims she gave him to show how she had paid vast sums as "hush money" to 200 girls. Hartridge said he had made a careful search, but had been unable to find the books. Morschauer then began questioning Hartridge about his suit against Mrs. Thaw for \$125,000 counsel fees, which the witness said covered expenses he incurred.

Jerome then asked Hartridge for certain writings of Thaw given to him by the prisoner when he was acting as Thaw's counsel. Morschauer objected on the ground that they were privileged communications between counsel and client, but Justice Mills allowed them marked for identification pending his decision as to their admissibility. These writings, Jerome hinted, concern the charges that Mrs. Merrill makes about the use of a dog whip on girls by Thaw.

Jerome then asked about the missing Merrill books. Hartridge admitted they might have been destroyed. Jerome asked the nature of their contents.

"They were statements of money expended for me by Mrs. Merrill," "Your own money?" "Morschauer's objection was sustained."

Jerome then tried to make him admit that Thaw authorized the payments, but the best he could get was a reluctant statement from Hartridge that Thaw had written to him on the subject. Jerome then demanded the writings, which Hartridge produced and identified, but which Justice Mills ruled out temporarily.

Keep Quiet About Actions.

Justice Mills a few moments later allowed one of the writings admitted as evidence. It read: "Mrs. S. Merrill—Mr. Reid says 'say nothing.' Thaw told me to see the woman and tell her to keep quiet about his living at her house and his actions there," said Hartridge, who said he had visited Mrs. Merrill several times and had discussed his visits with Thaw.

"Did you tell Thaw to pay the money?" "I don't think Thaw ever gave me any money, except perhaps some very small sums for Mrs. Merrill."

"Did Thaw tell you to do anything else with the money?" "Yes, to secure certain letters addressed to 'Mr. Reed,' which were at the house of Mrs. Merrill."

During the lunch hour Morschauer announced he would not recall Mrs. Merrill because of the failure of Hartridge to produce the books he had asked for. Jerome announced, however, that he would recall the woman for a few questions after luncheon.

Susan A. Merrill, who took the stand at the opening of the afternoon session, told, under guidance of Jerome, of the flogging of young girls by Thaw.

When Mrs. Merrill was excused Thaw resumed his testimony, interrupted at the close of last night's session.

"Were you crazy when you killed Stanford White?" fired the prosecutor, going back to the point upon which he has continually pounded the witness.

Thaw turned to Jerome, who was fuming at his inattention on the question put to him.

"I think I was legally crazy, but not mentally crazy," he answered in an even voice.

There ensued an attempt on the part of Jerome to upset Thaw on the question, quite at length from the testimony of the alienists at the murder trials.

DETERMINED TO WIN

Strikers Keep McKees Rocks Plan Well Picketed—Works Idle.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 29.—The 2,000 employes of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, who went out two weeks ago against the infamous "pooling system" and the generally horrible conditions under which they worked, are standing firm and are confident of ultimate victory.

There is no sign of life about the big works except that of finishing the wiring of cars almost completed at the time the strike began.

The strikers' pickets are still on guard at all points about the plant and maintain their patrol of the Ohio River in boats. There is less fear of strikebreakers now, but the picketing will not be relaxed until there is something definite about a settlement, or arrangements that will bring a settlement in the immediate future.

In contradiction to the statements of a committee of the Associated Charities sent to McKees Rocks to investigate the condition of the strikers' families there, that few cases of necessity could be found among them, Chairman C. A. Wise, of the strikers' general committee, said today that he had no trouble in finding an American family on Robinson street, with six children, among whom are twins, forced to maintain the spark of life with corn starch and water, as a substitute for milk.

The American men had not applied for relief at the commissary, under impression that it was opened only for the purpose of assisting the foreigners. They were given to understand that they would receive assistance, and baskets of food were sent to their families.

At the strikers' meeting on Indian mound the strike committee announced that it would secure houses for strikers served with eviction notices to get out of the company houses by August 2.

There is a rumor in circulation to-night that President Hoffstad is so incensed because of the expose of his death-dealing car plant that has been printed in the local papers that he now threatens to dismantle the works at McKees Rocks and move them out near Chicago.

GRAB GAME ARRANGED

Foreign Bankers Will Divide Up Chinese Loan Amicably.

LONDON, July 29.—In view of the news from Peking today that the representatives of the German banking interests have withdrawn all their objections to America's participation in the Chinese railway loan, no further delays are anticipated by English bankers in the completion of this loan.

As far as surface indications go, a complete agreement now exists between the foreign representatives and the Chinese government, but private advices from the English representatives are to the effect that Germany is in disfavor with both the other participating powers and the Chinese government, by reason of her attempt to dictate the terms of the loan.

This feeling is so intense that it would not surprise the English bankers if Germany would withdraw entirely from the loan, though there is said to be no disposition to force such a step upon her.

DID HAHN ABANDON FAMILY.

Mrs. Hahn Says He Did and Had Him Arrested.

Max Hahn, forty-five years old, of 163 East 103d street, was held in \$500 bail in Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of abandoning his wife and child. Hahn is known as the mayor of Grand street and figures in East Side politics. He is the proprietor of the National Hotel at Grand street and the Bowery.

His wife, Della, who procured a warrant for his arrest from Magistrate Breen, says that he abandoned her and their little girl Tessie after persuading his wife to place a third mortgage on her property at 72 Avenue D.

The mortgages on the place were foreclosed.

BRIAND WON'T MEET CZAR.

Renegade French Premier Not to Meet Butcher at Cherbourg.

PARIS, July 29.—Announcement was made today that Premier Briand would not accompany President Fallieres to Cherbourg to assist in the reception of the Czar Saturday.

The Premier is the author of several very caustic anti-Czar speeches, and it was finally decided that these disqualified him from extending a welcome to the Czar to French waters. When Fallieres recently visited the Czar in Finnish waters and brought about a new Franco-Russian entente, Briand, who was then Minister of Public Instruction, declared that France was dishonored in the proceeding.

Notwithstanding all this, Briand was preparing to go to Cherbourg with the President.

DYNAMITE CHECKS A FIRE.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 29.—Without the aid of a fire company, the inhabitants of the village of Ashville, located on the summit of the mountain north of here, battled this morning for four hours with a fire that threatened to destroy every building in the place. Dynamite finally checked the flames. The loss reached \$35,000.

ANTI-WAR REVOLUTION MAY LIBERATE SPAIN

JUST IN TIME.

J. Pierpont Morgan has returned from abroad.

His returns are always costly to the American people. However, there's one consolation.

He comes back just in time to read an unexpurgated narrative of how he got his fortune.

The directions to him and to all others who haven't been in touch with The Call are simple.

Get a copy of tomorrow's Call and read Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes." The work appears serially every Saturday.

STREETERS IN DEEPER

Hotel Keepers, Charged With Murder, Now Accused of Arson.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 29.—Another chapter was added to the story of the series of crimes in which are implicated Wells Streeter and Ward Streeter, now under arrest in Fonda on a charge of murder, and George W. Clark, held in Syracuse on a charge of forgery, when a warrant was issued here today for the arrest of William H. Rupert, a lumber dealer of Gouvernville, and a former sheriff of Fulton County, charging the crime of arson.

Rupert owned a grocery store in Schenectady last January and Clark ran the store and ostensibly was the owner. Laura Loring, a young woman from Gouvernville, was a clerk in the store and she was Clark's friend and confidant.

On January 20, three days after Clark had burned the Roy Hotel at Fonda, the grocery in this city was burned. Conversations overheard by the Loring woman, which she says, made no particular impression upon her at the time, but which in the light of subsequent events have proved to her that the crime of arson was contemplated, have been sworn to in an affidavit made by her.

Among other things she heard Rupert say to Clark: "When do you expect to get me out of the grocery business?" and Clark answered: "I will sell out very soon to the people I am in the habit of selling out to." Rupert said: "We must sell the grocery the same way we sold the Roy Hotel and to the same parties," at which both laughed. This was two days after the Roy Hotel fire. The next night the grocery was burned.

Under ordinary circumstances a foreign war is sufficient to temporarily sink all national differences and unite the people in a common cause. The English people cannot think of any other European nation, unless it be Portugal, that would seize upon its foreign entanglement as a fit time to involve the country in a revolution.

WATCHDOGS BLIND

Didn't See the Yeasky Burglars, So They Are Given Away.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 29.—Stanley Yeasky, a grocer, of Franklin avenue, today gave away two dogs, one of which was supposed to be a valuable bull terrier. Yeasky feared a visit from the "towpath gang" and kept the brutes in the store.

Early yesterday morning thieves cut a burglar alarm wire leading from a window in the store to Yeasky's apartments on the second floor. Yeasky heard the tinkle of the bell, thought it was the telephone ringing through a mistake of the operator, rolled over and went to sleep. He dreamed that the towpath crowd had visited his store and had looted the place.

When Yeasky awoke at daylight he found that his dream had come true. Thieves had entered the store and taken away several hams, a quantity of canned goods and pipes and tobacco.

SHE DRIVES HIS HACK NOW.

Mrs. Smith Takes Husband's Place When He Meets With Accidents.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 29.—Mrs. Alfred W. Smith, wife of a hackman of this city, is running her husband's business during his illness, and he issues the following appeal today in her behalf:

"I met with a misfortune three weeks ago by falling down stairs and spraining my foot and ankle. My wife is carrying on my business, and I trust you will patronize her as you have me."

Mrs. Smith is getting lots of business.

BLERIOT READY TO RACE.

PARIS, July 29.—"I will accept immediately, if there is a chance that the Wright brothers will do their part," said Louis Bleriot today, when asked if he would consider the offer of the Alaska-Yukon expedition, which agreed to put up a purse of \$25,000 for an airplane race between the English Channel. Bleriot expressed himself as greatly pleased with the chance of getting such a race arranged.

King Alfonso's Grip Slackening as Revolt Sweeps Over the Nation.

SOCIALISTS IN THE VAN

Strikers Control Several Cities. Soldiers Refuse to Fire On the People.

LONDON, July 30.—Whenever there is trouble in a country in Europe more readily or more rigidly enforces press censorship than Spain. But, even allowing for this, the fact that no news up to the time of writing—3 A. M.—has come through since yesterday afternoon, must be considered ominous.

Very significant, too, is the news that the Queen and Alfonso's mother have crossed the French frontier, their return, it being stated, depending "upon events," while "preparations have been made for every contingency."

There is no indication that the situation at Barcelona has improved, and there seems to be no doubt that the Monarchist forces in Spain are faced by a revolutionary movement which may prove to have affected a very considerable part of the army.

Spain is making her last stand against a revolution, in the opinion of English students of international affairs.

Monarchy Must Fall. She may succeed in putting down the present uprising without becoming involved in an actual revolution, but it is believed here that the revolutionary spirit has gained too much strength in the present disorders to be successfully checked, and that within a short time another revolutionary wave will sweep the country and put an end to the monarchy.

The most remarkable aspect of the situation is the fact that the present disorders should be fomented at a time when the country is engaged in a foreign war; in fact, should arise out of this war.

Under ordinary circumstances a foreign war is sufficient to temporarily sink all national differences and unite the people in a common cause. The English people cannot think of any other European nation, unless it be Portugal, that would seize upon its foreign entanglement as a fit time to involve the country in a revolution.

The national discontent in Spain is deeper than suspected, and the events of the last few days make it inconceivable that King Alfonso can ever check the growing sentiment against the government.

The dynasty is between two fires. The war with the Moroccan tribesmen must be fought to a successful conclusion or the government is lost. To conquer the tribesmen will mean a tremendous outlay of money and men, and every dollar that is spent adds to the clamor at home and increases the peril of the monarchy.

The Moroccan campaign, which seemed insignificant enough at the beginning bids fair to be the spark which will involve the Spanish nation in the flames of a conflagration which will incinerate the relics of monarchical despotism and cause a modern republic to rise phoenix-like from the ashes.

Navy to Shell Barcelona.

MADRID, via frontier, July 29.—The situation at Barcelona continues desperate. The King's troops—what few remain—are today fortifying themselves in the central barracks, awaiting the arrival of the Third and Fourth army corps and two brigades of cavalry, commanded by Prince Charles de Bourbon. The cruisers Emperor Carlos V. and Princess De Asturias and three destroyers are also on the way to Barcelona under instructions to shell the town if the revolutionists do not cease their agitation.

If the revolutionists are not speedily checked, they themselves will complete the capture of the city and several of the important suburbs. The revolutionists are preparing for a sturdy resistance to the reinforcements now en route to Barcelona. Barricades made of earth and cement and one-story in height have been thrown up in a number of streets and hundreds of well-armed revolutionists now man their defenses.

The tramways of the city are completely out of commission today and most of the cars have been wrecked. The railways are also crippled and no train service is being attempted.

Socialists Lead the Revolt.

The Socialists are working hand-in-glove with the revolutionists, and Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, announces that all preparations for a general industrial strike have been completed and that the strike will be launched if the government carries out its threat to break up the anti-war meetings planned by the Socialists. The latest outbreak is reported at Saragossa, where women employes of the cotton mills went on strike and

were attacked by the police. They were finally dispersed after the police had made free use of their bayonets. The clash resulted in a number of casualties.

The military governor of Barcelona has issued a proclamation that all peaceable citizens must stay in their homes, as at the end of fourteen hours he will take extreme measures against the revolutionists and will attack them with artillery and machine guns. All persons who appear on the streets will do so at their peril, as the authorities will look upon them as revolutionist or revolutionary sympathizers.

A bombardment of the town is expected early tomorrow. Street fighting continues and there have been hundreds of casualties. The strikers have dynamited all the bridges leading to the city.

Movement Well Organized.

The revolutionists are armed with muskets, knives and revolvers. They have an effective organization and a hospital equipment which promptly looks after the dead and wounded.

Grave events are expected at Figueras, a town twenty-one miles from Gerona. Comparative calm had been restored when orders were issued to the recruits to report for duty. The entire population is preparing to resist. The Fort Bon express left Figueras this morning, but stopped at Llanma, where the track had been blown up by dynamite.

At Junquera, a small town twenty-eight miles northeast of Gerona, telegraph poles have been chopped down. All places where public funds have been deposited are guarded by the military. Business is at a complete standstill. The merchants are panic-stricken, and are placing their funds in foreign banks for safe keeping.

Many instances of soldiers refusing to fire on the mobs are reported. A lieutenant of infantry threatened to shoot a policeman who was about to fire his revolver into the crowds.

King May Go to the Front.

PARIS, July 29.—According to the Madrid correspondent of the Paris Journal, King Alfonso will leave shortly for Malaga, where the soldiers injured in the Moroccan fighting are being cared for. It is hinted that this is but a preliminary step to the King's going to the front in a desperate effort to stem the anti-war agitation.

Youthful Strikers Firm.

The boys are a well behaving, bright, orderly set and they seem to know what they want, maintaining a resolute and well defined attitude. They have their grievances, they say, and will fight it out. They are determined to remain on strike until their demands are granted.

At present, they say, they are underpaid and the term of apprenticeship is one year too long. It extends to five years, beginning with \$2.50 a week, and the salary increases at the slow rate of 50 cents every six months. By the fifth year the apprentice does not get any more than \$7 a week.

Women Lead Revolutionists.

GENOA, July 29.—The captain of the steamer Barcelona, which arrived at Barcelona last Monday morning to unload wheat, describes the outbreak there. He says he waited vainly for dock laborers.

Suddenly he saw thousands of workmen, headed by women and children, pouring out of the streets leading to the harbor and invading the pier. They came to prevent men and ammunition being embarked on the steamer Buenaes Ayres for Melilla.

Moors Drive Back Spaniards.

GIBRALTAR, July 29.—Official news from Melilla, received today, shows that the beleaguered Spanish garrison is in a serious strait and has been compelled to retreat into the forts at Melilla, under the guns of the Spanish warships in the harbor.

All the outposts previously held by the Spaniards have been given up to the victorious Moors, and the Spaniards, sorely pressed, rely upon the warships' shells to save them from surrender or complete annihilation.

Gen. Marina Lost 3,000 Men.

A dispatch from General Marina says: "On July 27 the Moors destroyed our railroad communication with our outposts. We shelled the Moors with our batteries, but we had to abandon our advance posts. The situation at Melilla is grave, despite the bravery of the troops who are now fighting under the walls of the city. We lost in Tuesday's engagement General Pinto, a colonel, two lieutenants, five captains, many officers and subalterns and about 1,000 men. The wounded numbered at least 2,500 men, including many officers. The Hippodrome is full of wounded soldiers. The generals were mortally wounded."

Decides Against Men.

French Court Says Postmen's Union is Illegal—Labor Leaders Defiant.

PARIS, July 29.—Sixteen employees of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, charged with illegally forming a trade union before the latest strike, were condemned today to pay a nominal fine of \$2.20 each. The dissolution of the union was ordered.

The trial turned on the right of state employees to form a union for purpose of defense. Many prominent persons, principally Socialist deputies like Jaures and Sembat, testified to their opinion that state employees, especially such as were merely workers and did not hold positions of authority, were entitled to enjoy the act of 1884, which gives workers the legal right to strike.

United States Shoe & Leather Co.

There are no better shoes made than we sell for the money. The leathers are the best, the workmanship the most thorough, and the styles such as to harmonize with your dress or costume. A perfect fit is assured. Take a look at our Men and Women Oxfords.

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We handle all union made merchandise.

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MINERS PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE

Western Federation in Executive Session Discuss Big Strikes to Come.

By GEORGE ENSLER.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

DENVER, Col., July 25.—All yesterday morning the convention of the Western Federation of Miners met in executive session for the purpose of discussing methods of successfully conducting future strikes.

It is considered imperatively necessary to make a strong stand against corporate greed and those employers who take advantage of hard times (although the capitalist press is trying to make the workers believe that "prosperity" is in full swing) to force burdensome conditions on the laboring masses.

Working conditions in the smelters are said to be intolerable in most instances.

It is stated that the Western Federation of Miners now has \$50,000 in the treasury and the financial prospects are better than for some years. The Western Federation of Miners will be in fighting trim when it receives the \$50,000 appropriated by the legislature as reimbursement for the destruction of the federation properties during the Cripple Creek troubles.

The convention decided favorably on the recommendation of Executive Member Terzich, that the strike in Alaska against the Guggenheim interests be continued till the corporation sees fit to treat the men fairly. The strikes and lockouts committee recommended to the convention that the incoming executive board watch developments and be ready to take action as conditions require and as soon as opportunity arises in Nome, Alaska; Jackson, Cal., and East Helena, Mont., smelters.

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

Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear.

C.B. P.N. and Nemo Corsets, Kotons, Skirts and Mullin Underwear.

SIG. KLEIN 30 and 32 3d Avenue, New York. Telephone 4065 Stayman.

Slugged and Fined

Strikers First Assaulted by Bosses Thugs, Then Given "Justice."

Lidore Loeb, Joseph Schechter, Edward Engelman, Sam Siegelman and Lidore Waldman, striking neckwear makers, were arraigned before Magistrate Moss in Jefferson Market police court at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, charged with disorderly conduct and felonious assault. Loeb, Engelman and Siegelman were discharged. Their arrest grew out of an attempt made by a gang of thugs in the employ of the neckwear manufacturers, whose men are out on strike.

A number of the strikers were on their way home after having done picket duty Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock and when near Sixth avenue on 14th street they were set upon by a gang of thugs, who were taking scabs from the shop of A. W. Cowen, neckwear manufacturer, at 2, 3 and 7 Union Square. Two of the strikers were so badly slugged that they were taken to a hospital to have their wounds stitched and bandaged. Max Dub and Harry Barkowitz were the victims.

Twenty men were arrested and taken to the Mercer street police station, but fifteen of them were released as soon as they reached the station.

Loeb, Schechter, Siegelman, Engelman and Waldman were locked up in cells without anything to eat, and

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS!

M. & A. KATZ, Department Store

831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street.

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

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Charles H. Kerr & Company

153 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

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ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS

CLOTHES MADE NOT MANUFACTURED

Fashionable Suits in handsome and exclusive patterns, made to order for \$15 up.

Full of individuality and style. Splendidly tailored. Call and convince yourself.

Pressers to Order at \$4.00.

Watch Our Announcements Monday's and Wednesday's Calls.

Open Mon. and Sat. Eve.

when one of them asked for something to eat, the doorman asked \$1 and said he would get him a sandwich.

At 1 o'clock in the morning Rosenbluth, a restaurant keeper, 102 Attorney street, put up \$2.00 in cash as security for their appearance, and then took the five men to his place and gave them supper.

Simon Alpern, attorney for the Neckwear Makers' Union, is at the trial to land the thugs in jail.

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ALLEGED HE HIRED MEN TO ROB HIM

Loewenstein Accused of Having Systematized Burglary Scheme by Beating Insurance Companies.

Central Office detectives yesterday... they have solved the mystery of... one of the numerous rob-... during the past year in... of the building at... in police circles... to be known as the "bur-... It is charged by the... captures have uncovered... scheme on the part of... defraud burglar insurance... of large sums by hiring men... to break into stores and then have... money, only to be brought... when the insurance money had...
One of the men taken into custody... Henry B. Loewenstein, a glove... at 448 Broadway, who has re-... about a dozen burglaries to... within the past year, the por-... of which never were discov-... He is thirty-eight years of age... and lives at 842 Sackman... Brooklyn. The others are Sol... of 429 East 164th street; Ja-... a truckman, of 31 Bond... Million Solomon, aged seven-... of 650 East 164th street, and... Walter, aged sixteen, of 379... avenue, Brooklyn.

TRUCKY GETS A CHECK

Loewenstein recently reported a robbery... to the police and Detectives... Kinella and Duggan were... to investigate. O'Farrell got... at Loewenstein's check book... a stub indicating the payment... of \$1 to N. Trasky. As the detective... a burglar by that name, it gave... an idea, and, after working on the... for some time, he decided that he... had enough evidence to warrant the... of the persons named.

The detectives are still looking for... and say they expect to gather...
At the time the detectives called on... Loewenstein he was in conference with... a representative of the American... Company, of Baltimore, in... to a \$4,000 policy on the... stock alleged to have been stolen.

PRESIDENT FULLAM DEAD

Harry C. Fullam, president of the... National League of Professional Base-... ball Clubs, who shot himself in his... room at the New York Athletic Club, 410... street and Sixth avenue, at 9:30... on Wednesday night, died yester-... day at 7:40 A. M.

LETTERS FROM CALL PURCHASERS' PRIZE WINNERS.

The New York Call, New York:
Dear Sir—Herewith I wish to ac-... knowledge receipt of my Second Prize... Credit letter, which reached me yester-... day. Please accept many thanks... I am striving to make The Call a... great success, as far as lies in my... power to do so.

I hope to win another prize in the... future. Sincerely yours,
MRB. C. GROSSER,
241 Euclid avenue, Brooklyn.

The Call, New York:
Dear Comrade—I wish to acknowl-... edge with thanks the receipt of your... 50 prize order. Fraternally yours,
AUGUST WANKEL,
80 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn.

The Call, New York:
Gentlemen—I herewith acknowl-... edge the receipt of your order of... 10th prize. Yours truly,
O. JARMAQ,
713 Palmetto street, Brooklyn.

The New York Call:
Your letter of July 20, informing... that the first prize had been award-... ed to me in the contest for buying... of Call advertisers and using the... Call Purchasers' Card, was duly re-... ceived, together with an order to S. N... and Co., Fifth avenue, New York, for... the worth of clothing.

In return, please accept my sincere... appreciation, and allow me to say... that it was an easy task compared... to a liberal award—it required... little endurance and clearness... of sight, but no additional cost, to... buy household needs from firms... advertising in The Call, thus show-... ing friendliness to the fearless de-... fender of the workers.

I did not expect any reward for... purchasing an inspiring cause, but hope... that more families who have heard... of the seventeen prize awards will... avail themselves of this opportunity to sus-... tain themselves and The Call by using... the Call Purchasers' Card. I remain, fraternally
Yours truly,
MRS. EMILIE HAFNER.

The Call, New York City:
Dear Sir—I wish to thank you for... receipt of the twelfth prize I won... in the contest. I think it is a very... nice prize, and am more than satis-... fied with it.
Yours truly,
MRS. M. MACGILVRAE,
430 Nichols avenue, Brooklyn.

BRONX ADVERTISERS

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.
1864 AVENUE A.
Det. 53d & 84th Sts.
Prices Lower Than Anywhere Else.

ARTHUR NEWMAN
Shoes that Please
Two Bronx Stores,
100 Westover Ave., nr. 5d Ave.
100 Westchester Ave., foot of
Hempden St. Subway Station.

BAKER ASSAULT STORY BIG FAKE

Union Men Accused of Beating Old Scab Emphatically Deny It.

Edward Andrea, sixty years old, of 504 East 14th street, a scab baker employed by the German American Baking Co., at 410 East 6th street, was brutally assaulted while working alone in the bakery at an early hour yesterday morning.

The capitalist papers last night reported that Andrea was slugged by members of the bakers' union, but this is emphatically denied by the bakers. The only reason for the accusation, they assert, is the fact that Andrea refused to go out on strike with them last May.

Organizer Max Kasimirsky, of the bakers' union, when seen by a Call reporter, said that the union was in no way responsible for the assault on the old man. But he thought that it might be possible that some sympathizer of the strikers had slugged Andrea. There is a bitter feeling among the people on the East Side against the scabs, but Kasimirsky insisted that neither the union nor any of its members were responsible for the slugging. "We do not believe in violence or physical force. We have never used slugging in time of strike and we are certainly not going to use it at this late date, without anything to gain by it. We won our strike without slugging, and we are not going to begin now," he concluded.

Andrea was found on the floor in front of the oven, where he had fallen after being hit. His forehead was cut and his body bruised. He told the police that his assailants had just fled. He fought his assailants with his bread shovel, but succeeded in fighting them off only a few moments. The shovel was stained with blood showing that someone carried away marks of the fight.

He was carried from the shop by policemen to the Fifth street station, and an ambulance call was sent to Bellevue. Dr. Williams, who responded, found Andrea suffering from cuts and bruises, which, while painful, were not serious, and after giving them attention Andrea was able to go to his home.

"I have been threatened," he said, "ever since the strike last May. I wouldn't quit. There are a lot of idle bakers now who have not been able to get a job since the strike. They are mad and desperate, and unless the police watch them close they will try to get revenge on every working baker they can attack with any chance of getting away. They are afraid of the police, though, and disappear the minute they think there is any danger of being arrested."

Andrea could not identify any of the five men who pounced upon him this morning.

MEDIUM'S CLUE FAILS

Diver Finds No Trace of Body of Young Foraster.

MONTREAL, July 29.—While Madame Fournier, the mother of the young man who has been missing since last November, stood anxiously on the bank of Montfort Lake, Dan MacKay, the professional diver, aided by two provincial detectives, dived from a raft this morning in an effort to prove true the dream of a clairvoyant whom the Madame had consulted, and who said that her boy would be found at the bottom of the lake with a shotgun wound in his back.

MacKay dived for two hours without success. The water is so black that he experienced much difficulty in seeing and he cut himself severely on sharp stones and dead timber.

WANTS \$5,000 FOR WIFE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 29.—Albert Cole, a road contractor of Bergen Fields, was today arrested and committed to jail in default of bail after being made defendant in a suit for \$5,000 for alienating the affections of the wife of Nicholas D. Tuers, a blacksmith of East River Edge. Four years ago Cole was employed by Tuers and he became a close friend of Mrs. Tuers, said H. M. Hart, counsel for the plaintiff, and they have been living together at Bergen Fields. Tuers sued for a divorce, but the decree has not yet been signed. Desertion was offered as the grounds for the divorce proceedings.

BUILDING NEWS.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for enlarging the five-story dwelling at 21 West 45th street, and making it over into a loft and office building, with a store on the ground floor, the change of occupancy being made from designs by H. C. Severance, architect, for A. F. James as owner, at a cost of \$25,000.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the five-story apartment house at 250 and 252 West 84th street, the improvements being made at a cost of \$20,000 from designs by George H. Griebel, as architect for G. R. Lee, owner.

The Manhattan plans for new buildings reported yesterday comprise a single order—a six-story flat and store for J. A. Hennon as owner, at 411 West 45th street, from designs by Fred C. Zobel as architect, to cost \$25,000.

No plans for new buildings were reported in the Bronx.

TOO MUCH WIND FOR WRIGHTS

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The flying Wright brothers were unable to give their aeroplane an official speed test today because of the high wind. They will make an attempt tomorrow afternoon if conditions are favorable.

MEN WHO PRINT MONEY TREATED LIKE SLAVES

(Continued from page 1.)

which you served as an apprentice to the trade of plate printing. If you served with more than one give the name and address of each, stating the length of time and the dates (giving year and month) of commencing and completing your service with each.

"Give the names and present addresses of the practical plate printers under whom you served your apprenticeship; state also the positions occupied by them during the period of your apprenticeship.

"State when and where you began your work as a journeyman plate printer, and state fully, giving specific details, the names and addresses of all the firms by whom you have been employed as a journeyman, the length of time, giving dates, during which you were employed by each, and the class or classes of work which you performed in each case.

"To what extent are you a skilled, rapid workman in all the details of the trade of plate printing? "Give the names and addresses, stating the business or occupation of each of five persons, preferably employers, who have knowledge of your experience in the trade of plate printing. The persons named should be in addition to those who sign the vouchers attached to the application, and should be, if possible, persons whose business or occupation is such as to render them competent to judge of your ability, qualifications and fitness. Inquiries will be made of the persons named concerning your qualifications, etc., and unless replies are received your application will be canceled as incomplete.

"What has been your place of abode and occupation during each of the past four years?

Want Complete Record.

"Has your weight recently decreased in any considerable degree? If so, give explanation.

"Have you now, or have you had, any of the following disabilities? "Bare eyes or any defect of vision; wear glasses; discharges from either ear, or any defect of hearing; any injury, deformity or defect of hand, arm, foot or leg; a chronic or persistent cough or hoarseness or spitting of blood; asthma or shortness of breath; any chest, lung, throat, mouth or nasal disease; any catarrh; any skin eruption; tumors, sores, ulcers, enlarged or varicose veins; any malaria or other fever; sunstroke; gout or rheumatism; paralysis or muscular weakness; piles; rupture; gravel; bladder or kidney disease; are you subject to dizziness, to headache—severe, protracted or frequent; to loss of consciousness; to convulsions or fits; nervous exhaustion or mental derangement; fainting spells; palpitation or other irregularity of the heart; pain in the region of the heart or any disease of the heart; dyspepsia; pain in the region of the stomach; colic, diarrhea; constipation; any symptom of disease or disability not referred to herein? State specifically your past and your present habits in the use of alcohol or other stimulants; of tobacco, opium, morphine or other narcotic drug. (Full explanation must be made according to the requirements.)

It can plainly be seen from this that the men capable of passing such a rigid examination are the pick and cream of their trade throughout the United States. They are men capable of the most strenuous labor possible. They are the best material in the country for producing work with. When these men are forced into a state of almost nervous exhaustion, as a result of a day's work in the bureau, it may well be realized how exacting their tasks are.

Plate Printers' Work.

A short statement of a plate printer's work is in order here.

Government bank notes, etc., are made from engraved plates which are placed on hand roller presses operated by the hand power of the printer, who turns them by means of spoked or mangled. These plates must be taken off and placed back on the press each time an impression is made. More than this, the ink must be entirely removed after each impression and fresh ink placed upon the plate. This ink is of an unusually tough, tenacious character. So much so that it would require more than the strength of an ordinary man to remove it from the plate. It is therefore necessary to place the plate after each impression over a gas stove containing two burners. This heats the ink so that the printers can remove it by the use of a rough cloth in the right hand.

Having thoroughly cleaned the plate he then takes a roller covered with ink and passes it several times over the face of the plate, still on the stove. Then comes the polishing process which is the test of the plate printer's skill. With this hot plate over the stove he must rub the plate with his bare left hand. An inexperienced person would instantly blister the hand in the process. It is only by the toughing which comes from continuous work that the printer can stand the ordeal.

These plates are of the most intricate and delicate kind. Should a drop of water or perspiration fall on the plate it ruins the sheet which is being printed. For this reason printers are provided by the government with cheese cloth handkerchiefs, with which they continuously mop their faces to prevent the perspiration which pours from their body dropping onto the plate. This work must be done to a nicety. The smallest fraction of an inch in variation means that the bills, which are printed in sheets, will not correspond to the opposite sides. The printer is therefore always at a nervous tension to see that he makes no mistake.

Driven by Necessity.

He runs on an average of about 1,000 impressions a day and he does this under the terrible incentive of the "piece system," which, like a slave driver, stands with the threatening whip of necessity continually overawing him.

Of all the work in the world plate printing should be done under the most favorable circumstances of light, comfort and deliberation. And yet at the Bureau of Engraving every one

YOUNG MEN AND MEN THAT FEEL YOUNG THAT WANT GOOD SERVICE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

CORRECT STYLES AND SPAN-DID VALUES.

Wear McCann's Hats

210 Bowery, opp. Rivington St. NEW YORK.

of these conditions is violated, and not satisfied with the effect of the "piece system," the heads of departments are urged to drive and encourage the men at top speed to higher and higher speed.

In the main plate press room men, women and machines are packed together literally as close as sardines in a box. They have practically no room in which to work, they are working in almost personal contact in an atmosphere of nervous tension that would disgrace the conduct of the beef trust in the operation of its packing plants.

When a plate printer is through his day's work he is covered with ink, which sticks to him to such an extent that it requires about fifteen minutes of washing with linsseed oil and other preparations to make him presentable for the street. As an evidence of what Ralph thinks of economy it has been discovered that he has recently been buying a cheaper grade of linsseed oil for the men to wash with. This oil does not remove the ink as well as it did.

Another evidence of Ralph's "economy" is that he is buying ink at 18 cents a pound, while he formerly paid 40 cents a pound for the ink. Naturally this ink is harder to get good results from and the tendency is to compel the printer to labor longer, harder, and with poorer results. The slightest "break," that is a light spot on the bill, spoils it completely, and if the printer turns out less than ninety-eight absolutely perfect bills out of every hundred which he prints he must pay for all over this number which does not pass expert scrutiny.

Poisoned by Ink.

The polishing of the plates by the printer means that his left hand must be thoroughly covered with a coating of ink all the time during his work. To keep his coat in proper condition he rubs his hand on a block of whiting by his side.

There can only be one result, the blood gradually absorbs some of the ingredients of the ink and he suffers from "ink poisoning."

It is as the assistants to these printers that many of the girls work. It is under these conditions that they toil for from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. The printers help them all they can. Many printers voluntarily pay these girls a bonus out of their own money because they recognize that they are not compensated for their work by the government as they should be. The printers are with the girls heart and soul, and would like to see them organized thoroughly. If Mr. Ralph intends to fight the girls he has got the whole Bureau of Engraving against him.

In tomorrow's issue we will take up the discussion of the conditions of the bureau girls.

We would like to have statements at once from girls giving itemized accounts of their weekly living expenditures. We want to show how hard it is to live in Washington on the wages paid these girls and want actual experience to prove it. Your communications need not be signed. Send them in.

We also want stories of the experiences which you have had as an employee of the bureau. Sit down and write us short accounts of what you know from personal experience regarding the government slavery in this bureau.

How Tawney Faked the Plate Printers

A good example of how the Grand Old Party protects the workmen under their administration is shown in the case of the plate printers. The political traitors who live in marble palaces on Capitol Hill, paid for and erected by the American people, stick the knife in the back of the government employe as soon as they have cornered his votes.

In 1899 a proviso was inserted in the sundry civil bill which required that internal revenue stamps should be printed on hand roller presses. Jim Tawney's mouth watered every time he looked at that proviso. He was thinking how much luscious graft that would make for the people's servants (?) who voted themselves a salary of \$7,500 and perquisites amounting to \$2,500 additional. He determined to eliminate that proviso.

Instead of doing this, however, in a manly, open manner, Tawney, as chairman of the appropriation committee in the House, fixed up an insignificant little rider of a few words repealing the proviso of 1899. He tacked this little tin can onto the sundry civil bill of March 4, 1907. It was all quietly done in the rush with which these appropriation bills are jammed through in the closing hours of the last day of the session. No one knew of it until it was all over and a law. No chance had been given for debate or explanation.

Hardly was the ink dry from Roosevelt's signature than contracts were made for installing steam presses in place of hand stamp presses, for making these stamps. Sixteen of these new presses have now been installed and instead of the increased production of these presses being a blessing to the men, cutting down their hours of tedious toil, it is turned into a curse, for it took work away from three plate printers in each case, as each of the sixteen presses turns out as many stamps now as four printers formerly turned out on hand presses and only one printer is required for each press.

The result is forty-eight men are not needed for this work. Instead of cutting down the hours of labor one-fourth and giving each man the benefit of the machine which other workers have produced, three men are disposed of, must find other employment and increase competition among the workers.

REVOLUTION

BY JACK LONDON

WILL give everybody a surprise. Do YOU know the name of the largest political party in the world? Read the article on REVOLUTION in the International Socialist Review for August, and find out. This is one of the liveliest and best things Jack London ever wrote. It is full of the optimism of conscious strength. Read it; order a bundle of the August number and give copies to your friends to read.

One of the biggest weekly magazines bought this article from Comrade London, but they did not print it. They found it too full of facts menacing the capitalist system of society. From the capitalist viewpoint such facts are better suppressed. It is wiser to leave the workers in ignorance of the tremendous strength they can wield if they will only stand together.

The August REVIEW will contain many other good things. Read it and pass it on to your friends. The Review is just the thing to sell at open air meetings. One comrade in Cleveland disposed of 170 copies every month, bundle orders are pouring in every day. Our bundle orders alone amount to more than the entire circulation of the Review two years ago. Price 10 cents; 10 copies for 60 cents; 40 copies for \$2.00.

We still have copies of the Review for January and February, containing Jack London's "The Dream of Debs," and of the June number, containing his Story of Child Labor. One dollar a year; your subscription can start with January or with June if you prefer.

Charles H. Kerr & Company

153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

FREE BAND CONCERTS

TONIGHT.

At William H. Seward Park.
March, "Promenaden." Strauss.
Overture, "Zampa." Herold.
Waltz, "La Gitana." Bucalossi.
Selection, "Faust." Gounod.
Spring Song, Mendelssohn.
Coronation March, Meyerbeer.
Mazurka Russe, "La Czarinna." La Ganne.
Medley, "Strales from Sterns No. 2." Stern.
New Flower Song, Tobani.
Finale, "Pet of the Guards." Harris.

At Fort Richmond Park.
March, "King Carl." Unrath.
Overture, "Welcome." Catlin.
Waltz, "Sounds from Erin." Bennett.
Medley March, "Beautiful Eyes." Schull.
Selection, "Glittering Glow-Worm." Stern.
Song for Cornet, "To the End of the World With You." Mandl.
Potpourri, "Kerry Mills." Mills.
American Home Songs, Asher.
Barn Dance, "Georgia." Mills.
March, "Victorious America." Ellenberg.

At Hudson Park.
March, "Storm and Sunshine." Alexander.
Valse, "Flower of Italy." Steffani.
Overture, "Tancréd." Rossini.
Selections of Popular Hits, Snyder.
Fantasie, "Germans Before Paris." Tobani.
Intermezzo, "Amina." Lincke.
Symphonique, "The Flatterer." Chamade.
Irish Selection, "Donnybrook." White.
Grand Selection, "Martha." Flotow.
Finale, "La, La, La." Scott.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Hudson tonight by the keeper of the Tarrytown lighthouse. The body was that of a German weighing 140 pounds and about forty years old. The body was towed ashore and Coroner Squires took charge of it. There was nothing on the man's clothing to identify the body.

FARMER TAKES PARIS GREEN

Overdose of Poison May Foil Gentler's Suicide Attempt.

YORK, Pa., July 29.—By taking a dose of paris green, which poison was used to kill potato bugs, Michael Gentler, a farmer of North Codorus township, attempted suicide today. It is said that Gentler swallowed enough of the mixture to kill seven persons, but the fact that he took an overdose may save his life.

No cause was given by the farmer for trying to end his life, except that he was tired of living. It was noticed by Gentler's family that he had been melancholy for several days.

For Latest Styles in Gents' Furnishings go to
J. KORKES,
5 & 7 RUTGERS ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 1157 Orchard.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION

UNION MADE SHOES.

NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

TO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF FASHION.

We advise you to buy your... at the Biggest ONE PRICE store... the East Side, where you will find large selection of up-to-date... wear:

WILDFEUER BROS.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE
87-89 Ave. N. W. 6th St., N.
Telephone, 2223 Orchard.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

M. SHAPIRO

Eyes examined & Glasses furnished when necessary.
1780 Fifth Ave., near Grand.

DR. S. RUBINOW

Has removed his office from 65 HIGH STREET TO 109 COURT STREET, ONE HOUSE BELOW HIGH STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Office Hours—10 to 10 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M., 8:30 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 11 A. M.
L. D. Phone 2841-R Market, New York, Phone 112.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 line	10 cents
2 lines	20 cents
3 lines	30 cents
4 lines	40 cents
5 lines	50 cents
6 lines	60 cents
7 lines	70 cents
8 lines	80 cents
9 lines	90 cents
10 lines	1.00

Published in advance. No ad. of less than three lines accepted. The rate for 100 words continues a line, 25¢ per day for each word more.

WANTED.

A comrade without family but with a cozy, pleasant home, desirous from the city, wants a competent, socialist housekeeper; references exchanged. Address, stating age, experience and where interview to be had, Safe Home, care of New York Call.

SITUATION WANTED.

First class cook and housekeeper capable of taking full charge of hotel or boarding house. Address C. care of Call.

FARM WANTED—NEW JERSEY.

10 to 50 acres, good home, running water, near station, in New Jersey, easy commutation New York; \$150 down, balance monthly, permanent farmer, care of The Call.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two large connecting rooms with running water, on parlor floor, center room, bath; private house, East 15th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 visiting cards neatly printed with name and address. Mailed to any place in the States. Send stamps or cash. Pine Print, 175 E. Broadway, New York.

CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE

WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE.

MEADE SHOE COMPANY

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

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 4th A. D.—165 1/2 Delancey street. Socialist Youth of Russia—66 Essex street. Special meeting. All members should attend. Y. P. S. F. (Circle 24)—229 East 161st street. 8:15 P. M.

Open Air. 16th A. D.—10th street and Second avenue. Victor Buhr, P. L. Quinlan, 24th A. D.—92d street and Second avenue. J. J. Coroneo, H. D. Smith, 25th A. D.—17th street and Broadway. J. C. Frost, Louis Baume, 26th A. D.—116th street and Fifth avenue. A. B. DeMilt, William Karlin, H. Mestemaker. Italian Branch—Monroe and Catharine streets. Leone Mucci. The following meeting is under the auspices of the district named: 34th A. D.—Tremont and Bathgate avenues.

NEWARK. Picnic Committee—128 Market street. All delegates should attend without fail.

ORANGE. Open Air. Main and Day streets—R. T. Paine.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The following open air meetings have been arranged for to-night: 50th and Diamond streets—J. J. Miller, Harry Gantz, K. Kinsington and Clearfield—M. Schwartz, Charles Sehl, Kensington and Lehigh avenue—Charles Gelf, Elmon Knebel, Germantown and Girard avenue—A. Gibrich, H. Anders.

GENEVA, N. Y. The Socialist party held its annual picnic at North Hector yesterday. One of the chief attractions of the day was a baseball game between two teams chosen from the members, with women as captains, and with four other women in the line-up.

When time was called after a long session of play, the runs were counted up and it was found that Mrs. Wright's team had managed to squeak fourteen runs across the plate, while Mrs. Perrin's could show only thirteen. After the baseball game other contests and methods of amusement were enjoyed until about 8 o'clock, when the party returned to the city.

AUBURN, N. Y. An audience of more than 500 men and women listened to Frank McKinley, of Dayton, Ohio, for two hours on the street in Auburn, on the 26th. His theme was "Winning America" and a local paper gave a column and a half report of it. People are still discussing the question and asking local Socialists many questions.

Arrangements are being made for a monster Socialist picnic to be held on the shore of Oswego Lake, August 22.

PRISCO NOMINATES. California Socialists Pay \$210 for Putting Ticket in Field. (Special to The Call.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Despite the almost prohibitive tax in time and money, levied on the Socialists by the new primary law, the Socialist party of San Francisco filed a full ticket on Saturday. The party paid the fee of \$10 for each candidate, amounting in all to \$210, and the application for a place on the ballot was accompanied by the petition of 773 registered Socialists, the required number being 126. In the present hard times a large number of Socialists are unable to register as Socialists without running the danger of losing their jobs and joining the immense army of the unemployed. Hence many Socialists have to register "Republicans" or "Democrats" or "Declined," and, therefore, cannot vote in the primary election or sign the Socialist party certificates.

Announcements. The New York Unemployed will give a benefit entertainment tonight under the auspices of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, at the Casino Hall, 85 East 4th street. The money is to go to the relief fund, on which great demands are made by the jobless of this city.

There will be an attractive program. John Miller and Richard Ward, of the Eliza Dramatic School, will produce a clever skit, in which a typical campaign is depicted and many characteristic stump speeches are made. Others will be Miss Florrie Tuplin, the "child pianist," Mrs. J. M. Gallaway, soprano soloist, and the Labor Temple band.

The Swedish Evangelist Bethesda Church hold services in their chapel, Main street, near Grand avenue, Corona, Friday evenings at 8 and Sunday mornings at 10:45. Sunday school sessions every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. All friends are welcome at these meetings.

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

SPORTING NEWS

YANKS WIN AT LAST

Make Jennings' Tigers Look Like Members of Old Women's Home.

The Highlanders, the best team in the world one day and the poorest the next, plastered runs all over the champions' scutcheon yesterday and lost them completely in the shuffle. If ever one team looked like a champion toying with a second rater it was the New Yorks, for they played brilliant ball all around, and had the usually ferocious Tiers feeding out of their hands. Demmitt took a home run away from Crawford by one of the best catches seen at American League Park. In the first inning he made a fast dash outward for Sam's tremendous hit, turned suddenly and sharply, facing the sun, and rolled over like a hoop, but with the ball in his hand. He also got on base five times and made four runs, and the range of his versatility included a sacrifice and a steal. Engle, fresh from a renovation at some springs, plucked nine flies out of the air, batted the leather for a home run and scored three times. There wasn't a dull moment, among other incidents being an attempt to steal home by the spectacular Cobb. Doyle was watching and copped the tabasco terror.

Engle's home run sent in a batch of two runs in the first inning. Demmitt having walked. The New Yorks fell on Willett again in the third and he was wild to boot. Three more runs sprouted before he took his leave, and works was heckled, and hit and otherwise maltreated for four runs in the fourth. There was a fine play by Moriarty in this inning. Moriarty bled in a hot one from Austin and he led the fleet traveler.

Keeler slid a triple to right in the fifth and at Demmitt to the goal. Cobb's quick fielding and long relay to Killifer smothered Willie at the plate. Works didn't cover first in the sixth on Engle's two cushion carom to Crawford, and Engle got a hit out of it. Elberfeld stopped a high one with his battle-scarred bean, which put Engle on second, and Hack skipped home when Beckendorf made a wild throw to base him at second.

Cobb unlimbered a homer to right in the seventh inning, and in the ninth Crawford finally got one clear and made a three-bagger. He pulled up at third, but came on in when Swoboda's feet tangled in the bag, had trouble in picking it up.

The Braves did a lot of fly hitting. Chase didn't get a put out until the sixth inning. Hal, however, helped with his baton, swatting in three runs.

BRITT AND SUMMERS READY

LONDON, July 29.—The betting is 5 to 4 on Johnny Summers, for his fight with Jimmy Brit, the American lightweight, on Saturday next; but Britt is full of confidence and looks in fine condition. He will enter the ring at 136 pounds.

Britt and Summers have met twice before. Britt received the decision over Summers at Wonderland, London, on November 2 of last year in a ten-round bout, and on February 22 last Summers received the decision in a twenty-round meeting.

NO BURNS-LANGFORD SCRAP

BOSTON, July 29.—According to information just received there will be no fight between Tommy Burns and Sam Langford, in England this fall, as proposed by Hugh McIntosh, the Australian promoter. Burns announced, first, that he will not fight another colored man, and, secondly, he is doing so well in theatrical work in Australia, that it will not pay him to go to England to fight.

HOW THEY STAND

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

Yesterday's Results.

Table with columns: Club, W, L, P. C. Rows include Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2, Chicago 5.

American League.

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

Yesterday's Results.

Table with columns: Club, W, L, P. C. Rows include New York 1, Detroit 2, Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 1 (first game), Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 4 (second game), Washington 3, Chicago 2 (first game), Washington 1, Chicago 2 (second game), Boston 3, St. Louis 6.

Harlem Outing.

The Harlem Socialist Club will hold an outing at Pelham Bay Park, Sunday, August 1. Those desiring to attend are asked to meet the committee at the subway station at 177th street, West Farms, at 11 o'clock, in the morning, bringing lunch and bathing suits.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAMILY OUTING AND PICNIC OF THE 16th and 18th A. D. Socialist Party

Formerly 24th Assembly District. AT ASTOR'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS AND PARK. 22-48 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, L. I. SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, '09. Price Bowling.

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PROMOTERS GET BUSY

Bidding for Jeffries-Johnson Fight Has Already Begun.

Fight promoters all over the country have gotten out their pads and are figuring out just how many thousand dollars they can offer James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson to appear in their particular roped arena and punch each other's heads off.

One bid of \$10,000 has been received for the battle, but sporting men in this city today declare that the purse which finally lands the fight will be the biggest that was ever offered for a fist encounter. The promoters are a little wary, each waiting to see what the other fellow is going to offer before making his own bid. One fight promoter, who has pulled off some of the biggest mills in America, believes the "house" which sees the fight will pay \$100,000 for seats, not counting the moving picture people.

Already the sports are beginning to "dope" out the chances of the two fighters, and many concede the battle to Jeffries already. They point out that "too much high life" is going to tell on Johnson's wonderful constitution, and that the negro must train faithfully to get into ring condition again.

To those who saw Jeffries here Wednesday when he posted his forfeit, the old time champion was a surprise. Jeffries stripped to the waist, just to show the sporting writers how he looked. If ever a man looked "fit," it was the gentleman now engaged in the manufacture of alfalfa. When he began training for his battle with Ruhlkin, Jeff weighed 265 pounds and worked down to 220 for the fight. Today he weighs 235 pounds and says he is feeling fine.

FANS MOURN PULLIAM

"Magnate's Death Is a Great Blow to the Game," Says Farrell.

The sad death of President Pulliam, said Owner Frank Farrell, of the New York Americans, yesterday, "is a blow from which the National League and the game of baseball will not recover for some time to come. Mr. Pulliam was strictly honest. He believed in the integrity of the national game, and his policy commanded the respect of everybody. He was perhaps a bit too conscientious, for he allowed the criticisms of enemies to prey upon his nervous system. But nobody believed that he would take his own life. The American League, though a rival organization, had implicit confidence in Mr. Pulliam, whose rulings as a member of the National Commission were always fair and impartial." Death has removed several noted baseball men this year—President Pulliam, George R. Dovey, owner of the Boston Nationals, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Pulliam; Senator Durham, president of the Philadelphia National League club; Frank G. Seie, former manager of the Boston Nationals and the Chicago Cubs, and Catcher Powers, of the Philadelphia Athletics.

JOHNSON POSTPONES GAMES

No Games Will Take Place on Day of Pulliam's Burial.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—All games in the American League will be postponed on the day of the Pulliam funeral. This statement was made today by President B. B. Johnson, of the American League, on his arrival from Cleveland. He said: "I have just learned of the death of Mr. Pulliam. It is very sad and a great shock to me personally. I have hardly given the matter of postponed games my consideration and am not ready to issue any formal statement at this time in that regard. However, I can say that all the American League games will be postponed on the day of Pulliam's funeral."

HEYDLER FOR PRESIDENT.

Many baseball men in this city believe that John A. Heydler, secretary to the president of the National League, will be elected to succeed Harry C. Pulliam. Heydler, who began life as a printer and then as a reporter in Washington, assumed control of the league's affairs at the time Pulliam was first relieved and worked so efficiently that the baseball men here believe he will be given the place permanently. Heydler was, for a few weeks, a national league umpire when Nick Young was president of the league.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Fred Bauch, formerly of Brooklyn, calls the attention of the comrades to his summer boarding hours. Good board. Fred Bauch, Bridgetville near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Mount Airy House

Spend your vacation with Comrade S. J. Minkler at Saugerties, N. Y.; 1,400 feet elevation. Write for details.

SHIPPING NEWS

Sail Today. Allianca, Cristobal. Prins Willem II, Hayti. Manzanillo, Progreso. Seneca, Nassau. Arapahoe, Jacksonville. Princess Anne, Norfolk.

Due Today. Athina, Patras, July 12. Julia Luckenbach, Ponce, July 23. Raglan Castel, Hamburg, July 15. Erika, Seville, July 17. Parima, St. Thomas, July 25. Perugia, Palermo, July 15. Lruania, Libau, July 15. Monterey, Havana, July 27. Kathinka, Baracoa, July 27.

El Monte, Galveston, July 24. El Paso, New Orleans, July 25. City of Columbus, Savannah, July 27. Monroe, Norfolk, July 29.

HART WANTS THE JOB.

CHICAGO, July 29.—It was reported here today that James A. Hart, former owner of the Cubs, will have strong support for the succession to Pulliam's office when his successor is elected. The feeling here is that John Heydler, who filled Pulliam's place during the latter's vacation, will not be advanced because of the need of him in the secretary's office. Many moves have recently reported both the American and National Leagues under one executive.

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By JACK BRITT GRANT.

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LIFE OF NEW YORK WORKERS.

The result of an investigation into the standard of living of workingmen's families in New York city, carried on with money supplied by the Russell Sage Foundation...

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Henry W. Savage's next important musical production will be Edmund Eysler's 'The Love Cure,' the Viennese opera adapted by Oliver Herford...

LABOR UNION NOTES.

Can Do Without Them. Cold Spring, N. Y., had been declared off. The men had been out since May 13. SHIRT MAKERS. The Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York will hold a special meeting at 301 Broome street tonight...

SHIRT MAKERS.

The Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York will hold a special meeting at 301 Broome street tonight. Report of the strike at Nirenberg Brothers and other important business will be taken up.

BEER DRIVERS.

The Beer Drivers' Union attended the picnic of the Cigarmakers' Union No. 80 and the Brewers' Union No. 59 in a body last Sunday. At the last meeting of the union it was decided to accept the invitation of Brewers' Local No. 1 to participate in its twenty-fifth anniversary in a body.

AMUSEMENTS.

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A Newspaper for the Workers.

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

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

THE CASE OF WARREN.

Since the publication about a week ago in this paper of the charge of A. M. S. against us that we have not defended the cause of Fred Warren with sufficient zeal, we have received about half a dozen letters in which this charge has been repeated.

When we published the letter of A. M. S. we did not believe that there were many others who shared his opinions. But least of all could we have imagined, in the face of our direct call to increase the circulation of the Appeal as the best reply to Warren's sentence, that Socialists would accuse us of the basest form of capitalistic business jealousy.

Ignoring the latter accusation, which can only proceed from a mind as base as itself, we would, in the first place, like to ask whether The Call has been more "lukewarm" in the case of Warren than other Socialist dailies, such as the Volkszeitung, of this city, or the Daily Socialist, of Chicago.

The basis of the whole accusation rests on a false assumption, namely, that the case of Warren is an exceptional instance of class justice. The case of Warren has received a greater amount of publicity and comment than hundreds and thousands of equally flagrant cases of class justice owing to the prominence of the victim.

The Warren case is only one incident in the brutal class struggle now raging all around us. The shooting down of strikers at Kenosha and McKees Rocks is to our mind infinitely more revolting than the Warren sentence, not to speak of the numberless and unrecorded killings and maimings of workers at their regular occupations.

By comparison with the unutterable woe of the condition of the workers of the Pressed Steel Car Company, what is a money fine, what even a term of imprisonment? Yet even on that we cannot dwell every day of the year. The human mind is not so constituted.

Moreover, none of these critics has thought it worth his while to sit down, record any phase of the Warren case that may have escaped us, and send the matter to us for publication. Not one.

THE SPANISH UPRISING.

The most Christian nation in Europe refuses to be led to battle against the infidel whom four hundred years ago it expelled from the soil of Spain. The most warlike nation in Europe refuses to be bled in the interests of mining speculators.

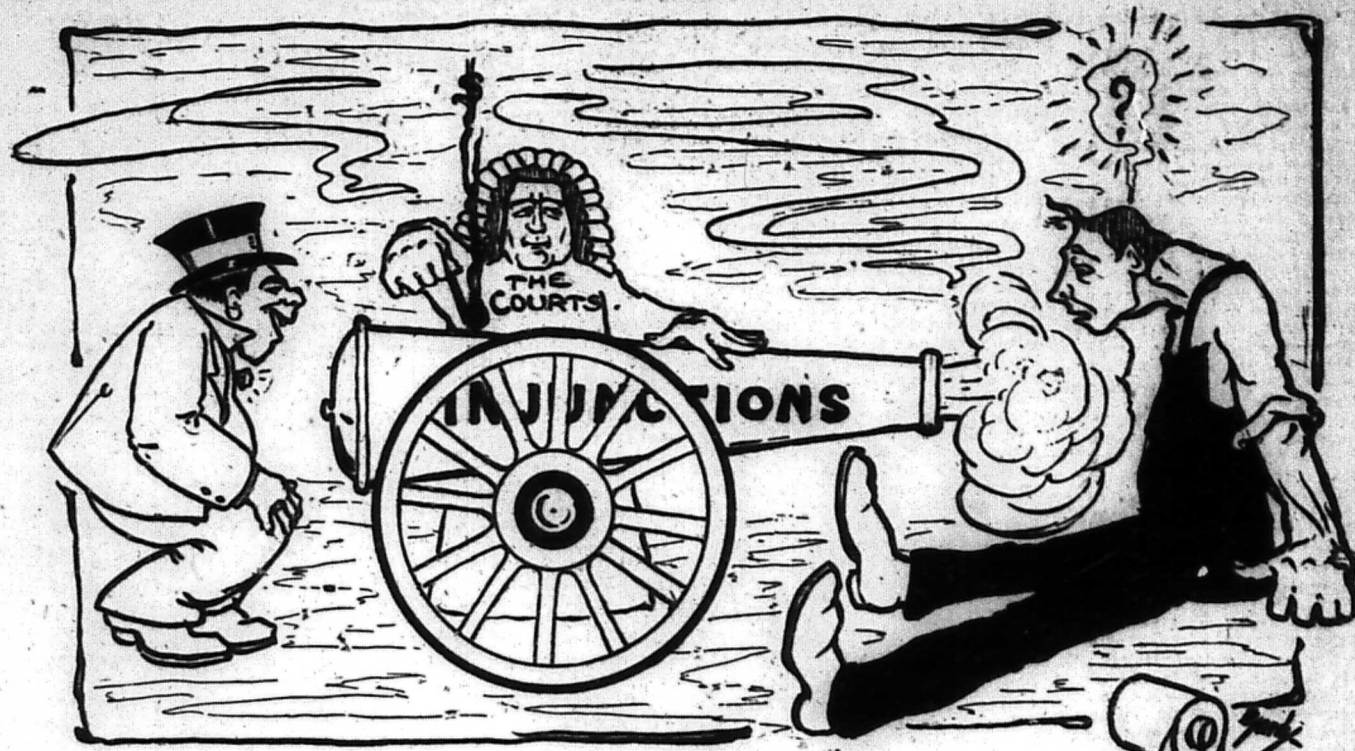
What is it that has changed so radically the traditionally acknowledged characteristics of the Spanish people? What is it that has extinguished their religious fanaticism, their martial ardor, their chivalrous loyalty?

If we look at the map of Spain we find that the resistance to the campaign in Morocco has its chief seat in the northern provinces, and is centered mainly in the cities of Barcelona, Bilbao and Saragossa. But this is also the most industrial section of Spain, the one that has been most powerfully subjected to the revolutionizing influences of modern capitalism.

But in northern Spain, as everywhere else, there exist alongside of the capitalist class masses of laborers, crowded into factories and organized like soldiers into industrial armies. This class is also essentially revolutionary. The capitalist class has converted all the great institutions of government—church, state, monarchy, army—into agencies for its own enrichment.

The uprising in Spain is part of the class struggle now being waged throughout the civilized world under so many different forms, but with one unvarying aim: the overthrow of capitalist rule. It is for this reason that the capitalist press everywhere sides with the ruling classes of Spain against the revolted Spanish working people and shouts with one voice that Spain must "discharge her obligations to civilization," no matter what the cost in the treasure and the blood of the Spanish people.

The article entitled "Why Aldrich Wants a Constitutional Amendment," which appeared in yesterday's issue of this paper, was reprinted from the Social-Democratic Herald, of Milwaukee; in which it appeared over the signature of Victor L. Berger. It is a settled policy of The Call to give full credit to the authors and sources of all reprints.



THEY KNEW IT WAS LOADED—HE DIDN'T.

WHAT IS AN INCOME TAX?

By Robert Hunter.

Have you ever asked yourself the meaning of an income tax?

It's one way of getting around the truth. The time comes in every country when a few thousand men own the wealth of the country.

Their incomes mount higher and higher until finally there is a general outcry demanding the taxation of those incomes.

Sometimes the rich decide themselves to tax their incomes in order to allay popular discontent.

They want it to appear that they are bearing heavy and unusual burdens in order that the people may not inquire as to the sources of their incomes.

In England just now the reformers are referring to these incomes as unearned and declaring that unearned incomes shall pay a heavier tax.

But if an income is unearned, why isn't it robbery?

Why allow a man to steal a million and then insist that he give back to the people through an income tax 25 per cent of his stealings?

The income taxer says: "A few millionaires are piling up millions and millions in unearned income. We won't demand the return to the community of all unearned millions; we will only tax the man who earns his income."

It is just as if we said to our

millionaires: "Here, let the people put into your purses all their millions. We don't object to that, but we insist that out of every dollar you pay in taxes to the government 25 per cent of your unearned income."

It's a shrewd way of getting around an honest solution of our problems. I don't wonder the British upper classes decided nearly one hundred years ago to undertake such a taxing scheme.

It's a shrewd way to throw dust in the eyes of the people.

If our upper classes were statesmen they would levy an income tax on themselves with the least possible delay.

They would take the first opportunity to come before the people and say: "Look how heavily we tax ourselves."

A great many would be deceived and would say to themselves: "How generous it is for the rich to take on themselves such heavy burdens."

But the greed of our millionaires is too great for them to evolve a statesmanship so far-seeing. And the result happily will be that the people will sooner learn that it is not 20 or 25 or 30 per cent of unearned incomes that belong to the community, but 100 per cent.

An income tax dodges the issue. The vital question before the people is the abolition of all incomes which are not the product of honest, useful and productive labor.

THE TERROR IN RUSSIA

By Rose Strunsky.

At the moment when the Czar is making his tremulous tour of Europe in an effort to prove to the world that the revolution in Russia is dead and that only peace and good will reigns between him and his people, there appears this little pamphlet of seventy-five pages, which brings to light the true conditions underlying this superficial peace and good will.

It is issued for the enlightenment of the British Liberal who permitted the visit of King Edward to the Czar last year and who this week is preparing to receive the Little Father's return visit at Cowes.

Only facts are given. These facts are taken from government reports, official statistics, interpellations in the Dumas and items from conservative newspapers uncontrolled by the Russian government.

To counteract these carefully laid plans the Parliamentary Russian Committee was formed in England after the King's visit to the Czar last year, and after the futile effort of a very few who knew the real state of affairs to prevent the disgrace of such a visit.

The object of this committee is to spread trustworthy and impartial information on conditions in Russia. The information in "The Terror in Russia" is so trustworthy, with its many statistics and tables and quoted authorities, that the desired effect to create a moral sympathy between the people of Russia and civilized Europe will assuredly be obtained.

The pamphlet is divided into two parts. The first deals with the conditions in the prisons and the executions and tortures; the second with the counter-revolution, its punitive expeditions, forcible tax-gatherings, black hundred demonstrations, and provocations to violence on the part of government officials.

Vengeance has been the key-note of the Russian government in its dealings with the people—vengeance for the movement of liberation of 1905, vengeance because it had so nearly succeeded. Masses of people are thrown in prisons, exiled by administrative order, kept crowded in cells, often without a bench or straw to lie on, and the sick together with the well. As a result, consumption, typhus and scurvy reign supreme in the prisons. Men and women, children and invalids are beaten and tortured. Even those about to be executed are not spared torture.

Often they are dragged to execution in a delirious state. M. Lomtatidze, a Duma deputy, wrote a letter complaining that he could not bear any longer the sight of the executions going on under his window in the Sebes-

topol prison. "Is the Imperial Council aware that such things go on before the whole prison?" he asked; "and that they are hanged even when delirious with fever?" After witnessing such a hanging he wrote: "Perhaps this was better, but on me this execution has produced the deepest impression of all."

The executioners are often brutal convicts who bungle their work so that the condemned men, even after an agony of half an hour, are not yet dead and are strangled by the executioner's hands. To be thrown on the floor and to be kicked and beaten before being hanged is so common that one man, Simkov, asked the president of the court martial to instruct the prison officials not to beat him, for which, on his part, he promised to march to the scaffold without saying a word and without bidding his last farewell to the other prisoners.

In most of the prisons in the Baltic Provinces, in Poland, and in the provinces of the interior, torture is used, but even in the cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow it is now a common practice. There is, for instance, the notorious Black Hole in Moscow. "Enter with a lamp into this cell," a prisoner wrote, "and black coagulated patches of blood will tell you what happens in the Black Hole."

Such treatment results in the suicide of hundreds of prisoners and many go mad. The exiles in Siberia, now workmen and peasants, were formerly students and intellectuals, are undergoing literal starvation. Those who are sent out by the courts receive no money at all, and those by administrative order but one dollar a month. Though land is free the cost of living is very high and it is impossible to live on so meager a sum.

The second part of the book, dealing with the organized counter-revolution, is still more painful and depressing. The first part showed the suffering of the individual; in the second the nefarious activity of the government against the whole country comes out in its enormity. In the West there are organized massacres of the Jews by the police and soldiers, and in the East and center the flogging of peasants and the burning and razing of whole villages not only for the taking of some landlord's hay or the using of his pasture, but as a means of collecting taxes! It must not be forgotten that the Russian peasant has gone through three successive years of dire famine with the ever resulting epidemics of cholera and typhoid.

The workers and students, too, receive attention in a meeting means arrest and exile as in the days before the Manifesto. The Black Hundreds or the League of True Russian Men, composed of the dregs of society, are affiliated with the police department, which furnishes them revolvers and leads them in provocative demonstrations. It is the only party recognized by the Czar. He accepted their badge and pinned it on to himself and his little son as a token of his esteem.

International capital and international exploitation have again shown their solidarity in this tour of the Czar, since it is for the purpose of upholding such a state of tyranny and oppression as exists now in Russia that the powers have united. But the little pamphlet is like a bomb at the feet of Nicholas. With the public opinion of Europe against him, perhaps the Bourgeoisie won't be so steady after all; perhaps the little scheme of borrowing money from Europe, in order to advance money to China, won't come off; perhaps so many will refuse to be "alien, any longer" that even this dear Little Father will be made to hear a "rain

"The Terror in Russia. By Prince Kropotkin. Issued by the Parliamentary Russian Committee of England.

"Everybody says that Jones has the finest mind, insight and sagacity he ever ran across. How did Jones get such a reputation?" "Easy. Whenever you make a statement, he says, 'By Jove, that's so! Why didn't I ever think of that before!'"—Cleveland Leader.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON CO-OPERATION.

Editor of The Call: Apropos the letter signed "Rappaport," under the heading "Co-operative Enterprise," the writer desires to supplement a few remarks which have directed on the subject in question.

I may state at the outset that criticism based on the supposition that the trusts are "robbing the people" by charging higher prices at a consuming point, is a perfectly correct one. Many well meaning and able Socialists have been from the time hurrying loosely the notion that the capitalist class are robbing the people at both ends of the stick—that is, both in the field of production and in the field of distribution and as such authorities as Saniel, Ernest Unterman, Dan Leen, et al. have also taken the position it is therefore not to be wondered that the rank and file have accepted these sayings. Of course, gentlemen are fortified in their opinion by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt and other great leaders of thought, so it is very evident that petty business men like myself along and—based not upon honor books, but as a result of years' business experience—"price is based upon cost of production" and that the cost is determined in the productive—not in the distributive—realm, then my ardent worm comes along and scoffs at superior wisdom) at the bare

No wonder we are indulging in spitting matches all over the country. Yes, our superior wisdom brought us to a point where we are healthy and necessary to our own life into dual organizations. No wonder there is chaos in such states as Washington, Nebraska, Texas, California, Illinois, and even in New York. Long, brothers, will we thus waste energy fighting each other at a point when we should be united in our endeavor to overthrow the present economic system?

The writer has been instrumental in organizing the first real "producers co-operative society" existing in a large city. We have a membership of over two hundred and a circulation of over five hundred. We are organized on the basis of "mutual responsibility," one man one vote, no matter how many shares one may own. We do not pretend to be a human institution nor do we claim to accomplish the millennium. "If we trade at our store," Neither do we say that we shall not avail ourselves of making "profits" being a phrase for convenience, in reality is merely another name for surplus as Marx lucidly explains in the volume of "Capital." (7-12-1909, Call.) All we claim to be able to do to save for the consumer some of the incidental costs resultant from immediate handling, our object being to eliminate the middleman. This can only be done by organizing on the basis of direct buying which, by doing—by eliminating commission merchant, broker, jobber, enabled to reduce the "cost of production" and consequently the price proportionally. If this anything it means a saving of cost resultant from systematic methods of handling. Of course, it is inevitable that we save though not as much as would be from increased exploitation, rather from elimination of his labor power. Can it be said throwing a man out of the job creates surplus values? Surely "What is a co-operative if not a trust?" The only difference between a co-operative society and a trust such as the Standard Company is one in degree, but in kind. The co-operative functions as a consumers' trust, and the functions as a producers' trust; have in view a common object, that of saving cost of handling of production. Of course, the co-operative aims to benefit the fellow at the bottom, whilst the Standard Company aims to benefit the top at the top, otherwise they are one and the same.

Were co-operative stores to be organized in this country as extensively as in England, they would have a tendency of forcing out of business many of the small storekeepers, quite a number of clerks, teamsters and other help out of employment. Neither would it have the tendency to raise wages, for co-operatives watch "cost price" in all things. "Labor power" must be bought at the lowest possible price on the basis of "commodity" value. Only the would benefit who traded at the margins. From the standpoint of "palliative measures" the writer could hope for very great results, mention this because I realize oftentimes men are carried away by the belief that fundamental can be obtained without a change economic base. Speaking as a experienced insider I contend this is impossible and certainly I could know. As an educational factor, does a co-operative possess merit. It enables the workers to realize they can become more than "what when they care to exercise their faculties. To this extent the co-operative movement is a very important element. When we get to realize that standing "pat" bring about the emancipation of working class much quicker than advocacy of the side reforms, the co-operative movement will become better, cleaner, and better all around us, cease following "will o' the wisp" and get down to the real thing.

MORRIS KAPLAN, Pres. Nat. Co-operative Movement, Duluth, Minn., July 23, 1909.

THE SENTENCE OF WARREN

Editor of The Call:

Here is one reader who thinks M. S.'s contention in the Warren case is well based. Am not, I think, your plea. Am not, I think, on the pedestal, but think the Warren case tops Sammy's troubles past and present expression. Yours, A. REAGAN, Kissimmee, Fla., July 25, 1909.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Put enough water in the stock and it will never pay a dividend.

Idle millions in the bank. Idle millions on their uppers.

Socialism and flying machines are arriving opportunely at the same time. Both lead to higher things.

The city of New York will spend about \$800,000,000 under the next mayor. For this are we patriots.

Talk about vaudeville in Venezuela, but what a roaring farce is tariff-making at Washington.

When you make the workers' lot worse than that of criminals, is it a wonder that honest men try to break into jail?

Erer Erisbane calls George Bernard Shaw "one of the big men in England," and quotes what he says about the unemployed and capitalist oppression. Very carefully, however, the Journal editor tries to conceal the fact that George Bernard Shaw is not a Hearst Independence party man, but a rank Socialist.

Where will you find the most "successful" corporations? In the forefront of the violators of the law. The National Biscuit Company sells short weight right along in states which forbid it and is strenuously opposing a national net weight package law.

Mrs. J. P. Hoover, of New Brunswick, N. J., declares that although her husband has disappeared five times, she loves him still, for "he always comes back, and every time he has lots of money." Her investment is safe and the fixed charges and other expenses are very moderate.

The Times is teaching capitalism a new wrinkle. Men over fifty years of age, so mercilessly boycotted heretofore, can now be engaged in place of boys and by "paying them a little more" employers can get "better service." This is ushered in the second childhood of wage-slavery.

The Bell Telephone Company is absorbing more rivals and will soon be a billion dollar trust. And how many improvements has this concern made in its service in the last ten years? How many inventions has it bought up and shelved? How many more crimes against progress will it commit now?

Several correspondents of the World have been denouncing "the robbery of the poor" by short weight on the part of grocers. Denounce until you are hoarse in the throat, red in the face

and "mad all through," but it will be just the same as long as capitalism continues. Short weight is one of the rules of the game.

"One Hundred Ways to Commit Suicide" will probably be the next book for which there will be a large demand, if capitalism continues much longer.

How these capitalist publishers love to whitewash each other! Here is Putnam's Magazine praising the New York Herald for its purity of its advertising policy, and speaks of its "high position as to this feature of journalism." Did Putnam ever hear of James Gordon Bennett's "red light" personal column, and how he pleaded guilty to violating the law relating to decency in advertising, and how he was fined \$20,000, if I remember aright?

THE CHOICE.

By H. B. SALISBURY.

Capitalism is that system of society, industry and government wherein each individual is impelled to get the better of all other individuals in order to attain or maintain the desired standard of living. The fear of want and the hope of unjust gain comprise the "incentives." Expediency, conscience and the law are its only limitations. Many go the limit—and beyond. The resulting poverty, misery, crime, insanity, corruption and vice are all a part of and the inevitable result of capitalism.

Socialism is that proposed system of society, industry and government wherein each individual is impelled for his own individual betterment to seek the good of all, thereby raising the standard of living, of thinking and of action. By combining the ability, energy and resources of all, eliminating the useless wastes and wars of capitalism, vastly more wealth would be produced without exhaustive toll from any.

Humanity, dwarfed, warped, degraded and corrupted by capitalism, once relieved by capitalism's awful incentives, would rise to its proper position. The fear of want and hope of unjust gain having disappeared, the incentives of mutual honor and respect for services rendered the common good, the realization that increased efficiency of all means increased opportunities for all, would impel the entire race to that emulation, "as to who best can and best can serve."

In view of these unanswerable statements who will defend capitalism and who can afford to reject Socialism?