

PLATE PRINTERS WORK UNDER AWFUL STRAIN

Government Uses Cruel Piece System to Drive Its Workers.

GIRLS SUFFER TERRIBLY

Horrible Sweatshop Methods Employed by Administration. 'Statesmen' Silent.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Like the plate printer, all plate printer assistants must pass a very hard civil service examination, both physical and mental. The women are given a scrutinizing physical examination by a physician. It is a significant comment upon the conditions in the bureau that in the examination the physical report counts for much more in the general average than all the mental branches, which consist of spelling, arithmetic, copying, penmanship and letter writing.

How much superior these employees must be to the average employe who applies for such a position to a private corporation is shown by the fact that in last February, when the examinations were given, three thousand women took the examination. Of these, but fifteen hundred were able to qualify under the strict mental and physical requirements of the examination. It will be from this fifteen hundred that all women who enter the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be drawn during the year.

Form of Notice. When there is a vacancy in the bureau and an applicant who was successful in her examination is called to receive the following notice:

"The United States Civil Service Commission has certified you for appointment as printer's assistant in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The duties of printer's assistants are fully explained in the statement on the next page, and you are requested to read this statement carefully, and if you are willing to accept the appointment, please advise me at once on receipt of this letter. Respectfully,

"Chief Division of Appointment." The statement referred to in the above letter is itself a confession on the part of the bureau of the conditions which exist there. What must be the feeling of the applicant who, for at least months and perhaps years has been working and training herself for this long-desired position, and being the pick out of three thousand people and no doubt imagining that of our decadent national government she will find a position where for an honest day's work she will be paid a reasonable compensation as wages go? Naturally she imagines that there is a degree of permanency which will not be found elsewhere. At what expense she will hold a permanent position under the Civil Service and what a farce Civil Service really is, in so far as it protects an industrious employe who dares to have or express independent opinions, we will show later in this article.

Duties of Printers' Assistants.

The statement which is referred to in the above letter reads as follows: "The duties of printer's assistants in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are very laborious and require the person who performs them to have good health, good eyesight and to be able to stand for at least six hours a day. The pay of the position is \$1.25 per diem for the first six months. If, at the end of that time, the services of the appointee have been such as to justify it, they will be permanently appointed and promoted to \$1.50 per diem. "As all the positions on the day are filled, it is necessary to assign all persons appointed from certificates by the Civil Service Commission to duty from 3:30 P. M. until 11:00 P. M., and it is impracticable to assign them to any other hours or to provide them with other work. It is expected that an additional building will be erected and available in the near future, when all those who work at night will be transferred to day work."

It is interesting to note that the necessity of night work appeared at least as far back as 1896, and

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.

FINN SCORES BOSS

Discharges Innocent Strikers Arrested on Insult Charge.

"If you ever have another innocent man brought before me, I'll discharge him instantly and fine you!" said Magistrate Battery Dan Finn to J. Newman, a boss neckwear maker, in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, when discharging Ben Arb and Philip Tabak, striking neckwear makers, who had been arrested charged with having insulted Bertha Freedman.

Arb and Tabak were seated in Goodman's restaurant, at 50 West Houston street, eating breakfast when policemen entered and arrested them. They were taken to police headquarters, 300 Mulberry street, and locked up. When they were arraigned in the police court, Newman made the statement that he had been requested by Miss Freedman to have Arb and Tabak arrested, as they had insulted her. The girl made the same statement on the witness stand, but when Simon Alpern, attorney for the Neckwear Makers' Union, began to cross-examine her, she contradicted herself repeatedly, which provoked Battery Dan to score Newman for having brought the case into court and to threaten to fine him if he ever brought another case of his kind before him. Bertha Freedman is a scab employed by Newman, who is a neckwear manufacturer.

The Neckwear Makers Union has succeeded in organizing three new shops, gaining ninety new members.

PANAMA WILL SETTLE

American Sailors and Relatives to Be Indemnified at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Panama government has notified the American minister at Panama of its willingness to accede to the demands of Secretary Knox for payment of indemnities in the cases of the American sailors from the Columbia and Buffalo who were killed and wounded by a mob in the capital city in December, 1904.

The Panama government will pay an indemnity of \$5,000 to wounded sailors from the Columbia; \$8,000 to the relatives of Boatwain's Mate Hand, of the Buffalo, who was killed, and \$1,000 to Sailor Cieslik, who was stabbed. The government also agrees to dismiss, by presidential decree, all of the police who were present at the time of the disturbance.

The State Department has informed the Panama government through the legation at Panama that it will accept this satisfaction upon the conditions that persons, other than police, who were involved, be punished, and that the payment of these indemnities be accompanied by a formal official expression of regret.

6 HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Speeding Car Collides with Carriage—Congressman Injured.

SAYRE, Pa., July 30.—Representative C. E. Mills, of Bradford County, and five other persons were injured in a collision between an automobile and a carriage at 3 o'clock this morning. Representative Mills, his wife and the latter's brother, Philip Wilbur, were being driven to the station to take a train for Seattle when an automobile driven by John Harrigan and also containing John Brooks and John Meenix, of Athens, dashed into the carriage. Mills was badly cut on the head and face and severely bruised; Mrs. Mills' back was injured and her left leg badly cut. Brooks had his right shoulder dislocated; Harrigan and Meenix were severely bruised and cut and Wilbur was slightly bruised. Brooks was knocked senseless and was severely injured on the head. The Mills party postponed their Western trip.

EXPOSED TYRANT ABANDONS SUIT

Publicity Given to Cabrera's Atrocities Compels Despot to Drop Libel Case.

The charge of criminal libel, which was brought against Colonel Edwin Emerson, the author and magazine writer, was dropped yesterday by Ramon Bengochea, the consul general of Guatemala, who was carrying on the case through the instance of Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala.

None of the stories which portrayed the despotism of Cabrera was brought out in the evidence. Charles E. Rice, Jr., of the District Attorney's office, read a letter to Magistrate O'Connor, which was signed by Ralph M. Bullock, who has been acting as counsel for the Consul General, which stated that he wished to drop the case. The letter also stated that the Guatemalan government reserves the right to take such future action in the matter as it may see fit.

Captain John O'Ryan, who appeared for Colonel Emerson, protested against the closing of the case in this manner, as he asserted that the letter showed that the matter would be taken up again. He also stated that Colonel Emerson went to a great expense in the matter, as witnesses came all the way from San Francisco and South America to testify for the defendant and he either wanted a conviction or a vindication with honor. He based his claim to continue the case on a similar action taken by the same government against Dr. Banowitz, in which the Consul General wished to drop the case, but was prevented after the matter was taken to a higher court.

Captain O'Ryan also moved to adjourn the case for a day until the arrival of more witnesses. Frederick Palmer, a war correspondent, was expected from the south and U. S. ex-consul General Kent, recently nominated for the governorship of Virginia, was on the way and his arrival was expected any moment.

All these motions were denied by the magistrate, who said the claimant had the right to drop the case if he so desired.

There was no doubt expressed by those present that the unexpected closing of the case was caused by orders from the home government on account of the sensational disclosures made during the trial. Developments brought out by the trial show that Cabrera, obtained the presidential chair through a long series of murders. Anyone who happened to cross his path was either shot or poisoned. It was the publishing of these facts that caused the closing of the case by the Guatemalan government.

After Judge O'Connor had dismissed the complaint against Emerson and had closed court, Mr. Emerson made this statement:

"Of course this idle persecution has been a serious annoyance to me and to all my family, and of course it cost me a lot of money. This was all that Cabrera was after. One of my witnesses, John Fisher, came all the way from California.

"At the hearing today there were several witnesses who had to come a considerable distance and who were much inconvenienced. One of them was a lady, a French baroness, who had suffered indignities in Guatemala. Another was Frederick Palmer, the author and special correspondent, who had to come from his country seat in Long Island, six miles away from the railroad.

"Another witness who came from Long Island was the Rev. Mr. Clark, an author and lecturer who had traveled extensively in Guatemala, and who was robbed of all his author's notes for a book on Guatemala, upon leaving that country.

"My most convincing witness today would have been Don Rigoberto Rosales, a Central-American red cross surgeon, who, being made a prisoner-of-war in Guatemala, during the recent row-dow between Guatemala and Salvador, flogged nearly to death, receiving 150 lashes from a bull whip soaked in brine, criss-cross over his bare back, as sworn to by him in an affidavit now on file as a court record in our General Sessions, and who was afterward condemned to death, though innocent of anything but tending the wounded on the battlefield where he was taken in such medical service with a Red Cross bandage on his sleeve."

TO APPEAL GAS DECISION.

Says Unclaimed Rebates Ought to Go to Federal Treasury.

Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, who had charge of the city's interests in the fight for the 80-cent gas law, said yesterday that he would advise the Corporation Counsel to appeal from the decision of Judge Lalombe of the United States Circuit court, permitting the gas companies to keep the unclaimed rebates, providing they give a bond for the payment of the rebates in the event of claims being made by consumers. The contention is made by Mr. Burr that the government and not the companies should be the beneficiary of the money that has not been claimed by the consumers.

MAKES GREAT FLIGHT

Orville Wright Carries Passengers at Great Speed and Wins \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Orville Wright the aviator of Dayton, climbed into the quivering aeroplane at the upper end of Fort Meyer drill ground this afternoon, took a seat next to Lieut. Foullos, of the army, and a moment later went flashing down the monorail.

The machine burdened with the weight of two passengers, went along close to the ground, but swooped upward on a turn to the left. Wilbur Wright, the brother aviator, of Dayton, hastened to the middle of the field and picked up a white flag with a red center. Orville circled the field once, passing almost over the heads of a cheering crowd.

Down the field he went on another round. He came up the east side going fast, the noisy engine running perfectly. He took a sharp turn at the north end of the field and soon had the wonderful craft headed south. He passed over Wilbur, who brandished the flag as he crossed an imaginary line over the middle of the field.

The group of army officers sitting in the shade of a gun shed at the right, pressed their thumbs on stop watches and Orville went sailing away on a five-mile flight to the south and back—over a course of rough country, hills, trees, houses and valleys, without a single place to land except at the very end of the course if his engine had given out or if he had had any other sort of aeroplane trouble.

It was according to those who know all about aeroplanes and the records of aviators, the greatest cross country flight ever made. The brothers said it was the first of its kind, and they should know, for Wilbur particularly is quite familiar with all that has been done in Europe.

Orville Wright made the flight today at a rate of forty-two miles an hour or more. This means that the brothers have won a bonus for speed of \$5,000 in addition to the \$25,000 for the machine itself, which the government will buy now that the final test has been completed. The official figures for the flight will not be made public until tomorrow.

HER REVOLVER WINS

Trolley Company Must Pay Damages to Miss Gullfoyle.

BABYLON, L. I., July 30.—Miss Fanny Gullfoyle keeps an inn at Amityville. Some time ago, when the Huntington and Amityville trolley company undertook to set a pole in front of Miss Gullfoyle's place, she objected so strenuously that the work was stopped.

Miss Gullfoyle afterward picked out a place where she said the pole could be put up, but when a gang of men went there yesterday to set the pole Miss Gullfoyle appeared with a revolver and, it is alleged, threatened to blow the head off of Edward F. Kielley, the foreman. If he attempted to erect the pole before the company had repaired the damage done to the cement sidewalk by digging a hole at the spot first selected by the company.

Kielley got a warrant for Miss Gullfoyle and she was arraigned last night before Judge Wells. She said that she had paid \$800 to have the sidewalk laid down and she proposed to make the company repair the damage before she would consent to the erection of a pole. After some argument it was agreed that the company should put the sidewalk in order again, and the charge against Miss Gullfoyle was withdrawn.

CUTS GIRL'S THROAT

Mother Slashes Daughter—Repents and Tries to Save Her.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 30.—Mrs. Anna Prunier, thirty-two years of age, the wife of a West Milton, Saratoga County, farmer, with her seven-year-old daughter, Priscilla, was visiting Mrs. Charles Pauch, of 165 Johnson street, this city, last night. During the night Mrs. Prunier slashed the throat of her little daughter, narrowly escaping the windpipe.

The crime was not discovered until 9 o'clock this morning, the mother in the meantime having bound up the wound. The child was taken to a hospital where it is said that she probably will recover. The mother was arrested and held for assault in the first degree.

The mother said she had intended to kill the child and take her own life when she saw the child was not dead she changed her mind and bandaged the wound. The woman talks coherently, but physicians say her mind is unbalanced.

COURT CALLS HIM DOWN.

Says He Deserved to Be Slapped for Lying About Woman.

Royal A. Williams, a general contractor, of 1440 Pacific street, Brooklyn, made outrageous statements about Mrs. Ernest Von Hagen, of Dunndell, N. J. Rudolph Von Hagen, of 1362A Bergen street, the woman's brother-in-law, slapped Williams' face.

Williams caused Rudolph Von Hagen's arrest. In the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday Williams told Magistrate Furlong that he was only fooling when he made the statements about Mrs. Von Hagen. The magistrate dismissed the complaint against Von Hagen, and told Williams that he deserved the slapping because he had lied about a woman and should be ashamed of himself.

GRAFT CHARGES MADE IN C. F. U.

Recriminations Exchanged Between Cloth Spongers and Other Delegates.

Charges of graft were exchanged between the representatives of the Cloth Examiners and Spongers' Union and other delegates at the regular meeting of the Central Federated Union at the University Settlement last night.

"There are two grafting labor leaders here who are trying to destroy our union," declared Delegate Stone, of the Cloth Spongers. "When we have the ropes tight enough around these grafters we are going to throw them, and then we will put it all over them. They are in league with the bosses and are trying to tell our union how to run its business."

Cloth Spongers Attacked.

In reply, the critics of the Cloth Spongers said that the union had established a monopoly by a conspiracy with certain bosses to prevent independent employers getting men even if they were willing to hire union labor.

The discussion started when President Abrahams announced that he had received a letter addressed to him personally, "attacking a certain union." He said that he did not want to be drawn into the matter dealt with in this letter, and asked that it be referred to the executive board of the Central Federated Union.

In the argument which followed the fact came out that the mysterious communication was in regard to the Cloth Spongers' Union, and it was said to be from the independent employers, who had the representatives of the union in court last week, seeking an injunction to restrain them from an alleged conspiracy with other bosses against the independent employers.

The delegate of the Cloth Spongers asked that the communication be handed over to his union, but this was vigorously opposed by many delegates. "If the Cloth Spongers are in a monopoly with one set of bosses we want to know it," said Delegate Hanna, of the Bluestone Cutters.

Bosses and Lawyers Put Out.

"I understand," said Delegate McConnell, of the Engineers, "that there are two labor leaders here who are willing to sacrifice an old bona fide organization like the Cloth Spongers for a monetary consideration. This should be investigated."

Delegate Holland said that there were bosses and lawyers who were interested in this matter sitting among the visitors in the back of the hall, and the chairman instructed the sergeant-at-arms to investigate and put them out, with the result that two or three such persons were asked to retire.

The communication was finally referred to the executive board and will come up again at the next meeting. The names of the two labor leaders accused of being grafters were not mentioned, and none of the delegates interested would divulge the names when questioned.

Begging From Political Bosses.

Delegate William Green, of the Housemiths and Bridgemen's Union, reported non-union conditions on the Madison avenue bridge, which is being built by the American Bridge Company, a branch of the Steel Trust, and asked that a committee be appointed to see Mayor McClellan, the Bridge Commissioner, the contractor, and the two bosses, "Charlie" Murphy and "Pat" McCarren, and ask them to use their influence in behalf of union labor. This was done.

Delegate Green also stated that there would surely be a strike by September 1, if the job was not fully unionized.

Delegate William Coakley reported that the Immigration Committee had a long conference with Immigration Commissioner Williams last Saturday, and would make a full report at the next meeting. Upon his request Delegates Leonard O'Reilly and Margaret Daly of the Garment Workers were added to this committee.

It was decided to hold the meetings of the C. F. U. hereafter at Bohemian National Hall in 73d street.

There was a long controversy over Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where the carpenters had arranged to hold a picnic on September 4. Upon the promise of the present manager to unionize the place at any cost as soon as the contracts of his predecessor expire, the C. F. U. Executive Board was willing to allow the carpenters to hold their picnic there, but objections were raised by the bartenders and other delegates, and the whole matter was referred back to the Executive Board.

SCABS VICTIM DEAD.

Union Molder Shot by Evansville Conductor Passes Away.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 30.—Herbert Kappler, the union molder who was shot during a fight on a street car last Saturday by Thomas Swope, a non-union conductor, died early this morning.

Swope had taken the place of a striker, and Kappler and a companion boarded the car. A fight was started and Kappler was shot. Feeling was so strong after the shooting that Swope was hurried to Princeton by detectives, and from there taken to Jeffersonville Reformatory for safe keeping. Swope is the son of a farmer near Winchester, Ky.

SPAIN IS SWEEPED BY FLAMES OF REVOLT

QUAKE SHAKES MEXICO

Many Killed and Injured as Cities Are Partially Destroyed.

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—An earthquake disaster occurred today at Acapulco, one of the principal Pacific ports of Mexico. The Federal Telegraph Company has just established communication with that city by the roundabout way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The first message received read as follows: "The entire lower half of this city has been destroyed. There have been many casualties. The branch here of the National Bank is in ruins. The cashier is mortally injured."

Communication was then interrupted. Several shocks were felt in this city early today. Four persons were killed, several were wounded and buildings in the poorer section were destroyed.

Advices from interior towns in the republic indicate that the quake was widespread. The property damage here was insignificant, as mostly shacks were destroyed. Some old cathedral walls were cracked, as were some pavements. The squares and plazas are filled with praying people. There was no loss of life in the American colony. Reports from the cities of Puebla, Jalapa and Toluca say that the shock was the heaviest in years. There was no loss of life in these places. Many cities are yet to be heard from.

Immense damage has been wrought on the west coast of Mexico.

Communication with the cities of Chilata and Chilpancingo is cut off, and it is feared they have suffered severely. A long death list is expected from the state of Guerrero. It is rumored that fifteen persons were killed in Santa Julia, a suburb of this city.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.

LAGOS, Mexico, July 30.—Three children lost their lives and twenty-two houses were destroyed here in one of the fiercest rain and hail storms in the experience of the inhabitants. Bridges were washed away and one after another houses were carried down by the torrents.

GUARD BUTCHER WELL

French Warships Fill Cherbourg Harbor to Protect Bloody Czar.

CHERBOURG, July 30.—The entire French channel fleet is massed off here awaiting the arrival tomorrow of the Russian squadron which is escorting Czar Nicholas and his family, who are coming here to visit President Fallieres.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to safeguard the life of the Czar during his stay in French waters. The garrison here has been reinforced, and within the city practically martial law prevails. Hundreds of Russian police agents already have arrived from Kiel.

More than fifty torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers will keep every vessel in the harbor under scrutiny while from tonight until Monday morning no craft of any class, including fishing and pleasure yachts, will be allowed to approach that part of the harbor in which the French and Russian squadrons will be anchored.

Although the Czar will not put foot on French soil, the Socialists and union men of France are arranging to hold mighty demonstrations of contempt for the Russian ruler in every city of the nation tomorrow and Sunday.

MISSING CASHIER BACK

Marker, Accused of Large Defalcation, Returns to Tipton.

TIPTON, Ind., July 30.—Noah R. Marker, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of this city, appeared at his home early today after having been missing since last Saturday evening, when, it is charged, he carried away with him \$60,000 of the bank's funds. Subsequently he was arrested by a federal officer and taken to Muncie for a hearing.

Marker's family and friends at once gathered around him. On the advice of his attorneys, neither he nor his brother, William H. Marker, until lately cashier of the bank, will discuss the allegations of defalcation. He would only say he had been in St. Louis, Mo. A crowd of townspeople assembled at his home and he held an informal reception on his porch. Friends and acquaintances shook his hand and congratulated him on his return. Many business men assured him of their support.

Refugees Deny That King's Troops Control Barcelona. Terrible Street Battle.

GOVERNMENT MUST FALL

Revolutionists Well Organized to Keep Up the Fight Against Monarchy.

From the mass of contradictory cablegrams and censored reports received from different points on the Spanish-French frontier, and from Madrid itself, the real status of the popular revolution which began with demonstrations against the government's policy of invading Morocco in the interest of Spanish and French capitalists and which has evidently assumed a character that renders the fall of the monarchy probable within a short time, cannot be learned with any great degree of accuracy, but there is every reason to hope that the revolutionists in Barcelona are far from being defeated, and that the flames of revolt will soon sweep the entire peninsula.

80,000 Workers Ready.

LONDON, July 30.—Deputations from the consular agent at Palma say that 80,000 armed workmen in Barcelona are ready to pour into the streets. They are awaiting orders from Lerroux, the expelled Republican ex-deputy. He is reported from Paris to-night to be in Bordeaux. The police there are searching for him in order to prevent his embarkation on any vessel bound for Spain.

The Daily Mail's Biarritz correspondent telegraphs that the following news was received by a special courier who left Madrid last night: "Today (Thursday) 119 Socialists and Radicals were arrested in Madrid. The Peoples' Club has been closed by the police, who also cleared the Republican clubs.

The Republican Deputies held a private meeting and passed resolutions, the purport of which is at present unknown.

"It is not improbable that a general strike similar to that in Barcelona will be proclaimed in Madrid on Monday."

"So serious is the situation considered, that two Madrid regiments, which were ready to start for Melilla, have received orders to stay in the capital.

"Correspondents and journalists in Madrid have been threatened with the severest penalties of martial law if they attempt and send news by telegraph or telephone or by letter to foreign countries or other Spanish towns."

Revolution Not Checked.

CERBERE, France, July 30.—Refugees who have fled here from Barcelona deny emphatically the official reports that the revolution there has been checked by the government troops. These refugees declare that the center of the city is still held by 10,000 revolutionists, who are fighting with desperate courage against the troops, who are losing heavily, as they are compelled to fight in the open, while the rebels are behind barricades.

"The House of the People," the headquarters of the strikers, was razed to the ground by artillery, and all of the convents, except one in Calle Caspe, which was defended by Jesuits and a civil guard, were burned. The Montjuich forts bombarded the Rambla and the Paseos.

The ten thousand revolutionists are under the direction of a revolutionary committee which has charge of the movement. The Calcas Bridge was blown up by dynamite.

At Lesomatin an armed civil body had thrown in its fortunes with the revolutionaries and was holding the troops and civil guards at Barcelona. The revolutionists are greatly excited over the reported landing of Alexandre Lerroux, the noted labor leader, at Bordeaux, arriving from Brazil where he had been in exile. The Spanish troops are watching the frontier closely to prevent Lerroux from joining the revolutionists and assuming their leadership.

"A serious outbreak was reported today at Viscaya. A number of people were killed in a clash with the soldiers.

Entire Nation Ready to Rise.

MADRID, July 30.—Unless the Spanish Cabinet puts an end to the bloody war in Morocco or resigns within forty-eight hours, revolution will sweep Spain from border to border. Today's developments are interpreted as unmistakably indicating this outcome. Wrought to the highest pitch of indignation by the news of Tuesday's killing and wounding of more than 3,500 Spaniards at Melilla, the capital

is today the center of a terrible uproar. The streets are everywhere filled with excited crowds, who are demanding the very lives of the Cabinet members.

Even the most temperate part of the public, the part which has heretofore stood steadfastly by the government, has joined the "anti-government" party, and the government is now practically without friends in its own capital.

There is imminent danger that an attack will be made upon the palace. King Alfonso is virtually a prisoner there, and has not shown himself in public since shortly after his return from San Sebastian, when he was jeered by the crowd.

There is a wild clamor from all sides for the government to publish the names of those who have fallen in Morocco, but either through inability to do so or disinclination, this has not been done.

Queen Victoria and the King's mother have left San Sebastian and crossed the frontier to Bayona, France. They are preparing for any eventuality, and it is probable that the fight will be continued into England.

Carlists May Take a Hand. The specter of another civil war looms large today as a result of the threat of Don Jaime, now at Biarritz, to head a Carlist movement and attempt to seize the throne, which he has always contended was rightly his.

Although the heat wave holds the city firmly in its grip, hope for relief was held out by the Weather Bureau officials. The forecast indicates possible cooler weather today.

TERRIBLE HEAT IN TEXAS. DALLAS, Tex., July 30.—The heat in Dallas was terrific today, the mercury at 7 A. M. marking 96, at 3 P. M. 104 and at 6 P. M. 100.

Official government reports received here late this afternoon from the captain general in command of the Barcelona district reports that he has succeeded in "restoring partial order" in Barcelona and that the revolutionists have surrendered.

The captain general, civil law having been suspended, is drummed court-martialing the leaders of the revolt as fast as they fall into his hands and having them hung.

As yet it has been impossible to restore the train service, though the telegraph wires are being repaired. The property loss in Barcelona will be immense.

Despite the fact that the government troops have succeeded in capturing many of the Barcelona strikers, the latest dispatches from the revolutionary center are far from reassuring for the government.

Revolutionary bodies, in which women and children are playing almost as prominent part as the men, still control the greater part of the city and are resisting the approach of the soldiers from behind barricades.

The slaughter of the main division of the rebels in Calle de San Martin, into which the troops drove, has inflamed the remaining bands and it is certain that they can only be conquered by the sacrifice of hundreds of lives.

It is apparent that every revolutionary redoubt in the city can only be taken at the point of the bayonet.

Butchery Was Terrible. Details of the fighting in Calle de San Martin, or St. Martin's Square, show it to have been one of the bloodiest butcheries in the history of Spanish uprisings.

The government is doing its utmost to prevent the story of the slaughter from becoming public, as it is feared that it would cause a revulsion of feeling throughout the entire country.

By force of overwhelming numbers, due to heavy reinforcements that arrived during the day, the government troops rounded up a big division of the revolutionists in St. Martin's Square, and trained machine guns upon the packed crowd until it seemed that the immense square would literally be choked with the dead.

For a while the rebels fought back, but it was soon evident that a continuation of the struggle would mean utter annihilation and the leaders in the unequal conflict surrendered.

This action was the signal for the rank and file of the insurgents to throw down their arms and the murderous fight ceased.

The city today looks as though it had undergone a long siege. Scores of buildings are wrecked, smoke is rising from a number of smoldering ruins, the streets are bloodstained and nearly all the shops in the city are closed. Hundreds of houses are protected by improvised barricades.

Barcelona Short of Food. The city is desperately short of food, owing to the interruption of railway service and the cessation of work in the bakeries.

The city is filled with wounded strikers and soldiers, many of whom it is impossible to care for, while so many have been killed that decent burials for all the victims is out of the question.

The government expressed confidence today that a continuation of "these stern repressive measures" will clear up the situation in Barcelona within the next twenty-four hours to such an extent that many of the soldiers who are now on duty there can be transferred to Melilla.

The public view, however, does not coincide with this, as it is believed the Barcelona slaughter will only quicken the revolutionary spirit of other towns and that the services of a large army will be required to suppress impending conflicts.

It is credibly stated today that only one hundred Moors were killed in the battle of last Tuesday at Melilla, which, according to official admissions

HEAT KILLS 2, NO RELIEF FOR POOR

Fortunate Flee to Beaches, While Tenement Dwellers Remain in hovels and Suffer.

With two dead and many prostrations from the torrid heat that beat mercilessly upon the city yesterday, suffering was widespread. The sweltering weather caused intense misery among the poor, who, impoverished and crowded in tenements, were obliged to take refuge on roofs, fire escapes and what little breathing space they could find in the few parks at their disposal.

The more fortunate fled the city and enjoyed the breezes at neighboring seaside resorts, but the poor had to stick to their hovels and bear it all.

The Dead. John Fremont, seventy-five years old, of 44 Downing street, succumbed to the heat at his home.

Morris Onick, thirty-eight years old, of 23 Monroe street, stricken and died at his home.

As the day wore on the heat grew almost unbearable and many of the principal streets were deserted. Broadway had but a sorry fraction of its usual crowd.

Joseph J. Dorsey, of 21 Bloomfield street, a salesman, twenty-eight years old, dropped from the heat at the Hudson tunnel and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. There were many other prostrations reported to the police.

Although the heat wave holds the city firmly in its grip, hope for relief was held out by the Weather Bureau officials. The forecast indicates possible cooler weather today.

TERRIBLE HEAT IN TEXAS. DALLAS, Tex., July 30.—The heat in Dallas was terrific today, the mercury at 7 A. M. marking 96, at 3 P. M. 104 and at 6 P. M. 100.

Official government reports received here late this afternoon from the captain general in command of the Barcelona district reports that he has succeeded in "restoring partial order" in Barcelona and that the revolutionists have surrendered.

The captain general, civil law having been suspended, is drummed court-martialing the leaders of the revolt as fast as they fall into his hands and having them hung.

As yet it has been impossible to restore the train service, though the telegraph wires are being repaired. The property loss in Barcelona will be immense.

Despite the fact that the government troops have succeeded in capturing many of the Barcelona strikers, the latest dispatches from the revolutionary center are far from reassuring for the government.

Revolutionary bodies, in which women and children are playing almost as prominent part as the men, still control the greater part of the city and are resisting the approach of the soldiers from behind barricades.

The slaughter of the main division of the rebels in Calle de San Martin, into which the troops drove, has inflamed the remaining bands and it is certain that they can only be conquered by the sacrifice of hundreds of lives.

It is apparent that every revolutionary redoubt in the city can only be taken at the point of the bayonet.

Butchery Was Terrible. Details of the fighting in Calle de San Martin, or St. Martin's Square, show it to have been one of the bloodiest butcheries in the history of Spanish uprisings.

The government is doing its utmost to prevent the story of the slaughter from becoming public, as it is feared that it would cause a revulsion of feeling throughout the entire country.

By force of overwhelming numbers, due to heavy reinforcements that arrived during the day, the government troops rounded up a big division of the revolutionists in St. Martin's Square, and trained machine guns upon the packed crowd until it seemed that the immense square would literally be choked with the dead.

For a while the rebels fought back, but it was soon evident that a continuation of the struggle would mean utter annihilation and the leaders in the unequal conflict surrendered.

This action was the signal for the rank and file of the insurgents to throw down their arms and the murderous fight ceased.

The city today looks as though it had undergone a long siege. Scores of buildings are wrecked, smoke is rising from a number of smoldering ruins, the streets are bloodstained and nearly all the shops in the city are closed. Hundreds of houses are protected by improvised barricades.

Barcelona Short of Food. The city is desperately short of food, owing to the interruption of railway service and the cessation of work in the bakeries.

The city is filled with wounded strikers and soldiers, many of whom it is impossible to care for, while so many have been killed that decent burials for all the victims is out of the question.

The government expressed confidence today that a continuation of "these stern repressive measures" will clear up the situation in Barcelona within the next twenty-four hours to such an extent that many of the soldiers who are now on duty there can be transferred to Melilla.

The public view, however, does not coincide with this, as it is believed the Barcelona slaughter will only quicken the revolutionary spirit of other towns and that the services of a large army will be required to suppress impending conflicts.

It is credibly stated today that only one hundred Moors were killed in the battle of last Tuesday at Melilla, which, according to official admissions

SAYS BIG SHIPS ARE SLAVE PENS

Gompers Exposes Evils Hidden Beneath Luxury of "Ocean Greyhounds."

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Men and women herded together like cattle, human slaves sweating their lives out in the stokeholes of the ship for almost nothing in wages; employees cringing and yawning for tips to make up the pay that the transportation company is dodging.

These are some of the observations made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on his way to Europe, aboard one of the large first-class liners bound for Liverpool.

As he took the trip for purposes of studying conditions of labor, Gompers thought it would be a good idea to begin on the voyage over. So he wrote the captain a note, stating his desire to inspect the ship, and telling him frankly his purpose.

In the August number of the Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, Gompers tells how the captain readily agreed to place a guide at his disposal, but how the guide in question hustled him past the plague spots so fast that he was able to see practically nothing of the real conditions among the working sailors.

By reason of a little detective work later, however, Gompers was able to obtain a very fair description of the conditions.

He says that the working sailors on the ships get from \$20 to \$30 a month; alternately working four hours and then sleeping four hours in miserable quarters, and are supplied with poor food.

Although the steamship regulations are supposed to allow the liner that Gompers traveled on to carry no more than 1,190 steerage passengers, he says, it frequently carries more than 2,000.

The coal passers and stokers, he says, sleep in a place where the temperature is equal to that of a Turkish bath.

Tips Save Wages. The abuse of the tipping system was, to Gompers, one of the worst evils on board the ship. The stewards, he writes, are paid only \$200 a year as wages. The passengers are obliged to make up the rest.

"Little wonder," he says, "that the stewards faithfully 'work' their charges for the 'tips.' In maintaining the tipping system, the steamship companies manifest a shrewd perception of their own interests. Tiptakers rarely, if ever, strike. Every eager tipseeker studies the short and sure route to the shilling or pound awaiting his quest in the liberal passengers' pocket.

The tipped servant's vocabulary of lip-gratitude; his gestures of obsequiousness; his methods of forcing upon his intended victim a series of subtle and unnecessary attentions; his habitual air of profound deference; what is all this but the practice of a profession in which the most successful need have the least heart of manliness?"

Gompers suggests that if the steamship stewards would organize a union they could force the steamship companies to pay them decent wages, and the long-suffering passengers would be relieved of the burden they are now carrying.

According to his computation, Gompers says that \$5,000 in tips is given up by the passengers every trip across the water. This sum should be paid to the employees by the steamship companies, but as it is paid by the foolish passengers instead, he remarks, it is nothing more nor less than "grat" for the corporations.

WOMEN BEAT A WOMAN. Mrs. Kerker Victim of a Mysterious Attack on Road.

OWENSVILLE, Ind., July 30.—As Mrs. Florence Kerker, of this city, who with her mother was on a visit near Massey, reached that village on her way home yesterday afternoon she was set upon by women of the town and terribly beaten.

Four women engaged in the assault while others stood near armed with iron pokers, pick handles and broom handles, ready to assist their town women should they be needed.

that Germany would join with them.

Thousands of Reservists Flee. HENDAYE, July 30.—Three thousand reservists who fled from Spain to escape military duty have argued here in a pitiful state of exhaustion. Most of them are ragged and footsore and have had but little to eat in the last few days.

Those from Barcelona say that the revolutionists burned every convent in the city except one, and that the government troops razed the People's Club building to the ground. They said that when they left the city was being subjected to a heavy artillery fire and was rapidly being reduced to a heap of ruins.

Many of the reservists will embark for America at the first opportunity. Others are waiting for Don Jaime to raise his standard. When he does so, it is expected that whole regiments will desert to his colors.

Not only at Barcelona, but throughout the province, church property was the special object of the popular fury. The inmates of convents and churches were driven into the fields to cries of "Down with the church!"

At Granollers, sixteen miles north-east of Barcelona, two convents were burned. At Amer, fifteen miles from Gerona, the Carmelite convent was looted and burned. The sisters narrowly escaped with their lives.

Once a Customer Always One

Fraas & Miller

Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts

FOR THE DINING ROOM

New designs in Buffets and China Closets exceptionally low in price.

Here are a few quotations:

BUFFETS, solid quartered oak, highly polished \$11.50 and upward.

CHINA CLOSETS, solid quartered oak highly polished, some with mirror backs \$12.50 and upward.

FINDS MAN WITH WIFE, KILLS HIM

Frazier Slashes to Death Stranger Who Made Unexpected Visit, Then Attacks Woman.

Gilbert Frazier, twenty-nine years old, a negro waiter in the Calumet Club, living at 250 West 47th street, was locked up in the West 47th street police station yesterday on a charge of cutting Charles Dalley, thirty, a negro doorman at the Ansonia Hotel, to death with a razor. Frazier's wife, Nan, covered with wounds that required forty stitches, is in a cell, charged with being an accessory before the fact.

According to Frazier his wife awakened shortly after midnight and said it was so hot she was going to try to sleep in an adjoining room. He dozed, and when he awoke two hours later, became suspicious and went to look for her. He says he found her and Dalley in the next room.

After cutting Dalley almost to ribbons Frazier directed his attention to his wife, and all that kept him from killing her was the fact that the razor broke.

The screams of the man and woman as Frazier wielded the razor aroused the police of the West 47th street station, and they got to the house, only a short distance away, just as Frazier, fully dressed, was leaving. Dalley bled to death before an ambulance arrived from Flomen-Hospital. Frazier lived on the second floor of the house and Dalley on the floor above.

Frazier and his wife are almost white in color. He is said to be prominent in a West 60th street mission. Dalley came from Jacksonville, Fla., where he is said to have a wife.

LUNATIC ASKS FREEDOM. WHITE PLAINS, July 30.—Another inmate of the Matteawan Asylum for Insane Criminals is seeking his release from that madhouse in the same manner in which Harry K. Thaw is now proceeding. Supreme Court Justice Mills today granted John De Tere a writ of habeas corpus which is returnable before Justice Morschauser in Poughkeepsie in the second week in August.

KEPT HER WEALTH AT HOME. FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 30.—Since the funeral of Miss Elizabeth Dieffendorf, a wealthy and eccentric woman, who died last Saturday, a search has been made of her home and more than \$100,000 were brought to light, including \$2,400 in gold and other personal property in government and other bonds and bills.

BUILDING NEWS. Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Reville of the Bronx, for making over the two-story frame police station at the corner of City Island avenue and Orchard street on City Island and outside the city fire limits, where frame buildings are permissible, into a station with modern equipment at a cost of \$6,500 and for a three-story hotel for Daniel Dillon, from designs by H. Nordheim, architect, at the corner of Bryant avenue and 174th street to cost \$15,000.

Plans have also been filed for a one-story brick club house to be built for the Manhattan Railway Company employees at 1380 Pelham avenue in the St. John's College grounds at a cost of \$1,000; for a two-story and attic dwelling on Scofield street west of William street to cost \$3,000; a one-story abattoir on Webster avenue south of 175th street to cost \$300; a one-story store on Van Nest avenue south of Van Buren street to cost \$4,000; four two-story dwellings for McLernon & Champell at the corner of Devoe Terrace and 120th street to cost \$23,400; two four-story flats for William Guggolz on Park avenue south of 152d street to cost \$40,000.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for remodeling the five-story flat house at 151 East 56th street, owned by L. G. Reed, the improvements being made from designs by H. Edwards Ficken as architect at a cost of \$3,000, and for remodeling the five-story flat house at 305 East 45th street from designs by A. E. Nast, architect, for the Jacob Eldt estate as owner, the improvement costing \$5,000.

C. H. Richter, as architect, filed plans also for enlarging the Red Cross Hospital at 385 Central Park West by addition of a new pent house story on the roof.

No plans for new building were reported in Manhattan.

HEAT KILLS LUNATIC. MONTCLAIR, July 30.—While en route to the new Overbrook Hospital for the Insane, from the old country asylum in South Orange today, Mrs. Frederick Hohwelder, sixty-seven years old, died instantly from heart failure superinduced by the intense heat. Mrs. Hohwelder had been an inmate of the asylum for the past fifteen years.

JUSTICE MILLS QUESTIONS THAW

Stanford White's Slayer Confused and Bewildered—Probably Faces Return to Asylum.

WHITE PLAINS, July 30.—Except for evidence in rebuttal the Thaw insanity inquiry practically closed at the conclusion of the morning session today, and if Justice Mills' intention can be judged from his attitude, Thaw will go back to Matteawan. During the last half hour on the stand Thaw was questioned by the Court, and he made a sorry exhibition of himself.

Justice Mills, kindly and thoughtfully pressed Thaw for answers to leading questions, and Thaw, bewildered and apprehensive, hesitated and stammered and made unsatisfactory answers.

When Thaw was excused from the witness stand he shut down his seat with his head hanging down and his whole attitude showing dejection. The members of his family were plainly disheartened. The courtroom, which had been still as a tomb for half an hour, was filled with the buzz of comment and all the comment was against Thaw's chances for freedom.

Justice Mills directed his questions toward learning from Thaw why he killed Stanford White, whether or not he still believed the stories about Stanford White, he says, prompted the killing, and why he persists in interfering with the lawyers employed by his family to handle his affairs. The questions put were simple and direct, but Thaw, fearing a trap evidently, could not answer them directly.

Watched Actions Closely. "I have not found any opinion Mr. Thaw," said Justice Mills, "and my only object is to satisfy myself on some points in your examination. The lawyers are going to charge that you have an exaggerated ego. I have watched your actions very closely. I want to know why you have always persisted in interfering with your lawyers, as though you thought you were more capable than they of handling your interests. Why do you not trust Mr. Morschauser?"

"I do trust Mr. Morschauser," replied Thaw pawing at the arms of his chair.

Thaw said though that he thought he could handle his own interests more advantageously than some of the lawyers he had engaged.

The news that his wife contemplates serving him with papers in a divorce action was broken to Thaw before the opening of the court. He said he would fight the case to the last ditch. He was bitter in speaking of the conduct of his wife and a man whose name he mentioned, and said he had furnished her with an ample income since he was first arrested.

Cut Him to Ribbons. After cutting Dalley almost to ribbons Frazier directed his attention to his wife, and all that kept him from killing her was the fact that the razor broke.

The screams of the man and woman as Frazier wielded the razor aroused the police of the West 47th street station, and they got to the house, only a short distance away, just as Frazier, fully dressed, was leaving. Dalley bled to death before an ambulance arrived from Flomen-Hospital. Frazier lived on the second floor of the house and Dalley on the floor above.

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1694 Broadway, Cor. Decatur St.
Family trade a specialty.
Wagons call twice a week on each customer.
Write or Telephone. Telephone 419 East N. Y.

BE CAREFUL

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD'S BUSY DRY GOODS STORE

Largest Store at Ridgewood Heights
219 Onderdonk Ave., cor. Ralph St.
Special Sale Days: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Surety Stamps given with every purchase.

WHITE CROSS MILK

Is Guaranteed to Be Free from Disease Breeding Germs.
Has Been Investigated and Approved by Many Well-Known Authorities.
Wagon Delivery in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
Send Postal for Free Sample to
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519 52d Street, Brooklyn

ALWAYS ON TOP!

ARNOLD'S HATS

AT THE FASHION SHOP
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EDWARD MIETHKE DRY GOODS

WYCKOFF, COR. GREEN AVENUE

CRANE TALKS ABOUT CHINA.

New Minister Says American Bankers Will Get Theirs Sure.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

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BUSINESS PRINTING CO.
Strictly Union Printing.
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We can give you perfect fit and guarantee satisfaction.
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Shoes Polished Free.

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HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS

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M. LITTMAN
246 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

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Hatter and Gent's Furnisher

151 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.

In buying a ready made suit having a suit made to order, where satisfaction is sure—every dime gives its face value again and the store's reputation back of every sale. Ours is the one for your trade.

HENRY HELLER

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

Ladies—For Latest Styles in Hats go to
The Myrtle Millinery
1320 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope St. or 869 Knickerbocker Ave., near Stanhope, Brooklyn.
C. E. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 East 86th St.

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THE KAPLAN SCHOOL
1731 PITKIN AVENUE,
Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Business, Regents', English, The Pioneer School of This Section.
UNION HATS, TRUNKS, AND BRELLAS.

CLOSING OUT OUR STRAW HATS

At 49c and 89c.
KINDLY MENTION THE CALL.
PHILIP HERRSCHAFT
681 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARONSON BROS. & PERST

Dry and Dress Goods
We Advertise No Special Bargains Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction.
61-63 BELMONT AVENUE

WEAR THE HALL SHOE \$2.50

UNION MADE
F. S. HASLACH
Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear.
841 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE
807 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN

MEXICAN BOOMERS. MEXICO CITY, July 30.—The public protestations of General Bernardo Reyes that he is not a candidate for vice president and that he is supporting the Diaz-Corral campaign in his behalf is being waged more actively than at any time since it was opened. Plans are being made for holding a formal national convention of the anti-electionists party at which he will be placed in nomination.

You are at home when dealing with
FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made goods.

REVOLUTION

—BY—
JACK LONDON

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

The Baritone's Tale..... May and E. J. Beals-Hoffpauir.
The American Inferno..... Arthur Schab.
Woman and the Socialist Philosophy..... Lida Parco.
An Interview with Mr. Dooley..... Edna Tobias.
"Value, Price and Profit," Under Universal Monopolies..... James W. Hughes.
Hunting an Echo, a Story of the Cave People..... Mary E. Marcy.
A Conflict Among Leaders..... Robin E. Dunbar.
A Workingmen's College..... G. Sims.
Where Do We Stand on the Woman Question?..... Theresa Malkiel.
Editorials: Revolution, Fred Warren's Speech, The Class Consciousness of Capitalists..... Charles H. Kerr.
International Notes..... William E. Bohm.
Literature and Art..... John Spargo.
World of Labor..... Max S. Hayes.
News and Views..... Many Socialist Correspondents.

The REVIEW now contains a hundred handsome pages, including many attractive pictures. One dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Ten copies mailed to one address for 60 cents, forty copies for \$5. Jack London's story, "The Dream of Debs," is contained in the Review for January and February, 1909, and his story of Child Labor, entitled "The Apostate," in the June issue. For 11 cents before the end of August we will send the Review from January, 1909, to June, 1910, inclusive. This offer will not appear again; better order now. Address

Charles H. Kerr & Company

153 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

DOWN HILL DASH

Power and Brakes Failing, Car, Sliding Backward, Smashes Into Drug Store—Many Imperilled.

Landed with twenty large and heavy... Cavanagh sent his machine along... Starts on Wild Dash.

Cavanagh sent his machine along... Starts on Wild Dash.

YANKS BEAT TIGERS

Highlanders Repeat Yesterday's Victory and Whitewash Detroit.

For the second time in two days... White's sentence reduced.

WRITE'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

Whitewash Detroit.

George C. White, who pleaded guilty in June to being implicated in a smuggling conspiracy with William M. and Elizabeth Kilgannon and Loren E. Walker, a customs inspector, was sentenced yesterday to serve one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

PROVIDE FOR THE "NEEDY."

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The present deficiency bill carrying appropriations aggregating \$1,107,155,30, was reported in the Senate today by Senator Hale, and will be considered tomorrow. The Senate added an item of \$5,000 for carriage hire for Vice President Sherman and a like amount for Speaker Cannon.

UNIVERSITY 500 YEARS OLD.

LEIPZIG, July 30.—The University of Leipzig is celebrating its five hundred years old today. One incident of the celebration was the conferring of doctor's degrees on a number of persons.

MAN GOES CRAZY OVER THAW CASE

Edward Cordin, a Bookkeeper, Violently Insane After Prolonged Interest in Wealthy Pervert.

After intense and prolonged interest in the Thaw case, which had formed his sole topic of conversation and thought for months, Edward Cordin, thirty-seven years old, a bookkeeper, became violently insane yesterday in his home at 467 Grand street, Williamsburg, and was removed to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital.

Cordin sent his wife and two children to the country two weeks ago, and was living in his comfortably furnished apartment. At the time of the second Thaw trial he had exhibited signs of dementia, but, after a few weeks in a sanitarium, seemed to recover.

Neighbors who talked to Cordin during the past few days feared another mental breakdown, as he discussed the present proceedings in behalf of Thaw with passionate vehemence. Yesterday he aroused the neighborhood by shouting: "Thaw's sane! Thaw's as sane as I am!"

SHAW FIGHTS CENSORSHIP

Great English Dramatist Says Best Plays Are "Immoral."

LONDON, July 30.—Bernard Shaw, the English playwright, this afternoon appeared on the witness stand before the committee that is inquiring into the question of dramatic censorship in England. Shaw said that three of his nineteen plays had been prohibited by the English censor, and added that he objected to having his good name and his manner of livelihood "under the despotic control of the censor."

HURT BY A RUNAWAY.

New Dorp Girl Run Down on Ninth Avenue.

Mary Antris, of New Dorp, Staten Island, was run down on Ninth avenue by a horse and wagon and seriously injured yesterday. She was taken to the New York Hospital.

TO RUN AGAINST TOM LEWIS.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 30.—William Green, of Coshocton, Ohio, president of District No. 6, United Mine Workers which embraces Ohio, today announced his candidacy for the International presidency against President Tom L. Lewis, of Bridgeport. It is stated that Green decided to become a candidate only after several districts, the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois accepted him. The election will be held in December.

UNKNOWN VICTIM DEAD IN WOODS

Police Believe Man, Who Is Unknown, Was Lured Into Trap and Slain.

With a cut, evidently made by a sharp instrument, extending from the top of the head to the base of the skull, the body of a man, attired in clothes of excellent texture, was found yesterday in the woods on East 29th street, near Nostrand avenue, Flatbush.

Following the discovery, Police Captain Formosa, of the Sheephead Bay station, detailed every available detective in an effort to learn the man's identity. The police believe that the man was lured to the woods and slain.

Thirteen-year-old John Schlosser, of Bay avenue and Cedar street, while passing through the woods stumbled across the body lying at the foot of a large tree and partly hidden by leaves and branches. Schlosser called a policeman.

When the body was examined by an ambulance surgeon, he said that the man had probably been dead about a week. The cut on the head, the surgeon said, probably caused death. The grass about the tree for a radius of several feet was trampled, as if a struggle had taken place.

TARIFF BILL REPORTED

Conference Completes Work on Measure. Matters in Dispute Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The conference report on the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill, which will probably become a law in a few days, was submitted in the House of Representatives today by Representative Payne, chairman of the House conference. Most of the important features of the report have heretofore been published.

The duty on rough lumber is cut from \$2 in the existing law to \$1.25 in the new bill. It was one of the most obstinate matters with which the conference had to deal, and it was the last subject on which the conferees reached an agreement.

In the House a determined effort was made to put lumber on the free list, but it was frustrated through the aid of the votes of Southern Democrats and by a combination of Representatives who were in favor of free hides with those who desired protection for lumber.

HEAT-CRAZED, ATTACKS BABES.

Casualt Goes Mad and Tosses Children Into Air.

LYNN, Mass., July 30.—Crazed by the heat Joseph Casualt today created a panic among mothers and nurse maids on Lynn Common by grasping their babies and hurling the screaming little ones high in the air and catching them as they came down. Before he could be got under control he had tossed several children into the air and sent women with baby carriages hurrying from the shade trees into the broiling sun.

FORTNER ON HIS WAY.

PARIS, July 30.—Marion Dwight Fortner, the young St. Louis man accused of forgery, sailed for home today from Cherbourg on the St. Paul, in charge of Officer McMullen. Fortner was cheerful and declared that he would easily be able to prove his innocence at his trial.

There's a man in Brooklyn whose hobby is eggs; his name is W. W. Wright. Some people over in the vicinity of Broadway and Decatur street call him the "Egg Crank," and he is. No one in his section of the city knows more about eggs; no one is more scrupulously careful about getting strictly fresh eggs.

YOUNG MEN AND MEN THAT FEEL YOUNG

THAT WANT GOOD SERVICE AND SERVICEABLE HATS. CORRECT STYLES and EXLEN-DID VALUES.

Wear McCann's Hats

210 Bowery, opp. Rivington St. NEW YORK.

PLATE PRINTERS WORK UNDER AWFUL STRAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

is still an idle dream. It is a favorite excuse of Ralph's that the conditions are what they are, because they haven't enough room, and this will be soon remedied by a new building. He and his predecessors have been handing out this jolly for years.

Last March, when the girls formed their union, Ralph very suavely told them that he could guarantee sufficient accommodations inside of sixteen months. That was four months ago, and the government has not yet acquired its title on which the building is to be erected.

Ralph's Generosity.

A side light on what physical vitality is used up in the bureau may be gathered from the fact that last March Ralph confided to a reporter, and the statement was published in a Washington newspaper, that he didn't object to the raising of the girls' wages from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, because he said he couldn't get robust, hardy country girls who could stand the work any longer for \$1.50.

How far the practicability of picking and selection of employees is carried is shown in the selection of apprentice boys for plate printing. These boys have to pass a strict civil service examination. Notwithstanding this fact, if they are successful in passing the examination they are not selected in the order in which their percentage places them, but are brought in groups of three before the director in person. He examines these boys a good deal as a horse fancier would look at select colts at a country fair.

Every girl who enters the Bureau of Engraving and Printing must first become a printer's assistant. After receiving the notice of her "call" she goes to the Treasury Department, where she is sworn in. At the end of six months probation, during which time she is paid but \$1.25 a day, she is brought back to the Treasury Department and there put through another examination. If she cannot pass this examination she is dismissed. If she is successful she is then paid \$1.50 a day for her work as printer's assistant.

Work Under Terrible Strain.

The terrible mental strain under which a new girl must enter upon her work as a printer's assistant can scarcely be realized. Here is where the government's piece system with plate printers works injustice. The plate printer is given a green girl. This girl knows nothing of this kind of work. The plate printer's daily compensation depends upon the number of sheets he can print in a day. He must look out for his interests, and very naturally works as fast as he can. The girl is of course timid and nervous. She is continually impressed with the great responsibility of her task in handling this money.

More than this, the skill with which she places these sheets in exactly the proper position upon the press each time determines largely the success of the printing. She must examine each sheet as she takes it off and notify the printer if there is the slightest defect.

In her work she is driven by sheets and back again, standing on her feet continually during the half-day's work. This turning back and forth produces grooves and hollows in the floor where the girls must stand which ruin shoes and make the standing peculiarly intolerable to girls working under such mental strain, and nervous tension.

HURL BRICKS AT SCABS-IN RIOT

300 Men and Boys Mob Gang of Strikebreakers and Police Escorts.

Ten scabs being taken to the dumps at the foot of East 167th street by policemen were attacked by a mob of 300 men and boys yesterday morning at First avenue and 107th street. The strikers were charged with the assault, but they say that they had nothing to do with it, that they are not using violence.

The scow trimmers went out on strike July 1, and ever since a squad of policemen have escorted the scabs to and from work, meeting them at the "L" station. They passed the strikers' headquarters every day, but although they have often been jeered at the strikers have never offered any violence. But many poor workers live in the neighborhood, and the feeling against the scabs has grown more bitter every day, until it finally exploded yesterday morning.

Scabs Flee Like Sheep.

When Sergeant Higgins, of the 104th street station, in charge of the police squad of scab escorts, saw the crowd at 107th street, he instructed the scabs to run at the first sign of trouble. As the scabs and police marched up the street a well aimed brick stove Higgins' helmet down over his eyes. The scabs fled like sheep before the storm. Bricks rained from the roofs and the policemen rushed up and found no one there, although two chimneys had been torn down and the bricks were piled up ready to use.

Half a dozen policemen were struck by bricks. None of them, however, were badly injured. Not a scab was hit—they were too fleet of foot.

James Rice, of 315 East 101st street, and Pasquol Pisabalm, who said he lived at the same address, both scow trimmers, were arrested.

ruined because of their work there. Many of these women, whose husbands are dead, have from one to three children to support, and their sole source of income is this \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day.

The girls have but nominally thirty minutes in which to eat their lunch. In reality it even amounts to ten minutes, for during lunch hour they must go to the wetting room and draw allowance of wet sheets. These sheets are damp and even stick together. They are given out by hundreds. The girl takes a hundred of these wet sheets to her press. These she is supposed to count them, but as the printer will be ready for work at the end of the half hour she naturally does not want to keep him waiting when it means a financial loss to him. With all these things in her mind she must rapidly count the hundred sheets.

At this time of the year fans are running, and they blow the ends of the sheets some while they are being counted. This is particularly distracting to a new girl. Perhaps a mistake was made in the count in the wetting division. If the girl does not immediately return her hundred for exchange she cannot do so. Perhaps, when she counted carefully, two of these damp sheets stuck together. As the press loafs there is no possibility of a mistake in the counting when the sheets are actually printed. If there are only ninety-nine or one hundred and one sheets in the pile the press will come out on the uneven side at the end. But it is too late then for the girl to return to the wet room. She is suspended.

Despite this continual threat which hangs over the girl's head she very naturally hesitates to take the time from the printer to count the sheets more than once.

Must Stand in Line.

The girls must stand in line to get their sheets at noon, and as a result some have to wait about fifteen minutes or so late.

After perhaps three years as printer's assistant a girl may be called for some other division, either miscellaneous or the counting division. In all this work the strain on the eyes is very great. Due to the severe physical tests which are given when they enter the service very few girls have defective vision. Yet they are not long there until many of them have to wear glasses.

This is easily understood when it is known that a girl in the counting division must correctly count sixty

EAGLE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

4% PAID ON PASS BOOK ACCOUNTS 5% PAID ON CERTIFICATE ACCOUNTS.

Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000

Max N. Maisel,

422 Grand Street, New York.

IBSEN The man His Art and his significance, by Holdens Macfall. Portraits by Joseph Simpson. 329 pages 12 mo. cloth. sew.

"A masterly biography by a writer whose deep and sympathetic study has given them students a character portrayal vivid with brilliant understanding. Mr. Macfall's education for the great philosopher-reformer has opened the flood gates of a critical as well as an appreciative conception of Ibsen. The book is no cold analysis, but rather an inspired interpretation. Mr. Macfall's analysis of the Plays are clear, searching and complete, but without false theory or personal dogma."

Pub. at 1.50 For .35 and 10 postage extra.

TWO ACCUSE LAWYER

Coe is Held for Examination on Larceny Charges.

John L. Coe, twenty-nine years old, a lawyer living at 18 Grand avenue, Corona, L. I., was arraigned before Magistrate Connolly in the Flushing police court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and another of petty larceny and was held in \$2,500 bail for examination two weeks hence. After being committed to the Queens County Jail he was released on surety furnished by his friends.

Isaac Bonuck, a painter, of Grand avenue, Corona, made the grand larceny complaint. He alleged that two weeks ago Coe collected a judgment of \$50 for him and had not turned over the money. The petty larceny complaint was made by Edward J. Cunningham, a plumber, of 86 Eganmore avenue, Corona, who alleged that he paid Coe \$15 to represent him in a legal proceeding, but that Coe had never made any return to him concerning the case.

MURDERED BY FARMER.

DALLAS, Texas, July 30.—Paul Welch, a wealthy farmer, shot and killed Russell Ward at Sumner, in Lamar County today. Ward's two younger sisters had been making their home with Welch, and Ward wanted them removed to an orphan's home, they being without parents. Welch refused to give up the girls. Ward obtained an order from the court to take his sisters. When he went to Welch's home the killing followed. Officers arrested Welch, took him to Paris and placed him in jail on a charge of murder.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE COUNTRY

THE BUDS

A Modern Home for Children. HEWLETT, L. I.

Beautiful Location Fresh and Nutritious Food Motherly Attendance

For More Details, Write to MRS. LIBRESCU HEWLETT, LONG ISLAND.

For Latest Styles in Gent's Furnishings go to

J. KORKES,

5 & 7 RUTGERS ST., NEW YORK. Telephone 1167 Orchard.

TO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF FASHION.

We advise you to buy your shoes at the Biggest ONE PRICE Store on the East Side, where you will find a large selection of up-to-date Footwear.

WILDFEUER BROS.,

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8 " "	40c
9 " "	45c
10 " "	50c

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NOTARY PUBLIC.

Richard Wiencke, notary public, 226 West 14th st., Passports procured. 711 legal documents acknowledged. Open evenings.

WANTED.

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

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Thoughtful man, as my guest in picturesque Highlands neighborhood, to co-operate with me in physical work on farm and in intellectual pursuits. Westchester, Call Office.

SITUATION WANTED.

First class cook and housekeeper, capable of taking full charge small hotel or boarding house. Address A. F., care of Call.

FARM WANTED—NEW JERSEY.

10 to 50 acres, good house, spring water, near station, in New Jersey, easy commutation New York; \$2,000, \$500 down, balance monthly. Experienced Farmer, care of The Call.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two large connecting rooms with running water, on parlor floor; also center room, bath; private house, 323 East 19th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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 CALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS. THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

Church of the Ascension

5th AVENUE and 10th STREET.

Sunday Summer Service till Sept. 1

11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.

REV. ANDREW F. UNDERHILL, Preacher

Morning Sermon: "Where Dwelleth Thou?"

Evening Sermon: "Sh'ring of Burdens"

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All notices must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. Y. P. S. F. (Circle 8).—213 Grand street, 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

There will be a special meeting of the 23d A. D. at Washington Hall, 93 Thadford avenue, Monday, August 2.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN. Protest meeting for the Mexican political prisoners at Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 East 4th street.

QUEENS.

The joint borough meeting of Local Astoria and Local Queens will be held at Central Hall, 80 Central avenue.

HUDSON COUNTY.

County Committee in Liberty Hall, Shippen and Spring streets, West Hoboken, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I.

Sunday, August 1, is Children's Day, and they will gather with their parents at the home of W. A. Ross, 593 Merrick road, at 3:30 in the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Open air meetings will be held at the following points tonight: Germantown and Lehigh avenues.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

PICKETING CALIFORNIA LEGAL. An opinion handed down by the Supreme Court of California in the case of T. G. Pierce against the Steamship Union declares that labor unions when on strike have the right to boycott the concern against which they are striking.

DELEGATES OFF TO ENGLAND.

Bernard A. Langer, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, and Joseph Fryer, editor of the International Molders Journal, will sail for Liverpool, England, as fraternal delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Congress at Ipswich.

WINDOW CLEANERS.

The newly organized Window Cleaners' Union will hold a mass meeting at Hennington Hall, 214 2d street, at 8 o'clock tonight.

WOMAN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE. The Woman's Trade Union League will hold an outdoor meeting today at Marble Arch, Williamsbridge. Vote on national by-laws and other important business will be transacted.

GARMENT WORKERS.

At the last meeting of District Council No. 1 of the United Garment Workers, held at 269 Broome street on Thursday night, it was decided after a hot discussion to indorse off-

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAMILY OUTING AND PICNIC OF THE 16th and 18th A. D. Socialist Party Formerly 24th Assembly District, AT ASTORIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS AND PARK

23-45 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, L. I. SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, '09. Price Bowling. Every Child Receives a Present. Refreshments, \$1.00. Extra Lad., 25 Cents. Park can be reached via 92d Street Ferry, then 10 minutes walk, or via Queensborough Bridge, Dutch Kills Car to Flushing avenue.

R. E. Nicholson and Charles Sehl. From and Dauphin streets.—W. N. Johnson and Martin McCue. Seventh and Moore streets.—N. Silvergate and Ed Moore. Eighth and Spring Garden streets.—H. Sclarowitz and Simon Knebel. 13th and Minnin streets.—J. P. Clark.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

At the meeting of the Central Socialist Club last night final arrangements were made for the lecture of John W. Brown, of Connecticut, on "Socialism," at foot of Emerson street, next Sunday afternoon, at 5:30. The committee on street meetings were instructed to secure Anna Malley for Sunday, August 15, and Winfield K. Gaylor, Socialist senator, of Wisconsin, for some date in October, if possible.

WATERBURY, CONN.

George H. Goebel made a flying visit to Connecticut this week. He spoke in Waterbury on Wednesday, July 28, to an audience of one thousand persons for two hours. There was never a dry moment while he spoke about the conditions and the way to remedy. After the meeting he sold sixteen subscriptions to Socialist papers. He made a strong appeal for the Call, and sold every book he had. When he finished men were still urging their money upon him for more books. Besides, the collection amounted to \$10.70.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH.

The Chicago Socialist has called the attention of the whole world to the fact that the capitalist government of Chicago has been protecting and participating in the white slave traffic for the front there in U. S.

Sunday evening in discussing "The Paramount Civic Issue," Dr. John D. Long, at the Parkside Church, Lenox road near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, will show how the New York City government in conjunction with the state department of excise is protecting the Coney Island Rialms lake hotels for economic reasons. As usual questions and discussion will be invited.

Sunday morning Dr. Long will speak on "The New Heavens and the New Earth."

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THE SUSTAINING FUND

The Sustaining Fund acknowledged the receipt of the following donations. Please report any errors to the Secretary of the Fund, 442 Pearl street, New York.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Sustaining Fund, including names like R. Miller, T. Weaver, G. Fischer, L. Lorig, L. Lun, J. Hofstad, etc.

ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Coal Dealer and Inspector Charged With Cheating the City.

George M. Kuhn, son of George J. Kuhn, a coal dealer, at 172d street and Webster avenue, and Hugh Martin, a former employe of the Park Department in the Bronx, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Fitzsimmons and Russo, of the District Attorney's office, on indictments charging attempted grand larceny.

The indictments were found on information furnished by Comptroller Metz shortly before he called for Europe.

Kuhn and his father have had a contract for supplying coal to several city departments in the Bronx. On March 26, the indictment charges, the son put in a bill to the Bronx Park Department for 102 tons of coal, and Martin, who had inspected the delivery of the coal, certified that the amount was correct.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Coney Island's newest thriller has been presented by the Greater Dreamland management, as a part of the big free circus of the popular park on the sea. Lunette's life leap—a woman making a 410-foot slide on a wire from tower top to chutes—has proven to be a real nerve awakener in the open air performance given free to all visitors to Dreamland.

Since Luna Park opened in May more than three million persons have passed through its gates. shot the Chutes, and tried the Witching Waves, with as much enjoyment as a queen would and despite this enormous attendance there is a daily increase. Not content with supplying the best free circus that has ever been given, Frederick Thompson has planned to increase the number of performers by one-third. The bill is changed weekly and there are so many persons in it that a continuous performance is now given from the time the park opens until it closes at midnight.

"A Broken Idol," B. C. Whitney's musical farce, opens Monday evening, August 16, at Low Fields' Herald Square Theater. It is refreshing full of clean comedy, good music and novelties. Dragons that twist and wind themselves about the stage are suddenly transformed into pretty girls. Flowering cherry trees that seem set pieces of scenery bloom forth into dainty maidens, and a bellion carrying the prima donna floats out over the heads of the audience. These are but a few of the remarkable things that happen in "A Broken Idol."

"The Midnight Sons" now being presented at the Broadway Theater under the management of Lew Fields with Blanche Ring as the featured player, may justly be described as the history making production of the summer season. One of the finest qualities of "The Midnight Sons" is that, with all its remarkable costuming and scenic and comic effects, it justly claims to be absolutely free from the suggestion of any line or situation that might offend the most scrupulous and exacting of audiences.

This is the final week of the engagement of Jefferson De Angellis in "The Beauty Spot" at the Herald Square Theater. Jefferson De Angellis, George MacFarlane, Frank Doane, Violet Gillette and Isabel D'Armond, have all won distinction in the piece. The following attraction at the Herald Square will be "The Broken Idol," opening on Monday evening, August 16.

"The Motor Girl" that delightfully refreshing musical comedy that Frank Hennessy is offering at the Lyric Theater, goes singing ever merrily on her way, and judging by the very enthusiastic audiences that nightly fill the Lyric Theater, "The Motor Girl" will run on indefinitely.

"Billy," the new play which is to be presented for the first time in New York at Daly's Theater, Monday, may be described as a farcical comedy in three acts. "Billy" has been selected as the opening attraction of the new dramatic season at Daly's Theater, which has been closed only for the brief period of three weeks, because of its laughter provoking qualities in keeping with the light spirit of the passing summer time.

AMUSEMENTS.

DREAMLAND. Continuous Free Circus, 15 Acts. Everything New But the Ocean.

CONEY ISLAND BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM. Fischer's Unsurpassed Coffee 3c. Surf Ave., near 15th St.

ARCH CAFE AND RESTAURANT. E. MENKE, Proprietor, 217 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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

RUINOUS PASTEBORD HABIT.

Carter Gambled, Embezzled and Goes to Jail for Four Years.

TRENTON, July 20.—John G. M. Carter, a well known young man of this city, was sentenced to four years in state prison today for embezzlement. After his speculations had been discovered he made his way to Honolulu, but subsequently returned to this country and was arrested in San Francisco. He was recognized from the description sent out by the police by one of the officers of the steamer which brought him from Honolulu.

Carter ascribed his downfall to gambling, a habit which, he said, he contracted from playing friendly game of cards.

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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- BARBERS. Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 223 E. 84th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoes, 84 Rivington St.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Eiges, 465 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolf Scheller, 1483 Washington Av. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Aaron Jasso, 444 Howard Ave.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 2271 Pitkin Ave. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Aaron Jasso, 444 Howard Ave. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 3218 3d Ave.

HELD FOR USING SOAP

Boys Accused of Having Caused Dangerous Slipping Car Tracks.

Charles Simpson, of 1151 39th street and William A. Bennett, of 796 Gravesend avenue, seventeen and eighteen years old respectively, were held yesterday by Magistrate Tighe in the Adams street court, in hall of 1,000 each on a charge of soaping the Brooklyn Rapid Transit tracks at Tenth and Fort Hamilton avenues.

Ever since the accident caused last week by soaped tracks and the resulting injury to passengers, the railroad people have been on the alert, but this didn't prevent a repetition of the trick. On Tuesday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock trains began

coasting by the Fort Hamilton station and no amount of soap could stop them on time. The rails were scraped and the Brooklyn Detective was notified. It is said that the boy was mixed up in the which is legally a felony and tectives are after him.

TWO CONSUMPTIVES JAIL

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 20.—ard E. Conrad and Charles, both from New York, were sentenced to one year in prison for theft here. On confessing where they had \$4,000 worth of diamonds stolen, and as they are in very poor health, the sentence was made light, have consumption. In Conrad's both lungs are affected.

- PAINTERS AND DECORATORS. Benditt & Clessens, 100 W. Phone 2471 Madison Ave. PHOTOGRAPHS AND NEGATIVES. Phonographs on easy terms. Equitable Photo. Co., 108 Duane St. PHOTOGRAPHY. L. Borenssoff, 235 Grand St.

RESTAURANTS.

- MACFADDEN'S PHYSICIAN. TURE RESTAURANT. 634 Broadway. As an expert taker of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. The German Restaurant, 14 North St. Vegetarian Restaurant, 150 W. Manhattan Lunch, 222 W. Harlem Private Restaurant, 124 E. Rand School Restaurant, 118 E. TEAS AND COFFEES. Standard Coffee Co., 48 E. Tea, 55c lb.; 5 lb. Good Coffee. Empire Tea & Coffee Co., 48 W. White Lily Tea Co., 180 E. TRUNKS AND BAGS. Thomas G. Hunt, 480 E. UNION MADE BANNERS. When getting Badges for your badge maker to use your Co. material; strictly Union. bear the double score. Pioneer Mfg. Co., 222 Broadway. I. Kraus, 222 Broadway. Branch, 222 5th Ave. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Gustave Stiglitz, 653 Co.

JEWELRY.

- L. Gitelman, 502 E. J. McKibbin, 2245 3d Av. INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington St. MEAT MARKET. Edward Kell, 371 E. RESTAURANT. Homelite Restaurant, 222 E. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Ghindin, 1225 Washington St.

OUT OF TOWN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES.—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 173 Ferry St. Schlessinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Irvington, N. J. Edw. Rau, 721 Springfield Ave. CUSTOM TAILOR.—Jersey City, N. J. L. Mark, 716 Grand St. Levine Tailoring Co., 121 Montgomery St. SHOE STORE.—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 640 Newark Ave. The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Ave. TAILOR.—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 271 Washington Ave. CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.—Brockton, Mass. Kennedy, Centre St.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

PIRATES DOWN GIANTS

Matty Knocked Out of the Box—Ames Pitches Fine Ball.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 30.—The Giants had their first experience on the new Forbes Field here today, and a losing experience it was. This Pittsburgh won the game in the first inning, in which they batted Mathewson out of the box. Three runs were made on four clean hits, and the Giants fell two short of equalling that notable feat. The towering steel stands here have overpowered the Giants, for the structure reached skyward so far that even a lofty fly seldom gets as high as the roof.

Incidentally, it may be added that from the top tier it is hard to tell a fly from a grounder. What the Giants needed, however, was a few hits with length and solidity when men were on bases. The ailment of not being able to hit at timely moments had not yet run its course with the New Yorkers today.

Mathewson won a dozen straight games before taking his header this afternoon. One team which he has had on his list pretty much all through his career is the Pirates, but they had the combination to his service this time and with a lively disarrangement of safeties right off the reel soon convinced Matty that so far as he was concerned his winning streak was due to be shattered.

Ames in Great Form. Willis, however, kept the visiting batsmen well in check, and it came about that the splendid pitching of Red Ames was in a lost cause. The Pirates never made a run off Ames, came within half way of one. Red's sweeping wing and vibrating speed were entirely beyond the jolly raggers, his speed being a good asset on a dark afternoon, such as this one was. In the seven innings they went to bat against Ames, the Pirates reached first base just twice and never migrated as far as second. They made only one hit off him and drew one base on balls. It was a pity that pitching of such excellence had to be expended in a losing game. McCormick had a lame foot, and the New York outfield was readjusted, with Seymour in center and O'Hara in left.

McCormick's stick was misused. After the New Yorks had been put away scoreless in the first inning the Pirates went at Mathewson roughly. They didn't waste a minute in enlightening out the best he had to offer.

Clarke poked a jumping grounder over Doyle's head, which was an exact replica of a hit made by Tenney in New York's half. Storke lunched the first ball pitched, lifted it on a low curve to center, and by good running Clarke negotiated third, and as O'Hara fielded the ball to third, Storke hoofed it down to second.

Here was an opening not to be thrown away, and the appreciative Tommy Leach hammered to center for two bases and scored Clarke and Tenney. Wagner sacrificed and Miller crowded a single to mid-field, which assisted Leach in his efforts to cruise to the home buoy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—Full verification was given today to the feat of John J. Flanagan, of New York, who broke the world's record here in the 56-pound weight, at the Irish games at Rocky Point, with a throw of 46 feet 10 inches. The hop, step and jump was won by Martin J. Sheridan, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, with a handicap of four feet, his distance being 49 feet 7 inches.

John J. Flanagan, from scratch, carried off first honors in the hammer throw. The distance was 175 feet 1 inch. The discus throw was won by Martin J. Sheridan, from scratch, his throw being 135 feet.

LONDON, July 30.—The Chichester handicap play of 250 sovereigns for three-year-olds was won at Goodwood today by W. Gordon Canning's Foxcote. Sol Joel's Persuasion was second, and W. Astor's Thirldrick was third. The betting was 100 to 1 against Foxcote, 7 to 2 against Persuasion, and 1 to 10 against Thirldrick.

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. New York 1, Pittsburgh 3. Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 2. (Game called on account of darkness in 15th.) Chicago 2, Philadelphia 6. St. Louis 3, Boston 2.

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

Yesterday's Results. New York 6, Detroit 0. Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 1. Boston 7, St. Louis 1 (first game). St. Louis 10, Boston 4 (second game). Chicago 6, Washington 1 (first game). Chicago 2, Washington 1 (second game).

OVERWORK CAUSED DEATH

Strain of Official Duties Is Reason Given for Pulliam's Suicide.

In discussing the sad end of President H. C. Pulliam, of the National League, baseball men said yesterday that he was probably unnerved by the antagonism of certain powerful magnates. Pulliam was responsible for the disclosure of the unsavory umpire bribery scandal, and being in possession of the facts he did his best to get at the real culprits. But from the moment he made public the details it is said that he was subjected to humiliation and threats.

Pulliam was not only ambitious but also extremely sensitive, so that when he found his attempts to clean the game were violently opposed and that his position was in danger, he began to brood and soon lost heart. The additional fact that he was compelled to decide several important questions that stirred up a lot of ill feeling is thought to have been a source of endless worry.

When Pulliam was elected president of the National League he received plenty of assurance that he would not be interfered with, but it is stated he soon learned that the magnates wanted him to obey their orders, regardless of the consequences. If Pulliam had been allowed to exercise the authority enjoyed by Ban Johnson, president of the American League, it is believed that he would have never broken down in health.

In view of his regrettable end, baseball men said yesterday that it might be well for the magnates to permit his successor to rule the affairs of the National League without fear or favor.

WANTS EQUAL DIVISION

Johnson Wants the Purse to Be Divided Evenly.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight champion, does not expect to realize his hope of a scrap with Jeffries. Before going to court today to answer to the charge of auto speeding, Johnson gave his views of the probable obstacles to the match.

"Though I am anxious to talk on Jeffries," he said, "I can and will cover his money as soon as I reach New York. I do not hold very bright hopes of ever fighting him. I do not say Jim is not on the level.

"The things that are likely to block the match are the demands that Jeffries probably will make. He cannot get me into a match in which he receives the lion's end of the money. I expect that he will ask for terms that will give him all the better of it. The only way I will fight him will be with a straight purse offered for the fight."

FLANAGAN BREAKS RECORD.

Gothamite Tosses 56-Pound Weight Over Forty-six Feet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—Full verification was given today to the feat of John J. Flanagan, of New York, who broke the world's record here in the 56-pound weight, at the Irish games at Rocky Point, with a throw of 46 feet 10 inches. The hop, step and jump was won by Martin J. Sheridan, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, with a handicap of four feet, his distance being 49 feet 7 inches.

FOXCOOTE WINS PLATE.

LONDON, July 30.—The Chichester handicap play of 250 sovereigns for three-year-olds was won at Goodwood today by W. Gordon Canning's Foxcote. Sol Joel's Persuasion was second, and W. Astor's Thirldrick was third. The betting was 100 to 1 against Foxcote, 7 to 2 against Persuasion, and 1 to 10 against Thirldrick.

NO GAMES ON DAY OF FUNERAL.

While no definite date has been set, it is probable that no baseball games will be played either in the National or American leagues the day that Harry C. Pulliam, the late president of the National League, is laid to rest. Pulliam's relatives have arrived here and taken charge of the body, which will be taken back to his farm home, at Scottsville, Ky., for burial. As Pulliam was a member of the National Baseball Commission, the supreme court of baseball, it is likely that even the minor leagues will decline to play games on the day of his funeral, as a mark of respect for the man who did so much for organized baseball. Many beautiful floral decorations have arrived from baseball men all over the country.

ROSENFELD WINS TOURNEY.

BATH BEACH, N. Y., July 30.—Thanks to his victory over Daly and the defeat Marshall suffered at the hands of Jaffe, Herbert Rosenfeld, the representative of the Manhattan Chess Club, carried away the first prize in the masters' tourney played during this week at the Fort Lowry Hotel, Bath Beach. Marshall had to be satisfied with second place and Jaffe received the third prize.

In the general tourney E. P. Perry, the former Harvard champion, won the first prize, the Farnsworth Cup and a gold medal, as he did last year in the midsummer meeting at Trenton Falls, N. Y. McMartin, Searle and Stevens were tied for second prize, consisting of a silver medal. These players therefore started a tie match.

JOHNSON READY

Will Cover Jeff's Forfeit in a Few Days. Ketchel Match Still On.

Johnson says that, regardless of Jeffries, he will go ahead with his fight with Ketchel. He thinks he can whip the middleweight champion in signal fashion and that then it will be time enough to clinch the match with the boilermaker. He declares that he will cover Jeff's forfeit, however, if only to prove to the sporting public that he is ready and anxious to make a match with the husky Californian. If Jeffries and Johnson meet in the ring they will compare well from a physical standpoint. They are practically of the same height, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches. Jeffries may get down to 220 pounds, while Johnson's best fighting weight is 205. As both men are cautious in attack it is the opinion that they will have a long battle, with endurance cutting an important figure. Jeffries is a much harder hitter than Johnson, and when fit can take all of the negro's punishment without fear of being worn down unless he should be handicapped by his present weakness—a lack of wind. If there should be a hitch over the temporary stakeholder it was suggested yesterday that all obstacles to the match could be easily removed by selecting the veteran Al Smith to hold the forfeits. As far as the referee is concerned it was also said that Johnson would probably object to a California man, but might accept either Charlie White or Tim Hurst. Johnson, it is said, fears that Jeffries might have a California prejudice in his favor and that a "native son" as referee would be inclined to give the boilermaker more than an even break. White and Hurst are conceded to be eminently fair and competent and either would be acceptable to the great army of ring followers who are interested in the result of this proposed contest.

LID ON IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Ambassador Thompson, at Mexico, has informed the State Department that the Mexican government will hereafter prohibit horse racing at Tijuana, just across the international boundary, and sixteen miles from San Diego, Cal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today. Cleveland, Hamburg. Caronia, Liverpool. Florizel, Newfoundland. Philadelphia, La Guayra. Havana, Havana. Prinz Joachim, Jamaica. Duere Castle, Montevideo. Minnetonka, London. California, Glasgow. Celtic, Liverpool. Zealand, Antwerp. Concho, Galveston. City of Columbus, Savannah. Ironquils, Jacksonville. Monroe, Norfolk.

Due Today. Raglan Castle, Hamburg, July 15. Erika, Seattle, July 17. Lutunah, Lihau, July 15. Kaiserlin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg, July 22. La Savole, Havre, July 24. Philadelphia, Southampton, July 24. Paul Paix, Hull, July 17. Tweedale, Shields, July 18. San Marco, Key West, July 27. Lampasas, Mobile, July 24. Ocmulgee, Galveston, July 24. Hamilton, Norfolk, July 30. Florizel, Halifax, July 28.

Due Tomorrow. Minnewaska, London, July 24. Columbia, Glasgow, July 22. Cedric, Queenstown, July 25. Cereia, Lishon, July 19. Buulo, Rotterdam, July 18. City of Savannah, Savannah, July 29. Jefferson, Norfolk, July 31. Huron, Jacksonville, July 29.

VACATIONS FOR WHITE WINGS.

Edwards Allows Extra Lunch Hour for Men During Hot Spell. All the sweepers and drivers in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department are to have an extra hour for lunch while the hot weather continues. Commissioner Edwards issued an order yesterday that the sweepers and drivers' "time off" would be from 12 to 2 o'clock instead of from 12 to 1 o'clock, as formerly. This order also applies to the horses of the department, which will now get the additional hour of rest.

In addition, and for the first time in the history of the department, sweepers and drivers are each getting a week's vacation this summer. In order to prevent a crippling of the force during the vacation period, batches of four men are given a week's leave of absence from each district. There are 2,350 sweepers and 1,500 drivers in the employ of the city, and every one is to get a week's respite from work.

ACCUSED OF BIGAMY.

Basin Is Alleged to Have Married Three Women. YORK, Pa., July 30.—Special Officer Herb B. Kane made information against William Basin here today and had him locked up. He is charged with having three wives living, one is at Wallingford, Pa., another at Wilmington, Del., and one in Virginia.

He is also reported to have married a woman in York. Basin's record is being investigated.

SHAW'S FORBIDDEN PLAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MUCH DISCUSSED "PRESS CUTTING."

LONDON, July 15.—Again the censor has been outwitted. A few weeks ago he banned a play by Bernard Shaw which was to have been given by one of the suffragette societies for the purpose of raising funds for the campaign. Tickets had been sold and rehearsals were in progress when word came from the censor's precincts that "Press Cuttings," the new comedy, was forbidden. However, neither Mr. Shaw nor the suffragettes were in the least discouraged. A new play producing society was immediately formed called the Civic and Dramatic League. The subscriptions for membership were arranged at ten and five shillings, according to the kind of member one wished to become, and under these auspices "Press Cuttings" had two matinee performances at the Court Theatre and plenty of money was made, thanks to the censor's advertisement.

Mr. Shaw's new farce proved to be less of a play than any of his others but was filled with the epigrams and satirical hits at any and all phases of society which his followers expect from him.

The time of the play is three years hence; in the interval military conscription in England has been established. There are certain figureheads portrayed, the General, the conscript, the Prime Minister, two types of anti-suffragites and a charwoman who is the mouthpiece of woman's grievances. She has grumbled about the commandant swearing at her and General Mitchener tries to pacify her wrath.

Mitchener—When a man has risked his life on eight battlefields, Mrs. Farrell, he has given sufficient proof of his self-control to be excused a little strong language.

Mrs. Farrell—Would you put up with bad language from me because I've risked my life eight times in childhood?

Mitchener—My dear Mrs. Farrell, you surely would not compare a risk that harmless domestic kind to the fearful risks of the battlefield?

Mrs. Farrell—I wouldn't compare risks run to bear livin' people into the world to risks run to blow them out of it. A mother's risk is jooty; a soldier's is nothin' but divilment.

Mitchener (nettled)—Let me tell you, Mrs. Farrell, that if the men did not fight themselves, we spare you that, at all events.

Mrs. Farrell—You can't help your selves. If three-quarters of you was killed we could replace you with the help of the other quarter. If three-quarters of us was killed how many people would there be in England in another generation? If it wasn't for that, the men'd put the fighting on us, just as they put all the other drudgery. What would you do if we was all kilt? Would you go to bed and have twins?

Mitchener—Really, Mrs. Farrell, you must discuss these questions with a medical man. You make me blush, positively.

Mrs. Farrell (grumbling to herself)—A good job, too. If I could have made Farrell blush I wouldn't have had to risk my life so often. You'n your risks 'n your bravery 'n your self-control, indeed? "Why don't yer control yourself?" I says to Farrell, "It's agen me religion," he sez.

Later she says in speaking to her daughter about to marry a Duke's son: "Wait! You're married yourself. You're fine lady; you'll find out that every woman's a charwoman from the day her's married."

General Mitchener and Balsquith, the Prime Minister, have numerous arguments. Apropos of a projected campaign against the suffragettes:

Mitchener—A masterpiece of strategy. Let me explain. The suffragettes are a very small body, but they are numerous enough to be troublesome—even dangerous—when they are all concentrated in one place, say in Parliament Square. But by making a two mile radius and pushing them beyond it you scatter their attack over a circular line twelve miles long. Just what Wellington would have done.

Balsquith—But the women won't go. Mitchener—Nonsense; they must go. Mitchener—What does Sandstone say? Balsquith—He says shoot them down.

Mitchener—Of course. Balsquith—You're not serious? Mitchener—I'm perfectly serious. Balsquith—But you can't shoot them down? Women, you know! Mitchener (straddling contently)—Yes, you can. As strange as it may seem to you as a civilian, Balsquith, if you point a rifle at a woman and fire it she will drop exactly as a man drops.

Balsquith—But public opinion would never stand for it. Mitchener (walking about and laying down the law)—There's no such thing as public opinion! Mitchener—No such thing as public opinion? Mitchener—Absolutely no such thing. There are certain persons who entertain certain opinions. Well, shoot them down. When you have shot them down there are no longer any persons entertaining those opinions alive; consequently there is no longer any more of the public opinion you are so much afraid of. Grasp that fact, my dear Balsquith, and you have grasped the secret of government. Public opinion is mind. Mind is inseparable from matter. Shoot down the matter and you kill the mind.

On the German invasion scare: Balsquith—The Germans have laid down four more Dreadnoughts. Mitchener—Then you must lay down twelve. Balsquith—Oh, yes; it's easy to say that; but think of what they'll cost. Mitchener—Think of what it would cost to be invaded by Germany and forced to pay an indemnity of five hundred millions.

Balsquith—But you said that if you got compulsory service there would be an end of the danger of invasion. Mitchener—On the contrary, my dear fellow, it increases the danger

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FALLS IN AN AIRSHIP

Mattery Insists, Though, That His Plane Will Fly.

CHICAGO, July 30.—After battling for life in a disabled airship 100 feet above the earth, William Mattery, a Chicago aviator, came down with his craft in sight of 1,000 people at Southport avenue and A street early today. Mattery was not seriously hurt.

The accident, which followed failure of the engine in the air craft, solves the mystery of the "phantom airship" that has puzzled residents of the North Side for several nights. While astronomers were trying to explain the appearance of a bright moving light in the sky, Mattery was making preliminary tests of his new air craft, which he predicts will prove practical.

Today he traveled five miles in the air, and he declares he would have been able to return to the starting point, despite the high wind, if his engine had worked properly.

charwoman. The suffragites appear to have scored a victory and Balsquith and Mitchener shout "Votes for women!" with all the rest of the world.

Clothing with Union Label. CALL READERS, BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR CLOTHING GIVE US A CALL. LEVY BROS. THE PRICES ARE SMALLER AND THE VALUES ARE THE BEST. WHEN YOU BUY FROM US YOU BUY A GARMENT MADE BY STRICTLY UNION LABOR. EACH GARMENT BEARS THE UNION LABEL. LEVY BROS., UNION CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. 53 Canal Street, Cor. Orchard Street, N. Y. WE ARE OPEN MONDAY.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S HOLD-UP OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY--HIS CAREER AS A "GREAT REORGANIZER"

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER XXI. MORGAN AS A BANKING AND RAILROAD GRANDEE. III.—Continued.

"Milking" the Government.

In 1894 the Government had been drawn into handling over two bond issues of \$50,000,000 each to the combination of bankers. Their profits, it was estimated, reached tens of millions. With the advent of the year 1895 the United States Treasury was again emptied of gold. Where had the gold, which the Government had purchased only a short time previously at usurious rates, gone? The reports of the large banks gave the answer. By the end of January twenty-six banks in New York City had in their vaults a hoard of \$55,000,000 in gold. Presently the amount totaled \$129,000,000, all told. The Government shrieked in helplessness. President Cleveland was reported as saying privately that "the banks have got the country by the throat." But there were many strong inferential evidences of collusion between Government executives and the bankers; numerous newspapers and speakers pointed out this fact, and none were sued for libel.

At the appropriate moment a syndicate of bankers appeared in the open and magnanimously offered to supply gold to the Government in exchange for bonds. This syndicate was composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., representing the Rothschilds; James Speyer, the National City Bank and four other extremely powerful national banks.

In the negotiations with President Cleveland for the bond issue, Morgan's emissary and clever man of law was Francis Lynde Stetson, who had been regular counsel for Morgan since 1887. Stetson had been Jacob Sharp's attorney at the very time when, in 1884, Sharp had bribed the New York Board of Aldermen with \$500,000 to give him a franchise for a surface railroad on Broadway. His activities in Sharp's transactions caused him to be subjected to some close questioning in 1886 by the New York State Senate Committee on the Broadway Railroad. After Sharp had successfully bribed the New York Al-

dermen, Elkins and Widener, who were likewise bribing the Philadelphia Common Council and the Pennsylvania Legislature, and who became multi-millionaire street railway magnates tried (although for the time unsuccessfully), to lease the Broadway Railroad for a term of 999 years, and as an earnest of good faith deposited 10,000 shares of Broadway stock, which they had secured, with Drexel, Morgan & Company. (9) Morgan knew that every one of these shares was the product of bribery, and that the whole Broadway franchise had been so obtained. Perhaps Stetson's excellent and adroit work for Sharp highly commended him to Morgan. After Cleveland had been defeated in his candidacy in 1888 for a second term as President of the United States, he resumed the practice of law, and formed a partnership with Stetson. Cleveland was re-elected President in 1892; thereafter Stetson was a frequent and confidential caller at the White House. These various circumstances were much commented upon, and with particular animadversion, when Cleveland was virtually charged in 1895 with corruptly selling out the people of the United States to the Morgan syndicate, which was represented by Stetson.

Eighteen Millions as a Gift. The situation, then, was this: The syndicate had squeezed the United States treasury of its gold; it had then compelled a bond issue, and declared that it alone could supply the required gold. This was a transparent falsehood. Many members of Congress called upon Cleveland and John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, to make the bond issue a "popular" one. By "popular" was not meant the mass of the people who had neither gold nor any other kind of money, but the smaller capitalist interests. Cleveland and Carlisle, however, turned over \$62,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds to the Morgan syndicate at the price of 104. The syndicate immediately resold these bonds to investors in America and Europe at 118, 119 and 120, clearing...

(9) See testimony of James W. Forsay, president of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, New York Senate Committee on the Broadway Railroad, 1886, 491-92.

It was estimated, in direct profits, about \$18,000,000, which represented the sum that would have gone to the Government had the sale of bonds been accomplished without this intermediary operation. The contract with the Government, entirely dictated by the bankers, headed by Morgan, gave the syndicate, furthermore, an option on all bond issues up to October 1, following, and allowed it to choose its own time to deliver one-half of the total amount in gold.

From every public quarter came the severest denunciations of Cleveland, on the one hand, and Morgan, on the other. Even partisan newspapers and periodical supporters of Cleveland condemned the bargain as scandalous, and declared that the Government had been shamelessly "buncoed," if, indeed, no worse charge could be brought against its chief executive. His own party repudiated Cleveland. But a significant insight into the indifference with which the great magnates viewed storms of criticism was furnished by the fact that Morgan ignored the denunciation of his acts, yet deeply and openly resented a published description of himself as a "ruby-visaged maharajah." He was very sensitive as to his facial deformities.

So far as strictures on his acts went, they soon passed away, and the very journals which had been foremost in verbally flaying him, reverted to their old sycophantic policy of extolling him as an illustrious financier and philanthropist. Of all the magnates, none had a more biting contempt for the newspapers than Morgan. None knew better than he that whatever outbreak they might occasionally make, their course on the whole could be easily controlled by the great proprietors depended for advertising and their financial support.

Nothing for the Unemployed.

To realize, however, the full import of the action of the Government in this particular bond sale, by which a present of fully \$18,000,000 was made to a few bankers already surfeited with wealth, it is necessary to recall the conditions among the mass of people, especially after the panic of 1893. In normal times, according to the estimate of Carroll D. Wright, for some years United States Labor Commissioner, the number of unemployed at any one time was about 1,000,000 men, women and children. After the panic of 1893 the number reached perhaps 3,000,000. Not a finger was lifted by the Government in aid of any of these, nor was the remotest consideration given to means for alleviating this misery or to the causes producing it. Repressive measures were used to suppress street meetings of protest, and leaders of labor unions were flung into prison on the alleged charge of contempt of the Federal courts. Only the year before, in 1894, the regular army had been ordered out by Cleveland against the railroad workmen on strike. Nowhere and

with willing hand, easy mind, and joyous heart."

The address of the day was then made by Comrade Adler, who gave an overpowering account of the bitter struggles of Social Democracy in Austria. Ansele thereupon appeared on the platform and a rousing welcome was accorded him. He is a Fleming, to whom the French language has become a second mother-tongue. His German speech sounded anything but fluent, and when he stated that while he must concede German to be a beautiful language it was unmistakably a most difficult one, a hearty laugh arose. Notwithstanding this drawback, Ansele made a speech at once effective and witty.

He outlined the great importance to which the cause of Workmen's Co-operative Societies has risen in Belgium and gave ringing arguments for the widespread propaganda of this idea. This bread, said he, produced by a Co-operative Consumers' Society, is better than any other bread, containing qualities impossible to be found in any other bread. It is produced by no capitalist employer. It is the bread of the new era ever before our mental vision. This speaker, who has spent two-thirds of his life in propagating the co-operative cause, and who has, at the same time, ever been one of the foremost combatants for International Socialism, was rewarded for his speech with rapturous applause.

Following the close of the official program, a general inspection of the works took place, every department of which was decked with flowers. No visitor could escape the inspired feeling that here they were wandering through a living section of the Commonwealth of the Future. A people's festival was arranged for the afternoon on the extensive grounds surrounding the great work, free invitations having been extended to all organized workers of Vienna. Thousands upon thousands came to this rendezvous to celebrate the first great meeting of the Vienna proletariat on property owned by themselves.

It was a joyous festival, lasting until late at night, and one which will never fade from the memory of the participants. When the shades of evening fell on the surrounding fields and meadows, the first fires of the bake-ovens glowing forth. Labor took possession of the great works.

He then cited the following extract from Marx, also appropriately emblazoned in marble in the workers' recreation-room of the factory: "Social-Democratic experiment will demonstrate the fact that production on a large scale, and in conformity with the demands of modern science, may be carried on without the existence of a class of employers, who employ a class of workers, and that wage-labor, like slave-labor and serfdom, is only a passing and subordinate form, which, doomed to disappear, must give way to co-operative labor, which will perform its difficult task



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

In no respect did Government do other than carry out the demands made by the great capitalists who dominated all of its functions.

CHAPTER XXII.

MORGAN THE "PEERLESS CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY."

I.

With the advent of the year 1898 an epochal movement for the consolidation and centralized ownership of transportation systems, industries, public utility plants and mines set in. The trust era was now in irresistible swing. After a warfare of nearly thirty years in the courts and in the active political and industrial arena the middle class found itself completely frustrated.

A Decision Which Did Not Decide.

Eight years previously, in 1890, what was exuberantly heralded as a notable triumph had been secured in New York State. The courts there had declared the Sugar Trust illegal under the common law provision that no corporation, through its stockholders or otherwise, had power to give over its rights, powers and duties to a board of directors. (1)

The middle class jubilantly declared that no trust could survive so fundamental and sweeping a decision. But a new surprise was in store for that class. Instead of showing any trepidation or preparing for their dissolution, such trusts as were then in existence received the decision with most irritating equanimity and serenely proceeded

(1) The People of the State of New York vs. The North River Sugar Refining Company, 121 N. Y., 582.

to perpetuate their corporate selves by donning a new legal garb. They not only continued to wax great and powerful, but the Sugar Trust, in particular, with the Havemeyers at its head, carried on continuously a colossal system of frauds upon the Government in the fraudulent weighing of imported sugar. These frauds extended over a long series of years, and it was estimated, when the facts became public in 1909, that the amount out of which the Government had been defrauded reached fully \$9,000,000. (2) In addition to these monumental swindles, the Sugar Trust continued so absolutely secure in its monopoly that it was easily able to crush all competitors, dictate tariff schedules, and exert, in the course of trade, an annual profit placed by some authorities at \$55,000,000 a year, or a total of \$660,000,000 in profits in the period from its organization down to 1909.

The Middle Class Betrays Its Own Leaders.

Speaking in a large political sense, a last stand was made by the middle class in the Presidential campaign of 1896. That was its great, although not really final, attempt to defeat the plutocracy and conquer the powers of government for its own policies. Under the leadership of Bryan the Democratic party declared itself radical and tremendously and sincerely earnest, in its so-called radicalism was in essence a reactionary futile effort to extinguish the trusts and re-establish the old confusing competitive conditions in the production and distribution of goods.

The drollest feature of that campaign was that it was fought out superficially on the issues of "free silver" and "sound money;" and while Bryan, the best and most incorruptible candidate that the middle class could have nominated, stood valiantly for the doctrines and aims of the middle class, yet immense numbers of that class were induced to vote against him by the threat that "free silver" would cause a widespread state of bankruptcy. Spilling to see the trusts harassed and overthrown, they yet could not resist the fear that their precious dollars would lose in value under a regime of "free silver."

For the sake of imaginary immediate gain, the middle class betrayed its own candidates, betrayed its own principles and voted into power the very plutocracy which it was eternally charging with oppressing it, and which did, in fact, proceed straightway to tighten its death grip. The working class, as usual, divided itself, one part voting for the Democratic ticket on the general principle of opposition to great wealth, another section siding with the candidates of plutocracy in the belief, shrewdly instilled, that a high protective tariff would bring high wages and plenty of work. With fine astuteness the plutocracy thus succeeded in turning a large element of the middle class against its own interests and candidates; a remarkable piece of campaign generalship it was. And both sides deceived and gulled the working class which, as a class, had nothing whatever at stake in this contest; it had neither "free silver" nor "sound money" nor any other kind of money than the poor wages that it received from both the classes on top, each of which robbed it and equally sought to keep it down.

The Plutocracy in Full Power.

McKinley's election as President of the United States, with a Congress of the same caliber, was a distinct notification that the plutocracy was in full power—a power won in a pitched combat, and therefore interpreted as a popular approval of the rule by great magnates, trusts and interests. Henceforth, it was well understood, the trusts need fear no governmental antagonism, even of a sham order; for while mock legal actions at no time impaired the basic away of the

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

"This remarkable work, which has attracted widespread attention in the course of its serial publication in the Worker and The Call, will shortly be brought out in three handsome volumes. From the beginning of the serial publication of this work, an increasing stream of inquiries has poured in as to when it would appear in book form. The first volume will be issued in September, 1906, and two other volumes will appear as rapidly as they can be published. The author has given the publication of this book to our co-operative association of working people, because he has good reason to believe that almost any capitalist house would soon be induced to suppress the book when its revolutionary importance once came to the attention of the great captains of industry. We have little working capital, but our publishing house is owned by over two thousand Socialists who can not be bought off."

"We shall publish the book, so far as the author has completed it, in three handsome volumes, printed on fine book paper, with engravings in each volume. The first, dealing with conditions in settlement and Colonial Times and with the Great Land Fortunes, will be ready in September. Volumes II and III will deal with the Great Railroad Fortunes, and we hope to publish both of these by the end of 1906. The price of the work will be \$1.50 a volume, but to those who remit \$3.50 in advance, we will mail each of the three volumes promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book, and also help us to hasten the publication of all three volumes, by sending \$3.50 at once. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 163 East Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

ate loss, the middle class, to a large extent, betrayed its own candidates and voted into power the very plutocracy which it was eternally charging with oppressing it, and which did, in fact, proceed straightway to tighten its death grip. The working class, as usual, divided itself, one part voting for the Democratic ticket on the general principle of opposition to great wealth, another section siding with the candidates of plutocracy in the belief, shrewdly instilled, that a high protective tariff would bring high wages and plenty of work. With fine astuteness the plutocracy thus succeeded in turning a large element of the middle class against its own interests and candidates; a remarkable piece of campaign generalship it was. And both sides deceived and gulled the working class which, as a class, had nothing whatever at stake in this contest; it had neither "free silver" nor "sound money" nor any other kind of money than the poor wages that it received from both the classes on top, each of which robbed it and equally sought to keep it down.

When McKinley took office, the trust movement had full force confirmed by private bargain, on unhindered and unmolested, except, perhaps, with an occasional road for spectacular popular approval. Consequently the business of organizing trusts flourished in the open trust after another was formed, embracing about every known industry. The work was carried on with nominal celerity and success. The middle class looked on in amazement, while factories, railroads, electric plants, street railways, telephone systems and mines converted from a state of industrial or mere corporate ownership into trust form, owned by great corporations with stupendous amounts of capital and with dictatorial vast masses of workmen.

(To be continued.)

INAUGURATION OF THE VIENNA CO-OPERATIVE BREAD FACTORY.

(Translated from the New York Volkszeitung by Kate Dobronyl.)

Our comrades in Vienna have succeeded, after years of hard work and sacrifice, in realising an undertaking which they may proudly claim to be a segment of the co-operative commonwealth of the future.

Sunday, July 4, witnessed the celebration of the opening of these works, the latest and happiest achievement of the Vienna proletariat, whose determination to resist the usurious practices of the master bakers resulted in the founding of these independent flour-mills and bakeries.

Situated at the entrance to Vienna, this vast building impresses itself on its surroundings by its beautiful and practical design—a powerful proof of the co-operative capacity of labor.

The grounds on which the consumers society has built its first large factory were during the eighteenth century a domain of the Jesuits. Upon the suppression of the Order of Jesuits, their monastery was converted into a large agricultural enterprise, called the Jesuits' Mill. Half a century later these works were forced out of existence by the impulse of modern capitalism. The Alpine Mining Company then established a foundry on its site and henceforth the many-voiced bellows of the iron workers held forth night and day. When, some ten years later, through concentration of different works this foundry was shut down, the region lay still and deserted, until now once more new life has taken possession of it.

The working people of Vienna formed into a consumers society under the firm name of Skaret. Hanusch & Co. purchased this wide tract of land, built the largest flour mill in Austria, and started a model ryebread bakery on an immense scale. The people were enabled to accomplish this only after overcoming endless difficulties put in their way.

For instance, owing to an unheard-of breach of law on the part of the Vienna City Council, the original plan of erecting the plant within the city bounds of Vienna was frustrated. A suitable piece of property was finally found just outside the city limits, in the suburb of Schwechat; the immediate district is called Hammer.

MARY JOHNSON'S DREAM SHATTERED.

By JACK BRITT GEARTY.

Tommy Johnson was born in Jersey, the son of thrifty, hard-working parents. When he was born, his parents carefully planned for his future welfare, for his playtime, his education and up-bringing to clean manhood. But in the phrase of Bobbie Burns, "the best laid plans of men and mice oft gang a-gley."

Tommy was free to romp all the day in the open air, chasing the rain-bows and the will-o'-the-wisps of childish fancy until he was five, when he was sent to school. While he pored over his primers mother was laying plans to save the money to pay his tuition in college. Nothing marred mother's plans until Tommy was thirteen, and his father died.

Tommy must go to college, Mary Johnson, unused to facing the problem of supporting the home, fought bravely for a year and succeeded in keeping Tommy with her, but the dream was fading. College seemed farther away with the passing of each day. Her vitality was sapped and the dream became enshrouled deeper and deeper in mist. Finally, she was forced to send Tommy to work. The dream was nearly shattered.

Tommy became a man when he entered the store of Holy John on Fourth avenue as a cash boy. Brave little Tommy Johnson would forego his dream of college to help mother. He was proud of his achievement in getting a job, a big job as a cash boy at two dollars and fifty cents a week. Six days for two dollars and fifty cents, six days of running back and forth until every muscle was tense and aching. But what of that, was he not earning money to help mother? Never was a boy prouder than Tommy Johnson when he handed his mother the small yellow envelope containing his first week's pay. Mother could rest, so little Tommy, earning a small fortune weekly, thought.

But mother figured that a few weeks, or at the most three or four months, would give her strength enough to resume the battle for Tommy's college education. Meanwhile Tommy answered hundreds of calls during the day. "Cash!" "boy!" "here, boy!" It seemed as though there was never a lull, never a moment when weary legs and aching feet might rest, never a moment when a boy might rest.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

Local 100 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union announces that it will not recognize any cards not admitted until the system regulating transfer of cards is straightened out. This does not mean that we refuse to recognize any International cards, but merely that we temporarily close our doors. We warn members not to try to transfer until we give further notice. Many out of town bakers have come to New York and applied for admission to Local 100, but until further notice no new members will be admitted and no transfers accepted. By order of the Executive Board of Local 100, B. and C. W. I. U. MAX KAZIMIRSKY, Organizer. Office, 161 Clinton Street, room 4. Telephone, 3770 Orchard.

When buying a Piano see that it bears this label and take no other; they cost no more; insist upon your dealer having label pianos.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular O. W. WURTZ PIANOS, 1518 Third Ave., near 86th St., and 2920 Third Ave., near 151st St.

INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Office: 3 W. 29th St., New York. Assistance and free advice to inventors. Meetings: Friday, 4 P. M., at Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Ave., New York. Guests Welcome.

BAKERS, ATTENTION!

Local 100 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union announces that it will not recognize any cards not admitted until the system regulating transfer of cards is straightened out. This does not mean that we refuse to recognize any International cards, but merely that we temporarily close our doors. We warn members not to try to transfer until we give further notice. Many out of town bakers have come to New York and applied for admission to Local 100, but until further notice no new members will be admitted and no transfers accepted. By order of the Executive Board of Local 100, B. and C. W. I. U. MAX KAZIMIRSKY, Organizer. Office, 161 Clinton Street, room 4. Telephone, 3770 Orchard.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION. WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN. THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

MARCUS BROS. FORTY-SIXTH HALF CENTURY REDUCTION SALE. In this half yearly reduction sale we have decided to show our worthy customers and the public that we are the only house that is able to keep on a Reduction Sale for an entire month from the 6th of July on. Everyone will have a chance to have the best ready-made suits, latest styles and patterns of this season. 3-piece Suits and 2-piece Suits, regular price \$15 and \$18, now... 2-piece Suits and 2-piece Suits, regular price \$12 and \$16, now... Come in and convince yourself. 121-123 CANAL STREET. COR. CHRISTIE ST., N.Y.

AMBER'S PERSPIRATION POWDER. Stops excessive sweating of the feet, armpits, etc., 15c. S. BERNSTEIN'S Pharmacy, 66 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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HOW MAYORS ARE MADE.

Last Saturday ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell sailed for Europe. His departure was unexpected and surrounded in secrecy.

What was it that caused the former boss of the New York State Republican machine to sail away so hurriedly and so secretly? Mr. Odell is not known to be either a private detective or a government spy.

According to a report in the New York Times the real cause of Mr. Odell's departure was a cablegram from Mr. Edward H. Harriman, who desired his old-time political lieutenant to come over to Austria, where Mr. Harriman is now taking the baths, in order to discuss with him the political situation in New York City.

The election of the Tammany ticket would not, it is true, be as great a misfortune to Mr. Harriman as might be supposed by the uninitiated. Mr. Harriman is a domineering sort of person, is in control of enormous sums of money, and generally knows how to get what he wants, whether from legislatures or courts, from Roosevelt or Diaz.

With the mayoralty affair in the strong hands of Mr. Harriman, the people of New York may feel perfectly sure that no cheating will be done. The obligations which the candidates for Mayor will assume—to Mr. Harriman—they will carry out.

A DISGRACE TO OUR COUNTRY.

Employees of S. M. Frank & Co., pipe manufacturers of this city, are out on strike against their employers. They do not ask for higher wages, although they are not in receipt of princely incomes.

It is against this that they rebel. Hard work, long hours, short pay—these they put up with. They would even risk their health if there was no other way, for they are workmen, soldiers in the industrial army, inured to risks and dangers.

One might think that a community boasting of its high civilization would have laws COMPELLING the introduction of every device for the safety and health of its workmen that has been invented. From a Christian community, which takes the utmost care of the morals of its working people and does not permit them to buy a glass of beer on Sunday, one might even expect that it would OFFER REWARDS for the invention of such devices.

The Citizens' Union is considering legal steps to force the acting comptroller to raze the rookeries that have been condemned for the approach of the new Manhattan Bridge.

IF THE WORKERS TOOK VACATIONS, LIKE THE BOSS



WOULDN'T IT BE AWFUL?

—Chicago Daily Socialist.

BINGHAM FOR MAYOR.

By Robert Hunter.

I hope ex-Commissioner of Police Bingham will be nominated for Mayor of New York city.

I would like to see him Mayor. New York ought to have a man like Bingham as Mayor.

Personally, I would consider it good policy for Socialists to vote in a body for Bingham for Mayor.

A brutal, loud-mouthed ignoramus occupying the Mayor's chair for four years would help Socialism more than anything I know of.

As Police Commissioner, Bingham has insulted the Jews, ordered his Cossacks to ride down and club 20,000 helpless unemployed, and hounded and persecuted every helpless victim of police brutality.

His bragadoejo, his pompous bombast, his vulgar rallery, has endeared him to the New York public.

His superb bravery at the head of 10,000 of the finest in crushing and ruining a poor lad and denying to a persecuted woman every constitutional right has drawn forth universal applause.

His brutal Cossack, Rafski, who led the mounted police against the panic-stricken mass of men, women and children in Union Square would be excellent as President of the Board of Aldermen.

A man who can run his horse up and down the sidewalks like a madman and finally cripple himself in his zeal deserves reward by promotion.

To be put at the head of the anarchist squad and made chief censor of New York city is not enough. He ought to be made President of the Board of Aldermen.

For four years we have had a mean, spineless, little piece of driftwood for Mayor.

We want now a man of backbone. One who will deal fearlessly with women and children and meet with no craven spirit even an uprising of starving East Side bakers and sweatshop victims.

A man who had read nothing, thought little, felt not at all, whose sole ambition is to wield a club and win the respect of the public by insulting them. Such a man has a great future before him in our political life.

It was a mistake of the Socialist party to nominate a clean, thoughtful, capable official of the typographical union to be Mayor of the city.

A man who has sacrificed for the cause of unionism, been militant in its service and pleaded in all places for industrial and political democracy can hardly hope to receive the support of the New York public.

The fact that his life has been one of devotion to a great cause, the fact that he has read books, thought deeply and fought bravely as a politician, his profound discredit as a politician.

He would not be the kind of Mayor that New York wants; nor does it want again another Mayor McClellan.

We have had enough of Uriah Heep and Monsieur Tartuffe. Bingham is the man.

What we need now is the Bill Sykes sort with a mallet fist, a spiked club and a receding brow.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

I am the shifting sand beneath the walls Ye build and call the State. I am the Fear That haunts you in your boating and your dreams; Your dead youth's lost occasions! Yea, I am. The coarse beneath the fabric of your Dream!

I am the shifting sand beneath the State. Your laws, your customs, creeds, I undermine. I laugh at your conventions, meant to bind Your Creeds! To me they purvey only lies So as ye build, I bury that ye build; The walls ye rear upon me do decay.

I am the dream of Evil ye have dreamed; The uncouth Hun, the Vandal, and the Goth; The savage come again to leer, and laugh Into the forgetfulness the domes ye build. Your learning, culture, visions—these shall fade. And I shall pour your wisdom into pools. To sink, and fall, and so be lost to man. I am the youngest anarchy of the world; I neither love nor hate, I only leer. A gibbering ghost of manhood, o'er your dreams.

I am your Brother, driven forth to die! These are your cities, empires, and demences— And these your doles—to toll!—and still to toll! To render unto Caesar, not the tithes. But all that Caesar of his will bestow But in his wisdom "recompense" to writ— The helot I, your brother equal born!

These are your cities; I will make them dust! These are your empires; they shall disappear! These your demences—Forgetfulness shall be Of all ye said, or did, or hoped, or sung: Ye did inherit much, but did take all; So I shall ravish in its bloom your hope. Shall make your boast of culture all a lie. Shall make you know the emptiness of dreams!

Hear once again the word of him ye scorn! I am that Ishmael ye have doomed to die; I am the fair Occasions ye have flung Aside as void of value and of life. I am the Fear that haunts you in your halls. And senators, and the temples of your God. And as your systems crumble and decay, Heed well that I did tell you and now tell— I am the shifting sand beneath the State!

—Hugh J. Hughes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TRAITORS DEMAND ADMISSION

Editor of The Call: My attention has been called to a letter appearing in the Sun of July 17, in which the writer, F. G. R. Gordon, makes the statement that The Call has refused to publish a letter from the writer, and also from Mr. Noyes, and Mr. Lofthouse. He uses this as an argument to show that the Socialist press is just as illiberal as the capitalist press.

At a recent open air meeting that I addressed, this article was shown to me, and I must admit for the first time in my life I was frazzled and the effect of my speech was lost and my agitation for The Call received a hard knock in the head on account of this. Please explain this, and oblige.

F. HUBSCHMITT. Paterson, N. J., July 22, 1909.

[The present editor of this paper did not have to deal with the alleged letters which were refused publication. But he is of so intolerant a disposition that he would surely have acted exactly as his predecessor did, and rejected, without examination, anything emanating from F. G. R. Gordon and others like him, who have gone back to the fleshpot of capitalism. We are perfectly willing to give in the columns of The Call hospitality to honorable opponents. But for traitors we have no room to spare.—Editor The Call.]

THE SENTENCE OF WARREN

Editor of The Call: Reading the letter to The Call of July 17, I have talked with a good many members of the Lowell Local who are very strong in their condemnation of The Call for its lack of interest in the Warren conviction.

It is the duty of every Socialist paper to take up this fight and see it out to the finish.

We have nothing but praise for The Call in its fight for the laboring class, with the exception of this one instance, and I am afraid it will hurt The Call.

We are doing all we can for The Call in Lowell and will continue to do so as long as it puts up the fight for our class at all times.

Yours for the cause, C. L. PINGREE, Organizer Socialist Local, Lowell, Mass., July 25, 1909.

SOCIALIST PERIODICALS.

The Social Democrat (London) for July contains:

"Against Confessions of Faith," by J. Addison; "Alcoholophobia," by Percy Scott; "Evolution, Not Revolution, in India," by Saint Nihal Sing (of India); "The Month," "The Coming Guest," poem, by Joseph Nelson; "Sects or Class Parties" (translated from German by Zeldia Kahan), by Karl Kautsky; and "The Reviews" ("The Extinction of the Upper Classes—The Situation in France").

Wishire's Magazine (New York) for August contains: "War As An Industrial Stimulant;" "Socialists Against Attack "Morality" Theodore for the Rescue;" "Austria's Oil Not for Rockefeller," by Odon Por; "Who Will So the Dirty Work?" by Eugene Wood; "Hated of the Ultra Rich;" "Morgan a Socialist;" "Mendelism—A Review," by Tom Quelch; "Woman Suffrage," by Susan M. Heard; London's Lively "Suffragettes," by Jessie C. Carter; "Eat His Cake and Still Has It;" "Hesperides," verse, by George Allan England; Woman's Department.

THE LITERARY FLY-COP

By Ben Hanford.

With increasing frequency ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, President Wilson, of Princeton, and other American university officials speak on the labor problem, and always against labor. This is not only to be expected; nothing else could be expected. It is true that these bodies have received great financial and other assistance from the capitalist state, and that they constantly seek more—and more—from all sources.

It is also true that the state has exercised a minimum of control, leaving the management and authority of these institutions for all practical purposes entirely in private hands. And it must be admitted that the wealthy have been more than liberal in their support of select educational institutions. They have paid "their" money and they are the people to get what they pay for. This is no less true when the payment is for educational than for other purposes.

When Rockefeller gives \$100,000,000 to supply Americans with knowledge, you may rest assured the knowledge supplied will be of a kind pleasing to Rockefeller. Out of Rockefeller's billion dollars it seems to be the impression of many persons that he has given one hundred million dollars to teach the people to take from him his remaining nine hundred millions. Of late Rockefeller is said to have been cultivating a much needed sense of humor, but he will never do anything quite so funny as that.

Columbia University officials have shown their fidelity to capitalist interests both in the whirling present and the historic past, and August Belmont has made no mistake in choosing President Nicholas Murray Butler to supervise a literary attack on Socialism, though it is true that some of Columbia's professors are broad, learned, liberty-loving men, and among the students will be found men and women destined to be of service to the world in other and better ways than by accumulating dollars.

In appointing President Butler to be the intellectual fly-cop and learned plain clothes man to round up and corral the Socialist philosophy, Belmont has made no mistake. That President Butler will be faithful to his task there can be no doubt. Whether he be strong enough to perform it—that is another question. Kings College, the forerunner of Columbia University, got her letters patent from King George II, her first endowment was half of some funds raised by lottery (the other half of which was used to build a pest house and a jail), and her first revenue came from the excise money of ginmill keepers.

Columbia has as much right to be proud of her ancestry as a captain of industry has to glory in his original accumulation. Officially, Columbia's later estate has been worthy of its beginning, and Butler's fly-cop job bears out her noblest traditions.

As showing the position of Columbia's executives toward capitalists and workers, we need only recall that Seth Low was for more than twenty years a Columbia trustee, that he has given his alma mater more than a million dollars, and for many years served as her president. Seth Low—that dear, good, holy man, a reformer born. Such civic virtue. Such a lover of HIS kind. Such a perfect pattern of public worth. The smug original of old Pro Bono Publico. Well, it was while Seth Low was Mayor of Greater New York that the police were used to CLUB WOMEN during the meat and rent "riots" of the East Side. A perfect gentleman is Seth Low, an honor to Columbia. No doubt President Butler is a most worthy successor.

Showing further that Belmont can rely on Columbia to do any little job necessary—for the public welfare—I recall a service—for the public welfare—performed by Dr. Charles F. Chandler. He was a professor of chemistry, president of the College of Pharmacy, one of the original faculty of the School of Mines and long its dean, and many years a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1904 New Yorkers were to induce Belmont to vacate the Subway. Acting for the Department, Dr. Chandler made a speech of Subway air. There was nothing in the result of Dr. Chandler's work to injure Belmont's coat his money. His report on the character of the Subway air was that it was printed and distributed the Subway, and since then the Subway air has become famous as a better substitute for that of the shore.

Yes, indeed, Belmont can on Columbia's officials. Trade unionists will remember how the press has intimated to the effect that they could make a little money by scabbing whenever New York. Of course, such intensions did not originate with Columbia's executive officials. They are gentlemen—gentlemen. But Belmont can't be it recorded to the credit of students that few of them scabbed suggestions refused. Notwithstanding the attitude of officials toward union labor, and professors who have served ten years and attained the sixty-five can be retired at the request on half pay for the rest of their lives. They are not opposed to all good things—for selves.

Columbia's modern executives honestly by their attitude toward labor and progress and freedom, back in 1811 there occurred in New York the so-called "Riotous movement," or "Trinity Riot"—which was not a riot, a riot. But it was an incident which was disgraceful to the officers of the college—very different from the scabbing suggestions refused by the students. Mayor Seth Low and President Butler's annihilation of the riot. The audience almost unanimously sided with the student. They took the platform and defended the officers of the college. They were terribly hurt, not physically, but in their dignity—wherever is. Their dignity was so badly hurt that they took the matter into the courts. At that time the Mayor of New York acted as a juror, and seven men were convicted of the crime of the riot. Two of them, Maxwell and planck, who had taken the form and defended the officers, thereby making a dent in the of the college officials—were fined each.

That verdict should be null and void, and President Butler the fight against Socialism to be worked as an occasional vacation to the injunction. President should look to his dignity and not to his pocket. Before the battle it is sure to be jolted a bit. It need worry as to Belmont's dignity or ancestry. On the other hand, pose Seth Low should be happy in his dignity—and money—if anything, would be left?

Meanwhile Socialism will grow—at least till Butler's broadsides blaze forth. (Or will it use a night-stick?) Then, what then? Then Socialism grow more—and faster.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Profit is the mother of cheating. Abolish profit and honesty in business will be possible.

Like all capitalist reformers, Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco, was working "for what there was in it."

The International Harvester Company is going to try the old dodge of "profit-sharing" with its employees, and, as usual, it has stock to sell them.

Captain P. C. Hains was probably moved to invent that garbage collector by the testimony adduced at his trial.

The cry for harvest hands is raised, as usual, out West. But how shall able-bodied workers, out of employment here, reach the harvest fields? Should not the government provide free transportation for them?

Justice David J. Brewer, of the rich men's United States Supreme Court, believes in the right to be rich, if wealth is "honest y accumulated." But how can you honestly steal from another? How can you honestly take all but a starving wage from labor and call it yours?

Josiah H. Zabriski, for sixty-seven years an educator, declares that New York boys have deteriorated morally and physically because of "the unnatural, unhealthy conditions under which they live." In other words, under capitalism. Then why not recommend a radical change? Why not substitute Socialism and give it a trial?

Oh, churches, you realize that you have largely lost the respect, attendance and support of the workers. You are trying all kinds of plans to win them back. There is just one way and that is to decide which side you

are upon, and show your colors. You for capitalism and the robbery of the workers, or are you in favor of giving every man the full fruits of labor? Under which flag?

Mr. McAdoo is going to give the "public be pleased" policy of the "public be" policy, he said. And they say the way to hell is paved with good intentions. Keep your eye on Mr. McAdoo after he has sold those stocks and bonds and what the new plant.

And so we have got to have a new in the Chinese loans. Our nation's pawnbrokers want a wider field which to reap usurious profits. Uncle Sam has got to hold the bag abroad and imagine himself world power.

Ten million dollars a year is stolen by tradesmen in New York through short weight and measure according to expert calculations. It is one of the necessary little tributes which the people pay to the capitalist system, the system under which most rob in order to be successful.

AN ARTIST'S SARCASTIC.

An artist was talking about the Walter Appleton Clarke, who died the beginning of his artistic career. "And Clark," he said, "had a sense of humor. I remember once through a millionaire's stable with one day. You know what a millionaire's stables nowadays are? Floors and walls of translucent tiles, drinking fountains of mahogany mangers, silver trimmings and so forth and so on. 'Well, gentlemen,' said the lionaire, proudly, 'is anything wrong?' 'I can't think of anything,' Clark, 'except a sofa for each horse'—Case and Comment.