

HARD TIMES, THE TARIFF, DOG DAYS AND THE DEVIL

By BEN HANFORD.

Yes. The Times Are Hard. Bitter Hard. They are going to continue. Prices are High. Few are the workers not hard pressed.

At this time, under these conditions, what is the great task before the readers of The Call?—Trade Unionists, Socialists, all who work for progress, all who love liberty.

Now, in this August the Worst, surrounded by every conceivable difficulty, with no assets but its liabilities, and no backing but the hard times, we are going to work to put The Call on a paying basis.

You know that since becoming a morning paper at 2 cents a copy The Call can eventually be made to pay its way by circulation.

Debts, and August; debts, and Hard Times; debts, and the Tariff; debts, and the Devil. Debts are the present curse of The Call.

Here and now, in this terrible month of August, The Call Board of Management delegates me to ask every reader of The Call who loves his fellow men to contribute one day's wages to its support.

When you send in your contribution tell us what you think of The Call. Answer any one or all of the following questions: What feature of The Call do you like best?

Many of these letters will be published, unless the writer requests otherwise. All of them will be considered carefully by the editors and managers of The Call.

STILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS.



OWNED BY CITY OF NEW YORK SINCE JUNE 1, 1903.

1,000 CLAMOR FOR JOB

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 6.—In response to a telephone call from the Hamburg-American Company's office in Hoboken at 1 o'clock yesterday a squad of police from headquarters were sent on the double quick to quell what had been described in the message as a "riot" on the dock.

Not knowing the exact procedure required in emergencies of that kind the police appealed to Superintendent Schuck, who explained that when a call was made for men to work the Pennsylvania, in yesterday forenoon about 1,400 longshoremen lined up in front of the dock and that more than half of them fearing the stevedores might overlook them in making his choice, had rushed the dock and grabbing trucks and cotton hooks started on a go-as-you-please campaign on the ship's cargo.

CATCH POSTAL CLERK

He Confesses to Having Appropriated Money Contained in Letters.

On account of the large number of letters which have been lost track of lately at Postoffice Station B, which is at Grant and Attorney streets, a trap was laid by inspectors Jacobs and James into which one of the clerks fell yesterday.

James L. Feinman, of 253 Grand street, who is married and has one child, was the clerk, and he confessed to his wrongdoing. Two marked 50 cent pieces were put in letters which went to Station B and when Feinman knocked off work at 3 o'clock the inspectors arrested him and looked for the coins. He didn't have them, but he admitted that he went to the cashier, Robert Wheeler, and turned them in for a bill. He waived examination and was held for examination by the Federal Grand Jury.

MORE QUAKE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Two earth shocks were felt at Brest and Lorient today. Neither did serious damage, though one shock lasted ten seconds.

unceasingly, and who never tire of duty in the world's army of emancipation. If only we could recognize the true value of these men and women. Well, their names shall be in that Souvenir Edition of The Call, a copy of which will be sent to every contributor.

When you send in your contribution tell us what you think of The Call. Answer any one or all of the following questions: What feature of The Call do you like best?

What department of The Call would you have more extended? What department would you have cut down? What would you have added to The Call, and give your reasons?

Also tell us something of yourself. Are you a trade unionist? Are you a Socialist? How long have you been a trade unionist or Socialist? Are you a Socialist Party member? If not, tell why.

The Call is going to be a success from this henceforth. It is now going to get the benefit of its year of experience and sacrifice. Every man and woman who has our Great Cause at heart is asked to work on-e-d-a-y and give that day's wages to this purpose.

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YONKERS CARMEN VOTE TO STRIKE

Unless Receiver Sutherland Comes to Time by Monday Ticket Will Escalate.

YONKERS, Aug. 6.—Unless Receiver Leslie Sutherland, of the Yonkers Railroad Company complies with the demands for better conditions and higher wages made upon him by the trolleyman's union of Yonkers, a strike on all the lines of the road is likely to be declared on Monday morning.

The trouble which it is thought will result in the tying up of the lines has been brewing for some time. A year and a half ago when the Yonkers Railroad was declared insolvent and Leslie Sutherland was appointed receiver, the trolleyman organized a union and demanded higher wages and better conditions.

A few weeks ago the men renewed their demands, asking for an increase of from 21 to 23 1/2 cents per hour for first year men and from 24 cents to 27 1/2 cents an hour for men who have been employed for more than a year.

The receiver, saying he was only an officer of the Supreme Court and must secure that court's instructions before acting, appeared before Justice Morschauer in company with a committee from the trolleyman's union and state organizer James Fitzgerald of Albany.

Judge Morschauer advised the committee to make an examination of the railroad company's books to satisfy themselves whether the road was really in a sufficiently good financial condition to warrant an increase in wages.

This week Receiver Sutherland and the committee have been in almost daily conference, but no agreement was reached. It was learned today that the members of the union by an overwhelming vote have decided to go on strike, unless an agreement is reached by Monday.

At a meeting of the Yonkers local today assurances were received from the New Rochelle local, through a committee, that the employees of the Westchester Electric Company who have also been seeking better wages, will quit work instantly in the event of a strike being declared on the Yonkers lines.

MANAGER OF KENWOOD HOTEL HELD FOR TRIAL

Boss of Dive Owned by City For Over a Year Arraigned Following The Call Exposure.

252 VOTES CAST FROM 57 ROOMS

Absent Comptroller Left Strict Orders Not to Remove Vile Den—Sheriff Foley Delays Revocation of License.

John Porgie, the notorious dive-keeper and owner of the old Chatham Square "Seven and Eight," said to be the proprietor of the Kenwood Hotel, exposed by The Call as a disorderly house owned by the city, and used by Tammany for ballot-box stuffing purposes, was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon and held for trial by Magistrate Cornish on charges of running a disorderly house and violating the liquor law.

Essex Market Court was crowded with dive-keepers, "coke heads," procurers, prostitutes, "madams," politicians, heelers and other denizens of the under world and from the frightened looks upon their faces when they heard that Porgie was held, it was easily seen that, thanks to the publication of the facts in The Call, the life of disorderly lodging houses, run for election-stealing purposes, was for the first time seriously threatened.

Porgie is a big hulk of a man, flashily dressed, with the stamp of the Bowery upon his face, and "cheap politician" written all over him.

He denied in the face of overwhelming testimony that the house was run for floaters and prostitutes. Captain Day of the Ninth Precinct described how the defendant came to him about six weeks ago and tried to hush up the matter, hinting that if he did not do so there might be a new captain in that precinct.

Officers Glennon and Hurson testified that they had purchased drinks at all hours of the night, while Officer Maloney saw Porgie count the money in the cash register; several times and boss the employees around the place.

Porgie denied all these charges in a smooth, snaky, false ringing voice and said that the place was owned by a man named George Roelina. The defense made a pitiable showing against the evidence furnished.

The bail was fixed at \$500 in both cases. Many interesting features of the "municipality house" shown in the evidence, especially the part that it played in city politics. In his defence Porgie broadly hinted that there was someone "higher up" that was interested in the house.

Besides Paul Basset, the leader of the floaters and one of the chiefs of the Sullivan clan, was a part owner in "Seven and Eight," the Chatham Square resort where more salaried were beaten up in a week than elsewhere in the entire Bowery. Basset himself was not in court, probably fearing that some action might be taken against him in the matter.

252 Votes from 57 Rooms. The Call charges that the Kenwood Hotel, which is now legally proven to be a disorderly house, is used by the Sullivan forces as a Tammany "barrack" for ballot-stuffing, is corroborated by the figures on the books of the Board of Registry at the Bureau of Elections, 112 West 42d street.

Frank Hughes, the clerk of the hotel, at the trial which resulted in his conviction on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house, testified that there are only 57 rooms in the hotel. Notwithstanding this the register shows that no less than 252 persons voted from that hotel.

The register also shows that other houses have yielded a proportionally abundant harvest in the Purphy political clover. No. 35 Bowery yielded 51 votes, 37 gave 146 votes, 47 gave 237 votes, 67 gave 237 votes, 83 gave 165 votes. No. 51, THE KENWOOD HOTEL, THE DISORDERLY HOUSE OWNED BY THE CITY, WITH 57 ROOMS, GAVE 252 VOTES! Nos. 67, 73 and 83 have since been demolished.

A Successful Trip. Comptroller Metz, with whom rests the responsibility of keeping the city in the position of dive-keeper, is now in Europe. It is not known whether he is having a pleasant vacation, but his friends consider the trip a "most successful one, when judged by the embarrassment that The Call's expos-

ure would have caused him were he in the city.

When asked by a reporter of The Call whether the Kenwood Hotel will be removed, now that it has been proven that it is used as a disorderly house, Peter Alken, of the Department of Finance, who acts for Metz during his absence, said that he has strict orders not to do so.

"Are you going to do anything?" asked the reporter.

"So far, whatever I know of the case is only from newspapers. And my experiences with newspapers have been rather unfortunate," said Alken.

"Frank Hughes was convicted yesterday and it would be very easy for you to find from the clerk of the Court of Special Sessions that the justices were convinced that the house owned by the city, is conducted as a dive for prostitution," suggested the reporter.

Alken thought this a good idea and he promised to get familiar with the facts of the case.

"And when you are convinced, what will you then do?" asked the reporter.

"Why, then, I will order that the license be revoked," he said. Alken told the reporter of The Call that some weeks ago he heard rumors to the effect that the Kenwood Hotel was used for immoral purposes. The Comptroller, then, said he, sent for the tenant of the house, Mrs. F. Howard, and asked her about it. She denied the imputation.

"You can't doubt it now," said the reporter.

"Well, as soon as I find out a little more about it I will have the license revoked."

Revocation of License a Sham. The revocation of license is only a sham, according to Frederick W. Stelle, attorney for the New York State Excise Department. Section 35 of the Liquor Tax Law provides that when an employee of a certificate holder is convicted of keeping a disorderly house the certificate is to be forfeited.

Stelle ordered Sheriff Foley to have the certificate removed yesterday when complaint was made to him by Frederick Whittin, of the Vice Committee of Fourteen.

"I instructed the Sheriff yesterday," said Stelle, "to demand the surrender of the certificate. I expect the place to be closed by now."

Not Closed Yet. The Sheriff, however, was in no hurry to have the place closed, and until late last night the Kenwood Hotel was doing a lively business.

The attorney for the Excise Department explained that even if the certificate is revoked it does not necessarily mean that the hotel will be closed. Another certificate can be taken in another name.

"We cannot refuse to issue a certificate under another name," said Stelle. "At present the certificate is in the name of Richard A. Howard. For all we know he may be a dummy."

All that it will be necessary for the dive-keepers will be to furnish a \$1,000 bond.

People who know state that this amount is a trifle when it is considered that election time is approaching, and that if the Kenwood Hotel should not do any other business at all, the lodging of 252 voters in fifty-seven rooms is worth the price many times over, not mentioning the fact that the traffic in women can be carried on in the same way and of the same nature as heretofore, sharing the profit with the city in the form of rent.

Owned by City for More Than Year. The city took title to the Kenwood Hotel on June 1, 1908, making it over a year and two months that Father Kickerbocker has been in the dive-keeping business. For how long he will continue to stay in the same business is hard to tell considering the fact that 252 voters can be forced into one den of fifty-seven rooms.

A reporter of The Call visited the Bridge Department to ask Commissioner Stevenson whether it was true that "Little Tim" Sullivan said, as it was reported, that if it were not for the Kenwood Hotel and houses

HOW IS THE CALL GETTING ALONG?

How is The Call getting along? That is the question put to us daily by friends and sympathizers.

We answer: The Call is struggling along the rocky road that leads to success. It is now more than fourteen months old and in the school of hard knocks has grown to be a lively and robust youngster.

It has failed to die the early death which its enemies and discouraged friends have again and again prophesied for it. That's the only failure about The Call.

Three months ago, when we were facing the dull summer season, we said that despite all obstacles The Call would live.

Today, with the more promising fall and winter seasons almost upon us, we reiterate: The Call will live!

Three months ago there were many of our friends who had their doubts. We hope that by this time the contingent of doubting Thomases has decreased in numbers.

Is there any good reason for doubt and discouragement with regard to The Call? Absolutely none, at least not for well seasoned Socialists.

That a daily Socialist paper would have its troubles and difficulties during the first few years of its existence, was to be expected. That during the days of its infancy it would have to be supported by donations, was a foregone conclusion.

One good comrade who belongs to the army of the discouraged, writes: "We are thoroughly disgusted. So many sacrifices, so much effort, and no results!"

No results! Surely, if this be true of The Call, it may also be said with regard to the world wide Socialist movement. So many sacrifices, so much effort, and no results! Two or three generations have spent their energy fighting the capitalist system, and it still survives!

We all know how fallacious such reasoning would be with regard to the Socialist movement. It is just as fallacious to reason that way with regard to The Call.

It is one thing to forge a weapon and another thing to use it. You cannot use it while you forge it. We are now establishing a daily Socialist organ. Its greatest usefulness will give when it is safely on its feet. The establishment of a daily Socialist organ is such an important step that the measure of its immediate usefulness is of secondary import.

The establishment of the Socialist press is a most revolutionary act, accompanied by all the features generally shown by great revolutions. There is storm and strife, turmoil and disorder. There are disappointments. Neither a revolution nor the founding of a daily Socialist paper has any resemblance to a 5 o'clock tea party. No rose scented odor, but plenty of pitch and sulphur.

A Socialist daily is a revolutionary agent, not a mere business undertaking. Please bear that in mind, too. Don't expect a paper started without capital and for the purpose of yielding the capitalist to make dividends for you.

In short, don't be discouraged because the establishment of a Socialist daily turns out to be a difficult task. If you are, we fear the great revolutionary change you hope to see some day will be a disappointment to you, because it will surely disturb your ease far more than the task now before you.

But you want to know how The Call is getting along at present. Here is our weekly budget. Read it carefully.

Average Weekly Expense.		Transportation of copies.	
Office, 14 employees, including boys	\$163.00	Postage of copies	48.00
Editorial Dept., 10 employees, including 1 boy	175.00	News Bureau	73.00
Composing room, 15 employees, including 1 boy	300.00	Illustrations	20.00
Stereotype Dept., 4 employees, including 1 boy	92.00	Editorial expenses	10.00
Mailing Dept., 4 employees, including 1 boy	67.50	Rent	17.00
Delivery Dept., 4 employees, including 1 boy	67.50	Insurance	5.00
Press work	287.00	Paper	250.00
Wagon	30.00	Sundries	30.00
Composition supplies	12.00		
Stereotype supplies	6.00		
Gas	10.00		
Electricity	30.00		
Water, etc.	3.00		
Telephone	17.00		
Stamps	50.00		
Stationery and printing	10.00		
Mailing expenses	10.00		
		Total	1,875.00
		Average Weekly Income.	
		Advertising after deducting commissions	500.00
		Sale of copies	650.00
		Subscriptions, after deducting commissions	250.00
		Total	\$1,400.00
		Expenses	\$1,875.00
		Income	1,400.00
		Deficit weekly	\$475.00

This deficit of \$475.00 is only half of what the deficit used to be up to a month ago and will be still further decreased by about \$125.00 as soon as we cut the returns down to a 10 per cent basis. At present the paper is fully returnable within the territory of Greater New York, but later we intend to limit the returns to 10 per cent of the sales. When we can do that our deficit will amount to about \$250.00 per week, or about one-third of our former deficit. Since even during the dull months of June and July the income from the Sustaining Fund amounted to about \$1,000.00 per month. It will be seen that it will not be very difficult to cover this deficit of \$250 per week. But, better yet, we have every hope of gradually, but certainly, wiping out this comparatively small deficit during the months of October, November and December, as we may safely expect an increase in the receipts of our different departments during the coming winter season. Last winter and during the spring season following it, we managed to get advertising of the amount of about \$600 per week. This amount has slightly decreased during the summer months. But our chances for getting advertising next season appears to be so good that we expect to do a business of about \$1,000 per week in November, December and the months thereafter.

The circulation no doubt will also increase with the coming of the month of September. Aside from the fact that there is more reading done during the fall and the winter months than during the summer season, we think that the coming political campaign will greatly help us to gain new readers for it.

Another thing that will work in our favor is the new paper contract we have been able to close at a figure one-tenth less than we formerly paid. This will be quite a saving.

On the whole, taking everything into consideration, you will agree with us when we say that the outlook for The Call is bright and hopeful. We may expect to find The Call with the beginning of September, after fifteen months of the severest struggle ever experienced by a Socialist daily, in circumstances of comparative security. Then we can make the paper more efficient and influential than it is at present. Then it will enter upon the period of greater usefulness for the movement it represents, and we believe that very soon the working class, not only of the Eastern States but of the whole country, will feel what it means to have a strong and keen weapon like The Call at their absolute disposal.

Such is the outlook. It is not at all a dream when we tell you that in three or four months The Call will be self-sustaining. All that is now necessary to realize this fond expectation is some more hard work, some efforts, some more sacrifices on the part of the friends of The Call. The month of September will be the turning point in the affairs and fortunes of The Call, but provision has to be made to carry us through the month of August. While the outlook is such as to inspire us with new hope and courage, it must be born in mind that for some time to come the consequences of our period of distress, now almost over, will be with us in the form of OLD DEBTS. This indebtedness, reaching back partly to the beginning of the paper, gains weight and momentum with every day we allow it to continue. It is a source of constant worry to the management of the paper, detracts greatly from the efficiency of our work, and hangs like a naked sword over our heads. If we expect to start the impending campaign and the coming business season well equipped; if we desire to make the paper as serviceable as we know how, this incubus of indebtedness must be got rid of.

We hope you will all understand this. There is one friend of the paper, Comrade Eli Beers, who understands it, and he made The Call a loan, without interest. The generous act of this comrade has enabled us to retire the mortgages on the plant held by several people, to pay some of the most pressing debts, and to get safely over the slow summer season, up till now.

Comrade Beers is not a rich man, but he is a man of firm convictions and he concluded that he could do no better than put what money he had at the disposal of The Call, thereby helping to the utmost of his ability the cause of human brotherhood.

The Call counts its friends and sympathizers by the thousands. A great many of them have done what they could to help the paper. When we mention the help given by Comrade Beers, we do so because we know that every one of our readers will derive courage and satisfaction from it. We also think that every one of our readers on hearing the good news, will be filled with new zeal and will be eager to help The Call once more to the best of his means.

Comrades, this is not the time for small criticisms, or discouragement, or that tired feeling. Did you read the news telling of the uprising of the workmen in Spain? Did you read of the general strike in Sweden? Let us prepare for similar emergencies in our own country. Let us do our utmost to build up our daily press, so that in the hour of need, we shall have a mouthpiece that will fearlessly voice our demands and at all times fight for the emancipation of the working class.

Comrades and friends, The Call must live! The Call will live! Once more your help is needed. Altogether, now.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CALL.
OTTO WEGENER,
Business Manager.

JAPAN DEFIES CHINA AGAIN.
TOKIO, Aug. 6.—An open clash with China is threatened in the decision of the Japanese government today to commence work within a few days on the reconstruction of the Antank-Mukden railway in Manchuria, regardless of the Chinese protest. The utmost anxiety prevails here in diplomatic circles over the result of Japan's determination to no longer postpone her railway operations.

C. F. U. AGAINST WILLIAMS' RULE

Immigration Committee Condemns Order Requiring Immigrants to Have \$25.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union at Bohemian Hall last night, the immigration committee made a report, and it was decided to defer action upon it for four weeks.

The committee recommended: 1. The deportation of all criminals, insane, and labor both skilled and unskilled which is brought here with no other purpose than to settle in large cities and immediately enter into active competition with American mechanics; 2. The rigid inspection of the various trans Atlantic steamship companies' crews for the purpose of preventing those who could not pass Ellis Island being brought in as seamen, cooks, waiters, stokers, etc., and who immediately upon arrival desert, to be lost in the city of New York, and other seaports; 3. Disagreement with the present rule declaring the possession of \$25 as a guarantee that the immigrant will not become a public charge.

It was pointed out that this rule can easily be overcome by those interested in importing contract labor depositing this amount with the immigrant as part of an advance installment or to cover a return passage of the temporary visitor.

In concluding its report, the committee recommended that the delegate of the C. F. U. to the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor be instructed to work for the formation of a "bureau of the Department of Industries and Immigration, specially charged with duties which shall tend to best secure to the state the economic advantages derivable from utilization of the alien in industrial, agricultural and other employment, and which shall at the same time protect the alien from exploitation, fraud and oppression."

Permit Picnic at Sulzer's

The delegates argued for about two hours last night over the status of Sulzer's Harlem River Park, and while it was admitted by nearly all the speakers that it had always been "unfair," permission was given to the Amalgamated Carpenters to hold their picnic at Sulzer's Park on September 4. This provoked a strong protest from Delegate Kleinmann, representing waiters.

After Delegate Samuel Prince and several others had argued in favor of granting permission to the carpenters a delegate in the rear of the hall shouted, "There's something back of this, what is it?"

A motion was made not to concur in the recommendation of the executive committee, but this was amended to read as follows, and carried: "That since the old Sulzer Park was destroyed by fire and the present buildings were constructed by union building trades, the Amalgamated Carpenters be permitted to hold their picnic at that place provided union bartenders, waiters and musicians are employed, and union cigars, bread, meat and Bologna are used at the park at the picnic."

The waiters, cooks and bartenders protested emphatically against the action of the body in granting this special concession and declared that the carpenters could get scabs as they would not work for a single day at an unfair place.

Alleged Grafters Not Named

The report of the committee dealing with charges of graft in the Cloth Examiners and Spongers' Union recommended that action be deferred in the case as a criminal libel suit has been brought, and it was argued that it would be unwise to take action until after the disposition of the legal end of the matter.

The names of the two delegates in the central body charged with grafting at the last meeting were not disclosed, but it is reported that their names would probably be given in the near future.

A dramatic incident occurred during the discussion of the cloth examiners' case when one of their delegates arose and demanded the expulsion of a man in the gallery branding him as a scab. President Abrahams called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove the man, which was done, although he protested that the accusation was untrue.

White Serves Bosses

During the discussion it was said that the Daily Trade Record, organ of the bosses, with which Henry White, ex-general secretary of the garment workers, is connected, was making vicious attacks on Delegate Stone and the union for having brought the graft charges to light. It was further stated that White is posing as an attorney while acting as clerk in the office of House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

WILL EVICT STRIKERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 6.—The Pressed Steel Car Company today secured writ for eviction of forty-seven company tenants and later issued a report that it will refuse the new wage demand submitted yesterday.

The writs of eviction will be served on forty-seven striking employees by Sheriff Addison C. Gumbert and his deputies tomorrow morning.

With the writs in their possession the deputy sheriffs are empowered to take over the houses of the tenants, and if force is resorted to it is considered probable that trouble will be caused. The mounted State Constabulary will assist the deputies in case of trouble.

Yesterday all the trainmen employed in the plant, including engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors and coal shovelers, quit work, thus preventing the moving of trains into or out of the works and tying up all operations.

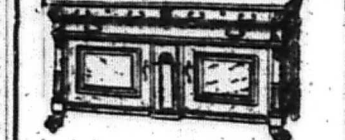


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STRIKE OF COAT TAILORS SPREADS

Victory Seems Certain—Many Bosses Made to Settle—Women Will Organize.

The strike of the coat tailors in the greater city grows apace. More men are going out. Enthusiasm runs high, and the men seem determined to fight to a finish for the abolition of the slavery system existing at present in the clothing industry.

As a result of the action of the police in trying to repeat the brutality they exercised against the striking bakers, a number of tailors who were not very enthusiastic in the present movement have swung into the ranks of the most active workers.

While the number of strikers is increasing, some of them are returning to work victorious under union conditions.

The hall at 93 Forsyth street, headquarters of the strikers, was so packed yesterday that the committee had to secure the hall at 106 Forsyth street to hold shop and executive meetings.

Many Victories Already

Eighteen more settlements were made in Manhattan yesterday, and 400 more people returned to work under the new conditions. This makes a total of 22 settlements with 800 people returning to work, having gained a 53-hour working week and a 10 per cent increase in wages. The men are returning to work as fast as the agreements are signed.

The strikers devoted the whole day yesterday in holding shop meetings, making up the scale and handing it in to the strike committee, and in taking out more shops on strike. Six hundred men joined the strike yesterday, closing up twelve more shops. It is believed that all the principal coat tailoring factories will be out about Monday.

Special enthusiasm is displayed by the Italian workers, who never before took an active part in any of the previous strikes. The Italians held a mass meeting at 106 Forsyth street at 2 P. M. yesterday. About 700 attended and listened to speeches of Organizer Andrea Marotta and J. Norris Lavner. After the meeting they all paid initiation fees and enrolled as members. Andrea Marotta, organizer of the Garment Workers, told a reporter of The Call that since he has been handling strikes he never saw his countrymen taking such an active part and being so devoted to a strike as they are now; and that he hopes that they will have a strong local after they return to work victorious.

Will Organize Women

The joint executive board of the tailoring locals is holding meetings every night at 269 Broome street. At the meeting to be held tonight steps will be taken toward the organization of the women.

The strikers in Brooklyn are all enthusiastic and confident of victory. Eight more bosses settled yesterday and 500 more men returned to work under union conditions, making a total of 300 men returned to work in the last three days.

MURDERS, THEN KILLS SELF

Dugan Shoots Friend—Commits Suicide When Pursued.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—John Dugan shot James Jagens to death early today in a boardinghouse at Kellyville, a mining suburb of this city, and then killed himself. Anna Dasakia, keeper of the boardinghouse, has been arrested as a witness to the murder of Jagens.

The men and the woman sat up drinking beer. Five shots were heard by neighbors and Dugan rushed out of the house with a revolver in his hand. Jagens body, pierced by five bullets, was found in his room. A posse was organized and followed Dugan to a corn field. Here the searchers found his body. He had shot himself through the heart.

EXPECT SWEDISH STRIKE VICTORY

Workers Have Stockholm Well Tied Up and Movement Is Spreading.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6.—The determination of the workmen of Sweden to keep up the general strike until victory is theirs, was shown today when the strikers held their first general meeting in the woods north of Stockholm and adopted a resolution to continue the strike until all questions in dispute shall have been settled to their satisfaction. They are sure of ultimate victory. They issued also a demand that the railroad, postal, telegraph and telephone employees and the printers join the movement.

The meeting was peaceful and neither soldiers nor policemen, excepting a few detectives, were present. The authorities, however, took the trouble to watch the assemblage through telescopes from a captive balloon that was in telephonic communication with military and police headquarters. After singing the workmen's Marseillaise, the strikers dispersed to the woods and had a picnic lunch.

A dispatch from Gothenburg says the street railroad employees of that city have joined the movement.

The workmen employed at the power station which supplies the electricity for lighting the capital have joined the strikers, and the city was in almost total darkness last night, even though soldiers were stationed at the lighting plants.

Fifty of the strikers visited the docks and induced the laborers there to stop work. Thirty arrests were made. Thereupon there was a collision between the troops and the populace and in the melee twenty-three of the men arrested made their escape.

City's Scabs Prove Incompetent

The water works plant is also badly crippled and the city would be at the mercy of a fire should one break out.

Bodies are piling up in the mortuaries on account of the walkout of the grave diggers. Inmates from the poor farms have been put to digging graves, but they are proving incompetent.

There is danger of an epidemic of disease owing to the filthy condition of the city. The streets are littered with garbage and decaying refuse is piled everywhere.

Within forty-eight hours there will be acute suffering for food unless the situation is relieved. The perishable food supplies have already been exhausted. The city authorities are trying to find means of prevent people who are unable to buy food at the prevailing famine prices from starving.

The railroad employees have promised the strike committee they will walk out on Monday. This will accentuate the food situation, as the only way of relieving the city is to bring in speedily large stores of food from the outside. The stocks of food are practically depleted.

Scandinavians generally are lending their aid to their fellow workmen in Sweden. Norwegian laborers have already given \$40,000 to the strike fund and are making further collections for the purpose at meetings throughout Norway. Members of Danish unions have promised to contribute a percentage of their weekly wages as long as the lockout and strike lasts, and collections are being taken up in Finland for the strikers in Sweden.

FLYING PUPIL FLIES

Willard, Taught by Curtiss, Makes a Short Flight.

C. Foster Willard, the first pupil to receive instructions in the use of an aeroplane in this country, made his first attempt at flight in the Golden Flier yesterday morning at Hempstead Plains since he took his first lesson from Glenn H. Curtiss, the inventor, about two weeks ago.

Mr. Willard made only a short flight of about a quarter of a mile, and came down because of some small disturbance in the engine.

CHINESE MURDERS ACTRESS

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Hildegard Hoffman, a young actress, was shot and killed this morning by a Chinaman named Chang Yu. He had been her lover and she had thrown him over. He had followed her to Frankfurt from Berlin. He committed suicide immediately after the murder.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

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

CLEARFIELD BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY
1604 Broadway, Cor. Decatur St.
Family trade a specialty.
Wagons call twice a week on each customer.
Write or Telephone. Telephone 419 East N. Y.



DON'T BEAT 'ROUND THE BUSH WHEN YOU WANT CLOTHING READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER, BUT COME HERE FOR IT. We're crackjacks in our line and often know what you want better than you do yourself. Won't harm you to come in—more than likely you'll be glad you came—at least we'll do our best to serve you.

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

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

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD'S BUSY DRY GOODS STORE Largest Store at Ridgewood Heights 218 Onderdonk Ave., cor. Ralph St. Special Sale Days: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Surety Stamps given with every purchase.

CAVE-IN IN WILKES-BARRE

Houses and Streets Badly Damaged When Ground Subsides.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 6.—Houses and streets in a section covering twenty-five acres in the eastern portion of this city were damaged today by a subsidence of the surface over old workings of the Baltimore colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Company. Streets were torn apart, big cracks and crevices appearing, water and gas pipes were broken, and the foundations of the houses were cracked and twisted.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad yards and the big roundhouse were also badly damaged, and it is feared the damage may extend to the main track, and these are being closely guarded. The company is endeavoring by flushing the old workings to put a stop to the falling down of the roof.

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. S. HARTELIUS 519 52d Street, Brooklyn

ALWAYS ON TOP! ARNOLD'S HATS AT THE FASHION SHOW. 680 BROADWAY

EDWARD MIETHKE DRY GOODS WYCKOFF, COR. GREEN AVENUE

Ladies—For Latest Styles in Millinery go to The Myrtle Millinery 1320 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope, or 349 Knickerbocker Ave., near Stanhope, Brooklyn.

C. E. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 Bushwick. ARONSON BROS. & FIERST Dry and Dress Goods. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE

EVANSVILLE STRIKE

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 6.—Street car strike here was declared off today following negotiations that lasted nearly twenty hours continuously. The striking men are to return to work, with the exception of a very few who are to be reinstated within a week or so. The company refused to treat with the men as an organization, but negotiations were conducted for the company by Mayor Nolan. The men have been out since May 20 and had a hard fight through the aid of organized labor for victory.

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 merchandise.

General Party Meeting of Local New York

The members of the party in Local New York are requested to attend the General Party Meeting of the Local on Saturday, August 7th, at 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, Room No. 10

ORDER OF BUSINESS. Nomination of candidates for the following county offices: County Clerk, Sheriff, Register, District Attorney, one Judge of the City Court, three Judges of the Supreme Court. Discussion on ways and means to conduct an aggressive campaign. Plans to assist the Spanish comrades in their struggle. U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

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 SUNDAY.

WORKMEN VOTE TO TIE UP CHICAGO

Determined to Secure Better Working Conditions—"L" Men in Line.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—If the employees of the Chicago traction lines go on strike, practically all of the elevated lines will be paralyzed. This positive announcement was made today by L. P. Parks, president of the Elevated Employees' Union.

The announcement also revealed that the employees of the Union Elevated Railroad Company secretly today and refused to accept the wage scale offered by the Union Loop Company. Inasmuch as the "L" road in the city has to be operated by the elevated lines, the employees would effectually tie up all of the elevated roads, even if the other employees failed to strike.

The stories that the elevated employees are out of the strike action are unfounded. We are very much in it, and if the surface men strike, a withdrawal of the elevated employees can hardly be averted. We have a complete understanding with the surface employees to stand or fall together.

It was announced at noon today that in the referendum vote on the question taken yesterday and today by the surface employees, 8,035 voted, and of these only 193 voted against a strike.

The next step by the employees was a meeting of the representatives of the four local divisions of the street railway employees of the union. At this conference the situation was summarized and definite strike measures adopted.

The presidents who participated are William Quinlan, M. C. Buckley, C. A. Carter and S. Waters. These officials today denied that settlements had been reached. They also deny that the possibility of the elevated employees joining the strike has been eliminated.

Rumors that international president Mahon may not be consulted about the strike also gained credence today when union officials said they were undecided whether to summon Mahon to Chicago. This question will soon be decided. In any event it will be made clear that whether Mahon comes or not, he will not have a vote in the conduct.

Arbitrators Offer Services.

Chairman Shadley and Member Froy of the State Board of Arbitration reached the city last night, and the morning tendered their services to both the car companies and the employees in an effort to effect a settlement.

In the meantime, pending the result of these negotiations the city administration is making no move officially to effect a settlement, preferring to wait until all other agencies have failed.

Steps toward a compromise between officials of the street railway companies of Chicago and their employees were taken during the afternoon at a meeting of President Thomas E. Mitten, of the Chicago Railway Company, and Chairman Ben F. Shadley and Harry M. Powell, of the State Board of Arbitration.

A proposal for settlement of the question of a wage increase, over which the employees threaten to strike, was made by Shadley. President Mitten said he would call a special meeting of the executive committee of the street railway company to consider it.

RAILROAD MEN PROTEST.

Convention Declares Employees Should Not Be Arrested for Accidents.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 6.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen today adjourned after going on record against the arrest of trainmen after fatal accidents on railroads.

The joint convention now in session here has adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that this body does strongly express its disapproval of such actions and that our representatives in Parliament be respectfully and firmly requested to amend the laws of the Dominion of Canada so as to put it beyond the power of any judge or jury to sentence men to the payment of fines of terms of imprisonment, excepting for offenses proven to have been willfully committed."

HANDS OFF M. BRIAND!

HOW THE CALL LED IN EXPOSURE OF CITY DIVE

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1909.

CITY RAIDS OWN PLACE AS DIVE

Hotel Useful to Tammany Preserved By Bridge Dept., Although Said To Be "Disorderly."

Whether the city of New York is the landlord of a disorderly house is a question which will be decided in the Court of Special Sessions during the next ten days. The Kenwood Hotel, at 21 Bowery, which is rented from the city, had been twice raided.

YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

DODGING BLAME FOR CITY DIVE

Can't Explain Why Rookeries Used By Repeaters Are Not Destroyed.

The publication in The Call yesterday of the facts in regard to the raids on the Kenwood Hotel, 21 Bowery, a building owned by the city, and the arrest of the clerk, who was charged with keeping a disorderly house, was an unpleasant surprise to the officials who are responsible for placing the city in a position to derive a revenue from such sources.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

ELECTION THUGS FILL CITY'S DIVE

Ring Member Makes Fresh Disclosures About Evil Record of Condemned Hotel.

That the notorious Kenwood Hotel, the house owned by the city which was twice raided in the last few weeks, is run by men high up in political circles for the purpose of ballot stuffing at elections, was stated exclusively in The Call, was again corroborated last night by a Call reporter by an associate of one of the leaders of the "ring."

"CITY'S HOUSE" ON TRIAL TODAY

Charges Against Dive Owned by Municipality Will Be Decided in Special Sessions.

The trial of Frank Hughes, the clerk of the Kenwood Hotel, 21 Bowery, bought by the city under condemnation proceedings for the bridge approach, a house which is said to be used for a disorderly purpose during the year and for ballot stuffing at elections, takes up yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions and was postponed until today.

As shown by these clippings The Call opened fire on the disorderly house owned by the city five days before any other newspaper mentioned it. "The Daily Without a Muzzle" led the way, and the other papers trailed along behind five days afterward when they had to on account of the conviction resulting from the publicity given the case by The Call.

HOW OTHER PAPERS FOLLOWED.

BOWERY NEST MUST CLOSE.

Kenwood Hotel Is a Disorderly House—Bartender Fined.

NINE

The Kenwood Hotel, at the Bowery and Bayard street, part of the property acquired by the city for the Manhattan Bridge terminal, was adjudged a disorderly house by Justices Zeller, Hoy and Moss in Special Sessions yesterday. Frank Hughes, a bartender and clerk, was fined \$100 for allowing the hotel to be used for immoral purposes.

HOUSE CITY OWNS IS PROVED DISORDERLY.

Manager of Kenwood on Bowery Convicted—"Big Tim" Needs the Place for Voters.

The city of New York has been concerned in various questionable sorts of business.

KENWOOD CLERK JAILED

Hotel "Little Tim" Fought for Adjudged a Disorderly House.

Frank Hughes, night clerk and bartender at the Kenwood Hotel, Bowery and Bayard street, was convicted of conducting a disorderly house in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Judge Zeller gave him the choice of paying a fine of \$100 or of going to jail for ten days.

DISORDERLY HOTEL IS OWNED BY CITY

Police Swoop Down on Kenwood Hotel in Bowery While Barkeeper Is Paying \$100 Fine in Court.

That the city is the owner of a house which has been used by disorderly persons was the effect of a decision given by the judges of Special Sessions Court yesterday when Frank Hughes, a bartender, was convicted of managing the building at No. 21 Bowery, and was fined \$100. The house is known as the Kenwood Hotel, and, with others, has been condemned for the approach to the Manhattan Bridge.

The Sun Yesterday.

MANAGER OF KENWOOD HOTEL HELD FOR TRIAL

(Continued from page 1.)

of this kind, he would not hold his present position. The reporter was told that the Commissioner went to the country on his vacation and will not return for a week or two.

Runners Fined.

Proceeding Porgies' examination in Essex Market yesterday, a lurid light was thrown on the workings of the place and how it was kept open in spite of the fact that the law was being continually violated, in the cases of four men, Louis Berman, John Tomasco, Joseph Benzarric and Louis Shields, was brought before the bar on the nominal charge of disorderly conduct, but really arrested for being

The World Yesterday.

ing runners for the Kenwood House. The evidence was that they were standing in front of the Kenwood and as the officers passed they knocked on the window, signalling that no one was to come out of the side door in a way that would embarrass the police.

When any prostitute left the hotel, one of these four would escort her to the other side of the street. If any girl was wanted they would cross over and pick one up and bring her back to the house.

Berman was the first defendant to be called. He described himself to be a barber working for his father, but it is alleged that he was a waiter for a number of years in "Callahan's," that infamous resort at 11 Bowery, the two entrances of which, one through the barbershop and the other through a little dairy, were never closed during the many years of its existence. He had his "wife" in court as a witness, but when it was seen that she did not know the name of her two children she was dismissed.

The Tribune Yesterday.

Benzarric stated that he did not know the other defendants and that he does not know anyone on the Bowery; but it was testified that he was a "runner" for the "Chatham," the Pell street dive, and at present is living with a girl at 11 Pell street.

John Tomasco, the third on the list, is an old timer, one of the strongest constituents that Murphy ever had. It being a common report that he is the champion voter in the district, Louis Shields, the last of the four, claims that he lives at the Kenwood. The hand of this poor wretch was greenish yellow, and as he gave his testimony his hand shook like a leaf, evidently from "dope." It is said that his real address is in the rear of 13 Pell street, the home of a street walker.

Ten Dollars Fine a Joke.

All four were found guilty and fined ten dollars.

When they heard the result they could hardly suppress laughter, at the

The Herald Yesterday.

lightness of their sentence.

"Almost a day's work," said one. "It sure came easy," retorted his companion.

It was shown in the evidence that the "City's House," as it is known since The Call's exposure, had more passageways than was seen from the street. There is an entrance from the second floor leading into the three-story building in the rear, which was built for the purpose of evading the police.

Throughout both trials as little as possible was said about the use of the building during the last election. It seemed to be taken as a matter of course that 153 "jersey repeaters" should register from a fifty-seven room house in the Sullivan district.

NO JOB, WIFE AND BABY STARVING

Charity Separates Mother and Child Deserted by Man Unable to Find Work.

Suffering from lack of food and almost exhausted a woman with a five-months-old baby in her arms was found sitting in a doorway in Jersey City yesterday morning and taken to a station house. There through an interpreter, she said she was Mary Kuban, and the baby was her daughter Katherine. She is a Russian, and with her husband, also a Russian, came to Jersey City from Cornwall, N. Y., last Wednesday.

Her husband Alexander Kuban, was looking for work. On Wednesday afternoon they went to the Russian Church at Green and Sussex streets. Her husband sat in a pew while she was in the confessional box. When she came out, a sort time later, the man had disappeared. Kuban carried what little money they had and the woman was left penniless. Since then she has slept in doorways, gone without food and was on the verge of collapse when found by the policeman.

Noble charity separated the mother from the baby. The mother was sent to the Door of Hope, an institution for women, and the baby was placed in charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The police are looking for the husband.

ATTACK ON CHURCH

Mexicans Get Busy With Stones—Reyes Men Arrested.

SILAO, Guanajuato, Mexico, Aug. 6.—The political disturbances here as in Spain have turned against the Church. During a disturbance following a political meeting here last night, the crowd attacked the church with stones and broke all the windows. A number of persons in the building tried to run out, but were met with a hail of stones. Some of these were injured. Mounted police dispersed the crowd, making a number of arrests.

BARCELONA WILL AVENGE VICTIMS

Government Repression May Cause Another Outbreak—30,000 Men Ready.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—Five of the revolutionary leaders in Barcelona have been condemned to life imprisonment in chains.

The prospects of another outbreak in Spain seem today to depend on the course the authorities decide to pursue regarding the prisoners that have been in Fontjuich fortress since the disorders of last week. These men include several aldermen and a number of prominent Republicans.

If they are condemned to death or given unusually severe sentences, it is said that 30,000 men are prepared to open a guerilla warfare upon the government.

Republicans Betrayed Revolution.

A prominent Republican of Barcelona said today:

"The insurrection at first had the support of all the Republican elements in the country, and promised to be a complete success, but when the anarchists and the anti-clericals began burning and sacking the churches and convents, the better class of Republicans withdrew. Had it not been for the insane ferocity of the fanatics I sincerely believe that the Republican flag would today be flying over Catalonia."

On account of the unfavorable criticism aroused by the system of exempting rich men from the military service upon the payment of \$300, King Alfonso today issued a decree abolishing a money indemnity in lieu of service.

BUTCHER AT KIEL TODAY

Kaiser Will Take Good Care of the "Royal Hangman."

KIEL, Aug. 6.—The German fleet returned here today from its cruise to the Spanish coast and will be reviewed off Kiel by the Kaiser, who is expected here tomorrow from Cows. Sixteen battleships and fourteen cruisers will take part in the maneuvers.

The Kaiser is again to pass through the Kiel Canal, and the extraordinary precautions for his safety while so doing adopted last week will be repeated. Both sides of the canal will be picketed at short intervals by marines, all traffic on the waterway will be stopped, and cavalry will follow the Standart, marching along the banks at the same speed as the Kaiser's yacht.

GUADALAJARA, Aug. 6.—Ambrosio Ulloa, an engineer and lawyer, founder of the Independent School of Engineers, and head also of the Corona Flour Milling Company, has been imprisoned in the state penitentiary, charged with complicity in the troubles of July 24 and 25. Ulloa is president of an independent Revista Club. The authorities expect to prove that there was some relation between the club and the recent disturbances.

Felix C. Vera, local correspondent for Mexico Nuevo, and former president of the Grand League of Railroad Men, was arrested by order of Mexico City authorities on account of alleged inflammatory articles for which he is said to have been responsible.

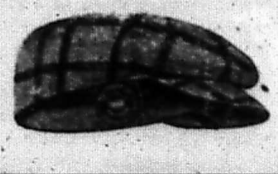
MILAN, Aug. 6.—The Socialist party of this city has decided to hold a great protest meeting in the Arena the day when the King of Italy meets the Kaiser. The well known Russian agitator, Angelica Balabanoff, will address the meeting and denounce the Kaiser.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE

CAPMAKERS' UNION

WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN.

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.



MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

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

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

Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear.

CIB PIN and Nemo Corsets, Notions, Skirts and Muslin Underwear.

SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d AVENUE Near 10th STREET, NEW YORK. Telephone 4083 Stuyvesant.

CHINA WANTS PHONE

Western Electric Company Gets Contract to Install Switchboards.

The contract for the installation of a modern American telephone system has just been awarded by the Chinese Empire to the Western Electric Company, against the bids of English, German, French and other foreign manufacturers.

A commission composed of three Chinese government officials toured Europe and America about two years ago to look over telephones.

A cable just received at the West street office from the company's Chinese agents gives important telephone manufacturing company in the world had repudiated the contract.

Two switchboards with a capacity for 10,000 telephones will be installed in Peking. The government will contract the service.

The contract specifies that the equipment must be delivered complete at Tien-Tsien by February, 1910. Consequently the equipment has to be manufactured and sent around the world in just six months. The installation will be under the supervision of American engineers, who will remain in Peking until the Chinese operators have mastered the work.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM

125 PARK ROW.

The Place That Delivers the Goods.

UNION MADE SHOES

B. N. LEFKOWITZ

2 Ave. C, cor. Houston St., N. Y.

UNION MADE SHOES. Good Quality Arch Support Shoes for Aching, Tender Feet. Latest Styles in Ladies' Shoes. Strictly One Price. Children's Shoes.

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.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

87-89 Ave. B, nr. 6th St., N. Y. Telephone, 3555 Orchard.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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

Mount Atry House

Spend your vacation with Comrade E. Minkler at Saugerties, N. Y.; 1,800 feet elevation. Write for details.

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9 " " " "	90c
10 " " " "	\$1.00

Payable in advance. No adv. of less than three lines accepted. Six average size words constitute a line. Copy or display 50 per cent. more.

NOTICE.

TO DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS OF Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Buffalo, N. Y.; International Typographical Union, St. Joseph, Mo.; International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of America, Kansas City, Mo.; International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen, Yonkers, N. Y.; New Jersey State Federation of Labor, Atlantic City, N. J. Our Subscription Department would be glad to hear from any comrades or sympathizers who will be in attendance at the above conventions in order to have them work with us in the distribution of this paper and the procuring of subscribers for The Call at their conventions. N. Y. Call.

TO LET.

One healthy workmen's apartment. Six rooms and bath; all light. Rent \$18. 1426 Franklin Ave. Bronx.

FOR SALE.

Two. (411) shares Physical Culture Restaurant Company stock. Owner will sell at sacrifice, as is in need of money. Address, F. S. F., Box 647, Calgary, Alta, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

Elderly man, 51, seeks good place to do light work on small farm, for honest living, home and pay. References. Address, Daniel Sarrus, Gen. Del., New York City.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Richard Wisnecke, notary public, 226 West 134th St. Passports procured. All legal documents acknowledged. Open evenings.

FARM WANTED—NEW JERSEY.

10 to 50 acres good house, spring water, near station, in New Jersey, easy commutation New York; \$3,000, 450 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.

MINI-BALANBOUS.

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.

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: "The Sign from Heaven."

Evening Sermon: "Christian Citizenship."

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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.

OPENING---Saturday, August 7,

MEAT AND PROVISION MARKET

First-class Meats, Etc., at Lowest Possible Prices.

J. J. SACHTLEBEN,

284 FAIRVIEW AVE., COR. GROVE ST., BROOKLYN.

Orders Called For and Delivered Free of Charge.

SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC

ARRANGED BY THE

3d and 10th A. D. Socialist Party

(English and Italian Branches.)

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1909

AT CONSUMER'S PARK, WOODSIDE, L. I.

Tickets, admit one, 15c. Gates open 10 A. M.

Direction: From East 34th Street Ferry take Corona car, get off at Kelly and Woodside Avenue. Fare, 5 cents.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC

ARRANGED BY THE

BREWERS' UNION, No. 69, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Gerken's Ridgewood Grove, Cypress near Myrtle Ave., Evergreen, L. I.

On Sunday, August 8, 1909, commencing at 2 P. M.

Music by Prof. A. Schneider. Moving Pictures and Punch and Judy.

Tickets, 25 Cents a Person.

Prize Bowling for Cash and Other Valuable Prizes.

GRAND ANNUAL

Afternoon PICNIC and Evening

GIVEN BY THE

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Of Brooklyn. Locals 43 and 16, U. G. W. of A.

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GLENDALE SCHUETZEN PARK

GLENDALE, L. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, '09

Music by M. B. Heymann's Orchestra.

TICKETS, Admit One, 15 CENTS.

Take Bushwick or Myrtle Ave. cars, transfer at depot for Glendale.

SOCIALIST PARTY ASKS FOR FUNDS

Campaign Committee Issues Appeal for Money to Carry On the Fight.

The campaign committee of the Socialist party has issued the following appeal for funds:

"New York, August, 1915. To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Party.

"Comrades—The Socialist party is entering another city campaign as part of its daily fight for the emancipation of the working class. In the face of what may be termed as insurmountable obstacles, with its meagre income to cover the exorbitant expenses of a campaign, like the one of 1908, with the additional burden of maintaining a daily English paper in this city, the Socialist party has emerged from the last campaign with a more compact organization, conscious of the ultimate success of its great mission.

"Present conditions give to the Socialist movement an unparalleled opportunity for splendid growth. The working people of this city are still suffering the effects of the recent crisis and they are beginning to realize that the only political party honestly striving to do away with the distressing condition prevailing all over the city, is the Socialist party. The time in which we are living is full of lessons to those able to see and reason for themselves. Unrest and discontent are growing everywhere. Our city government is honeycombed with graft and corruption. The courts, high and low, are aiming blow after blow upon the heads of labor. Injunctions are issued everywhere, preventing the workers from using the few weapons they had for the defense of their interests. Attempts are being made to make the right of free speech and assembly a farce. Police officers are invading the peaceful meetings of the unions, hall proprietors are intimidated and coerced not to hire halls to strikers. Everywhere are strikes, lockouts, wage reductions, wholesale discharges, unemployment and monopoly prices. Certainly there were never more facts to convince the unthinking and open the eyes of the blind and sleeping than at present.

"The unsuccessful attempt to deport political refugees from Russia, the incarceration of the Mexican political refugees, the conviction of Comrade Fred Warren, the wholesale deportation of immigrants insinuated by Commissioner Williams and sanctioned by the Federal government, has shown again the class character of our government and will tend to convince even the conservative masses that any of the old party political machines are merely the tools of the master class, always ready and willing to use their powers against the working class.

"Thousands of voters have cut loose from their old political affiliations before to return to them again, many thousands have begun to realize the need of a radical change of their conditions. Ambitious office-seekers and disgruntled politicians, so-called reformers, etc., will resort to various schemes of 'Committee of One Hundred,' 'Municipal League' and will talk of business administration, in the hope of getting the votes of all such innocent voters. To educate these workmen to a clear understanding of Socialism, to gain the sympathy and support of this army of radical voters, will be the task of the Socialist party of New York during the coming few months.

"To conduct such a campaign of enlightenment and education to arouse the great mass of workers to a realization of their interests as a separate class, we must have funds in our treasury. We must increase the number of our propaganda meetings, we must increase the circulation of our press, our propaganda literature must be placed in the hands of every voter, and we must extend our activity in all directions. This cannot be done without the financial support and cooperation of every Socialist in the city. Owing to the demands made on our comrades for the support of various party institutions, our local treasury suffered considerably, and we are facing for the first time such an important campaign with an empty treasury. The Socialist party depends upon its members and sympathizers for its revenue as they are the ones to whose interest it is that we shall be enabled to send our literature and speakers to every part of the city and no corner must be left untouched by the printed and spoken word. Comrades, you are the only ones to whom the Socialist party can appeal for funds. It needs your help and it expects that you will be prompt and liberal with your response to this appeal. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will contribute liberally to the campaign funds of the various capitalist parties, so we call upon you to contribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Socialist party so that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and tenement in the city.

"Not only do we ask you for your own contribution, but we also appeal to you to circulate among your friends and shopmates the subscription lists of the party, and assist us in collecting a sufficient amount of money, which will enable us to conduct one of the most aggressive campaigns ever waged by the party in this city. Remember one other thing, comrades: Since our is a campaign of education, it follows that we must begin our work early, while the people's minds are still open to reason. Money is needed now for the printing of literature, the hiring of halls and all other necessary expenses of such an important campaign, therefore, give early. A contribution made now will do more good than a few days before the close of the campaign. Our treasury is empty and little work can be done unless the

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business.

32d A. D. (Williamsbridge)—2212 street and White Plains avenue.

Open-Air.

21st A. D.—134th street and Lenox avenue. Warren Atkinson, A. B. De Milt.

23d A. D.—161st street and Amsterdam avenue. Alex. Rosen, J. C. Frost.

28th A. D.—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Andrew Sater, Thomas Potter.

31st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue. George H. Goebel, Alb. Abrahams.

32d A. D.—135th street and Willis avenue. W. G. Lightbown, Jack Br. It Gearity.

33d A. D.—14th street, between Third and Bergen avenues. G. R. Sackman, P. L. Quinlan.

The following meeting is under the auspices of the district named.

26th A. D.—Fifth avenue and 110th street. M. Lagowitz, J. J. Cornel, Wm. Karhn.

BROOKLYN.

Business.

15th A. D. (Italian).—535 Graham avenue.

Open Air.

20th A. D.—Knickerbocker and Harmon street. J. A. Weil, M. S. Kerrigan.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The county committee of the Socialist party will meet at 128 Market street, Newark.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN.

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

BROOKLYN.

Y. P. S. F. (Circle 23).—65 That-

ford avenue. Literary meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning.

PHILADELPHIA.

North Plaza, City Hall—Open air meeting. Harry Gantz and James H. Maurer will speak.

GENERAL MEETING.

New York Socialists to Discuss Campaign Plans at Labor Temple.

A general party meeting of Local New York will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the Labor Temple, Hall No. 10. The purpose of the meeting is to suggest candidates for the following offices: County clerk, sheriff, district attorney, registrar, one justice of the City Court and three judges of the Supreme Court.

A general discussion of ways and means of conducting an aggressive municipal campaign and plans for helping the Spanish Socialists. This meeting is called by the instruction of both the City Executive Committee and the General Committee, and all other business should be laid aside in order that party members may attend this meeting.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH.

Dr. John D. Long will speak at the Parkside Church, Lenox Road near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, as follows: At 11 A. M. his subject will be "Greatness." In the evening at eight he will give an illustrated lecture on "The Distribution of Wealth." In this lecture he will throw upon the screen some thirty or more pictures illustrating the subject selected by Joshua Wannope.

A CORRECTION.

Through an error the debate on the "Open Shop" arranged by Branch 1, 22d A. D., Brooklyn, was announced for last night instead of Friday, August 13.

Announcements

The Minute Men will hold an open air meeting at Broadway and 37th street tonight. Seumas O'Sheel, president of the Liberal Club, and Luther S. Bedford, of Big Six, and others will speak.

SLAIN WITH AXE; HUSBAND HELD

James Ahearn Charged With Death of Wife Found in Bed With Skull Fractured.

Her skull crushed with a blow from an axe, and a deep cut in her neck evidently made by the same weapon, Mrs. Mary Ahearn, aged forty-four, was found covered with bedclothes in her home at 110 Washington avenue, Laurel Hill—on the outskirts of Long Island City—yesterday. On the same bed lay her husband, James Ahearn, who when aroused asserted complete ignorance of how his wife came to her death. He was arrested, charged with the killing.

The discovery of the crime was made by Catherine, the fourteen-year-old daughter of the pair. According to the child, her father and mother had quarreled violently the greater part of the night, the subject of the dispute being Ahearn's excessive drinking. They had wrangled in front of the house for some hours, and after going to their sleeping room had resumed the quarrel.

Did Not See Mother.

The girl says she had been kept awake many hours, but finally she fell asleep. When she again awoke some time later she arose and went to the door of her parents' bedroom and looked in. She saw her father apparently asleep, lying across the foot of the bed, but did not see her mother.

"Where's mother?" she called. Ahearn rubbed his eyes and sleepily replied: "Oh, I guess she's gone."

The girl saw blood stains on her father's clothes, and ran to the street and alarmed the neighbors. Policeman Phillips responded to a call, and when he seized Ahearn and asked him what he had done with his wife, the man replied: "She's asleep there."

The policeman removed the pile of bed clothes and found the body. Ahearn is a truckman, and the neighbors corroborate the statement that he and his wife had many bitter quarrels over the question of drink.

THREE WASHED ASHORE.

Thirteen Bodies in All Recovered from Sunken Ship Maori.

CAPTOWN, Aug. 6.—The bodies of three more members of the crew of the sunken Maori were washed upon the beach today, making thirteen bodies that have been recovered

of the forty-six who lost their lives in the sinking of the ship and her life boats Wednesday night in a storm off Slough Bay.

Through the clouds of spray dashed up by the terrific seas breaking over the wreck, the forms of five men can be distinctly seen clinging to the rigging. Their position is very perilous. Life boats are attempting to rescue them.

CASTLE CASE UP TODAY.

The case of Mrs. Mary Scott Castle who shot at Lawyer William B. Conroy of 2 Rector street, in an elevator on the Waldorf on Tuesday, was again examined yesterday. It will come up for examination this morning at the Jefferson Market Court. The Castle has been unable to obtain a lawyer and remains in the court prison.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY. Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 442 Pearl street, New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. BARBERS. Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 54th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 94 Livingston St. Eagle Shoe Store, 848 Columbus Ave. B. Hahn, 2649 8th Ave. M. Seligman, 49 A. V. bet. 3d & 4th Sts. I. Nathan, nr. 118th St., 1789 Madison Ave. Weingarten, Men's Sp'ls, 112 Livingston St. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. John & Braunhofer, 1604 Ave. A. Raphael De Nat., 1590 Madison Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The F. & S. New Store, 84th St. & 3d Av. Rickards Co., cor. 26th St. & 9th Av. DELICATESSEN. Eugene Ebel, 1409 Avenue A. DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES. Ch. Grub, 304 W. 147th St. DAIRY RESTAURANT. A. Ratner, 147 E. Houston St. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. L. Schonfeld, 30 Rivington St. DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A, at 78th. FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE. L.M. Goldberg, 859 8th Av., 51st St. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. Meyer Davidoff, 225 E. 105th St. FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flattau, 2264 8th Ave.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Eiges, 465 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolph Scheffer, 1483 Washington Av. Bakery and Lunch Room. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Av. Lewis' Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Av. CIGARS. S. Mendelson, 1861 Bostonrd. & Union Av. Union Made Cigars at The Pioneer, 735 East 166th St. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 3d Ave., opp. 161st St. Station. Westchester Clo'g Co., 84 Av. 144th St. DRUGGISTS. Theo. A. M. Hartung, 174 E. 160th St. Katz's Drug Store, 174th St. & 3d Av. O. W. Shochat, 160th & Jackson Ave. Tobias & Warlin, 3d Av., cor. 167th St. FURNISHINGS AND HATS. The Toggery Shop, 3d Ave., below 166th St. L. Station. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. Kramer Co., 1746 Washington Av. JEWELRY. L. Gittleman, 562 Brook Av. INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington Av. MEAT MARKET. Edward Keil, 3710 3d Av. RESTAURANT. Homelite Restaurant, 3210 3d Av. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Ghindin, 1525 Washington Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 2271 Pitkin Ave. The Bates Shoe, 2977 Fulton St. The Bates Shoe, 5119 5th Ave. Umann & Kausofsky, 694 and 696 Broadway. M. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Ave. McDougall's, 149 Myrtle Ave. L. Gutter, 454 7th Ave. Bloom Shoe Co., 1155 Myrtle Ave. Greenblatt's, 1734 Pitkin Ave. H. Triebitz, 1622 Pitkin Ave. Max Horwitz, 1622 Pitkin Ave. Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House. Charles Mohr, 198 Wyckoff Ave. John V. Blemer, 1773 Broadway. L. Jahn, 244 Hamburg Ave. BUTCHERS. Jos. Kuni, 1219 Myrtle Ave. Ignaz Becker, 123 Wyckoff Ave. Meyer's Market, 5621 3d Ave. Prosperity Beef Co., 1411 Myrtle Ave. T. S. Colyer, 93 Atlantic Ave. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1691 Broadway. Sam Haber, 121 3d Ave. BICYCLES, KODAKS AND SPORTING GOODS. Yunkes & Sons, 2709 Atlantic Ave. BOTTLE BEER, ALL KINDS WINES AND LIQUORS. John Zimmerling, 1434 Flatbush Ave. CORSETS AND GLOVES. 1725 Pitkin Ave. and 79 Graham Ave. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. C. F. Gackenheimer, 1271 Myrtle Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHING. Harry Goodman, 2641 Atlantic Ave. CLOTHES AND TAILORS. Seifert Bros., cor. Wyckoff av. & Becker Henry Heiser, 271 Hamburg Ave. CUSTOM TAILORS. S. Bernstein, 5217 5th Ave. CUTLERY DEALER AND GRINDER. M. Jung, Jr., 120 Graham Ave. DELICATESSEN. L. Bock, 610 Hart, cor. Myrtle Ave. F. J. Theuer, 392 Knickerbocker Ave. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Aaron Jasse, 444 Howard Ave. Poland Drug Co., Inc., 90 Graham Ave. I. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker Ave. M. Chausvin, New Utrecht Av. and 39th St. Epstein's Pharmacy 5th Av. & 48th St. Friedman Bros., 513 6th Ave. H. Rubin, 184 Columbus St. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Ave. DRY GOODS. C. A. Werner, 128 3d Ave. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Smith & Auerbacher, 277 Central Ave. McVey & Miller, 253 Covert Ave. Aronson Bros. & Fiers, 61 Belmont Av. Louis Berger, 2925 Atlantic Ave. DRY AND FANCY GOODS AND SHOES. At Silberstein's, 3299 Fulton St. FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Wacker's, 1344 Myrtle Ave. FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Director Pitkin & Rockaway. Fraas & Miller, B'way & Quincy St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 3218 2d Ave. FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Zait & Kahn, 433 Knickerbocker Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Derr, 695 Broadway. H. Goodwin, 433 Knickerbocker Ave. GROCERIES. H. Deventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C. Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 58 Fla. J. Fontannaz, 5210 5th Ave. L. B. Schierenbeck, 19 Bremer St. F. W. Schroeder, 107 Evergreen Ave. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grau, 4811 and 5810 5th Ave. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schwabner & Co., 5218 5th Ave. C. O. Loebel, 1905 Pitkin Ave. Jos. Bag, 1025 Flushing Ave. HATS, CAPS & LEATHER GOODS. At Arnold's, 690 Broadway. HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES. W. Lichtenberg & Son, 3269 Fulton St. INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. Baby Wear Store, 809 Knickerbocker Ave. LAUNDRIES. Schneider's Laundry, 1240A Myrtle Av. F. Schweitzer's Laundry, 140 Nassau St. MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES. Mme. J. Lawrence, 115 O'Connell St. MILK, CREAM, ETC. Swartswood Dairy, 104 2nd St. PIANOS—NEW AND USED. The Reliab's Hubalek Piano. Cash or Easy Payments, New York \$100 and Up. 1255 Myrtle Ave. PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRY. Harrington, 253 Bay Ridge. PHONOGRAPHS AND SPORTING GOODS. John Diehm, 1473 Myrtle Ave. PHOTO STUDIO. S. Sappo, 1147 Fulton St. H. Adelsohn, 35 Belmont St. PIANOS AND SAFES. Morris Sa'cler, 1805 Pitkin St. PICTURE AND FRAMES. C. A. Hansson & Bro., 4711 5th St. PRINTERS. Louis J. Saltzman, 42 Gramham St. Henry Schilling, 1414 Myrtle Ave. SURGEON DENTIST. Dr. J. Roitnick, 18 Vesey St. STATIONERY AND RUBBER STAMPS. Chas. Koehler & Co., 1181 Myrtle St. UNION HATTER. E. Animan, 437 Kuk Knickerbocker Ave. UMBRELLAS AND LEATHER GOODS. H. Yaverbaum, 368 Knickerbocker Ave. UNION TONSORIAL PARLOR. The Rockaways, 136 Rockaway Ave. UNION HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS. M. Liebowitz, 1023 Pitkin St. 2, 9 AND 19C STORE. 1673 Pitkin, bet. Rockaway & Chas.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN.

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

BROOKLYN.

Y. P. S. F. (Circle 23).—65 That-

Announcements

The Minute Men will hold an open air meeting at Broadway and 37th street tonight. Seumas O'Sheel, president of the Liberal Club, and Luther S. Bedford, of Big Six, and others will speak.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

BERGER STRIKE WON.

The bakers, who have been out on strike against F. Berger, of 162 East Houston street, returned to work yesterday.

The strike started because the boss assaulted a delegate of Local 100, but he produced bonds guaranteeing that no more assaults will take place in his shop and the men returned to work.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN.

The National Women's Trades Union League, which is country wide and has as members many prominent women, is to hold a national convention in Chicago on September 27.

At this convention, the most important in the history of the woman's attempt to organize and aid the female workers of America, Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trades Union League, will speak. Miss MacArthur will represent 12,000 women workers.

One of the most important matters to be taken up at the convention will be toward obtaining national legislation in favor of an eight-hour day for all women toilers and the elimination of night work, except in the case of waitresses.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trades Union League, said a short time ago: "Twelve delegates are to go to the convention from New York, and Chicago is to be represented by a steen. Boston, St. Louis and other cities will send representatives."

One of the vital points to be brought forward at the convention is to arrange for an exchange of cards between working women's organizations of various countries. The question of the organizing of the Italian women immigrants is to be discussed at length.

UNION PICNICS.

Butchers' Union.

The Butchers' Union, Local 211, of Brooklyn, will hold a picnic at Gerkin's Ridgewood Grove Park, Sunday, August 8.

Painters' Union.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers will hold a grand picnic and summer night festival at Manhattan Casino on Sunday, August 8.

United Hebrew Trades.

The Hebrew Trades, the Central Council of the Jewish unions of Greater New York, will have a picnic and summer night festival to comrades will respond promptly to this appeal.

"Let each do his share and do it without delay. The party only makes its appeals for funds once during the year and it is the duty of all its members and friends to come forward with their contributions. The burden of each will be small and the benefit will be great for all. Fraternally yours, LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY. Address all communications and make all checks and money orders payable to U. Solomon, financial secretary, 239 East 84th street, New York City. All contributions will be acknowledged in the party papers."

LABOR UNION NOTES.

The Vest Makers.

Local 16, Vest and Pants Makers, will hold a picnic at Glendale Schuetsen Park, Glendale, Long Island, today.

ITALIAN BAKERS.

The newly formed Italian bakers' union will hold a mass meeting at the Italian Hall, 13th street and Avenue B tonight. Charles Ifland, New York state organizer of the J. B. and C. W. J. U., Giuseppe Piccoli and other well known Italian speakers will deliver addresses. Final arrangements for an application for a charter of the International will be made.

MINERAL WATER MAKERS.

S. Leibowitz, organizer of the Mineral Water Makers' Union, Local 12,674, has been at work in Brooklyn agitating for the label, and so great has become the demand for the union label that the bosses sent an invitation to the union asking them to send a representative to a conference to be held tonight between the bosses and their employees.

The conference will be held at 509 Bushwick avenue, at 8 P. M. tonight, and S. Leibowitz will represent the union.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

The International Association of Photo Engravers will hold their convention at Milwaukee during the Labor Day week.

BUILDING NEWS.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Reville of the Bronx, for two five-story flats to be built for the Tully Construction Company on Simpson street north of Westchester avenue, at a cost of \$80,000; a five-story flat for the Liss Realty Company on Eagle avenue, south of Westchester avenue, to cost \$50,000; a five-story flat for the Estates Building Company on Mohegan avenue north of 179th street, to cost \$45,000; a two-story dwelling on Fort Independence avenue south of 238th street to cost \$4,000, and a two-story and attic dwelling at the corner of Grand avenue and 176th street, to cost \$9,000.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the power house of the Edison Company at 44 West 27th street and improving the ventilation of the battery room, the improvements being made from designs by William Weisenberger, Jr., as architect.

Plans have been filed by Frederick Ebeling for remodeling the four-story tenement house at 258 First avenue, the improvements being made in compliance with requirements of the Tenement House Department, for Bertha Sacathe as owner, the purpose being to better the sanitation, and for remodeling the three-story and basement old fashioned dwelling house at 24 Spring street into a moving picture exhibition hall, abandoning the flats on the upper floors in compliance with the ruling of Tenement House Commissioner Butler prohibiting any part of such exhibition building to be occupied as a tenement. The change of occupancy is to be made for John Margieri from designs by C. B. Myers.

No plans for new buildings are reported in Manhattan.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today.

Philadelphia, Southampton. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg. Rosalind, Newfoundland. Maracaibo, La Guaymas. Bermudigan, Bermuda. Carolina, San Juan. Sarnia, Hayti. Crown of Grenada, Grenada. Saratoga, Havana. Thames, Jamaica. Potomac, Montevideo. Columbia, Glasgow. Menesia, Naples. Minnewaska, London. Perugia, Naples. Cedric, Liverpool. Kronland, Antwerp. City of Macon, Savannah. Denver, Galveston. Algonquin, Jacksonville. Jefferson, Norfolk.

Due Today.

St. Paul, Southampton, July 21. Campania, Liverpool, July 21. La Touraine, Havre, July 21. Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, July 28. Hamburg, Naples, July 26. St. Andrew, Antwerp, July 25. Prins Willem V., Hayti, Aug. 2. El Mar, Galveston, Aug. 1. Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 4. Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 6.

Due Tomorrow.

Lapland, Antwerp, July 31. Baltic, Queenstown, Aug. 1. San Giorgio, Naples, July 25. Segurana, Santiago, Aug. 2. Colorado, Tampa, Aug. 3. Iroquois, Jacksonville, Aug. 5. City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 5. Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

DREAMLAND

Continous Free Circus, 15 Acts. Everything New But the Ocean.

CONEY ISLAND BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM.

Fischer's Unsurpassed Coffee 5c. Surf Ave., near 15th St.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL No. 396.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9-12 A. M. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 8 P. M.

CAFES.

ARCH CAFE AND RESTAURANT

E. MENKE, Proprietor, 217 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Ehret's Extras Drawn from the Wood.

ANTHONY KAPPE'S

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 449 PEARL STREET, Opposite The Call Office, Cor. William St., New York.

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

OUT OF TOWN

BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 178 Ferry St. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. BOOTS AND SHOES—Irvington, N. J. Edw. Haas, 121 Springfield Ave. CUSTOM TAILOR—Jersey City, N. J. R. Mark, 716 Grand St. Levine Tailoring Co., 121 Montgomery St. SHOE STORE—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 650 Newark Ave. The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Ave. TAILOR—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 271 Washington Ave. CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Brooklyn, Mass. Kennedy, Centre St. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Cor. Monroe & Wash. ST. BOOTS AND SHOES—Lynn, Mass. Hoagan, 100 Munroe St. COAL AND WOOD—Lynn, Mass. Conery, Conery's Coal. CIGARS & TOBACCO—Lynn, Mass. Carlson, "Regular" Cigar, 109

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

CLEVELAND WHITWASHED

Highlanders Play Like Champs and Westerners Never Have a Show.

The Highlanders played real championship ball at American League Park yesterday and whitewashed the formidable Cleveland 8 to 0.

PIRATES WIN

Dodgers Lose Fourteen-Inning Contest by the Score of 3 to 2.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—It was with a sigh of relief that Pittsburgh tonight saw Manager Lumley and his gang of Brooklyn ball players pack their bats and move on to Chicago.

BERGER IS WAITING

So is Jeff's \$5,000—Johnson Still in Canada.

The dark black cloud that hung over New York yesterday isn't the wrath of Jack Johnson hunting for a fight with Jim Jeffries.

JOHNSON JUGGED.

Put in Cell to Await Trial for Speeding. LONDON, Ontario, Aug. 6.—Jack Johnson, the negro heavyweight, who was to have appeared in New York Thursday to talk fight with Jeffries,

HIS IDEAL WOMAN

Designer of Lincoln Penny Describes Type of the Future.

"Conscious motherhood is the ideal of the future. Perfect womanhood is tempered with a dash of the devil.

STALLINGS GETS A PITCHER.

Manager Stallings made another deal yesterday that may be productive of good results. He traded Catcher Walter Blair to the Newark Eastern League Club in return for Pitcher Frill, a left hander, who has won his last ten games in impressive style.

BOUTS AT LONG ACRE.

An excellent card has been arranged by Manager Billy Neumann for the regular entertainment tonight. An all star card will be put on. None but regular members will be admitted.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

For Good and Neat Printing Go To BUSINESS PRINTING CO. Strictly Union Printing. 196 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

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

HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE

Hatter and Gent's Furnisher 151 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.

GO FOR YOUR UNION

HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS M. LITTMAN 246 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

BEATEN UP AND ROBBED BY COP

Dr. Oltersdorff, Returning from Visit, Assaulted by Policeman in Full Uniform.

That a policeman in full uniform and on patrol enacted the role of highway robber and stole \$5 from him by violence was the charge made yesterday by Dr. Von Osten Oltersdorff, graduate of Heidelberg and the Columbia College of Surgeons and Physicians, who lives at 28 Dominick street.

Threatened to Shoot.

"I guess you'll be good now," was his next remark. He also threatened to shoot me if I tried to run away.

TARIFF IN OPERATION

New Payne-Aldrich Law Goes Into Effect at 9 A. M. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The new Payne-Aldrich tariff law went into effect at 9 A. M. today throughout the United States, its territories and possessions.

FOUND FATALLY BEATEN

Woman Falsely Accuses Man to Shield Real Assailant. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Grover Williams, a young married woman, was found late last night with her head crushed and lying at the point of death at the City Hospital.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO SAY SO.

When you buy of a Call advertiser you should tell the clerk or cashier that you saw the ad in the Call. Don't be afraid to say it.

THIEF LEAPS FROM WINDOW.

Man Who Robbed Hotel Makes Thrilling Escape with Loot. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Leaping from a second story with \$200 cash and jewelry and watches valued at \$150 an unknown sneak thief early this morning made good his escape while Emanuel Friedman and his wife called excitedly for aid.

HAWAIIAN STRIKE OFF.

Intimidation by Authorities and Planters' Stubbornness Make Japs Lose. -SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—A report from Honolulu today says that the strike of more than 6,000 Japanese plantation laborers in Hawaii, which has been in progress for two months, was declared off yesterday.

AWAIT RULING ON SANITY OF THAW

Hearing at White Plains Ends. Expect White's Slayer Will Go Back to Asylum.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The last day of testimony at Justice Mills' hearing on Harry K. Thaw's application for release from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane was marked by the testimony of the prisoner's mother and Roger O'Mara, former chief of police in Pittsburgh, and for several years employed by Thaw as a private detective, as the first witness. It is expected that Justice Mills will render a decision next Thursday. The general opinion is that Thaw will be ordered back to the asylum.

Many Wordy Skirmishes.

Considerable time was spent in wordy skirmishes. Jerome's wit being matched by the detective's resistance of all efforts to lead him into any assertions that might affect the weight of his testimony.

Threatened to Shoot.

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Woman Falsely Accuses Man to Shield Real Assailant. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Grover Williams, a young married woman, was found late last night with her head crushed and lying at the point of death at the City Hospital.

Socialist Economics

Prof. Thorstein Veblen said not very long ago in the Quarterly Journal of Economics: "The Socialism that inspires hopes and fears today is of the school of Marx. No one is seriously apprehensive of any other so-called socialistic movement, and no one is seriously concerned to criticize or refute the doctrines set forth by any other school of Socialists."

Marx's CAPITAL

THE GREATEST OF ALL SOCIALIST BOOKS, IS NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME WITHIN THE REACH OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE. IT IS IN THREE LARGE VOLUMES. . . .

Volume I is entitled The Process of Capitalist Production. It gives in full detail an explanation and analysis of the process by which the wageworker is compelled to labor for the bare cost of living, while the Surplus Value which he produces is taken from him by the capitalist. Cloth, 869 pages, \$2.00.

Volume II treats of The Process of Circulation of Capital. It deals with the function performed by merchants and bankers, with the turn-over of capital, and with the reproduction and circulation of the aggregate social capital. Cloth, 618 pages, \$2.00.

Volume III, just published, tells of The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole. It takes the general principles established in the first two volumes, and applies them to the actual facts of society as it is to-day. This volume explains better than any other book the causes of Industrial Crises. It shows why it is that the small capitalist is being gradually wiped out, and frequently gets an income smaller than the wages of a skilled laborer. Finally, it contains an exhaustive discussion of subjects which those who know Marx only from Volume I accuse him of neglecting—namely, Land, Rent and Farming. Cloth, 1,048 pages, \$2.00.

The three volumes, in a strong box, will be sent by express prepaid on receipt of \$6.00, together with a credit slip for \$2.40 which will be received the same as cash within one year toward the purchase of a \$10.00 share of stock, or for \$12.00 cash with order. We will send the three volumes prepaid and a fully-paid stock certificate. Address:

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY 153 EAST KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO.

FOUND DYING IN TENEMENT YARD

Unknown Woman Thought to Have Made Fatal Leap to Escape Men's Attack.

With numerous wounds on the head and body, a woman about thirty-eight years old was found unconscious yesterday in a yard in the rear of the tenement at 23 West 136th street. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said she would probably die.

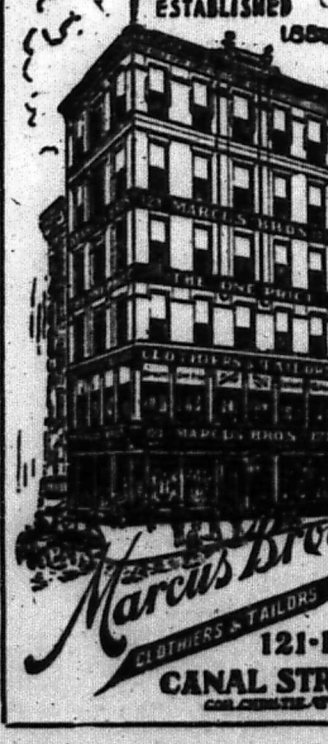
Mystery surrounds the identity of the woman as well as the manner in which she was injured. During one of her lucid moments in the hospital she said she was "Mrs. Mary Horan." She then lapsed into unconsciousness.

The woman was found by a child who lives in the tenement. She notified policeman Reilly, who found the woman surrounded by a score of the occupants of the tenement. He summoned Dr. Mosher, from the Harlem Hospital, on the opposite side of the street. The doctor said the wounds were the result of a fall or a beating.

Not Known in Tenement.

None of those living in the house was able to throw any light on the identity of the woman or the manner in which she sustained her wounds. At first it was thought she might have jumped or fallen from one of the apartments in the building, but it was learned that no one in the tenement knew her.

ESTABLISHED 1892.



INCOME TAX SETBACK

Georgia Senate Decides to Take No Action on Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Senator who led in the contest to have Congress submit the Income Tax amendment to the constitution to the states were not greatly surprised by the setback it received in the Georgia Legislature.

While the question of submitting the amendment was pending in the Senate the argument was made repeatedly that possessors of great incomes might kill the proposed addition to the constitution by causing states to withhold their approval. Small, rich states and others in which the wealthy wield a strong and active influence in politics were looked upon as the danger points. Refusal of a dozen states to approve the amendment would defeat it.

The Georgia Senate by a vote of 12 to 2 yesterday decided to take no action on the amendment at the present session.

Advertisement for California Brand Rye Whisky, featuring a bottle and the name I. Goldberg's.

Advertisement for a store in Houston, Texas, with a logo and text.

Advertisement for Marcus Bros. featuring a large illustration of a building and text: "ESTABLISHED 1892. FORTY-SIXTH HALF YEARLY REDUCTION SALE. In this half yearly reduction sale we have decided to show our worthy customers and the public that we are the only house that is able to keep on a Reduction Sale for an entire month from the 6th of July on. 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 \$12 and \$15, now... \$9.75. 2-piece Suits and 2-piece Suits, regular price \$15 and \$16, now... \$11.75. Come in and convince yourself. M. LITTMAN 121-123 CANAL ST., Cor. Christie St., N. Y.

MORGAN'S ACTS AND METHODS AS A "PEERLESS CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY"—A FURTHER NARRATIVE

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.

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(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER XXII.

MORGAN THE "PEERLESS CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY."

I.—Continued.

Morgan the Chief Magnate Revolutionist.

In this revolutionary work, that of organizing trusts, J. Pierpont Morgan was one of the foremost generalists. Indispensable as it is in this work to describe the methods by which he reaped his wealth, it is no less necessary to point out the services that he and his kind were doing for progress. In the exclusive consideration of progressive movements, it is immaterial what the motive was; the thing done is all that counts historically. None can deny that these revolutionary capitalists were actuated wholly by ambitiously personal ends: greed, self and the lust of power. But after all they were revolutionists without knowing it, and precisely the sort of capitalist revolutionists needed at that particular time.

Strong, ruthless men, bold in cunning and cunning in their boldness, were required for the job of crushing out the old cut-throat, haphazard individualistic competitive system. That sluggish, money-grubbing, petty-minded body, the middle class, preoccupied with the comfort of its belly and with its narrow conventions, had set its self-interest against the demands of progress. It declined to budge; it hedged itself behind walls of special laws; it sought to make matters travel backward. Under these conditions Morgan and his colleagues were the men for the task; forceful, dominating, arbitrary men, not scrupling at any means to attain their ends, contemptuous enough of law when it stood in their way, and powerful enough to defy it. Very expert destructionists were they. But they were also constructionists. They tore down to build up. A decayed, archaic industrial system they replaced with one of a far more systematic order, the forerunner of finer systems to come. Progress often works through queer instruments.

In the years closely following 1898 Morgan was especially prominent in many of these trust creations. A ubiquitous magnate he was, pushing his industrial conquests and overlordship in many variegated directions. Each accumulating success added millions of dollars to his fortune. With a choice list to select from, what brilliant display of his financial acumen shall we take up first? Consecutively, the most pertinent is that noted Pennsylvania Coal Company transaction of his.

The Unfailing Recipe for Making Millions.

The plan which he had begun some years before of gathering in coal mining properties and coal carrying railroads, and of merging them into a combination, he persistently continued. The most important of all of the remaining independent companies in the Pennsylvania anthracite region was the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It controlled some of the most valuable mines in the center of the richest deposits. While paying wretched wages to its workers, it had for years been reaping 16 per cent dividends on a capital of \$5,000,000. Stowed away in its treasury it had, in the form of a surplus, a fund of \$10,000,000.

Here was a noble opportunity. Could any alert financier withstand the temptation? As soon as Morgan acquainted himself with the attractive facts, a plan of campaign speedily developed. He sent agents to scour the northeastern region of Pennsylvania, with orders to pay any price demanded for shares of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Unobtrusively these discreet emissaries went about their mission. For months they traversed Pennsylvania, finally getting enough stock to insure Morgan's control, for which stock an average price of \$532 a share was paid.

What did Morgan next do? He sold the property to the Erie Railroad Company for \$22,000,000. This payment was in the form of 4 per cent collateral trust bonds which were secured by mortgages on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's property and by the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, a line acquired

a short time previously by the Erie. Nor was this all; an issue of \$5,000,000 of preferred stock was thrown in. But who controlled the Erie Railroad? The eminent J. Pierpont Morgan. As an individual he bought the coal property, and then, as dictator of the Erie Railroad, decided what he should be paid for it.

"Criticism," observed the Industrial Commission with the dainty restraint characteristic of all such euphemistic official reports, "has been directed against this operation on the ground that the price paid by the Erie Railroad to J. P. Morgan & Co. was excessive. Testimony before the Industrial Commission indicates that this was in fact the highest price paid for such properties in the history of the business." (3) What this Commission feebly and so gently dismissed as "criticism" was, in reality, a general growth of indignation at Morgan's ease and audacity in calmly transferring to himself millions of dollars in so-called "profits." It was of this kind of transaction and similar varieties that the Industrial Commission elsewhere relieved itself of this declaration: "The possibilities of fraudulent profit are something enormous under such conditions." (4) For once, in making this clear statement, the Industrial Commission almost overcame its habitual timidity of phrasology and called things by their true names. Yet what availed it to say that fraud was fraud when the beneficiaries were not even questioned by law? The amount pocketed by Morgan in this performance cannot be learned. "To what extent the bankers' profit rose," the Industrial Commission satisfied itself with reporting, "was not developed in the testimony before the Commission." (5) We may well judge that the profit could be estimated in millions.

Thwarted by a Greater Magnate.

While in control of the Erie Railroad, so rich with memories of Jay Gould's frauds and thefts, Morgan unexpectedly, and to his deep mortification, ran plump into his first great defeat—a defeat fraught with a far greater significance to the present destinies of the people of the United States than appeared on the surface. It came about in his attempt to put through a railroad juggling operation. Had it been successful he would have been able to appropriate the bulk of at least \$10,000,000 in "profits." The plan was the typically fraudulent one common among the magnates of buying in a railroad and then unloading it (to use the financial slang of the day) upon a trunk railroad system controlled by both buyer and seller.

Morgan had secured a controlling interest in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. This line was composed of a number of former separate railroads and of various leased railroads. On September 20, 1905, the Erie Railroad bought this interest from a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. The Erie directors, all mere registers of Morgan's orders, authorized the issuing of \$12,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, convertible into Erie common stock, at 60, to pay Morgan for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Thus far the program had slipped on smoothly.

Suddenly came evidences of the most powerful opposition from quarters commanding obedience. "Notice was served that the Erie directors must revoke their action. If they refused costly reprisals would follow not only in litigation but by the application of a pressure that they could not resist. From whom did this mighty edict come? Who was the awe-inspiring magnate that could frighten Morgan into retreat?"

The Ruling Power of Powers.

His identity never came out publicly, but the surmise was rooted in Wall street that he was none other than E. H. Harriman. The belief prevailed that Harriman, representing the Standard Oil oligarchy, was seeking to get control of the Erie Railroad himself, and that it was to his interest at that particular juncture to thwart Morgan. The sequel has borne out that conviction: the Erie Railroad recently passed under Harriman's control. (6) Whatever were the nature of the secret means used to compel Morgan to face about, and whoever it was that used them, they were entirely effective. The Erie directors meekly rescinded their action and the prospective \$10,000,000 in "profits" vanished like a dream.

But the loss of that sum probably did not embitter Morgan nearly as much as the realization that a far greater moneyed and political power than he was now in complete ascendancy. That his own power was being sharply contested was an unwelcome fact that had been impressed upon him in 1901 in a notable battle

(3) Final Report of the Industrial Commission, xix: 459-60.

(4) *Ibid.*, 326.

(5) *Ibid.*, 440.

(6) In a list made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission in January, 1909, of the large railroad stockholders, J. P. Morgan's name did not openly appear as a stockholder of the Erie Railroad. But Walter E. Horn, a clerk in his office, was credited with holding \$14,502,400 of its stock, and the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, about \$2,000,000 worth. Harriman secured control of the Erie Railroad in 1909.

of magnates which will be hereafter described. Every new conflict of interests proved slowly yet with deadly certainty that he, like the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and other quondam railroad and industrial kings, was being gradually reduced by the all-potent Standard Oil autocracy.

A Tissue of Sequels.

What became of Morgan's Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad after he was forced to take it back? (7) This system, which he had been on the very point of selling to his Erie Railroad at a price so extravagant as to cause astonishment even among veteran manipulators, was thrown into bankruptcy in about a month after the attempt had fallen through.

On December 4, 1905, Judson Harmon, one of ex-President Cleveland's intimates, was appointed receiver of the railroad, including its auxiliary lines, the Pere Marquette Railroad and the Toledo Railway and Terminal Company. Years of litigation followed. One aspect of these legal fights was the charge in court that Morgan had used fraud in getting back into an ownership more absolute than before, this Toledo Railway and Terminal when it was sold in bankruptcy. The lesser stock and bond holders furiously protested against the species of reorganization that virtually deprived them of their holdings and struck their bits of wealth from them. But although they harried Morgan by a series of lawsuits, he swept them inexorably out of his way. And with what result? Under his distinguished plan of reorganization, so styled, the new stock issued was tight-handedly bound up for seven years in a voting trust of which Morgan will have dictatorial control to do as he minds with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Moreover, absurd as it may seem, his commission for "reorganizing" the railroad in such a manner as to force out the small stockholders and concentrate ownership largely in himself will probably be several million dollars. He stands, therefore, partially, if not virtually, recouped for the evaporation of that \$10,000,000 in 1905.

Extirpating the Petty Fry.

In colloquial parlance, this "freezing out" of small stockholders has been one of the most conspicuous and inevitable accomplishments of the triumphant progress of our magnates. We have remarked how the Vanderbilts, Jay Gould, Sage, Huntington and other money kings did it. At every turn of the screw these small parasites—nonentities when compared with the great grandees—would emit a dolorous wail, burst out into lamentations and into accusations of fraud, and appeal for sympathy and succor. So long as they could defraud others, and reap wealth out of the sufferings and degradations of the working class all was properly blissful. When they profited from fraud it was "good business," but when fraud was used against them it was denounced as criminally pernicious. It is not for us to weep over the crunching of these petty people of fortune; they had to be effaced; they did not fit in with the newer scheme of centralized ownership nor with the changed economic spirit and conditions.

In disposing of them no magnate was more proficient than Morgan. In 1903 the stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was selling at the market price of 29 1/2, and a large number of persons of means—merchants, professional people, legatees and others—held shares of that stock as an investment.

The railroad was then just through the usual stringent process of "reorganization." In all of these reorganization devices reasons are found for levying a heavy assessment upon the stockholders. These levies are for the ascribed purposes of paying the expenses of the "reorganization," legal expenses, advertising, and millions in commissions to the reorganizers. The assessments are frequently so onerous that the minor stockholders cannot afford to pay them; consequently, by explicit provision, their stock becomes forfeited. From 29 1/2 the stock went down to \$1 (July, 1909); and what with declines of price and assessments thousands of individuals have been forced to part with their stock. Who got hold of that stock? The question is really superfluous. The stock was put into a "voting trust," with automatic power for five years, and in command over all stands Morgan.

The War of the Classes.

This stamping out of crowds of small stockholders went on so constantly that it finally became somewhat of a routine matter, so far as public interest was concerned. Only on some exceptional occasion, when it was blended with what were considered dramatic circumstances, did it call forth uncommon notice. But while each of the magnates was busily flinging out these hindrances and expropriating their property, he had to be on ceaseless guard against the incursion of some other magnate or a combination of magnates.

The warfare was necessarily a complex one, with its paradoxical aspects. The magnates fought the working class, and the working class fought back, sometimes aggressively, at other times on the defensive. Toward the middle class, however, the magnates were forced to use a double objective set of tactics. They had to crush the middle class and take its property away, either by direct spoliation on the one hand, or on the other hand by inveigling its elements into investing

(7) Moody's Manual for 1906 (page 230) thus skims over this affair: "In September, 1905, the Erie Railroad Company acquired a controlling interest in the stock of this company (C. H. & D. R. Co.) and the jurisdiction of the Erie officials was extended to the lines of this company; but in November of the same year Mr. J. P. Morgan relieved the Erie Railroad Company of all its obligations in the matter and the C. H. & D. officials resumed the operation of their lines."



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

their funds in great stockjobbing enterprises which turned out to be adroit swindles. In surveying this war of the classes the most remarkable phase has been the ease with which the great moneyed interests have traded on the shortsighted cupidity of the middle class. With the naive expectation that the magnates would fraternally and benevolently create riches for it, the middle class has poured its collective wealth into their schemes, only again and again to find that very wealth wrenched from it and used to bring about its extinction as a class.

Surmounting these forms of the conflict in society was the titanic warfare among the magnates to hold back one another or to seize from the other spoils each had seized from the multitude below. When the interests of these lords of finance and industry clashed, then the thunderbolts flew.

A Battle of Magnates.

Such a battle notably occurred in 1901. From whatever point of view it is considered, sociologically, philosophically or historically, it was an event full of curious instruction. It symbolized a new order of things; between it and the times when feudal dukes and barons and kings rushed to arms to settle their quarrels of self-interest, lay a long and broadening gap. These modern battles also carry their wake of ruin and death, but it is so indirect as not to be outwardly observable. The weapons are money, reinforced by cunning and fraud; very powerful weapons which none in these days have been able to withstand. Under the old system the feudal lord lost caste if he did not fight in person; success might often mean his own death. But no bodily risk is entailed in confronting money monarchs of these present lappet days; they can make wealth fight for them in the stock markets; and if, perchance, it becomes necessary for them to determine their quarrels with capitalists of other countries by force, they can impress, through their governments, the working class, led by men trained by those governments in the art of slaughter, to do their fighting. Happen what will, their hides are safe.

The daily routine budget of news in May, 1901, was suddenly enlivened by the reports that an array of great magnates had rushed headlong into a fractious contention. There was

unwonted commotion in high places. Morgan, James J. Hill, the Rockefellers and Harriman, the Vanderbilts and other superlative eminences were entangled in warfare. Here was rousing news, indeed. What was the meaning of this furor among the exalted? How did it begin and where would it end?

Their Sensitiveness to Encroachments.

The cause was Hill's attempt to undermine the interests of the other magnates concerned. Obviously this was an act properly calling for retaliatory measures. To his autocracy over the Great Northern Railroad, a line extending through the Northwest and Canada, Hill had recently added a leading interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad, which traversed parallel territory. The inception and construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad were replete with the usual corruption and jobbing, and with thefts of vast areas of agricultural, timber and mineral lands. This corruption will be hereafter dealt with. Plundered by various financiers, the Northern Pacific had been forced into bankruptcy. Hill had then obtained

control. His vista now widened. Why should he not have a direct share of the immense traffic converging at Chicago? To get this he set out to manipulate himself into control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. This move alarmed competitive magnates; they at once saw how the interests of their railroads in the Northwest and West would certainly be jeopardized. How could they ward it off, or at least neutralize its results? The most feasible plan presenting itself was to attack him on his own ground. With good strategy they began buying Northern Pacific stock. This would give them a voice in one of his own railroads. While Harriman supported by the Standard Oil oligarchy, was doing this, Hill was straining himself to buy in more and more Northern Pacific stock, and Morgan was deep in the stockjobbing fray to safeguard his own extensive interests.

A Panic Caused by Their Collision.

With the very richest and most powerful men in America scrambling for Northern Pacific stock, its market price shot up to an astonishing figure. Five months before it had been in a rut at \$8; it now rose sometimes as much as twenty-three points a day, reaching \$300 a share, and for a part of one day \$1,000 a share. A "corner" surpassing in magnitude any previously known in railroad stock resulted. "The sacrifices necessary to secure funds for covering contracts," says the Industrial Commission, "precipitated a panic of widespread proportions." (8) Thousands upon thousands of lesser stockholders of other railroad securities were caught in the whirlwind and ruined; as fast as the quotations of Northern Pacific stock went on increasing those of other railroad stocks precipitately declined.

The upshot of this warfare might have been expected. The Standard Oil game came out of it with augmented dominance, and with added power in a region where previously it had not been so strong. While the country resounded with the mournful outcries of a scattered host of petty stock speculators, clawed out of their insignificant fortunes, the contending magnates amicably decided to arrange a new understanding. The disputed territory should be nicely partitioned among them, and affairs would be made tranquilly satisfactory. A "gentlemen's

(8) Final Report of Industrial Commission, xix: 317.

A BABE OF THE STREET.

By Jack Britt Gearty.

Several cafes in the vicinity of Lenox avenue and 110th street dump many persons with muddled and maudlin minds into the street at midnight after listening to coon songs and witnessing buck and wing dances, and drinking lots of beer and wine. Automobiles and taxicabs line the curb in the vicinity, and much foul language rings out in the stillness of the night. Here are allured many girls, given drink amid the gay songs and the laughing throng, and then—well, then away to some vile joint, where rooms may be had without any question for an hour or two. This is no place for young boys and girls, much less for mere babes.

It was midnight, July 31, when, after speaking at 125th street, Cora's Bass and I strolled down Lenox avenue chatting about the growth of the movement. Central Park was dark, majestic, a bit of nature in the midst of the ugly, putrid city. A gentle breeze wafted the incense of the trees to our nostrils, and we were dreaming of the beauty of the open country.

"A baby voice at my feet broke into my reverie with a prosaic question, and I looked down into a smiling baby face.

"Want some spearmint gum?" the child-voice piped.

"Yes, son." I answered. A nickel, a whole nickel opened the way for the lad's story; we were friends at once.

"What is your name, son?"

"My name is Harry Greenberg," the lad answered simply.

"How old are you, Harry?"

"I'm seven, and I live on East 112th street."

"Have you any brothers or sisters, son?"

"Yes; two brothers, one seventeen and one twelve, and they both work."

"What do your brothers work at, Harry?"

"The great big one—the lad's eyes were popping—he works in a shoe, and the other is in business like me, sellin' spearmint gum."

"Say, Harry, what does your father work at?"

"I ain't got no father; only mother and brothers."

"Well, Harry, how much do you make selling gum?"

"Some days I make a whole lot, 'most 50 cents; sometimes I don't make nothing; today I made 27 cents. But I ain't done yet. He smiled up into my face as he spoke, as though expecting approval.

There he stood, Harry Greenberg, seven years of age, of 57 East 112th street, at 1 o'clock in the morning, selling Wrigley's spearmint chewing gum. Grim necessity, only that could force a mother, any mother, to permit her seven-year-old baby boy to stand on the street selling chewing gum from noon until long after midnight. "Spearmint chewing if you don't see the spear on it. It's a fraud," reads one of the many signs all over the city. But whether you see the spear on it or not, know ye that some well-fed gentlemen and their soft-hearted ladies are reaping big profits from the sales of chewing gum made by mere babes. Think of what profit means to a seven-year-old boy on the streets twelve hours a day, from noon until after midnight. Twelve to thirteen hours of a mere babe's playtime stolen from him no playtime, no chance to romp as a little boy loves to do, instead just eat and sleep in order that he may sell chewing gum, more chewing gum, because every stick of it that he sells means half a penny for food and rent and clothes. Oh, no; there are no classes in America! Certainly, every one has an equal chance!

Why, of course, who dares dispute that little Harry Greenberg seller of chewing gum, has an equal chance with the children of Fifth avenue and those of Central Park West and Riverside Drive?

It was 1:10 when I walked over to the "L" station at Eighth avenue and 110th street, but little Harry was still on the job, trying to sell spearmint gum to every passerby.

And now, as the typewriter clicks, clicks, I can see a black-haired, keener-eyed little lad smiling up into the faces of passersby, saying, "Buy some spearmint gum. Spearmint gum! Please buy some gum!"

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

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

"We shall publish the book, so far as the author has completed it, in three handsome volumes, printed on fine book paper, with eight engravings in each volume. The first, dealing with conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times and with the Great Land Fortunes, will be ready in September. Volumes II and III, will deal with the Great Railroad Fortunes, and we hope to publish both of these by the end of 1909. The price of the work will be \$1.50 a volume, but to those who remit \$2.50 in advance, we will mail each of the three volumes promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book, and also help us to hasten the publication of all three volumes, by sending \$1.50 at once.

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

agreement," otherwise phrased "a freedom of trade," the trusts caused Congress to enact a law which knocked over the main prop upon which the middle class had been depending in its war upon the great centralized corporations.

Complete Immunity for the Magnates.

For nearly twenty-five years trust organizers had been confronted with a national law decreeing fine or imprisonment or both upon conviction for engaging in any act in restraint of trade. None had gone to prison, and controlling the entire functions of government as they did, was there any prospect of the visitation of such a punishment. But the imprisonment clause was a constant irritant; they have it on the statute books when it could easily be obliterated? And why not also have a specific declaration of immunity? A solitary provision calling for fine in case of conviction the magnates did not mind at all. It would give an appearance of deferring to public sentiment and, at the same time, could be well regarded as directed. When trust magnates were gathering in immense sums from secret acts, what did a fine of a few thousand dollars matter? It was too trivial to bother over. Besides, even if the fine, by some extraordinary possibility, were made heavy, it could be assessed in turn upon the consumer.

That annoying imprisonment clause, however, had to be thrown out of the laws, and it was done by an act passed by Congress in 1903. At present, the same act reserves and amplifies the principle of general immunity to trust officers.

The Government might smother them with the greatest pretended inquisitiveness and in the process discover the most self-incriminating admissions, but this evidence as to money could not, by the act of 1903, be used against them in the trial of any criminal proceeding. Not only was the individual exempted; the corporation itself was distinctly relieved from prosecution for any penalty or forfeiture.

The triumph of the trusts was now intrinsically complete.

(To be continued.)

Morgan Acts as Arbitrator.

Who was to be chosen as arbitrator? Whose was the just mind which should select the new directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad? Morgan was the man chosen for the adjustment. No vague "gentlemen's agreement" for him, however, when something better could be substituted. He conceived the idea of a huge holding company, an incorporated body which should hold title to both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. This Northern Securities Company was thereupon organized with a capital of \$400,000,000.

Upon the announcement of this the people of the Northwest bestirred themselves in vehement protest. Were they not oppressed enough already? So crushing a monopoly must not be permitted, they declared; it would hold them in absolute thrall; suit must be brought to void it. This United States government did bring such a suit and pressed it. The motive for the great energy and ability shown in its prosecution has never been made clear. Was it to the secret interests of certain powerful magnates to break up the Northern Securities Company? The Supreme Court of the United States decided that it was an illegal corporation. But—and these but always supervene—although the company formally and decorously dissolved, the principle upon which it was formed practically remained in force by virtue of another "gentlemen's agreement." The court mandate was one thing; its enforcement against the fundamentals quite another. But the form of dissolution had been gone through and the law thereby was considered satisfied.

Thus this decision, hailed by the middle class as a critical defeat for the trusts, was after all nothing but empty phraseology. Even while these opponents of the trusts were gleefully praising the Supreme Court of the United States as "the bulwark of

VITAL THEMES OF FOREIGN PLAYWRIGHTS.

The intellectual stamp is conspicuously absent from the American drama. We provide, in the words of one critic, entertainment, not art. If one of our playwrights has for once an original idea, he seeks to obscure this fact by burying it under thick layers of cheap emotionalism. The New Theater will be compelled in consequence to present chiefly the dramas of other nations. Donald Robertson, the leading spirit in the movement toward an intellectual stage in Chicago finds himself in a similar plight. He has outlined for the forthcoming season a brilliant repertory of compelling masterpieces, from the literary treasures of Italy, Spain, France, England, Germany, Holland and Norway; but in the dramatic council of the world America seems, has no place. We have made the drama, it appears, subservient to the mimic gift inherited from our simian sire. Shakespeare clothed the body of the Muse with new splendor; but the American playwright, some one has said, manufactures dramatic time to cover up the mental and physical deficiencies of some over-advertised female. In Shakespeare's days the mimes were called "shadows." The substance, the play, remained after their exit. In America today the play is the shadow. We are swayed solely by the personality of the actor. Julia Marlowe is more real to us than Shakespeare himself. We place the shadow above the substance. In America the playwright is successful if he adapts himself to the actor. Abroad the actor is successful if he adapts himself to the playwright. The continental dramatist refuses to limit the flight of his genius by the exigencies of stage-craft, and he usually has something to say. Current Literature (August).

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AUSTRIA'S OIL NOT FOR ROCKEFELLER.

With the exception of Roumania, Austria is the only oil-producing country which has so far successfully resisted the attempts of the Standard Oil Company to gain a controlling interest in its oil industry.

The reservoirs and the financial resources of the association are not equal to making all the advance payments. Now, in order that the association shall be able to control the oil industry of Galicia it must build enough reservoirs to hold the entire production of crude oil.

THE WOLVES OF WANT.



"Courtant," by Ernest Seton Thompson, Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1901. (Suggested by Ernest Seton Thompson's Drawing of Courtant.)

The white mere wolves of want they prowled, Hard by wealth city's gate, And those within can hear the howl, Of those without, who wait!

THE WOLVES OF WANT.

By Edward Thimme.

From everywhere in our great, magnificent country—great enough and rich enough to shelter, feed and support all the millions of the earth—comes the same horrible cry: "We want work!"

Women and youths in want, many of them actually starving, because of unemployment. Six million men and women facing starvation in this land of "plenty," this land of "opportunities," this land of "prosperity!"

North, and who knows them like a book, sounds a cry of warning in his soul-stirring, verses about "The Wolves of Want," which should be heeded by every man and woman and youth, not only in the great U. S. A., but wherever the sounds of the creaking machine and the clinking money bag are heard.

THE CALL PATTERN



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CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 3006. AUG. 7. Name: Street: City: State: Send to: Call, 442 Pearl St., New York City.

Beginning with Saturday, August 14, The Call will resume its Weekly Woman's Section, and also a daily column, conducted by Mrs. Anna C. Block.

BRITISH GUIANA

Rice and Sugar Industries of the Colony.

Consul Arthur J. Clare, of Georgetown, furnishes the following particulars concerning the rice and sugar production of British Guiana: The value of the colony of its annual rice crop is estimated at \$1,657,500, which exceeds the average mean value of its gold production for the past four years.

Do You Think?

Gustavus Myers' great work, "The History of the Great American Fortunes," is arousing widespread discussion. Already it is being translated into many tongues. The only work of its kind. Masterly treatment of a big subject.

READ THIS

- To Trade Unionists and Organized Workers: The Call offers its services to you for whatever purpose you may need them to further the interests of your organization. It is ready to speak for you at all times. Delivering your messages to your members and to the workers of your respective crafts is our mission, and through us you can always reach out to the unorganized. Your strifes and struggles will always have the encouraging word of The Call and your victories will be ours.

PHARMACISTS.

PEROXIDE HYDROGEN. (Medicinal.) 4 oz. bot. 15c.; 1 pint bot. 25c. 8 oz. bot. 15c.; 5 pint bot. 50c. George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST. Prescriptions a Specialty. 2592 8th Ave., near 128th St. Madison Ave., cor. 125th St. Eighth Ave., cor. 147th St.

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DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined at COMRADE E. L. SHAPIRO OPTICAL FLAG, 302 East Broadway, 43rd St. (near Broadway).

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64 5D AVE., Bet. 5D AND 4TH STS. Bridge work, Fillings, as well as all operations painlessly performed.

MEETING HALLS

LABOR TEMPLE 243-247 E. 64th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Receptions and Balls. Telephone 1542 11th. Free Library open from 3 to 10 P. M. LABOR LYCEUM 949 Whitehall Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 2nd, 1909. Unions, Lodge and societies of responsible name.

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GEO. J. SPEYER, 103 William St.

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. Will the organizations on this list please send in their weekly contribution regularly, so time and money expended in sending notice and keeping tab can be used for more immediate needs? There is room for a great many more on the list and we are ready to add them as quickly as they come in. So join the "ROLL OF HONOR."

THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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

Complaints regarding editorial or business management should be addressed to the Board of Management.

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

THE KENWOOD HOTEL CASE.

From every point of view the Kenwood Hotel case is one of the most remarkable that ever came before the courts and the people of this city.

The plain, unvarnished, indisputable facts have been established beyond possibility of doubt.

The hotel is owned by the city, which bought it and the entire block in which it is included in order to tear down the buildings and make way for the proposed approach to the Manhattan Bridge.

The reasons for the inaction of the Sinking Fund Commission have been made manifest in the hearing before the court.

The hotel has no regular guests. It depends entirely upon transient trade. Yet there were cast in the last election from this hotel with its 57 rooms no less than 252 votes.

Thus, the city is made by its officials to participate in the profits derived from prostitution in order that Tammany and the Sullivans may remain in undisturbed control of a few hundred more illegal votes.

The great city of New York has become a beneficiary of prostitution. An astonishing fact on the face of it.

And yet there is, in reality, nothing astonishing about this. The government of the city cannot rise higher than its source.

A city governed by men who derive profits from gambling and prostitution was bound some day to be drawn into the business of its governors.

A city governed by traction thieves and other thieves of public property was bound to be drawn into this vile business.

A city governed by bribe givers and bribe takers was bound to be drawn some day into taking bribes—in the form of rent—from dealers in prostitution.

A city governed by a combination of Fifth avenue and the underworld of the Tenderloin and the slums cannot always retain the outwardly decent exterior of Fifth avenue, but must occasionally reveal its underworld nature.

No municipal reformers, no Citizens' Union, no Committee of One Hundred can do away with this combination.

This combination is at present represented by Tammany Hall. But if there were no Tammany Hall, the municipal reformers, the Citizens' Union, the Committee of One Hundred would have to represent this combination.

In a democracy like ours the great capitalistic magnates cannot retain control of the city government unless they form a combination with the underworld.

In fact, the municipal reformers are able to assume their role of immaculate purity and respectability only because Tammany Hall does the dirty work which is essential to the existence of their class.

A GREAT CHANGE.

The making of a new customs tariff necessarily calls into action all the furies of private interest, all the corrupting influences of greed.

In the process of tariff making the capitalist class becomes resolved into its separate elements, each of them contending for the largest possible portion of the public plunder.

There was a time when the working class of this country took almost as deep an interest in tariff bills as their masters. The spectacle of labor union delegations going to Washington to reinforce the demands of their masters was a very common one.

But times have changed. For months and months the wrangling went on at Washington, but the workers could no longer be drawn into it. They were not even spectators. The thing was simply something that did not concern them in the least.

The workers' attitude of aloofness from the whole business was reflected in the public statement given out by President Taft after signing the tariff bill. Not a word in this statement concerning the workers. Not a word concerning the necessity for maintaining "high American wages."

This great change in the attitude of the working class toward the tariff question is portentous of still greater changes to come.

RESORTING TO VIOLENCE.

The solicitude of our ruling classes for the observance of law and order by the working people is always very touching. As for themselves, the laws are observed and order is maintained when it suits them. But never otherwise.

Here is an illustration. Last Wednesday there was a fight in the streets of Pittsburg, Pa., between 50 policemen and 150 employees of the Pittsburg Street Railway Company in view of two thousand citizens. The company employees were ordered to lay a switch to connect the city road with a suburban line.

This resorting to violence by public service corporations is a very common occurrence. In our own city this was witnessed only a

LATEST CASE OF MULTIPLE PERSONALITY



"The Whole D--n Family."

THE FANCIFUL FLIM-FLAM--II

By Ben Hanford.

The United States pays ONE BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR for advertising, \$900,000,000 of it is wasted or worse than wasted. The United States has TEN MILLION people who are underfed, even when times are good.

Problem: How those WASTED nine hundred millions may be made USEFUL. How to make them FEED THE HUNGRY.

Socialism can solve that problem. Capitalism cannot. Let us get to something tangible. In this get-the-money-and-everything-else-be-hanged day let us reduce our facts to dollars, dollars, dollars. For illustration, take Toasted Corn Flakes. I know nothing of the article, but let us suppose it is good. It retails at ten cents a package, and is advertised extensively in the periodical press and elsewhere.

Then, instead of AD-production, we would have WEALTH-production. Then, if a man was hungry, instead of making him run a Con Game in order to get something to eat, we would let him run a corn cultivator, or hold a plow, or run a flour mill, or a bakery, or do something in the way of food production.

That \$4,000 paid for advertising did not plant a kernel of corn, nor produce a grain of anything edible. And Mr. Kellogg spends many times \$4,000 a year in advertising Corn Flakes. And other men spend other amounts up to a total probably in excess of ONE BILLION DOLLARS—

With that nine hundred million dollars spent in the production of FOOD instead of being spent in the production of ADVERTISING every hungry man in the United States could be fed. Have you a mind? An imagination? Can you picture a nation of ninety million people without a starved or hungry man in it? Can you? There never yet has been anything like it on earth so far as history shows.

How could it be brought about? As I have said, Capitalism can't do it. Capitalism and the trust can SAVE that wasted nine hundred millions and leave ten million people hungry—and make more people hungry. But Socialism can prevent that waste and Socialism can feed those hungry millions.

How? Mr. Kellogg does not advertise

he pays \$1,000,000 for advertising, some \$2,000,000 for cost of production, and has left a PROFIT of \$1,000,000, more or less, for himself as OWNER. All that work of production, all that advertising, every wheel that was caused to turn, every hand that was lifted directly or indirectly in the production of Corn Flakes had to do solely and only with that \$1,000,000 of PROFIT. If there were no PROFIT in it Mr. Kellogg or other owners of Corn Flakes would not allow a single package to be produced, advertised or marketed.

PROFITS depend upon private ownership. Capitalism cannot abolish private ownership because Capitalism is private ownership. Except to give to the trust, Capitalism cannot stop the waste of that nine hundred millions for advertising. And giving a trust nine hundred million dollars will not feed our ten millions of hungry people.

Suppose we had SOCIAL OWNERSHIP of the means to produce Corn Flakes and other foods. We would not advertise to sell things to ourselves. We would not advertise to give ourselves the Big Bull Con of the Fanciful Flim-Flam.

But Mr. Kellogg can't do this as long as he and others have PRIVATE PROPERTY in the means of production. Mr. Kellogg cannot stop advertising Corn Flakes for a day or an hour. Should he discontinue his Corn Flakes ads, Mr. Blank would "get the trade" for his Scorn Snakes, or the patriotic post with the wooden head would capture the market for his Scrape Snutz.

Do you begin to see, now, where Socialism would solve that problem of making those nine hundred million dollars annually WASTED in advertising feed the million of hungry people? You see it not only solves that problem, but a lot of others. Today ALL of our social problems are knotted up with PROFITS. Socialism solves the question of PROFITS, and thereby solves all the others.

Oh, the printer. If nine-tenths of

IS THE BABY WORTH RAISING?

What, more funds! How much longer do you expect us to feed this CALL youngster before he will be able to get out into the world and earn his own living? Such is the exclamation and inquiry many when asked for a continuation of their support. It indicates no doubt, the feelings of some parents as they are called upon day to day, and from year to year, to sustain and educate their children, and especially so when it is all outlay and no income for where from fourteen to twenty years.

You have sustained and educated the CALL youngster thus ONLY ONE YEAR. To be sure, it has not always behaved itself as we would like. Many times it should have been of service to its parents, and it should at all times have manifested toward them gratitude and appreciation. How often this is true of the human child; but the reasonable parent does not disown or turn it out upon the street on that account. At any rate, not unless it shirks its duty, after it is big enough to shift for itself.

"But," you say, "this CALL youngster is eating its head off, and ours, too. It is a tremendous drain upon our funds, and we have sacrificed for it a whole year." WELL, DID YOU JOIN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT FOR COMFORT? Unwon revolutions have no more concern for the repose of revolutionists than have settled questions for the repose of nations.

I know a few men and women who have given their thousands in cold cash. I know a far greater number who have contributed liberally and capably of service and energy, and if the worry and wear and tear of this expenditure could be translated into cash, it would represent hundreds if not thousands of dollars to most of them. A few have contributed both. But there are others. Every one knows what he can do best. Some can contribute labor and thought, but no money! some can give money, but no labor and thought; some can do both; BUT THERE IS NOT ONE WHO CANNOT DO ONE OR THE OTHER.

Is the sacrifice worth while? It depends upon whether you think a daily paper for the propaganda is worth while.

Nearly every workingman in New York and vicinity takes SOME daily newspaper. From that paper his mind absorbs, with his news, IMPRESSIONS, and involuntarily his mind takes on the political and economic color of the paper he reads, just as certainly as the chameleon involuntarily takes on the color of the object to which it clings. Is it to be a Socialistic color? Then he must get his news from a Socialist paper.

Does the Socialist movement need great daily papers in metropolitan centers?

Witness the hypnotic effect upon labor of the daily and hourly performances of the editorial Svengalies of the capitalistic dopesheets, and don't ask foolish questions.

In the month of August, we will come to the steepest hill that we have had to climb. Once on top of it, we shall see the sunrise of self-support and greatly increased efficiency in the propaganda through the realization of increased circulation and increased advertising.

The size of your contribution or loan or the number of subscriptions you send will decide whether we reach the summit of that hill or lose the splendid foothold we have and fall to the bottom.

Fraternally, W. W. PASSAGE.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

III.—THE CITY CHARTER.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

The New York City charter, since its enactment, fairly bristles with checks and balances limiting the rights and powers of the municipality and its administration. The city was weighed down and hedged in by limitations, constitutional and statutory; by interferences of state legislature and state commissions; and by supervision and visitations of the courts, always the courts.

Still our capitalist rulers found that they left some real power too near to the people. There was always the danger that the people might, at some moment, seize upon the power and use it for their own benefit.

At the behest of the capitalists, the Albany politicians proceeded "to pull the teeth" of the city charter. They tinkered with the charter and they tampered with the charter. The board of aldermen was disfranchised. The appropriation and disbursing powers were transferred to the executive department, the board of estimate and apportionment. So contemptible was the character of the men constituting the board of aldermen that no one was found to object to their emasculation.

This was in accord with the settled policy of the capitalist class—to corrupt and debauch the elective franchise and then to disfranchise the people for the reason of corruption and debauchery.

Emboldened by their success, our capitalist rulers again led a raid upon the rights of the people in the city charter.

The state legislature appointed a commission to revise the city charter. So faithfully has the commission done its work for its capitalist masters, that even the politicians hesitate to come with the revised charter before the people. Its name should be the Charter of Disabilities.

The powers of the city government are to be vested in the Mayor and the Comptroller. Not having the courage to declare boldly for the abolition of the legislative branch of the municipal government, the revised charter proposes to abolish the salaries of the aldermen. The object is obvious—no poor man could afford to serve as alderman. On the other hand, it would almost double the salary of the Mayor.

The Mayor and the Comptroller would control the power of making

the advertising was done away with, what would become of the printer who sets the type for the advertisement?

That is for Fanciful Flim-Flam III, to appear soon.

AGRICULTURE IN KOREA.

Korea is principally an agricultural country, but prevailing conditions point to further and rapid development of the mining industry under foreign direction and control. American interests predominate in Korean mining.

The Oriental Development Company proposes to take over from the Korean government extensive land areas in payment for which stock in the company will be given. The company, being composed of Japanese and Koreans and supported by government influences, will, it is believed, largely dominate the agricultural and real estate affairs of Korea.

Working in conjunction with the Korean government experiment station it will, with the assistance of natives and Japanese farmers, be able to bring here in large numbers than heretofore, products to develop the agricultural and cultural possibilities of the country.

Thus far rice has been the product of the land, but experiments demonstrate that Korea is, like California, also adapted to fruit, grape culture, cattle raising, and culture and the manufacture of cloth will also receive studied attention. The fact that during the rainy season there is practically no freshets in July and August, is an important reason for assuming that the country will ultimately supply a large share of the food of the Orient.