

YOU, AND THE PERMANENT ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

By BEN HANFORD.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Monday, August 9.

Table listing names and amounts for the August 9 wage fund.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Tuesday, August 10.

Table listing names and amounts for the August 10 wage fund.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Wednesday, August 11.

Table listing names and amounts for the August 11 wage fund.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CITY.

Table listing names and amounts for the Physical Culture City fund.

This is Saturday. For many readers of The Call it is pay-day. For many others no day is pay-day. It is doubtful if the most wonderful mind in existence could invent a form of oppression which could cause more pain than falls to the man in the Army of the Unemployed.

If Capitalism bred no other ill but Unemployment; if Capitalism could cure Unemployment after producing it—still the horrors of Unemployment are such that it alone would warrant the total destruction of Capitalism.

The man who stands for Capitalism may profess sympathy for the Unemployed. But this sympathy will not show itself in works for their relief.

(Continued on page 4.)

PRINTERS' MEET A BIG SUCCESS

Mayer Declares Half Holiday in Honor of Typographical Convention.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 12.—The session of the International Typographical convention yesterday was marked by a feast of oratory.

President Berry of the pressmen's organization said many of the successful trades unions today are following along the lines adopted by the Typographical Union on years ago.

W. B. Prescott is secretary of the I. T. U. course of instruction in printing. The purpose of this department is to increase the efficiency of union printers and thereby increase their wages and better their conditions generally.

Newspaper Publishers Friendly.

"Peace and good will will prevail between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association," said Mr. Kellogg, and the delegates applauded.

Mayor Proclaims Half Holiday.

Rochester, N. Y., sent a telegraphic bid for the 1910 convention. Delegate W. J. White, of San Francisco, notified the convention that his city will make a fight next year for the 1911 convention.

Will M. Maupin, of Lincoln, associate editor of William Jennings Bryan's newspaper, the Commoner, accompanied by his wife.

"I'm a chronic hanger-on at these conventions," he said this morning. "Of the last nineteen annual conventions held by the I. T. U., I've attended fifteen."

The closing feature of the entertainment program will be a celebration of the golden jubilee of St. Joseph Typographical Union, No. 40, at Krug Park tonight.

The celebration is scheduled for 8 o'clock P. M. Music will be furnished by an orchestra of sixteen pieces. An interesting feature will be an illustrated lecture on the methods of treatment and general conditions at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, by Supt. Charles Deacon.

There will be speeches by President B. E. Burnham, of No. 40, by International President James M. Lynch and by four old-timers—Joseph Thompson, Chris L. Rutt and Lon Hardman, of St. Joseph, and O. M. Gilmer, of Maitland.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED.

Body Found Hanging to a Tree in Suburbs of Town.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Aug. 13.—A mysterious murder was revealed here when the body of Will Robinson, a negro, was found hanging to a tree in the eastern suburbs.

The people of Greenville generally knew nothing of the affair last night. What hour and where the negro was caught by the lynchers is not known.

MARTIAL LAW IN FORT WILLIAM

Canadian Militia Called Out in Dock Strike—"Specials" Started Trouble.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Aug. 13.—With 600 members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles on duty here today and the port under martial law, quiet prevails and there apparently will be no repetition of the police provocation which led to a pitched battle last night between the 1,000 striking dock workers and the special constables and police.

The strikers have been out for a week in an effort to obtain higher wages from the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, which is the principal shipper from this port, and has been continually harassed by the local authorities and the company's special constables.

The majority of the dock workers are Greeks, Hungarians and Italians and the police thought they could mistreat them with impunity, until yesterday, when the insulting aggressiveness of the gang of "specials" from Winnipeg proved too much for the strikers' patience, and a scrap started, in which two dozen men were injured, at least three fatally, including Chief Ball, of the railway company's local force, who was shot in the stomach, and two Greeks.

Five of the wounded are Canadian Pacific special policemen, three are Greeks, one is a reporter, George Dickinson. Others are Sergeant Taylor, of the city police force, and John Lane, a butcher. Constable Carpenter, of the Canadian Pacific force, has a shattered leg.

The strikers had the better of the situation until the militia arrived.

TO FERRET OUT FACTS

Getting Ready for Operation of New Corporation Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Orders will shortly be issued by the Treasury Department to all of the collectors of internal revenue throughout the country to make a report to the internal revenue bureau of the Treasury Department as to the number, names, place of business, etc., of all corporations doing business in their districts.

This is in anticipation, of course, of putting into effect the new corporation tax. The present commissioner of internal revenue, Mr. Capers, is ill, and his successor, Mr. Cabell, will not take office until September 1. Therefore no definite steps will be taken to perfect regulations until that date.

In the meantime, however, the bureau is securing information from the state and county records and from the bureau of corporations, and is preparing the regulations to govern the collection of the tax and the instructions to collectors.

The tax will be levied on the net incomes of corporations above \$5,000 during the present year. Corporation officers will be required to make their returns to the collectors of internal revenue by March 1, they will be notified by June 1 of the amount due the government and payment will have to be made before the end of that month.

CUT OFF CANAL WATER.

Contractors and Drought Tie Up Boats in the Erie.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Traffic on the Erie Canal between Utica and Little Falls is at a standstill today owing to low water caused by drought, and the closing of several of the feeders by contractors engaged in digging the barge canal.

Division Superintendent Breitenstein is making a supreme effort to relieve the situation which is developing a serious aspect.

FIND BODIES IN RIVER.

Thought to Be Those of Passengers of Lost Steamship Waratah.

CAPE AGULHAS, South Africa, Aug. 13.—All hope for the safety of the British steamship Waratah and her 300 crew and passengers, was abandoned today when the steamship Isizwa arrived here and reported the finding of many floating bodies of Bashee River, near which point the Waratah was struck by the coast the day after the Waratah sailed from Durban for Cape Town.

The bodies were undoubtedly those of some of the Waratah's passengers.

NAT. BANK ROBBERS AND LOOT.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., Aug. 13.—Robbers looted the Santa Clara Bank here of \$7,000 in gold today, but were captured without a fight this afternoon and the money recovered.

TIN TRUST WAILS AGAIN

Wants Judge to Enjoin Women From "Annoying" Scabs.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 13.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company will make a second application to Judge Francis E. Baker for an injunction against the striking tin plate workers of this city, who are out against the tin trust's open shop order.

The application is necessary, says the management, owing to the wives and sisters of strikers having taken up the fight to make life miserable for the few scabs who have returned to work, in going to and from their homes.

In some instances, it is set forth, the women surround the homes of the workmen after their return from the factory and by singing a hallooing made sleep impossible. The husbands and brothers of the women encourage the women, and the police who escort the workmen to and from the mills, by order of the mayor, do not attempt arrest.

The cockroach business men of the city are insisting that something be done to "curb the agitators and end the strife." The police department, which has been increased from eight to seventeen men, has proved wholly inadequate, the mill management says, to handle the women, either fear to arrest them on account of the men or through sympathy with the strikers' cause.

SMUGGLE IN SCABS

Heavy Fog Helps Pressed Steel Car Co.—New York Men Walk Out.

AGAINST THE CZAR

Italian Union Men May Call Strike the Day He Arrives.

ROME, Aug. 13.—In order to know the sentiment of its members as to the action to be taken in order to demonstrate the hatred of the Italian working class for the Czar at his approaching visit to the King of Italy, the executive committee of the General Confederation of Labor has sent the following list of questions to all the branches and affiliated organizations:

"Do you think it advisable that we order a general strike of all trades and all public services the day that the Emperor of Russia arrives in Italy?"

"If so, will you guarantee the success of the strike in the territory under your jurisdiction?"

"Let us know your ideas in regard to this proposition."

The answers to these questions must be sent in by August 16, after which the executive committee will issue instructions to the confederation in accordance with the opinions of the branches.

SIX KILL THEMSELVES

Philadelphia Has Day of Suicide—Poverty Main Cause.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Discouraged by a desperate struggle for existence, Mrs. Matilda Dowd, thirty-eight years old, last night asphyxiated herself and her daughter Beryl, fifteen years old, in the bedroom of their home in the northeastern section of the city.

Another disheartened woman ended her life in this city last night, and a man and a woman in straitened circumstances are dying as a result of attempts to commit self-destruction.

Madeleine Smith, a maid, killed herself by swallowing carbolic acid.

HATTERS WIN AFTER 7 MONTHS

Union Label Said to Be Coerced In Contract Being Drawn Up by Gov. Fort.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

NEWARK, Aug. 13.—Governor Fort is today at work on a contract by which it is hoped to settle within the next few days the seven months' strike of the hat makers of the Orange and Newark factories.

A tentative agreement was reached yesterday at a conference at Sea-girt, at which the Governor, Colonel Austin Colgate, six manufacturers and John A. Moffatt, president of the United Hatters of America, were present.

The agreement, it is said, grants the main point for which the employees struck, the union label in all hats.

Governor Fort was authorized to draw up a formal contract, embodying the terms agreed on yesterday, and there is every indication that it will be signed without further parley.

The union label question was the crucial point of the long struggle, in which the hatters were assisted by the entire labor movement of the United States, money flowing in from all sides to maintain the fight for the label.

Police Court, February 1, 1906. Special Sessions, October 19, 1906, twenty days.

Police Court, June 18, 1906. Special Sessions, January 2, 1907, fined \$50.

Police Court, February 3, 1907, discharged.

Police Court, December 11, 1906. Special Sessions, fined \$75.

Police Court, April 27, 1907. Special Sessions, November 6, 1907, fined \$25.

Police Court, May 26, 1907. Special Sessions, October 3, 1907, sixty days.

Police Court, June 26, 1907. Special Sessions, January 10, 1908, fined \$50.

Police Court, July 5, 1907. Special Sessions, December 3, 1908, twenty days.

Police Court, September 16, 1907, discharged.

WHITE SLAVE DEN FLOURISHES

Feggelli's "Friendly Inn," Running Full Blast Again Despite Repeated Convictions.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

There are two revocations of license and one criminal forfeiture against it. In addition to these there are the following disorderly house cases against it in Essex Market Police Court on the police records:

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Police Court, June 18, 1906. Special Sessions, January 2, 1907, fined \$50.

Police Court, February 3, 1907, discharged.

Police Court, December 11, 1906. Special Sessions, fined \$75.

Police Court, April 27, 1907. Special Sessions, November 6, 1907, fined \$25.

Police Court, May 26, 1907. Special Sessions, October 3, 1907, sixty days.

Police Court, June 26, 1907. Special Sessions, January 10, 1908, fined \$50.

Police Court, July 5, 1907. Special Sessions, December 3, 1908, twenty days.

Police Court, September 16, 1907, discharged.

Police Court, June 28, 1907. Special Sessions, March 30, 1908, fined \$500.

The last fine was imposed on Feggelli himself, while the previous fines were imposed on various employees of the place.

In most cases the proprietor of "The Friendly Inn" gave bonds for his employees, as he owns the house in which the business is conducted.

This being the record of the house it is up to Tammany's police to say

why the place is again doing as lively a business as ever before.

SLAVER SENTENCED

Man Who Lived on Girl's Earnings Sent Up for Nine Years.

John McDonald, a regular visitor at Sing Sing, was sent back to work out nine years and five months of his sentence...

The revelations of the case were revolting. McDonald, the evidence showed, forced the little girl into a life of slavery.

McDonald put her on the Bowery and 14th street. Here the former burglar and the girl were seen by Detectives Fogarty and Dale...

TO FIGHT EXTRADITION

Political Defense League Will Save Mexicans From Diaz's Clutches.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Political Refuge and Defense League, with headquarters here, is preparing to assist Jose G. Rangel and Thomas Sabala...

The league, which is made up of socialists and other progressive citizens, has already interested itself in the defense of Antonio de P. Araujo...

"The league fears that extradition would mean certain death for the accused," said Soike. "If the men are tried in the United States, where the alleged offenses occurred, they at least will have a fair trial..."

The Political Refuge and Defense League took an active part in the defense of Christian Roudouff last year when an attempt was made to extradite him to Russia.

POWERS SHOW THEIR TEETH

MALTA, Aug. 13.—The British battleship Swiftsure has left here for the island of Crete. It is understood that the other protecting Powers—Russia, Italy and France—also will send warships to Crete...

TWO "RAT" PRINTERS SHOT

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 13.—According to a dispatch from Bisbee, Ariz., a strike of printers on the Morning Review there resulted in a double killing today when William Pfankuch, a striker, shot and killed Ana A. Hoy and William Bockholz...

Another Contest for Call Readers More Valuable Prizes Will Go to Users of Purchasers' Cards Second Contest to Close Sept. 14th.

The Call has decided to arrange for another Prize Contest for those of its readers who will patronize Call advertisers and have purchased recently on Call Purchasers' Cards.

Numerous Handsome Prizes. The prizes of this second contest are more numerous, and therefore a larger number of readers will be given a chance to get a present in return for using the Call Purchasers' Card.

It is Easy to Win a Prize. Just Try It. It is much easier to win a prize than most of our readers imagine. Just make up your mind to be in the race for the sake of capturing a present.

Send For a New Call Purchasers' Card Today. Ten thousand new cards are ready to be sent out, and an additional supply will be printed.

20 Prizes for Call Readers Who Will Use Call Purchasers' Cards. The following prizes will be awarded to the twenty Call readers who will submit Call Purchasers' Cards showing the highest amounts of purchases made at our advertisers.

- First Prize—Men's or Women's Clothing Certificate, amounting to \$15.
Second Prize—Furniture Credit Certificate, amounting to \$10.
Third Prize—Furniture Credit Certificate, amounting to \$7.50.
Fourth Prize—Furniture Credit Certificate, amounting to \$5.
Fifth Prize—Dry Goods or Men's Furnishings Credit Certificate, amounting to \$2.50.
Sixth Prize—Credit Certificate on Shoe Store, amounting to \$2.
Seventh Prize—Credit Certificate on Hat Store, amounting to \$2.
Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Prizes, each a \$2 Credit Certificate, good for books published by Charles H. Kerr & Co.
Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Prizes, each a \$1 Credit Certificate, good for books by Kerr & Co.
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Prizes, each a 50 cent Credit Certificate, good for books published by Kerr & Co.

APPLICATION BLANK

The CALL, 442 Pearl Street, New York. Please send me a Call Purchasers' Card. I will buy of Call advertisers as much as possible and want to participate in your second Prize Contest.

C. F. U. AFTER POLICE AGAIN

Committee Protests Against Beating of Striking Waist Makers by Thugs of Bosses.

The committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to assist the Ladies Waistmakers' Union No. 25 in their struggle against the Rosen Brothers, of 33 East 10th street, reported at the meeting of the central body last night that the strikers were being unmercifully beaten by thugs and hirelings of the bosses.

The committee visited Police Headquarters, but was unable to see Commissioner Baker. They visited the Mercer street station and were given a promise by the Inspector that a thorough investigation would be made of their charges.

Two hundred men and women are out for recognition of the union, an increase of wages and better working conditions. Rosen Brothers are willing to take back part of the workers, but refuse to reemploy the active union workers.

Decide Against Sulzer's. By a unanimous vote the action of the last meeting granting permission to the Amalgamated Carpenters to hold their picnic in Sulzer's Harlem River Park on September 4 was reversed.

The Sulzer Park matter was brought up by an emphatic protest from Walters' Union 11. The waker delegates waxed wroth over the idea of allowing a trade union to hold a picnic in a park which had been unfair to organized labor for more than a quarter of a century.

The delegates of the cigarmakers, the butchers, bartenders, the waiters, all were highly indignant. They voiced their feelings in unmeasured terms. The representative of the bartenders said that if the action of the central body were allowed to stand the C. F. U. was certainly becoming a farce, but he didn't believe that it would stand.

It was also announced that an agreement has been drawn up and signed by committees of the district councils of the two teamsters' organizations, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and the Central Federated Union, which is expected to lead to a settlement of the controversy among the teamsters.

Herman Robinson was elected to represent the C. F. U. at the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Troy, on September 21.

NEW BOSS RUN OUT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Gilmour says that Shas Fisher, the new superintendent of the Gilmour mines at that place, was run out of town today by the coal miners because of a new method instituted by him of measuring yardage.

9,000 TAILORS HAVE WON

Bosses Signing Rapidly and Union Already Plans Celebration.

One thousand more tailors returned to work yesterday, settling with 140 more contractors. This makes a total of 9,000 strikers who have returned to work under union conditions in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn union also decided to call out the forty workers employed by J. Polock, of 214 Johnson avenue, and of Levy & Epstein, of 195 Siegel street in sympathy with the strikers of Levy & Shultz.

There are now about 1,000 men and women involved in the Levy & Shultz strike, but the strikers are very enthusiastic and determined to stay out until they settle.

The Canal street store keepers still keep on signing agreements with the union, and it is believed that they will all have signed about the early part of next week.

The Brotherhood of Tailors is planning for a great demonstration to celebrate the victory in the strike and of the building up of a strong organization, and it is expected that thousands will turn out in line to celebrate the victory of the nine-hour day and the abolition of the slavery of the tailoring trade.

DERAIL SAVES TRAIN

Instead of Going Into River Cars Crash Into Telegraph Pole.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—A tunnel train operated by electricity on the Fall River branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad struck the derail on the city side of the new lift bridge across the Zekonk River today and was hurled head on into a telegraph pole that prevented the car from going over a twenty-foot embankment into the river.

Three persons were injured, though not seriously. The draw of the bridge was raised to allow a tug to go through the raising of the draw opened, the derail being about 300 feet from the bridge proper.

The train consisted of two cars, the first one hitting the pole with force enough to break it off near the bottom. There were about a dozen passengers in the car and all of them were shaken up but only three injured sufficiently enough to require attention.

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BREAK WORLD'S RECORD

Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C. Pace Mile in 2:02 3-4.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 13.—With everybody in the grandstand on their feet and applauding, and all the drivers and followers of the turf yelling "Come on, Dick," that wonderful pair, Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C., this afternoon lowered the world's pacing time record from 2:05 1-2 to 2:02 3-4.

Dick Wilson, trainer and driver had claimed all along that they would do the trick if the track and conditions were right. Wilson was given a silver loving cup and all that he could say was "I told you so."

DENTON WROTE TO LETT'S WIFE

So Lett Fired Three Shots at Him. Odied Instantaneously.

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 13.—Argyle N. Lett, aged thirty-two, of Memphis, Tenn., shot Durwood Denton three times this afternoon. The shots were effective and his death instantaneous.

Denton is a school teacher and a prominent Democratic politician, his home having been in Robards, this county.

The killing is alleged to have occurred over the fact that Denton had written letters to his Lett's wife.

LA CROSSE STRIKERS WIN

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 13.—The employees of the La Crosse City Railway, whose grievances have been under investigation by an arbitration board since the recent strike, win every point in dispute in the decision just announced by Chairman John Humphrey, of Milwaukee, member of the State Board of Arbitration.



THE PROPER PERSON. Mamma—We must get a nurse for our little darling. Papa—He don't need a nurse, my dear. What he wants is a night-watchman.

MOORS BOMBARD SPANISH FORCES

All Alfonso's Warships Rushing to Gen. Marina's Aid—Revolution Flames Again.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—According to dispatches from Melilla the Moors have gained a big victory over the Spanish troops at Melilla and are now bombarding the town with cannon captured from the enemy.

The Spaniards have been driven from all of their advanced positions to the interior fortifications. General Marina is reported to have led the defenders in person and to have had a close call from being cut off from the command.

The losses on both sides were heavy. The attacking force of Moors was the largest that has yet been thrown against the garrison.

Provisional Republic Established

Dispatches from Eastern Spain say that the anti-war revolt has broken out again in the Ampurdan and Palafrugel districts, in the extreme north-eastern end of Spain, and that a provisional republic has been established there.

A strong royalist force is now en route from Barcelona to put down the new uprising. Details of the revolt are lacking.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—Every available Spanish warship was this afternoon ordered ready to sail for Melilla, where the latest dispatches indicate General Marina has suffered a heavy reverse.

The government officially denies the alarming news that was published in Lisbon papers today, but the denials are scouted by the people. War Minister Linarez is in conference with his advisers tonight.

Ministerial Crisis at Hand

The Herald today says a ministerial crisis is possible because of strained relations between the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of War, who, during the recent disorders at Barcelona, issued instructions diametrically opposite.

PENON DE LA GOMERA, Morocco, Aug. 13.—The Moors who surrounded the Spanish garrison here kept up an incessant attack all day Thursday.

In the evening, however, they withdrew to the hills and built great fires by the light of which they continued their fusillade of the town and garrison.

One by one the telegraph wires connecting Alhucemas and Ceuta with Penon de la Gomeria have been cut by the Moorish bullets, and it is probable that the garrison here very soon will be completely isolated.

INSANITY ON INCREASE

Isthmian Canal Commission Plans to Enlarge Asylum.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Insanity is on the increase on the Isthmus of Panama, according to a report which has reached the Isthmian Canal Commission, from there, but not among Americans. The statement is made in the report that the steady increase in the number of inmates at the Ancon Insane Asylum has made an enlargement of the institution necessary.

LOWER COAL RATES

Ruling of Int. Commerce Com. Affects B. & O. R. R. and Others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today handed down a decision requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Pennsylvania, the Western Maryland Railroad and thirty-one connecting carriers east of the Ohio River and north of and in Maryland to reduce the rate on coal from the Georgia Creek basin coal field in Allegheny County, Maryland.

The commission ruled that the carriers rates on coal mined in the Maryland field when destined to points in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England are unreasonable and discriminatory and ought not to exceed the rates to the same destinations from the Meyersdale, Austen-Newburg and Upper Potomac regions in Pennsylvania.

The carriers are given until Sept. 20 to reduce their rates in conformity with the commission's decision but are authorized to put the new rates into effect in three days' notice if they see fit to do so.

ALABAMA HITS BOOZE DEALERS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13.—The Fuller bill, one of the most drastic measures ever tried out by any legislature, passed the House today. It provides for raiding places of suspicion, confiscating and destroying liquor and prevents advertising in newspapers or in any other way the sale of liquors. The vote was 45 to 31.

DENIES POWER GRAFT

Secretary Ballinger's Man Says Helena Story Was Untrue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—"Absolutely untrue and without foundation," is the denial registered today by Acting Assistant Commissioner Schwartz, of the General Land Office, of the story from Helena, Montana, of August 10, that the power trust has grabbed power sites originally withdrawn from settlement by Secretary Garfield to prevent just such a contingency, and restored to entry again by Senator Ballinger.

What is headed "an authorized statement," was issued by Schwartz today, as Acting Assistant Commissioner and Chief of the Field Service. The statement reads in part as follows:

"The Acting Assistant Commissioner says that the telegram printed under Helena, Mont., date line, August 10, is untrue.

"This telegram stated that on June 11, in the Bozeman land office, Jeremiah Collins filed upon 15,868 acres of land valuable for power sites, and in the interests of large paper companies.

"The acting commissioner says that at no time since the administration of Secretary Ballinger have any power sites been filed upon in Montana; that neither Collins nor the Collins Land Company has made any such filings at Bozeman or elsewhere; that the only filing made at Bozeman in June 11 was made by President Ramsey, of the Riverdale Land and Live Stock Company, and was an application to amend an original selection made in 1898, aggregating a total area of 158 and 6,800 acres."

BEATS WRIGHT'S RECORD

Willard, in Bi-plane, Makes Remarkable Cross Country Flight.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 13.—In a cross country flight that is said to have exceeded the Wright cross country flight in dangerous country traversed, C. F. Willard, flying in Glenn Curtis' Red Bug bi-plane, today sailed twelve miles in 19 1-2 minutes. In his wonderful flight, Willard passed entirely over three towns, crossed five sets of telegraph wires, passed over eight country roads and made three circles of a motor parkway.

Willard's cross country flight is all the more remarkable because he did not circle around on a smooth parkway, but traversed hilly country, passed over houses and stores and kept his machine in perfect control. The French cross country flight is better than Willard's, but it was across an immense plain which Wilbur Wright declares "is as smooth as one's hand."

Willard declared immediately after the flight that he had intended remaining in the air longer and to break a record if possible, but that when over Hicksville he felt his magneto working badly and as there was no safe place for him to land, he thought it best to return to a landing place before the magneto got into serious trouble.

3 BURNED ON LAUNCH

Gasoline Explodes and Men and Boy Are Spattered With Flames.

Two men and a seventeen-year-old boy were badly burned yesterday by an explosion of gasoline vapor on the 35-foot launch Harriet at the foot of Twenty-seventh avenue, Ulmer Park. The injured men are George Evans, twenty-nine years old, owner of the boat, who lives at 1347 Nineteenth avenue, Bath Beach, and George Andrews, thirty-nine years old, a machinist living at 1906 Third avenue, Brooklyn. The injured boy is Henry Smith, a machinist's apprentice, of 263 East 16th street, New York.

The men had been out all day fishing and had put in at Ulmer Park after a good day's sport. Before laying out for the night they started to put gasoline in the tank from a five-gallon can. There was an explosion, and the fluid that was ignited was scattered over the occupants of the boat. They jumped overboard and swam to the shore about a hundred feet distant. They were attended by Dr. Early, of Bensonhurst, who happened to be on the pier.

ANOTHER CLAIM SETTLED

Venezuelan Government Straightens Out Third Asphalt Row.

Information reached New York yesterday that the claim of the United States and Venezuelan Company, one of the five American claims regarding asphalt concessions against the government of Venezuela dispute, over which led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries sixteen months ago, had been settled out of court. Minister W. W. Russell cabled the State Department that the Venezuelan authorities had signed a protocol whereby their government is to pay the American company \$475,000 in requital for the expenditures made in the development of concessions granted in 1901 by the Castro government.

It was expected that the case would go before the Hague tribunal next fall and testimony has been taken here for the last three months in preparation for the trial. The case of the United States and Venezuelan Company is the third of the five differences between this country and Venezuela to be settled independently.

MAY BE STRIKE IN PARMA

PARMA, Italy, Aug. 13.—The agitation in favor of a general strike of farm laborers has become so strong that the prefect of police here has asked for additional forces of soldiers and rural guards. Already a number of the union men have been arrested for alleged interference with unorganized laborers.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF BUENOS AIRES

Consul General R. M. Bartleman reports that, according to official returns up to January, 1909, there were 5,647 factories in the Province of Buenos Ayres, of which 1,308 were owned in Argentina, the remainder not being specified. The total capital of these factories amounts in United States currency to \$59,090,235, and their gross yearly income to \$123,178,000. The four leading industries were the following: Frozen meat companies 8, capital \$13,220,758; breweries 11, capital \$7,195,970; flour mills 67, capital \$4,822,295; paper factories 6, capital \$2,755,299. The employees in all the factories number 46,642.

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

"Bare" Facts are winners when they speak as loudly as ours do when your Clothing and Tailoring demands need attention. Paws at the end of this claws—"Give us a chance to serve you." HENRY HELLER, CLOTHIER AND TAILOR, 271 HAMBURG AVENUE, Cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

The Myrtle Millinery 1320 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope or 369 Knickerbocker Ave., near Stanhope, Brooklyn. C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 Bushwick.

EDWARD MIETHKE DRY GOODS WYCKOFF, COR. GREEN AVENUE

ARNOLD'S HATS AT THE FASHION SHOP 680 BROADWAY

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL. ARONSON BROS. & FERN Dry and Dress Goods We Advertise No Special Bargains Offer No Exit, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD'S BUSY DRY GOODS STORE Largest Store at Ridgewood 219 Onderdonk Ave., cor. Ralph St. Special Sale Days: Monday, Thursdays and Saturdays. Surety Stamps given with every purchase.

3 BURNED ON LAUNCH Gasoline Explodes and Men and Boy Are Spattered With Flames.

WE DO LINO TYPE COMPOSITION AT LOWEST PRICES THE CALL 442 PEARL STREET GOOD WORK. PROMPT SERVICE.

PICNICS SHOULD BE ADVERTISED IN THE CALL. Organizations and societies should first of all advertise their picnics in this paper, because it reaches the kind of people that make up the attendance of gatherings held by progressive bodies. Bring this matter up at your meetings and request the arrangements committees to give The Call a share of the advertising they have out. Special rates upon application to the advertising department. More picnic advertisements, printed in this paper will impress advertisers favorably by showing that The Call is a paper read and supported by the working people—the very class the merchants want to reach.

ANOTHER CLAIM SETTLED. Venezuelan Government Straightens Out Third Asphalt Row. Information reached New York yesterday that the claim of the United States and Venezuelan Company, one of the five American claims regarding asphalt concessions against the government of Venezuela dispute, over which led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries sixteen months ago, had been settled out of court. Minister W. W. Russell cabled the State Department that the Venezuelan authorities had signed a protocol whereby their government is to pay the American company \$475,000 in requital for the expenditures made in the development of concessions granted in 1901 by the Castro government.

A Pledge to the Call Wage Fund. We pledge to pay 25 per cent of our profit to the Wage Fund of The Call for any business this advertisement may bring us. We pay full value and call for smallest and largest quantities of OLD IRON, BRASS, LEAD, ELECTRIC TYPES, COPPER WIRE and all other junk.

THE JANE OLD METAL CO. 20 JANE STREET, NEW YORK. Tel. 250 Chelsea.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS! M. & A. KATZ, Department Store 831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street. A CALL AND PURCHASE AT OUR STORE WILL HELP THE CALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS. THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

BOY HURLS BOY 10 FEET TO CURB

Machine Hits and Injures Youth Springing Himself From Fall After Leap From Trolley.

The automobile owned by F. W. ... of 4107 Baltimore avenue, ... Philadelphia, and containing Dowree, ... friend, and Dowree's chauffeur, ... a seventeen-year-old errand ... Joseph Glazer, of 235 Metropolitan ... Brooklyn, last night at ... Broadway and 4th street and threw ... 10 feet to the curb. The boy ... to St. Vincent's Hospital ... from shock and the phy- ... may he may have internal in- ... The chauffeur was arrested. ... Glazer jumped off a north bound ... Broadway car at 4th street while the ... was in motion. He stumbled and ... toward the curb to save himself ... from falling, and did not see the ... automobile. Through the machine was ... moving slowly at the time, Glazer ... was close in front of it and the ... could not avoid striking ...

Chauffeur Locked Up.

The chauffeur, Albert Vane, twenty ... also of Philadelphia, stopped ... the machine and three men jumped ... and went to the boys' assistance. ... ambulance took Glazer to the ... and Policeman Kearney ar- ... Vane and locked him up in the ... Mercer street station on a charge of ... assault. Dowree immediately ... about securing bail. ... The machine had just arrived from ... Long Branch. Dowree intended to ... the night here and his friend ... to return to Philadelphia by the ... 7 o'clock train. The latter stayed with ... his host to assist him in finding bail ... for the chauffeur.

ON THE DOWN GRADE.

Our Parliamentary Labor party ... steadily and persistently its ... downward path; such incidents as the ... against the Caesar scarcely in- ... a halt by the way. After ... Derby comes the unqualified in- ... of the Liberal government ... by the participation of the ... party in the Hyde Park demon- ... in support of the Budget. ... the Labor platform there this ... piece of bourgeois bur- ... shifting was hailed as a step to- ... ward securing "the full fruits of its ... industry to the community;" although ... this end is to be attained simply ... by making this or the other section of ... the proletariat pay a greater or ... less share toward the cost of bour- ... geois government, no speaker essayed ... to show. Keir Hardie declared that ... the demonstration was "the reply" of ... the working people of London to the ... attacks which had been made upon ... the Budget." As if it were the duty ... of the working class or its leaders to ... defend an utterly Whig Budget from ... attack! And, said Hardie, "we are ... here to say most emphatically that ... the working class is at all times pre- ... pared to bear its share of the neces- ... sary expenses of the nation." We ... should like to know what mandate ... Hardie had for making any such ... declaration. The working class pro- ... duces everything necessary for the ... existence of the nation; but it is ... freed of the bulk of the product any- ... how, and has practically no concern ... as to how the proportion its various ... needs have to pay for the upkeep of ... their government is adjusted.—Lon- ... don Justice.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

ESTABLISHED 1892.
HAUSMAN & SONS
FINE FOOTWEAR
We can give you perfect fit and ... satisfaction.
169-171 Springfield Ave.
Cor. Broome St. Newark, N. J.
Shoes Polished Free.
For Good and Neat Printing
Go To
BUSINESS PRINTING CO.
Strictly Union Printing.
166 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.
HENRY GREEN,
UP-TO-DATE
Shirts and Gent's Furnisher
151 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE,
NEWARK, N. J.
GO FOR YOUR UNION
HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS
to
M. LITTMAN
166 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

PRISONER SHOT TO DEATH BY KEEPER

Goaded to Anger and Fearing the "Cooler," Caprio Attacks Guards and Is Killed.

Angelo Caprio, a prisoner in the ... Essex County jail at Newark, N. J., ... charged with murder, was shot and ... killed at the door of his cell yester- ... day by John Corby, one of the keep- ... ers. The shooting followed an attack ... by Caprio upon "Indian Jack" Bryant ... and Mathew Smith, keepers, after ... they had enraged him, as a result of ... which Bryant is in a hospital, suffer- ... ing from wounds in the neck and chest.

Caprio was arrested May 19, with ... another man, on a charge of stabbing ... Salvatore Porocco, of 40 Garside ave- ... nue.

All Thursday night, it is stated, ... Caprio complained in his cell. At ... breakfast Caprio was still complain- ... ing and the warden of the jail ordered ... that he be put in the "cooler."
Feared the "Cooler."
The "cooler" is a dark, horrible cell, ... remote from the quarters of the rest ... of the prisoners. Keepers Bryant and ... Smith went to Caprio's cell to take ... him to the place of punishment. ... Bryant was in the lead and opened ... the cell door, swearing at Caprio and ... rousing him to come out. Caprio, en- ... raged, rushed out, carrying in his ... right hand a spike which he had ... taken from a chair in his cell.
He struck at Bryant. Smith, taken ... by surprise, could do little to help ... his mate. He yelled for assistance ... and sought to get at Caprio from be- ... hind.
Corby was the keeper nearest the ... scene. He ran up with drawn re- ... volver, and, seeing Bryant fall, fired ... four shots. All of them landed in ... the body of Caprio and he dropped dead ... on the stone floor.

MODIFY CIVIL SERVICE

Rules Being Relaxed to Provide for Political Friends.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Civil ... Service regulations for promotions in ... the New York customs house have ... been modified by Assistant Secretary ... James B. Reynolds, of the Treasury ... Department, on the recommendation of ... Collector Loeb.

The new regulations will give Col- ... lector Loeb a wider discretion in mak- ... ing promotions. It will make it pos- ... sible for him to take care of political ... friends without being embarrassed by ... the rigidity of civil service rules.
Lerks in the classified service may ... be promoted hereafter on their record ... for efficiency without taking the usual ... examination. It was explained that ... the change was made necessary by ... the fact that old and experienced ... clerks were being distanced by the ... younger and nimbler minds that could ... master a civil service examination ... more easily than the older fellows.

Hereafter the clerks will be per- ... mitted to take examinations for pro- ... motion to clerkships, something that ... has not been permitted heretofore.

YEN WEI-CHING RECALLED.

No Reason Given for Action—Was As- ... sistant to Wu.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There are ... plenty of theories, but few facts ... here, concerning the recall of Wu ... Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister. It ... was learned today that the Chinese ... government has also recalled Dr. Yen ... Wei-ching, a second secretary of the ... legation.

SUFFRAGETTES WILL MEET.

And Parade, Too—Gathering at Pal- ... sades Amusement Park.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 13.— ... Most of the women's clubs in New ... York and New Jersey are expected to ... be represented at the gathering of ... suffragettes at Palisades Amusement ... Park tomorrow.

Mrs. Anna M. Springfield, of Grant- ... wood, who has held public office in ... Denver, was responsible for the plan ... to unite women on this important ... question and to secure their signatures ... to the monster petition to be sub- ... mitted to Congress.
—ARIEL (blabationary)ETAONSHR
A feature of tomorrow's event will ... be a big parade of suffragettes, all of ... whom will carry banners. Several ... speeches will be made. Among those ... who have promised to attend are Miss ... Helen Murphy, chairman of the Na- ... tional Progressive Suffrage Union; ... Mrs. Sophia Loebinger, editor of the ... American Suffragette, and Mrs. Harry ... Hastings, president of the William ... Lloyd Garrison League.

DIED FROM BICYCLE FALL.

UTICA, Aug. 13.—Hiram G. Clark, ... an aged Utica man, died at a local ... hospital this afternoon from cerebral ... hemorrhages, the result of a fall from ... his bicycle this morning.

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, near 6th St., N. Y.
Call in and give us a chance to enlarge this advertisement.

STOLE COAL LANDS

Report That Coal Corporations Used Miners as "Dummy Entrymen."

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 13.—It was ... stated at the government land office ... today that the government has in- ... formation that "dummy entrymen," ... acting as agents for six big coal ... corporations, have taken about 200,000 ... acres of rich coal lands in Alaska, ... some of the land containing sixty-foot ... veins. According to statements a hearing ... will be begun at Seattle next month, ... during which the whole system of procur- ... ing the lands will be laid bare.

Coal companies in Omaha, Chicago, ... San Francisco, Seattle and New York ... are said to be involved, and dock lab- ... orers and miners are said to have ... been used to file the entries.
The value of some of the land re- ... coveries is indicated by one case ... wherein coal lands worth \$5,000,000 ... were returned by a railroad company. ... The company and its alleged grantees ... had paid about \$70,000 for the lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—During the ... last fiscal year \$430,000 was col- ... lected in fines for coal and timber ... trespass. There were cancelled or ... patented entries having about 494,000 ... acres, and also fifty-six Alaska coal ... entries were allowed to lapse in the ... face of special agents' investigations. ... In the criminal cases there were con- ... victions of twenty-four for trespass, ... thirty-nine for conspiracy, five for ... perjury, thirty-four for unlawful in- ... closures and thirteen miscellaneous. ... The total fines aggregated \$32,896, ... and there were twenty prison sen- ... tences.

ARGUES WITH REVOLVER.

Divorced Youth Tries to Induce Bru- nette to Marry Him.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—A loaded ... revolver was the potent factor used ... by Charles Baron, a divorced youth of ... Edwardsville, Ill., to induce Miss ... Bertha Williams, a pretty young brun- ... nette divorcee of that city, to accom- ... pany him to St. Louis today to marry ... him according to her story.

NEW FRENCH CANALIZATION PLAN.

Consul Alfred K. Moe advises that ... the Chamber of Commerce of Bor- ... deaux has received the report of the ... meeting which took place recently at ... Perigueux, at which the chambers of ... commerce of Bordeaux, Limoges, ... Gueret, Montlucon, and Perigueux ... were represented. The business of this ... French assembly was the considera- ... tion of a scheme for joining the Loire ... and the Garonne regions by canaliza- ... tion. An agreement was reached to ... push the project to a successful con- ... clusion, so that central Europe shall ... have an all-water route outlet at Bor- ... deaux and the Atlantic Ocean, by way ... of Perigueux, Limoges, Gueret, Mon- ... tlucon, Moulins, and Digoin. There is ... also under consideration the plan of ... branch canals extending to Niort, ... Rochefort, and La Rochelle.

United States Shoe & Leather Co.

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



On sale in our stores: Corner Sixth ave. and 12th st., New York; 243 and 245 Washington st., Brooklyn, between Concord and Tillary sts.

For "Hands" with Brains!

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"Socialism in Theory and Prac-
tice." Basic, Broad and Fundamen-
tal. All phases of Socialist Philo-
sophy, with application present day
problems. The book of the year!
\$1.35 a copy, postpaid.

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"Socialism: A Summary and Inter-
pretation of Socialist Principles."
New and revised edition—really a
new book. Clear and simple state-
ment of principles, and a chapter de-
voted to "Means of Realization." Ex-
cellent general statement of Socialist
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Need both of these books. Together
they constitute a library on Socialism.
Special limited offer, both to one ad-
dress: \$2.50, postpaid.

Call Book Department
442 PEARL STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

300 ARE JOBLESS AFTER BIG BLAZE

Ranks of Unemployed Increased by Big Fire That Guts Build- ings of Copper Works.

Three hundred men were thrown ... out of work and property estimated ... at \$500,000 destroyed in a fire that ... gutted the four buildings of the Hen- ... dricks Copper Works at Belleville, N. ... J., yesterday.

The blaze started about 4 A. M. ... from an unknown cause, and owing to ... the lack of facilities in checking it, ... spread rapidly. The volunteer firemen ... could not get enough water pressure ... to be of much service, and by the time ... an engine and other equipment ar- ... rived from Newark four of the build- ... ings were in flames. Efforts were ... centered on keeping the fire from the ... building containing the acids.

Call Ambulances After Explosion.

During the early stage of the fire ... there were several explosions and all ... the ambulances in the vicinity were ... called, but so far as is known no one ... was killed or injured.
Commuters on the Greenwood Lake ... division of the Erie were delayed more ... than an hour because the hose was ... stretched across the tracks. They ... loudly protested against the delay to ... their trains, but to no avail. The hose ... stretched across the Greenwood Lake ... division tracks, it was pointed out, ... could have been carried underneath ... them through a large drain pipe.

When finally the New York bound ... men and women saw the trains were ... likely to remain stalled there indef- ... nitely, they left them, walked half a ... mile to the junction at Forest Hill, ... and took Orange branch trains to New ... York.

The Hendricks Company has offices ... at 45 Cliff street, Manhattan.

MURDERS CLOTHING DEALER.

Italian Thought He had Money, Chased by Angry Crowd.

CHESTER, Ky., Aug. 13.—Believ- ... ing that Louis Levino, an eighty-five- ... year old second hand clothing dealer ... had money, P. Tro Fallitto, a big ... brawny Italian, entered his store at ... 50 South Main street at about 3:15 ... this afternoon and after trying on a ... coat threw it over the old man's head ... or smother his cries, then knocking ... him down Fallitto drew a razor and ... cut the old man's throat, meanwhile ... going through Levino's pockets and ... obtaining but two pennies.

Fallitto was discovered sitting on ... the old man's chest by Rabbi Abra- ... hamson, of Terrace avenue, who, run- ... ning out in the street gave the alarm. ... Fallitto started to escape but a crowd ... followed attracting the attention of ... Officer Frank Aislie who captured ... about a mile from the scene.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF IN RAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 13.— ... Angry because his wife refused to live ... with him, and maddened, it is said, ... by the attentions she is said to have ... received from others, Daniel W. ... Smith, billiard hall proprietor, today ... killed his wife and himself. Both ... lived long enough to make ante- ... mortem statements.

CHURCH FOUNDER DIES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Rev. ... Hiram W. Thomas, founder of the ... People's Church, died at De Funiak ... Springs, Fla., last night, according to ... a special dispatch. The body will ... be brought to Chicago. The funeral ... probably will be held Monday.

WOMEN HELP MEN FIGHT BIG FIRE

Operate Engines, Scale Walls and Husle Buckets at Confla- gation That Threatens Town.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 13.—The most ... thrilling feature of the destructive ... fire which wiped out practically all ... of the town of Milton, south of Mil- ... ton, or Bread Kiln Creek, early this ... morning, was the appearance of ... women as fire fighters.

Women and girls mounted hand en- ... gines, climbed ladders, scaled walls ... and "hustled" buckets, both full and ... empty. In fact the women and girls ... seemed to be full of grit. Their ... pluckiest work was the rescue of the ... Milton M. E. Church, while burning, ... from the flames, and the saving of ... that edifice with but slight damage.

Automobiles also proved efficient ... aids to the fire fighters, for one of the ... Georgetown hose carriages was ... brought to Milton, a distance of eight ... miles, in a jiffy, by being mounted on ... automobile trucks. Automobiles also ... brought in extra food supplies and re- ... lief firemen from other towns, while ... the fire raged.

Fireproof Building Halts Flames.

The fireproof building of the Sussex ... Trust, Title and Safe Deposit Com- ... pany undoubtedly stopped the pro- ... gress of the fire and aided the firemen ... in saving the three big packing houses ... and lumber yards in the path of the ... flames. As it was, it is estimated to- ... night that \$125,000 will not cover the ... loss sustained in the fire.

With the clearing up of the smoke ... and the restoration of order where ... chaos reigned all the morning, it is ... ascertained that less than a hundred ... persons, probably only fifty, are home- ... less. About fifteen of the buildings ... destroyed were occupied, both as ... stores and dwellings.

The injuries sustained during the ... day were the following:—Wilfred ... White, son of Prothonotary White, ... arm broken by falling beam; Joshua ... Gray, arms and face burned; John ... Black, head cut and arms and face ... burned.

FREE BAND CONCERTS

Tonight at Morningside Park.
Prelude, "Star Spangled Banner."
March, "American Valor," Conterno.
Overture, "William Tell," Rossini.
Waltz, "Golden Shower," Waldteu-
fel.
Selection, "Mlle. Modiste," Herbert.
Medley, "Popular Melange," Mills.
Excerpts from "Martha," Flotow.
Song, "If I Had a Thousand Lives
to Live," Soham.
Excerpts from "Lohengrin," Wagne-
ner.
"Recollection of Ireland," Godfrey.
Finale, "My Pony Boy," O'Donnell.
"America."
At New York Zoological Park, Sun-
day, August 15.
Intermezzo, "I Wish I Had a Girl."
Selection, "The Red Mill," Herbert.
"March of the Eagle."
March, "American Volunteers,"
Tobani.
Overture, "Light Cavalry," Suppe.
Waltz, "Espana," Walseutel.
Selection, "Gloconde," Ponchielli.
"Potpourri," Gus Edwards.
March, "Lilac Blossoms," Weurich.
Overture, "Martha," Flotow.
"Waltz, "Serenade Espanol," Schie-
perger.
Selection, "Traviata," Verdi.
Overture, "America," Moses.
Intermezzo, "Golden Arrow," Holt-
mann.
Overture, "Mills' Merry Melodies,"
J. Evans.
March, "In Sunny Italy," Fischer.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today.
St. Paul, Southampton.
Carmania, Liverpool.
Hamburg, Asores.
Florizel, Newfoundland.
Caracas, La Guayra.
Havana, Havana.
Prins August Wilhelm, Jamaica.
Fernandes, Rio Janeiro.
Ripley, Pernambuco.
Berlin, Naples.
Laplant, Antwerp.
Luca degli Abruzzi, Naples.
Baltic, Liverpool.
Madonna, Naples.
Furnessia, Glasgow.
Minnehaha, London.
City of Atlanta, Savannah.
Huron, Jacksonville.
Alamo, Galveston.
Hamilton, Norfolk.
Due Today.
Angela, Algiers, July 27.
Provincia, Oran, July 31.
Dinnamare, Cristobal, Aug. 6.
Ida, Palermo, July 28.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Aug. 7.
Cincinnati, Hamburg, Aug. 5.
Buenos Ayres, Cadiz, Aug. 3.
Volutorno, Rotterdam, July 31.
Chicago City, Swansea, July 31.
New York, Southampton, Aug. 7.
Corsican Prince, Trinidad, Aug. 7.
Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 11.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 13.

BARBERS!!

Your attention is called to our prices and also ask you to inspect our merchandise. Call to see us and convince yourself. We carry a full line of Barbers' Supplies and perfumeries. Bargains in Hair Brushes and Razors.

WORKINGMEN!

If you are your own barber, we ask you to give us a call, as we carry a full line of Barbers' Supplies.

FIEBERT BROS. 100 RIVINGTON STREET,
Cor. Ludlow St., New York.

Westchester County Committee, Socialist Party
GRAND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL AND PICNIC
SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11
With the co-operation of the Westchester County Branches of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and the Workmen's Circle.
Music, dancing and many other amusements have been provided. Prominent speakers will address the public.
Three Grand Prizes will be offered to the ticket holders: A lot in Deer Park, L. L. worth \$300; a gold watch and \$10 worth of books published by Kerr & Co., the winner's selection.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

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: "Dominant Ideas."
Evening Sermon: "The Anatomy of Hope."

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Union Label
Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls, Caps.
Litholin Collars, 25c. Cleaning Soap Free. Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.
Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear.
C.B. P.N. and Nemo Corsets, Notions. Skirts and Muslin Underwear.
SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d AVENUE
Near 10th STREET, NEW YORK.
Telephone 4085 STUYVESANT.
Open till 10 evenings. Mail orders filled.

BUILDING NEWS.
Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for re-modeling the old two story church edifice at 309 East 123d street into a photographic gallery with offices, this unusual change of building occupancy being made from designs by William S. Boyd for the Powers Company.
Raphael Prager, as architect, filed plans for modernizing and refitting the four-story flat at the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and 125th street, and installing ground floor stores, the improvements being made at a cost of \$10,000 for Lowenfeld & Prager, as new owners.
Plans have been filed also for fitting the store floor of the five-story factory at 184 Mulberry street for a moving picture exhibition hall, the change of occupancy being made from designs by Charles M. Straub for Francis R. Stabile.
Plans have been filed for connecting the O'Neill-Adams stores on Sixth avenue by an ornamental bridge across 21st street at the second and third stories, from designs by James J. F. Gavigan. It will be fireproof and cost \$15,000.
Plans have been filed for the improvement of the plot at 18 Drosses street, running through to 119 and 121 Wats street, with a depth of 180 feet, one of the old time tenement holdings of Trinity Church Corporation, with a six-story brick warehouse, with a frontage of thirty-four feet, from designs by Ernest Flagg with Arthur T. Sutcliffe as associate. It is to cost \$75,000.

CALL CENTURY CLUB.
1. Robert Hunter.
2. Mrs. Robert Hunter.
3. J. M. Huber.
4. Morris Hillquit.
5. Workmen's Circle.
6. Local Kings County Socialist Party.
7. Dr. Julius Halpern.
8. Will G. Lenker.
9. 23d Assembly District, Br. 1, S. P. Kings County.
10. Rev. Elliot White, Worcester, Mass.
11. Rufus Weeks.
12. Alexander Irvine.
13. Joseph Chant Lips.
14. 23d Assembly District, Br. 1, S. P. Manhattan.
15. Local New York Socialist Party.
16. Local Queens Co. S. P.
17. Social Hudson Co. S. P.
18. ? ? ? ? ?

CAFES.
ARCH CAFE AND RESTAURANT
E. MENKE, Proprietor,
217 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.
Ehret's Extra Drawn from the Wood.
ANTHONY KAPPEL Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
440 PEARL STREET,
Opposite The Call Office,
Cor. William St., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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

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

NOTICE.

TO DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS.
Of the J. T. U. of A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Of the I. T. U., St. Joseph, Mo.
Of the I. S. & E. U. of A., Kansas City, Mo.
Of the I. B. & S. F., Yonkers, N. Y.
Of the N. J. F. of L., 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 convention 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.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Richard Wienecke, notary public, 226 West 15th 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; \$5,000, \$50 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, 823 East 15th st.

Mother and daughter have furnished room to let to business woman; \$4 weekly; privileges of the house; elevator; references. Address O. K. Call.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business. General Committee, Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street. Young Socialist Folks of the East, 183 Madison street. Lecture, Inter-High School Socialist League, Grand School, 112 East 19th street.

Open Air.

134th A. D.—134th street and Lenox avenue. Andrew B. De Mill, Alb. Adams. 125th A. D.—125th street between Lexington and Third avenue. J. J. Corwell, W. G. Lightbown.

Open Air.

125th A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue. Thomas Potter, P. L. Quinlan. 138th A. D.—138th street and Willis avenue. Andrew Sater, J. C. Frost. 169th A. D.—169th street and Boston Road (McKinley Square). Geo. H. Goebel.

Open Air.

174th A. D.—174th street and Bathurst avenue. G. R. Sackman. The meeting listed below is under the auspices of the district named: 16th A. D.—Madison avenue and 194th street. Alex. Aronson, H. Havens, Alexander Rosen.

BROOKLYN.

Business. Central Committee.—Labor Lyceum, 248 Willoughby avenue.

Open Air.

7th A. D.—Third avenue and 17th street. M. Abramson, J. T. Hill. 13th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 14th street. H. D. Smith, M. S. Kerrigan.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The following open-air meetings have been arranged for tonight: Germantown and Lehigh avenues—Chas. Orfe, Martin McCue. Front and Dauphin streets—M. Sclarovitz, Chas. Senl.

7th and Moore streets—Isaac Paul, T. L. Wysham. 11th and Spring Garden streets—V. L. Gilbert, Harry Gantz. 13th and Mifflin streets—J. J. Miller, Marcellus Wall.

15th street and Tabor road—Frank Harrison, Herman Anders. 43d street and Lancaster avenue—E. Cooperstein, Samuel Clark. 54th and Federal streets—C. P. H. J. Clark.

Frankford and Cambria streets—John Withead, S. Mon Knobel. A rousing open-air meeting will be held on the North Plaza of the City Hall Sunday night, August 15.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

ITALIAN BAKERS' UNION.

The newly organized Italian Bakers' Union has issued the following appeal for a mass meeting to be held today: Avvertenza. Si rende noto ai compagni ogni del mestiere che datene da oggi Sabato 7 Agosto 1909, viene messo in funzione con l'apertura di un proprio Ufficio di Sezione Centrale, sito al No. 530 E. 13th street, nel quale normalmente vi si trova servizio di scritturazione dei soci e distribuzione di collocamento al lavoro a favore dei disoccupati.

BEER DRIVERS, NO. 23.

The Beer Drivers' Union, Local 23, will hold a picnic at the Manhattan Casino tomorrow. Prizes will be given for bowling and shooting.

PATTERN MAKERS.

The local branch of the Pattern Makers will hold a meeting tonight to nominate the officers for the September election.

JANITORS' UNION.

The Janitors' Union (Building Employees, 12695, A. F. of L.) will hold a meeting at 12695 A. F. of L. building, 11th street, at 7 o'clock tonight. Elevator runners, switchboard men, and window cleaners are invited to join the union should attend.

CLOAK MAKERS.

The seventy-five cloak makers employed by Sheff & Mandel, of 32 West 18th street, went on strike yesterday to enforce a demand for recognition of the union and better working conditions. The strike is conducted by the joint executive board of the Cloak Makers' Union, and maintain strike headquarters at 25 Third avenue, Manhattan.

KNEE PANTS MAKERS.

The Independent Knee Pants Makers' Union, of Brooklyn, at their last meeting decided to join the United Garment Workers, and a committee was elected to apply for a charter.

ART GLASS WORKERS.

The newly organized Art Glass Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting at Stuyvesant Hall, 324 East 11th street, at 7 o'clock tonight. Herman Robinson, organizer, A. F. of L., will speak in English. Victor Gerson in Italian. Joe Olgstein, B. Weinstein and Charles Fromer will deliver addresses in Yiddish.

It is hoped that all glass workers of all nationalities will turn out to this meeting and make it a rousing success.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular Q. W. WUERTZ PIANOS, 1518 Third Ave., near 96th St., and 2920 Third Ave., near 151st St.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

GIANTS MOVING UP

Down the Cubs for Third Time by Score of 6 to 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Giants in their specialty of raising havoc with the Cubs' pennant prospects today cut in with some ball playing which was too strong and fast for the three-time champions of the National League.

The powerful hitting which the Giants have developed lately ran up a big lead for them at the start of the game and they won without ever being seriously challenged. They have now won eight straight games in hostile camps, five in St. Louis and three here in the Chance-Evers ballpark.

The New Yorkers compressed their hits into two innings of scoring and had Chicago pitchers chasing in and out of the box in a procession. Messrs. Kroh, Higginbotham and Hagerman went against a swirl of bluffing and banging and it wasn't until the hard pressed Chance dug up Overall that a pitcher was found who could hold the Giants in check.

Merkle again showed the Chicago folks that he can interfere with their plans, he making several exceptional plays on ground balls. His hitting, however, was weak, however. Hofman and Tinker all but had a monopoly of the hitting off Raymond, rocking Bugs' anointed slants for six of the seven Chicago hits. Tinker hit furiously, a single, two doubles and a home run being the grist that came to his mill, and but for him the Cubs would have been in the game even less than they were.

The first inning was chock full of happenings. Doyle sent up a fowl and Pat Moran came near being seriously hurt in getting after it. He went to the front of the grandstand for it and as he reached over in the boxes his spikes slipped. His knee splintered a board, and as he went down his head hit the pailings hard. It was an ugly looking mishap, but Pat was all right to continue after a doctor and players had worked over him. Doyle straightened out a single to right and Seymour doubled to the same locality. Three more ones cut the plate without McCormick offering at any of them. Murray was less passive, singling to Sheekard's preserves and scoring Doyle and Seymour. Sheekard bootled the hit and Murray went to second. Kroh got his walking papers. Devlin slapped a single through short, Hagerman pitching the ball while Tinker was moving toward second to keep Murray close to the bag. Murray came through on Devlin's welt. Bridwell sent a safety skimming down the third base line, and he and Devlin added to the Cubs' bewilderment by making a double steal. Hagerman took Higginbotham's place and struck out Merkle. Devlin and Bridwell made a tandem rush for the plate on Schlie's safe fly to left. Sheekard's throw in hitting Bridwell in the back as the latter neared the plate. Raymond ended the massacre with a fly to Steinfeldt. Tinker drove to center field for a home run in the second inning after Hofman had singled to Doyle. Doyle slipped or he would have had Hofman, in which case Tinker wouldn't have come up in that inning, there being two out. However, Chance retired by Merkle's fancy klop at the beginning of the round, so that the Cubs were no more fortunate all told than the Giants in the way things broke.

The New York policy of hitting out at the ball instead of sacrificing produced another run in the third, Murray singled, took third on the hit and run when Devlin singled and was batted home by Bridwell. Johnny Evers was ejected in the second half of the third for making light of the umpire's dignity. In the fourth Hofman singled and went to third, on Tinker's two-bagger. With one out Moran thumped a low fly in Bridwell's direction. Bridwell jumped and caught the ball with one hand. Doyle was quick as a flash in covering second and caught Bridwell's sharp short throw to second before Tinker could retreat to that haven. Raymond waddled a bit in the eighth inning after making short work of the Cubs in the fifth, sixth and seventh. Sheekard's hit, a pass to Schulte and Merkle's muff of Schlie's throw of Chance's bunt filled the bases in the eighth with one out. Steinfeldt meant well, but his grounder was assimilated by Devlin, first being momentarily juggled. Devlin's quick recovery, and the accurate throwing of him and Doyle, furnished a double play close for the inning. Next to Tinker Devlin was the best batter of the day, his inventory being two singles and a double.

A fine catch by Hofman kept him from scoring in the eighth. Hofman played a splendid game in center field for the Cubs. He and Tinker were pretty nearly the whole Chicago team. Since the advent of the Gants here a fourth Chicago pennant looks no bigger than a mere speck.

GANS IN BAD SHAPE.

According to one of the Denver papers, Joe Gans, the lightweight pugilist, is now located at that place with the hope of trying to regain his health, which has been falling for some time. Gans is reported as being in very bad shape. If the story is true that Gans is the victim of consumption, every sporting man in this country will feel sorry for him. Gans is one of the most popular colored fighters in this country.

HARLEM AND 15TH A. D. WILL MEET.

The Harlem Baseball Club will clash with the 15th A. D. team tomorrow at the outing of the 26th A. D., which will take place at Westchester Park. All those wishing to see a close game should attend.

BURKE KNOCKED OUT

Lewis Puts the Sailor Away in the Sixth Round.

Willie Lewis knocked out Sailor Burke in the sixth round of a scheduled ten-round bout at the Fairmount Athletic Club last night. A crowd jammed the club house and gave the men a rousing reception as they entered the ring.

Lewis looked trained to the minute and was the picture of confidence. Sailor Burke weighed all of 160 pounds and shook hands with his antagonist as he climbed onto the platform. He got very little applause as he took his corner.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, Clubs, Won, Lost, Per Ct. Rows include Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston.

Yesterday's Results. New York 6, Chicago 2. St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 4. Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1. Boston-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

Table with columns: American League, Clubs, Won, Lost, Per Ct. Rows include Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Washington.

Yesterday's Results. New York 3, Chicago 4. St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 5. Detroit 5, Washington 6. Cleveland 7, Boston 2.

TIM HURST OUSTED

"A Player's Eye Cannot Be Used as a Cuspidor," Says Ban Johnson.

It's back to the sport promoting game for Tim Hurst, former ball player, fight referee, umpire and nearly everything else in the sport-tug line.

For mistaking Second Baseman Eddie Collins' eye for a cuspidor in a recent game in Philadelphia, President Ban Johnson has dropped Tim from the roster of American League umpires, and the rotund and pugacious Tim intimated today that he had handed the indicator long enough.

"I want something not quite so dangerous," he said. "I think I will take to joy riding." Hurst will be succeeded by Mike Thompson, a Georgetown graduate and famous as a football referee. Thompson's theory is that anyone that can survive a football game between twenty-two modern collegians ought to find baseball bordering close on to a taploca.

JEFF MAY CAN BERGER.

Talkative Manager May Be Bounced for Signing Articles.

It looks as if the Jeffries-Johnson fight is still in the air. Jeffries, who has arrived in Europe, is quoted as saying that Sam Berger was not authorized by him to sign articles of agreement with Johnson; also that he wants a \$10,000 side bet. Berger, on the other hand, declares that Jeffries has been misinformed as to the agreement reached with the big negro in Chicago on Wednesday, and also states that until he hears from the boiler-maker he will take no further action. This probably means that Berger will not post a \$5,000 forfeit within the time limit set in the new agreement and that his failure to do so will nullify the whole affair. Charles A. Comiskey, who was named by Johnson and Berger as the permanent stakeholder, has refused to act and his successor has not been named. Johnson is laughing in his sleeve over the Jeffries-Berger tangle. Local sports who are on the inside say that Berger has placed Jeffries in an unpleasant predicament and that it would not be at all surprising if Jeff decides to sever relations with his talkative manager.

The sporting public has awaited the arrangement of a match between Jeffries and Johnson with extreme patience, but is now becoming disgusted. If both men were strictly on the level playing followers say that a fight could have been arranged long ago without much tiresome wrangling and hot air.

McINTOSH BIDS FOR FIGHT.

Offers \$30,000 for Privilege of Holding Jeffries-Johnson Match.

Hugh McIntosh, the Australian who promoted the Johnson-Burns fight, landed yesterday from the Lusitania to bid again for the Jeffries-Johnson fight, for which he repeats his offer of \$50,000. McIntosh says he would like to bring the two together in London. His next choice would be his own dear Antipodes, failing in which he would stage the event in this country.

McIntosh insists that Johnson is greatly underrated in this country. "If you had seen his fight against Burns, you would concede him a good chance against Jeffries," he told a group of sporting men that met him at the pier.

ROGER TAKES A VACATION.

President Heydler, of the National League, yesterday suspended Roger Bresnahan, manager of the St. Louis National League team, for three days. The trouble grew out of a row in the field in which Bresnahan figured during the New York-St. Louis game in St. Louis last Wednesday.

YANKEES BUFFALOED

Big Ed Walsh Keeps Home Team Under His Thumb and Wins Easily.

After a long rest Big Ed Walsh made his reappearance on the slab for the White Sox at American League Park yesterday afternoon, and after the first inning he had the Highlanders at his mercy. Warhop was hit a trifle freely in spots and did not come up to the form he displayed in two previous games. There was some good and bad fielding on both sides, a feature being a running catch by Engle, which resulted in a double play. It becomes more evident daily that the Highlanders miss the services of Chase and Laporte. Hemphill, who again filled Keeler's place yesterday, led both teams in strike work, with three figures.

Altizer and Parent opened the game with clean base hits off Warhop and Isbell moved them along with a sacrifice. Altizer scored on a passed ball and Dougherty sent a fly to Demmitt, whose great throw to the plate held Parent on third base. Davis then struck out and the Highlanders took their turn. After Demmitt had filed to Altizer Hemphill hammered a double to left and promptly tied the score on Engle's heavy welt for a single that passed Walsh like a rifts shot. Engle made a clean steal of second and went to third on Eiberfeld's safe drive to right. The latter was caught between bases on the throw to the plate and run down, Engle remaining on third. Orth brought Engle home the next moment, though, with a base hit to left, only to be forced himself at second on Knight's grounder to Parent.

Isbell opened Chicago's fourth with a corking three bagger to left center and kept on to the plate as Demmitt threw wildly past third base. Dougherty was hit by a pitched ball and Davis sacrificed him to second. Tannehill struck out, and as Atz received four balls Sweeney had Dougherty railed on a steal of third, but Austin dropped the throw. Dougherty then scored on Owens' single and Walsh filed to Demmitt.

Tannehill's smash, which was too hot for Knight, opened Chicago's sixth. Atz shot a base hit to left and Tannehill landed on third. Owens struck out, but Walsh sent a tremendous drive which hit the fence in left center field, scoring Tannehill. Walsh's hit netted only one base because of fast fielding, after which Altizer was thrown out by Warhop and Parent loomed a fly to Demmitt.

Hemphill knocked off his third hit, a liner over second, in New York's turn, but on Engle's wallop to Davis Hemphill was forced at second, and as he also interfered with Parent's throw Engle was called out, too. Eiberfeld was hit by a pitched ball, stole second on Owens' high throw and as the ball got away from Isbell the Kid sprinted to the plate.

23 FOR JOHNSON

Fined After Being Followed by Long Line of Hoodlums.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Friday the thirteenth was a hoodoo day for Jack Johnson, the pugilist, who was fined \$23 in Municipal Court today for speeding his automobile in the downtown streets.

When Johnson appeared before Municipal Judge Gemmill he faced this assortment of hoodlums: Friday, the 13th. Thirteenth case called. Thirteenth great for Policeman Michael Flynn.

July waiver No. 13. The pugilist after Policeman Flynn had testified that he was arrested while "burning up the boulevard" in his automobile, declared "he just had to hit the high places," as he only had fifteen minutes to catch his train for the Pacific coast.

"That's no excuse," said the Court. "Fifteen dollars and costs—\$23."

SMITH AND DAVIS AT OLYMPIC.

The regular weekly entertainment of the Olympic Athletic Club will take place next Monday evening, on which occasion an all-star card consisting of three ten-round bouts will be put on. In the first bout Eddie Smith, the West Side lightweight, will meet Jeff Davis, the colored lightweight; champion of the navy. In the second Kid Ghetto, the seventeen-year-old boy wonder, of Harlem, will meet Frankie Maher, the East Side bantamweight. In the third two heavyweights will be put on, Phil Burns, of Liberty, N. Y., meeting Kid Sanders.

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

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Thirty members of Oscar Hammerstein's Educational Grand Opera Company, which will open the preliminary season at the Manhattan Opera House, Monday, August 16, will sail today on the French liner La Touraine.

Henry R. Harris will inaugurate the opening of the seventh season of the Hudson Theater on Monday, August 16, when he will resume the run of Charles Klein's latest success, "The Third Degree," for a limited period. The company will be the same that was seen in this virile drama when it closed its season on June 28.

Charles Vance, the vaudeville artist, will return on September 19, after a successful four months' engagement at the Palace Music Hall, London. She begins her American season September 27.

B. C. Whitney's musical farcically, "A Broken Idol," will start its run Monday, August 16, at the Herald Square Theater. "A Broken Idol" will bring to New York as a star, Otis Harlan. The big production is full of novelties, one of which is a balloon ascension over the heads of the audience. The big chorus will include forty attractive chorus girls who have been coached by Gus Gohlik.

Greater Dreamland has been the playground every day the past week of immense crowds. Additions are made every week to the big free circus, which still has its chief feature, Lunette in her life leap over the ocean. Dreamland has thirty shows within its inclosure, all of which are new this season.

"Billy," the "toothsome comedy," with Sidney Drew in the title role, continues to be a laugh maker at Daly's Theater, where it is now entering on its third week. The story deals with the predicament of a young college hero, who, having had his four front teeth knocked out in a football game, has replaced them with four false ones, which he loses, finding himself unable to even speak the name of his sweetheart without hissing.

The crowds have taken with delight Luna Park's latest idea of providing attractions where visitors can amuse themselves. The Skating Floor, the Musical Floor, the Cake Walk, and the other devices where everyone can frolic are probably the most popular in the Park. Binns' wireless show, which more than 2,500,000 persons have seen, is the most educational performance seen in many a year.

The success of "The Midnight Sons" with Blanche Ring, Lew Fields' summer production at the Broadway Theater, becomes yet more emphasized as the weeks pass by and the patronage still remains at the high water mark. In addition to Miss Ring, the company includes such players as Lotta Faust, Norma Brown, Gladys Moore, Maudie King, Maurice Wood and Linden Beckwith.

The Hudson Theater inaugurates its seventh season on Monday, August 16, when Henry B. Harris will resume the run of Charles Klein's play, "The Third Degree."

Frank Hennessey's production of "The Motor Girl," continues to hold the boards at the Lyric Theater, where it has been all summer, and will unquestionably remain for many weeks to come. Among the principal players in the company are Georgia Cole, Elizabeth Brice, Adelaide Sharp, Bessie Franklin, Helen Adair and many more favorites.

The reopening of James T. Powers in "Havana" at the Casino last Monday was really a triumphal occasion, for it signaled the beginning of a second season in New York for this successful musical comedy production of last year. The original cast is now in rehearsal.

Low Fields yesterday engaged Eugene Cowles to play the role of the General, in Mr. Fields' forthcoming production of the Victor Herbert opera, "The Rose of Algiers," which is now in rehearsal.

THE CALL PATTERN



LADIES' SWEATSHIRT. Paris Pattern No. 2886. All Seams Allowed.

This stylish tailored waist has been developed in white butcher's linen, and will prove very serviceable for everyday wear with a coat suit. A broad band over the shoulders, attached to the bust line in the front and the waist line in the back, gives the necessary fullness, and the long sleeves are gathered into narrow cuffs of the material. The front is fastened with jet buttons, which are a fashionable feature this season. The pattern is in 1 size—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 32 bust the waist requires 4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

CALL PATTERN COUPON

Form for Call Pattern Coupon with fields for Name, Street, City, State, and City Desired.

AMUSEMENTS

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

CONY ISLAND BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM. Fischer's Unsurpassed Coffee. Surf Ave., near 14th St.

The Majestic Theater will open for the season on Saturday, September 4, when Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske will present Rupert Hughes' new play "The Bridge." In "The Bridge" there is a scene showing a cantilever bridge in the process of construction.

Antonio Ferraro, general manager of the Italian Grand Opera Company, of New York, engaged by cable yesterday four more singers for the season of popular price wagers at the Academy of Music, beginning September 4. The new members of the company are Eugenia Maraschi, Giuseppe Armani, Luisa Villani, and Tallien Segura. "Madame Butterfly," "Tosca," and "La Boheme," will be included in the repertoire of the company this season.

Low Fields yesterday engaged Eugene Cowles to play the role of the General, in Mr. Fields' forthcoming production of the Victor Herbert opera, "The Rose of Algiers," which is now in rehearsal.

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.

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. We know of instances where Call readers bought of Call advertisers without mentioning the fact that they saw the ad in this paper. This happened repeatedly, and The Call was the loser. It is impossible for this paper to get the least credit for such purchases. Readers who want this paper to get the benefit of their purchases should not only buy of Call advertisers, but ALSO TELL THEM WHY they do so. The best time to do this is when the money is handed over.

MORGAN AND HIS ORGANIZATION OF TRUSTS— HE BECOMES AN INDUSTRIAL DICTATOR

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 XXIII.

MORGAN AT HIS ZENITH.

I.

By the end of the year 1902 J. Pierpont Morgan, reckoning by appearances, seemed to outrank every other American magnate; scarcely a day passed that the newspapers did not report some new achievement of his or obsequiously render tribute to his ever-expanding power. In the public estimation he bulked as a supernaturally preponderant man, a figure standing out with an immense and peculiar distinction, eclipsing the most obtrusive political and industrial functionaries.

Contrasted with him, ostensible political rulers were innocuous, ephemeral personages. For a time they might vociferously command attention, but their incumbency was dependent upon the will of the magnates, and they were pushed up or pulled down as suited the policy and purposes of the great proprietors of the nation. A long array of "eminent statesmen" had shuffled into solemn view, and for a while he had been the cynosure of the nation, and then, like exploded rockets, had disappeared into obscurity, or into a state akin to it. Yes, in another aspect, brief and hurried, as was their power, theirs was not the portion of oblivion; conventional history, which accepts the apparent as the real documents, often perpetuates their names, ignorant of the fact that they were only the servers or servitors of particular impelling forces and interests.

Historical Omissions and Misjudgments.

Seeing that this is so, what vitally boots it whether this or that individual happened to fill the so-called great elective or appointive offices? In stereotyped historical textbooks and narratives, the names of J. Pierpont Morgan and his like do not enter; not even a cursory glimpse is given of their deeds. Yet, in large part, these are the significant things that fundamentally have made actual history. Rulers have been allowed to make formal declarations of wars, but capitalists have commanded them. When it pleases the interests of capitalists to have peace, titular rulers are ordered to arrange it. Should rulers be so obtuse or stubborn as to stand in the way of capitalist interests, revolution follows. If, in a parliamentary country, laws are somehow enacted contrary to the interests of the dominant capitalist class, those laws are effectively voided. All of which proves that, although presidents, kings and emperors may mightily pose as the "creators of policies," yet after all they are only the sounding-board creatures of money forces marshaled in the background, unnoticed by orthodox historians.

An overbearing potent and heroic "great man" Roosevelt appeared; many a descriptive work has been written of him; and doubtless, in the curious nature of things, we are likewise fated to see many a statue of him. For what? If history tells the tale aright it will tell how he beggared

campaign funds from the very trust magnates whom he pretended to flout; how, in a critical moment in the national election of 1904, he so despised of success that he was forced to appeal to Morgan, Harriman and their fellow magnates for a fresh and immediate infusion of funds. The world does not revere a loser, unless he be a great one, and for a great cause. In considerable degree, Roosevelt fought the fight of a rapidly-decaying cause, that of the middle-class, a cause doomed to fall ignobly, and rightly so. On the surface he seemed the "big man" of the day; in point of fact, he was vanquished by such magnates as Morgan, Harriman and Rockefeller. They, to all appearances mere private individuals, defeated every move of him who was supposed to be invested with even greater powers than many potentates.

Impossible to Stay the Trust Movement.

The irresistible progress of the trust movement, and the all-comprehending power of the magnates, can be better estimated when it is recalled that it was during Roosevelt's administration that the most antagonistic campaign thus far essayed against the trusts was carried on. (1) At least it seemed so if we judge by suits and law counted. But, at least, Roosevelt, despite his pretenses, was an instrument of the trust magnates, which fact was connoted anew by the circumstance that he was the President who signed the act striking out the imprisonment clause from the anti-trust act, and assuring magnates and corporations full immunity from criminal prosecution. (2)

(1) That is, against the "bad" trusts. How, even, the outward acts of officialdom were being made to conform to the interests of the ruling class was shown by the growing tendency to accept some trusts as "good," and so arraign others as "bad," although all trusts subsisted in violation of statute law.

(2) "Courage, honesty and the saving grace of common sense, according to Mr. Roosevelt, are the three things that will make men great." * * * wrote A. Maurice Low in the Independent, issue of October 30, 1902. While thus humbly imploring the magnates for funds with which to finance his campaign, and relieving them by law from imprisonment, Roosevelt took special occasion in 1907 to prejudice public opinion against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, when they were in prison awaiting trial. They were later acquitted of the trumped-up charge of murder which had been brought by powerful capitalist interests in order to discredit and break up the progressive labor organization of which they were the heads. Certainly Roosevelt was extremely courageous in attacking the weak, and those from whom he could expect no support or funds. A more overestimated man, nor one who more successfully befuddled the people by sheer talk, has not lived in recent times.

It was proved again during the great coal strike of 1902 when Roosevelt was forced to beseech J. Pierpont Morgan to consent to some kind of arbitration settlement. True, indeed, Roosevelt, or those inspired by him, could darkly intimate that it were well for the coal magnates to come to terms; otherwise they might suffer criminal prosecution for violation of the act forbidding railroads from owning coal mines. But the magnates, well realizing how often they had heard this clap-trap sort of talk, and how empty and futile it all was, could pass it over with amused contempt. Then came the sight of the President of the United States, theoretically representing 85,000,000 of people, being compelled to parley and treat with a few magnates on their own terms. "The one man who controlled the operators," wrote A. Maurice Low (who, unquestionably, was one of the best informed newspaper correspondents at Washington), "was Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Everything else having failed his services had to be enlisted." Morgan instantly showed that he had the power of doing what the President of the United States acknowledged that the highest executive in the country in his own person could not do—a fact which moved Low to exclaim reverentially (as quoted heretofore): "Great is Mr. Morgan's power, greater in some respects even of Presidents or Kings." Roosevelt could not publicly boast of having settled the strike, yet, in point of actual fact, Morgan shrewdly used Roosevelt to bring about a settlement at the time when the magnates decided it was politic, and with a result the most favorable that they could hope for in the particular alarming exigency. (3)

Morgan's Position Compared to Rockefeller's.

Morgan's lofty, surmounting status at this time did not arise from any misconception that he was the richest man in the United States. That prepotency John D. Rockefeller could easily claim and hold. But Morgan was so unceasingly before the public in some activity or other, and was so pre-eminently conspicuous in the organization of railroad combinations and industrial trusts, that, considering all aspects, he was looked upon as perhaps the most important of the magnates.

This was a popular deception and was caused by the difference in tactics between Morgan and the Standard Oil oligarchy. The Rockefellers and their associates systematically discouraged publicity as to their business transactions; in all of their operations they cultivated the profoundest secrecy and took exceeding pains not to acquaint the people with the real extent of their possessions, nor with the methods by which they were gradually drawing into their ownership the resources of not only one nation, but of many nations. Working through auxiliaries or intermediaries, they were converting much of the United States with its assets, including hu-

(3) Low says: "Here was the situation in a nutshell, which had been discussed by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Root during the five hours they spent together on the former's yacht on that Saturday when peace or war hung in the balance: To permit the strike to go on meant possibilities that no man wanted even to think of. It might mean the opening of Pandora's box. It might mean arson and riot and bloodshed in the coal region. It might mean even worse in New York city. Already the poor were clamoring for fuel, and winter had not even lightly laid its hand on the city. It might mean such a state of affairs that not the entire army could hold it in check."



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

man labor, into their private property, but so surreptitiously was this done that they allowed no mention of their conquests to be either formally or informally given out. The Standard Oil headquarters was an inaccessible citadel of silence.

On the other hand, Morgan seemed to glory in the ostentation of publicity. Even if he did not, it was an indispensable requisite. In his threefold capacity of banker, railroad magnate and industrial trust organizer Morgan needs a certain amount of inspired publicity for the specific purposes of his undertakings. As a banker he had to advertise his financing of projects in order to dispose of the stock; the more power he was credited with, and the more extraordinary a financier he was extolled, the easier it was to induce a multitude of investors to put their money in enterprises sponsored by him.

Ruling 55,000 Miles of Railroad.

Between Morgan, the precocious young money zealot of 1861, successfully imposing spurious rifles upon the Union army, and Morgan, the incommensurable magnate of 1902, lay a long span of some forty years. For four decades he had incessantly campaigned for great wealth; thousands of Wall street aspirants, ambitious to reach the same goal, had outstripped themselves during that time only to go down in abject failure. Everywhere Morgan could see, as he advanced, the immediate wrecks upon whose misfortunes much of his fortune was built. And what were the cumulative results of his life of money-seeking? There is no definite, authentic record, but the extent of his railroad possessions can be ascertained. Moody wrote that in 1902 he was "identified with 55,000 miles of railroad." (4) "These," Moody explained, "control rights of way, coal lands, terminals, competing lines, steamship connections and the like."

Further attention need not be given to his methods of acquiring railroads. His railroad transactions, large as they were, became somewhat obscured by his still greater trust-forming operations. "Mr. Morgan," Moody further wrote, "is essentially the inspirer, the creator and the dominator of current American industrial forces." A sonorous sentence, but

(4) "The Truth About the Trusts;" 107.

quite exaggerated. Long before that time John D. Rockefeller had demonstrated the principle of the centralization of industry; Morgan neither exclusively inspired, created nor dominated; he was but one of the leading practicalists in transforming industrial conditions from the competitive to the trust form. "He is unquestionably," went on Moody, "the boldest, the ablest and the most far-seeing of any of the modern 'generals of finance' who stand at the head of the modern movement for the consolidation of industry in the production and distribution of wealth. This is easily proven by the fact that the enterprises in which his influence is paramount today are the strongest and most ably planned of any of the great combinations or trusts." (5)

Such eulogies as this have a mechanical ring; they have been manufactured almost automatically. That they passed unchallenged is sufficient comment upon the standards of the day, exemplified by the press as an institution for influencing the people. Even the dullest critic will observe how lacking in reservations and elucidations they are. No explanation is vouchsafed of the quality of Morgan's "greatness," nor any reason given why he should be brevetted a "general of finance." The assumption evidently has been fixed that these high-sounding, all-inclusive, prejudicial assertions would be swallowed as truth ordained; and, remarkable as it does seem, this has been the brand of truck American people. Fortunately there prevails in some quarters a rebellious spirit of free inquiry, which same spirit presses us to know more of what a magnate had to do in order to be ranked as a "general of finance."

Morgan's Organization of the Steel Trust.

What was the exceptionally strong and ably-planned trust to which Moody thus so airily refers? It was the great Steel Trust. Need it be remarked that this was by no means Morgan's only such progeny? In the organization of so many trusts did he participate that the term "Morganization of Industry" ran rampant like an obsession. With these other trusts, however, it is hardly necessary to deal; as a crystalline example of Morgan's methods, the Steel Trust will doubtless suffice.

This trust, let it be proclaimed at the outset, was no paltry affair of a few hundred million dollars. It was an enterprise worthy of the application of a "great general of finance." The pen may stumble in writing it, but somehow one will continue to get the fact into print that this trust came into being with more than a billion dollars capital. And we feel irresistibly constrained to linger upon that billion dollars. The ordinary human mind is capable of much; it can let its exuberant imagination create heavens and hells, enchantments and exorcisms, and it can stretch its vision to realms without limit; but to conceive of a billion dollars, or rather to visualize it, is a task to be forsworn. Quite idle is it for the workers to attempt the visualization; their sole part is to produce the billions, not to see them, much less have the use of them. Contemplating that billion dollars further, we are driven to note the immense progressions occurring in the case of a "great general of finance." As a downy young man Morgan was probably content with his profits of thousands in selling that batch of condemned rifles to the army; but

(5) Ibid., 104-107.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

"This remarkable work, which has attracted widespread attention in the course of its serial publication in the Worker, and The Call, will shortly be brought out in three handsome volumes. From the beginning of the serial publication of this work, an 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 working people, because he has good reason to believe that almost any capitalist house would soon be induced to suppress the book when its revolutionary importance once came to the attention of the great captains of industry. We have little working capital, but our publishing house is owned by over two thousand Socialists who can not be bought off."

"We shall publish the book, so far as the author has completed it, in three handsome volumes, printed on fine book paper, with 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 \$3.50 in advance, we will mail each of the three volumes promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book, and also help us to hasten the publication of all three volumes, by sending \$3.50 at once."

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

then he was only a mere ambitious fledgling. Yet now, namely, in the year 1901, when he organized the Steel Trust, he had become a full-fledged "general" and, as all men know, no "general of finance" in these days is worthy of the name unless he slashes in projects of the major hundreds of millions or billions of dollars.

In this Steel Trust (or United States Steel Corporation, as it chose to call itself) a very large number of important plants were gradually merged; plants in many parts of the United States, iron plants and steel mills and factories of tin products—every kind and quality of wares made from iron and steel were embraced in under this gigantic corporation. It was pleased to style itself not an owning corporation so much as a "holding company." All of the existing plants in the United States it did not succeed in taking within its fold, but of those remaining outside, many were large mills allied with it, doubtless to give a judicious appearance of competition. Others there were of an "independent" order, mills antagonistic to the trust and actively bent upon competing with it. For reasons to be stated later in this chapter the Steel Trust had no fear of most of these. There was another black prospect for the middle-class. Verily, the once infallible doctrine that "competition is the life of trade," was sick unto death, and college professors were utterly at a loss to know how to inter the corpse decently, when decease finally came.

Perhaps curiosity may be expressed regarding the prior history of these individual steel and iron and tin plants; how they became huge, and their owners multimillionaires, before the Steel Trust was organized. Were their owners honest men who thrifflily saved their pennies, amassed capital, toiled hard, invented their own devices, and were respectable men and legitimate traders?

Not quite. They were accounted respectable enough, but their methods were not a scintilla different from those of capitalists in all other fields, which is to say that their respectability was as well founded as that of any other capitalist group. Yet this is not the appropriate place to give a detailed account of their careers—how they or their predecessors thrived on inventions many of which they got by chicanery or theft; how they again

and again bribed Congress for a high protective tariff; how they corrupted elections and ruled governments; how they defrauded government before, during and after the Civil War; how the army owners charged their own government extortionate prices for warship armor plate which, on at least one occasion, was found to be worthless defective (6); and oppressed the masses of workers and when the workers struck for better conditions caused them to be shot down, as happened at the Carnegie works in Homestead, Pennsylvania, in 1892. All these factors and conditions will be fully described in a subsequent part of this work (7).

(6) This was in 1894. According to official reports the Carnegie Company was making armor plate at a cost of less than \$200 a ton, while plate is sold to the Russian government at \$240 a ton while charging the United States Government from \$200 to \$700 a ton for precisely the same armor plate. After an elaborate investigation, a Congressional Committee reported (see House Report No. 1468, 53d Congress, 2d Session): "The company was hired to make the best possible armor plate, and paid an enormous price. Received under these obligations, the company or its servants perpetrated manifold frauds, the natural tendency of which was to palm off upon the government an inferior armor whose value might perchance appear only in the shock of battle and with incalculable damage to the country. "The efforts of the company, its superintendents, Cline, Corcoran, Schwab, have been to satisfy a committee that the armor is up to requirements of the contract, notwithstanding the false reports of inspectors, doctoring of specimens, testing of test-plates and 'jockeying' of testing-machine. The unbusinesslike character of the frauds to which men have been parties and the regard for truth and honesty which have shown in testifying before a committee render them unworthy credence."

(7) "The Great Fortunes From Industries." (To be continued.)

THE MOVING OF PETERSON.

By MORRIS BAKER.

Peterson was not always that irritated, angry man that he appeared to be. It was misery that made him so. Nor was he always that cruel husband and impatient father that he appeared to be. Oh, no! It was poverty and misery that made him so. It was continual struggle, toil, worry and want that robbed him of his strength, wore out his nerves, exhausted his patience, irritated him, made him angry, made his whole existence bitter.

At heart he was a man that painfully loved his wife and children, and he would often shed bitter tears, his heart would ache with pity for his wife and little ones. His poor wife, Anna. It was not so very long ago when his Anna was young, handsome, healthy, with high bust, plump cheeks and large blue eyes and with two red full lips. How he used to love to kiss those lips, and, my, how she looked now! Tall, slim, with flat chest, bent back, drawn face, pale, almost white lips, yellow complexion, sunken eyes, underlined with black rings, and then his children—

"The baby, that was always ailing. His little Henry, five years old, such a bright little fellow—but his poor heart would pain to look at his little Henry, with his large head and stomach, his little hands and bowed little legs. And the oldest child, Hamley, a girl of nine, who resembled her mother. She reminded one of a young frail plant, that was fading before it had lived.

Many times Peterson spent sleepless nights, thinking of his poor wife and children, blaming himself for his temper, for his impatience and cruel anger. He blamed himself for his family's misery, and he lay awake for hours, racking his head thinking how to make life a little better for his wife and little darlings. He dwelt on the two great causes of his poverty—low wages and rent—two evil curses that were devouring him with his family. He first thought of the wages—how could that be remedied? A helpless case.

He was not sure of his miserable job, and was in constant fear of losing it. And about rent? He always

lived in basements and garrets, and yet the rent consumed the larger share of his earnings. If he had no money to pay he could spend more on food for his family; his poor children could drink milk; his poor wife could escape that monster, Rent?

One day, while reading the "Miscellaneous Want" column, he came across the following:

"Janitor service wanted in exchange for rent."

"Just the thing for me," thought Peterson. He applied for the job, was accepted and was made happy. At last that monster, Rent, was to get off his back.

Moving was an easy matter with the Petersons. The Petersons moved when they had no money to pay rent, and that happened quite frequently. They moved when Peterson lost his job, and that, too, happened quite often. They moved when Peterson got work on the West Side, and when Peterson found a job on the South Side they moved to the South Side, and when Peterson went to work on the North Side they moved to the North Side; in short, they were always on the move. So, constant moving was not the worst thing in the Petersons' life. Besides, Peterson had his family trained like a circus, and he often boasted that if he should come home in the dead of night and tell his family to get ready to move, they would all be on their feet before they could open their eyes. Each one knew his part of the work, and in less than ten minutes they would be ready to march forward, every one taking a part of the baggage. However, the Petersons were glad that this was going to be their last move—at least for some time to come.

Their new quarters consisted of a rear basement flat in a four-story tenement house. The only light that came into their three rooms was from two quarter size windows on the back alley, that faced the wall of the next tenement house. Sunshine was a luxury unknown to the Petersons. The air was damp, heavy and oppressive, and the walls were covered

with mold, but it was not much worse than any of their former dwellings. Besides, the rent was free.

Mrs. Peterson soon made herself acquainted with the duties of janitress, so that her husband was not needed. Peterson went to work elsewhere and everything was satisfactory. Poverty did not press so hard now; worry did not torture and torment them. Peterson did not come home irritated, angry, quarrelsome; his wife could speak to him about themselves and the children, and both agreed that their own and the children's health was greatly neglected, and they decided to take better care of themselves, now that they could afford to.

Accordingly Mrs. Peterson set to work to improve their food. She planned a two-course dinner for every day. In the morning she would run to the butcher, select a good bone with marrow for soup, a piece of beef for stew, and sometimes she would buy a piece of veal or some other meat. The Petersons relished their good meals, and according to the parents' theory, they and their children should have thrived in health. But, strange to say, things did not develop according to these expectations. Somehow or other their improved diet did not bring the required results. Their health grew worse instead.

One day Peterson staggered home from work weak and tired. Supper was served, but they were all too sick to enjoy it. From the cradle baby's difficult, heavy breathing could be heard. Little Henry had grown so pale, so weak, that he could no longer hold himself on his thin little legs, and the daughter, Hamley, had developed a dry cough that almost tore her weak chest. Mrs. Peterson, too, felt that her strength was failing, and even Peterson's rheumatism was getting worse—he was almost crippled. They sat at the table with bowed heads. Mrs. Peterson, with tears in her eyes, begged her husband to send for a physician, but Peterson did not like physicians, and he flew into a rage and cursed and scolded. But Mrs. Peterson implored her husband to look at the baby, tortured and burning with fever.

"Baby is dying," she broke out, sobbing.

Peterson could not withstand this last appeal and consented to have a physician. Mrs. Peterson threw a shawl over her shoulders and hurried away. Soon she returned, followed by the medical man.

As a rule, physicians do not stand on ceremonies with such patients as the Petersons, who are poor prospects. Their diagnosis is brief, their remedy is general. This physician first looked at the baby, took the temperature, felt the pulse, then waved his hand in a way that chilled the poor Petersons' blood. Mrs. Peterson and her husband exchanged glances. They read despair in each other's faces. Mrs. Peterson sobbed quietly, while Peterson struggled hard to keep back his tears. The physician finished writing his prescription, when Mrs. Peterson begged him to look at little Henry and also examine her Hamley, and then she complained about her own health and begged him if he could not give something for her husband's rheumatism.

Now, if there is anything that physicians don't like it is curing at wholesale. He glanced impatiently at little Henry, and then at the little girl on whose face the white plague had branded its stamp, at Mrs. Peterson, and then at Peterson. He looked at the walls, at the low ceiling, ran his hand over the damp wall, and, showing the gray mold on his finger, spoke angrily at Peterson:

"This is the condition of all your lungs. You must improve your way of living or you will perish. First thing you must do is to move to better rooms."

The doctor's words came like blows over poor Peterson's head. He handed him his fee the sooner to get rid of him, not to have to listen to those horrible words.

When left alone Peterson dropped his head, covered his face with both hands and set his teeth. Despair, anger, rage, were tearing his heart. Long days he had toiled in pain and torture, and yet his children had to perish in want. Mrs. Peterson stood bent over the baby's cradle, shedding bitter tears.

"Peterson," his wife spoke, sobbing, "the doctor said we must move."

"Move—where?" asked her husband, not raising his head.

"I don't know," answered his wife, "but the doctor said that we must move or perish."

Peterson arose, walked up to the cradle, watched the baby and listened to the whistling in her throat.

"Perish!" he whispered, as he bit his lips in pain. Then he turned to his little son Henry. He lay there, covered with perspiration. The poor father's heart was bleeding. Little Henry looked so pitiful, so weak, as if he were begging for mercy.

The father turned his face away, and then glanced at his oldest daughter, Hamley. She lay pale as death, exhausted from coughing. Then Peterson turned to his wife. She, too, looked like a corpse. The fingers of death were choking them all.

Peterson remained standing, facing his wife, his eyes wide open, staring wildly at her. His fists were clenched, his features stoned in a pained expression. His lips only had motion. They whispered:

"Move—move—move—"

—Modern Magazine.

AWAKE! UNITE!

How long will ye still fear the chain
Whice ye yourselves have wrought?
Will ye forever slaves remain;
Of freedom ne'er take thought?

Will ye forever stand without
The gate yourselves have barred?
Will ye to enter fear—or doubt—
Though ye yourselves stand guard?

Cast off your chains! Throw down the bars!
Assert your right and Right!
Loud Freedom's call rings to the stars:
Awake! Unite! Unite!
B. M. PARELHOFF.
Aug. 12, 1909.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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RUSSIA'S VAST RAILWAY SYSTEM.

If it is a question merely of bigness, the Russian railway system is far and away the first in Europe. There are already many more miles of railway in the vast empire (41,532) than in any other country in the world excepting the United States, and Russian railways are still only in their infancy. Even the most important countries of Europe as compared to our own seem small, and we are apt to think of them as contracted and overcrowded and finished, and are inclined to regard European railway systems at the best as compared to ours as of essentially trifling importance. It is, of course, quite true that there are now in the United States more miles of railway than in all Europe, and almost as many as in all the rest of the world put together, and that our territory is a large and so far

from complete development that we shall probably keep the lead for a long time to come. But in this easy and quite American generalization, we have forgotten that Russia, two and a half times as large as our own; that in territorial extent is more than twice as large as Europe; that it stretches across the world for a hundred and seventy degrees of longitude—nearly half around the globe—and that it includes one-sixth of the land surface of the planet. It is not surprising, in such a country railways should have had a large development, and already there is a considerable prospect in this regard and that has no limit. In the future Russia and the United States are likely to divide the Railway Empire of the world between them. Charles F. Beach and Henri Eggen, Moody's Magazine.

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by MRS. ANITA C. BLOCK

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Equality can never realize its fullness while only half of it is actively and intelligently striving for those hopes. It is the Socialist party recognizes the difference between the powers and the masses of men and those of women when we consider the matter of equality. We know that women as a class are only just beginning to understand their heritage of slavery—of inferiority that has been handed down to them. As a whole, they are undecided, afraid of the unknown, and they need special encouragement and special service rendered them in their struggle for self-development. There must be placed before them more conservative forms of work and achievements of their more advanced sisters, so that their progress may not fall, nor their ambition dimmed. In order to stimulate in them the desire to play their part in the great drama of progress, they must be shown specifically what members of their own sex are doing and accomplishing—what writers about their social problems are thinking and suggesting, and how they, in turn, may not only serve the great cause of the emancipation of humanity that is calling to them to join its ranks.

It is a very important purpose to be served by setting apart in this paper a portion planned especially for women, at this important period of their larger interests and wider outlook. For woman is in the formative stage, and eager to imbibe all kinds of ideas that may either make her march her. To serve her interests in the broadest possible way and to direct her ideas toward the understanding of Socialism, both as a political movement and as a philosophy, is the hope and purpose of this special department for women. A. C. B.

WOMEN AND THE TARIFF.

Probably most of us women have taken absolutely no interest in this "Tariff Revision" that has been occurring Congress for so long. It has seemed such a dry subject—this discussion of what amount of taxes are to be paid on this or that imported article; it has seemed a subject so far removed from our daily interests and our daily lives, that most of us women have not bothered our heads about it at all.

But let us examine the subject a little more closely. Has this matter of the taxes laid on goods coming into this country little or nothing to do with the daily life of the average woman—particularly the woman of the working class? We find, for instance, that the rates have been increased on cotton goods, on farm products and articles of goods in common use, and that the high duty on wool and woolen goods so strongly protested against, has been left almost untouched.

Heavy taxes fall, therefore, on goods that are among the necessities of life, the greatest quantity of which are purchased by the working class. Thus the prices of cheaper goods (which, under our present capitalist system of society, are the only kind the vast majority of the people can afford to have) will go up, and the purse that has never been very full will become even emptier.

And has this no meaning for the woman who has just barely managed to feed and clothe her family on what her husband has been able to give her for household expenses?

Surely it means the giving up of something, somewhere (and heaven knows how little there is that can be given up), if breakfast is going to cost more a day, as well as the little dress and the stockings and the shoes.

And has this no meaning for the factory girl and shop girl who has just barely managed to keep herself alive, and perhaps support others on the already shamefully low wages her sex compels her to accept? "After all," says sympathetic person remarked in speaking of the tariff; "after all, a poor girl ought to have the same chance of sticking a pretty ribbon into her hair as a rich one." What a reality of tender and beautiful sentiment! Is it possible that this person does not realize that it is just this lack of a pretty ribbon to stick in her hair, that drives thousands of poor girls to a life of shame, which, after all, supplies them with the additional funds necessary for the purchasing of a pretty ribbon?

Let us women realize once for all that nothing goes on in Washington that does not affect us. We must instruct ourselves in and try to understand the events of politics, for you know that they are our concern as much as that of our husbands and brothers. Particularly must you women of the working class arouse your interest in public affairs. It does not matter to the wives and daughters of the cotton and wool magnates, what taxes are levied on the necessities of life, for they will be sure, in all events, to have all the cotton and woolen dresses they want, as well as everything else you can think of. But you, directly as wage-earners, or indirectly as the dependents of wage-earners, are affected by every law passed, by every decision of the courts, and so you must endeavor to study and understand them. You must educate yourselves politically, so that when the day comes when you have gained your political freedom and can cast your vote, you will be ready to cast it more wisely than your brothers are doing today—you will be able to fight against the powers that would make possible the passage of a discriminatory tariff bill, and you will be ready to bring about equal opportunity for all—namely, for Socialism.

At the recent conference of Charles Adams, held in Buffalo, N. Y., Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House, Chicago, was unanimously elected as president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for 1910.

This is the first time in the history of the conference, a period covering nearly six years, that a woman has acted as the head of the organization. Miss Adams is also a member of the National No. 9 of the Woman's Label League of Chicago.—Exchange.

"WOMAN'S SPHERE."

By Hebe.

As I am looking at the heading of our new page devoted to the interest of women, I cannot help smiling to myself. For I have been thinking, dear reader, what my great-grandmother and your great-grandmother, in fact, all our great-grandmothers would say if they could see this page. Under the heading "Woman's Sphere" they would probably expect to find cooking recipes, household hints, dress patterns, beauty secrets, information on what to say and what to wear at weddings, christenings and funerals, and perhaps some advice on how to keep your husband's affection. And what would their wondering eyes behold?

News of women working outside their homes for wages, thereby earning their own living, just like men; combining in trade organizations for the purpose of bettering their condition; fighting life's battle independently and bravely.

They would find news about other women clamoring for the right to vote in great public meetings and demonstrations, and not only clamoring for it, but even going to prison for their cause and even ready to die for it like the Christian martyrs of old.

They would read about wonderful doings of women the world over; women being doctors and dentists, lawyers and ministers, architects and engineers; women piloting steamboats and airships, running automobiles, guarding light-houses, shoeing horses, and acting as police officers. They would read of women professors teaching at colleges, of women explorers on dangerous voyages of discovery, of women scientists adding to the wealth of human knowledge, of women inventors bringing forth new devices for the joy or the comfort of mankind, of women excelling in literature and art, and of women being elected or appointed to high and important offices; and our great-grandmothers would probably shake their heads and exclaim, as a tyrannical father of the old patriarchal type is made to exclaim in a well-known German drama: "I no longer understand the world!"

How could they understand it? For since our great-grandmothers' day this world, and especially woman's world, has indeed undergone a complete transformation. In their day, as in all the preceding centuries, it was rightly claimed that the home was woman's sphere, for woman found a great amount of socially necessary service to perform within the home. The majority of things that each individual family required were manufactured by each individual household within her own four walls. Our great-grandmothers spun the flax and wove the cloth, they did all their own cooking and baking and preserving, they cut and sewed all their children's garments and their own, they often made their own curtains and carpets, pillows and quilts, and manufactured tallow candles and soap. Besides, the rearing and training of children was left chiefly to them, as the public school system was still undeveloped, and children were plentiful in our great-grandmothers' day.

But then a great social transformation took place. Machines were invented that could make a great number of things in a very short time, but they were far too large and complicated and expensive to be used in the individual household. They necessitated the building of factories, where many people could work together. Now, because the household necessities that had formerly been manufactured at home were being manufactured in factories, and because they were the very things that women had been manufacturing for ages, it was only a natural and logical consequence that women followed their work from the home to the factory and became wage workers, social producers. This great change in the method of production is at the bottom of the equally great change of woman's sphere. All other changes have followed it as inevitable results.

When women had become recognized social producers in factories, they naturally looked about for other means of employment and self-support besides factory work. Thus one occupation after another was invaded by women. Less than a century ago there were only five callings in the United States open to women. Today only three remain that women have not entered. The widened field of occupation necessitated a broader scope of knowledge. So women demanded and gradually won admission into high schools, colleges and universities, and into the practice of learned professions. Together with the transformation of woman's sphere came woman's struggle for equal social, civic and political rights.

Until then the world had been a man-made world. Woman was only an adjunct of society. She only served society indirectly by serving her own family. But when the world became a world of men and women, the terrible injustice and inequality of man-made laws and customs began to be keenly realized. Women began to fight for the right to control their own earnings and property, for the right to have some control over their own children, for juster legislation to guard their interests and protect their rights. The present world wide demand for political equality is only the last, logical step in woman's struggle for justice; and already the battle is partly won. Already women possess some sort of suffrage in a great number of states of the civilized world, and universal suffrage is some.

But the greatest and most encouraging sign of the great change wrought in woman's sphere is the awakening of woman's social conscience. Everywhere among modern womanhood, even in such hitherto unprogressive countries as Spain, Italy, Turkey, Persia, China and Japan, we meet with the awakening of social conscience, we find women flocking around the banner of progress and supporting such movements which

tend to better and elevate mankind. It is this awakening social conscience which brings women in ever greater numbers into the Socialist movement, because they recognize that Socialism will mean the ultimate and complete liberation of all men and women from the most cruel fetters that chain down a majority of mankind under the present social order; the fetters of poverty.

The sphere of modern woman knows no bounds, no limitations, no narrow limits fixed by time worn customs and laws. Her sphere, like man's, is the great, wide world. Her noblest and most sacred duty, like his, is to do what Lucy Stone, the gallant pioneer, expressed in her dying words, to "make the world better."

THE WOMAN'S CRUSADE.

By S. Gertrude Ford.

No care have we for flouting or for scorn; We know the day breaks round us where we throng. About our brows the light that makes this morning Tremble, and on our lips a morning song. And still new voices come to join our chorus. And still unto our goal new feet are drawn. Behind us wanes the ignorant night; before us Sings ever a wind of dawn.

From lip to lip we pass the cry of Justice, The woman's claim to share the Freedom's name, In Freedom's name, in Freedom's strength our trust is: Her battle, even hers, we go to fight. What though the darkness leaves its lingering traces In clouds yet dwindling, kindling one by one? Steadily as a flint we set our faces. Still, to salute the sun.

From all the crafts that grow by woman's labor. From all the arts she serves with toil, of thought. We meet, we mix as sisters and as neighbor. Proud of the various work our hands have wrought. And round us, lo! the flouting and the scoffing: Die, and in broadening light our banners flame. With us and for us are the stars of morning— On, on! in Freedom's name. —American Suffragette.

THE LIFE OF A FLY.

By Theresa Malkiel.

She was hatched in a humble dwelling, the offspring of a plebeian mother and father—ordinary, small, black flies. In contrast to her elder she was unusually large and beautiful, with powerful glittering wings that aimed high from the moment they became imbued with life.

The parents, contented with their lot and quite old, lived in the shop of a candle maker, who let them grow and multiply without hindrance. Their whole life, in that dingy moss covered shed was full of sameness; the same route of travel over the dirty walls and ceiling—the same tallow for food; the same rearing of a numerous progeny; and the same buzzing by the way of entertainment.

Our fly, however, was the possessor of a rebellious spirit, and became dissatisfied with her first meal. Naive and unexperienced, she decided to leave her kin and the old homestead rather than submit to the dreary life of a fly.

Enticed by the bright warm rays of the sun, attracted by the delicate scent of the field flowers, she crossed the family threshold without regret. "How different those blossoms are from the colorless tallow!" she exclaimed in ecstasy. "How delicious to the palate!" Her exclamations of delight were brought suddenly to a stop by a loud buzzing overhead and something large and black obstructed her vision. She had barely time to move off when the black terror came down on the very petals our fly had occupied but a moment before.

It was no other than Mistress Bee, who came back to the blossoms. They were hers by right she affirmed; by right of might, if nothing else.

The fly trembled and the thought that it was much safer to live under a mother's wing crossed her brain.

Young and feeble as she was, her thoughts of regret were soon forgotten, for a new vision had interrupted her meditations. From a garden across the square, beautiful red roses bowed to her and seemed to promise a kind welcome. How gorgeous they appeared in their crimson grandeur! Shaking their proud heads they seemed to say: "Dare! and we are yours."

The poor fly was dazzled by their beauty; the jussing of the Bee was still ringing in her ears; the swift moving of the vehicles across the square made her dizzy, while the roses kept up their call.

The blossoms of love and passion are so alluring, they were such a temptation to the innocent fly that, shutting her eyes, she plunged into space. When she opened them at last and found herself close to the wonderful attraction, it seemed to her that she had been flying for a very long while. She made at once for the petals, but alas poor fly—she missed them and landed on a sharp thorn instead. A terrible sensation of pain went through her body, while her efforts to free herself only increased the agony. She succeeded at last in escaping, but one of her wings was badly torn.

A little pain did not matter, when compared with the sweetness of the scented petals, so she flew from flower to flower without minding the thorns that stung her now and then. The sweet juice satisfied her hunger, while the strong aroma intoxicated her so that she had to seek a place of rest.

The young fly, warned by experience, looked cautiously about, when she perceived not far away a neat little net spread out between two shady branches. Still on her guard, she descended slowly toward it. But in spite of her precaution the net proved so frail that the wee leg went right through. Full of fear and grave apprehension she made an effort to get away and by doing so entangled herself all the more. The sight of another black terror aroused her energy and with a final plug

she pulled herself out of the net, leaving part of her leg as the spider's compensation.

Alone in this big, big world, which seemed to be full of traps and thorns, the poor fly regretted once more the loss of her home, humble though it was. And now return to it was cut off from her forever. Between her and home lay a great distance to travel, which was much farther now than she was crippled and all the enthusiasm gone. Besides, would she be able to live the dull gray life of home? Would she be equal to the ordeal of withstanding the sneers and ridicule of her former companions? No; that road was closed to her. She had parted from it with the first step she had made across the threshold of the old home and its traditions, with the first ray of sunshine she had felt from without. What did it matter? She had but one life to lose and—she must make it worth the losing. There was no middle way for her—she must plunge further. True, some of the fancy trappings were gone, but there were still enough left to keep up appearances; her leg was crippled, she would try to fly and conceal it.

The fly looked tremblingly about; night was approaching fast and she had to seek shelter. Loud laughter and strains of wild music attracted her attention; she saw a brightly lighted, invitingly attractive place. Its windows were wide open and she entered undisturbed; to her great delight she found herself among many others of her kind. Some of them shouted: "Welcome into our ranks!" Others whispered: "Beware, the road is short and slippery." When the fly saw them arise with a loud buzz, she knew that there was nothing else left to her but follow them. The gay chatter and unusually bright light dazzled her and she half flew half fell into the arms of one of the merry-makers, who caught her eagerly between his hands. The frightened fly tried to free herself; she turned and twisted, but to no avail; the grip was too firm.

In a few minutes her cruel captor noticed a younger and more beautiful fly not far from him and left the half strangled one to her own fate.

She was broken in body and spirit, and, thinking that the end was near, dragged herself to the farthest corner of the room—to die in peace. But when her destination was reached, she found that instead of a blind wall she had encountered a door leading to another less brilliantly lit room. There, as in the first room, she saw many of her sisters in misfortune; they were gathered around something which looked very appetizing. Collecting her last strength she joined them only to find herself in a new trap.

TRADE UNION NEWS.

Servants Form Union.

The first labor union to be formed in Massachusetts by servants, has been organized at Malden, and will be known as Domestic Workers' Union No. 1, with 130 members already enrolled.

They have served notice on their employers demanding an increase of wages. Their demands are a minimum of 20 cents an hour, with a working day of not less than five hours, substantial meals at regular hours while employed, and carfare when employment is a greater than walking distance.—Ex.

THE THREE GRADES OF ETHICS.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

There are three grades of ethics for the human race.

First, and lowest, and oldest, that with which we begin—personal ethics. Personal ethics are about as limited as anything you could imagine. Personal ethics consist in keeping ourselves clean and healthy. And very few of us are perfect yet, even in personal ethics. We are mostly clean, but not as healthy as we might be. However, that standard is within our reach.

Secondly, family ethics. This is much larger, much more recent. We were members of the most rude, primitive tribes for thousands of years before the family was evolved—the family with a male head. The father or the oldest son was the great leader. All the wives and the children and the servants and relatives were under the dominion of the oldest male. The property belonged to him. The family was a little social unit of immense service to the world. It carried a supreme standard of ethics for years. It slowly grew into the higher form of social grouping, the state.

Please remember, when you are considering matters from an ethical point of view, that our ethics are most vitally colored by the Hebrew ethics. The ethics of Christianity have made but slight impression on our standards, as yet. The Hebrew ethics came from the old patriarchal house. Later, when the family grew to the tribe, and the tribe grew slowly to the state, then there came to be a new ideal, a new standard of duty, a new code of honor, a new line of service, the third grade of ethics. Then came the call for statesmanship. Then we began to consider the interests of the whole, irrespective of blood relationship. Then came devotion to country, which was taught for years by the simple symbol of the King. The King stood for the people. You remember a line from one of Shakespeare's plays—"Hail, Royal England, coming to the King." It was nothing but the King, but he represented England. That is why the idea of the King carried such weight. Each King represented the whole people, and each man gave his devotion to the King, and through him to the state. Assyrian duty to the King transcended family affection.

A certain prime minister of ancient Assyria went shooting with the King. The King was fond of the chase. He drew his arrow-head and took aim at a young man in the distance, and shot him, to show how well he could shoot. The prime minister proved to be the father of this young man, and such was his devotion to the King that he merely praised the King's marksmanship. That was what an Oriental despot required of his subjects. Devotion to the state was carried to a very lofty degree, and through all periods of human history we find examples of sacrifice for the King, for the country. The highest sense of duty was to serve King and country. And when our country was nearly torn to two, all of us, almost to a man, to a woman, recognized our highest duty and gave our lives freely, gave our property, gave our husbands and our sons, gave everything for our high ideal to the country, to the principle of liberty and truth and justice for which this country stood. But we all know about that. That is Fourth of July talk.

But why is it that we continually forget it in our daily lives? Why do we not bring up our children to recognize their civic responsibilities and duties?

We forget many things; we continually forget, in the stress and pressure of daily living, the peculiar characteristics of the human mind. The human mind is one unbroken stream, which has flowed on from the time when the first creature began to think into it. We have our brains. But the brain of every new-born child is modified by heredity; it represents the brain behind it. There is a chance of improvement in each young brain. But as fast as it is born, we seize upon it with our unquestioned authority, and cram into it as much of our own brain tradition, and habit, and prejudice, as we possibly can. We take the clean mind, that is as clean as a piece of white paper, and teach it shame. We teach it that certain things are things to be ashamed of. And we do not give to the child, nor to ourselves, any reason for our action. We do it just because it has been the habit of our race for centuries. We teach them our own prejudices, even to the last and least that we have. We cram into their minds what we think is good. We might be a little more discriminating in our judgment. We might have some standard in all this. We might recognize that the child is a citizen, and that he has rights as a citizen which no family prejudice has a right to limit or interfere with.

Think of the way mothers struggle to prevent their sons from learning to swim! A great many of them will not let their children go near the water. Every human being should be able to swim; just as able to swim as he is to walk. A baby can swim before it can walk. There are examples of this in the Hawaiian Islands. If every child were taught to swim, not one-tenth of the deaths from drowning would occur. We don't think anything about the child's right, either as a citizen or an animal; we only think that we are afraid, and so we object to his learning to swim. That is one instance where a common standard should be set up, before personal prejudice. We seem now to be carefully transmitting the habits of our ancestors.

We come into this democracy of ours handicapped by just these things, instead of coming into it with a knowledge of democracy. And we still grow up in our happy homes, live useful lives, and die with a comparatively clean conscience, without having troubled our heads about our civic duties, or our social duties, or our relationship to the state as a whole.—From Women and Social Service.

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.

This Roll of Honor should soon contain the names of every organization of workmen in the East. If it does not you who make up the membership of the absentees should inquire for the reason. Join the Roll with your weekly dollar for four months and so help to keep your organ in the field. This is all The Call asks in return for its work. You cannot afford to be without The Call now. Join, or tell us why not.

1. Cigar-makers' Union, No. 140, Murray Ave., Brooklyn.
2. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 285, E. 1st St., New York.
3. Local 1, D. S. F., New York.
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THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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IRON WORKERS UNITE.

The report from New Castle, Pa., which appeared in yesterday's issue of The Call, contained more cheering news from the battlefield of labor than it has been our fortune to receive for some time past.

The constitution of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, now fighting for its existence against the Steel Trust is apparently a thoroughly antiquated affair. This constitution prohibits the Amalgamated Association from including in its ranks the unskilled workers, without whom no strike can be carried to a successful termination.

But the essential solidarity of labor has asserted itself in this strike of the sheet and tin workers, as it did in so many of the former strikes of the iron workers. The open shop declaration of the Steel Trust in its sheet and tin mills has produced an effect, the very reverse of that which the Trust had anticipated.

A substantial advance toward unity has thus been made, and we sincerely hope, together with all the friends of the iron workers, that this advance may be followed by the only logical step—a complete amalgamation of all the organizations of the iron and steel industry into one powerful organization that shall be capable of meeting the Steel Trust on something like even terms.

A DILEMMA.

It is the fate of all bourgeois reforms to be overtaken by the sweep of economic development. "One step forward and two steps backward" seems to be their motto.

Only a short while ago Roosevelt started the movement for reserving to the nation whatever of forest lands, mineral lands, navigable rivers and waterpower sites had not yet been stolen by ungodly corporations and sanctimonious middle class folk.

The national heritage, or what little is left of it, will be maintained in its integrity according to the strict letter of the law. So we are assured by Injunction Bill's Secretary of the Interior.

The cry has gone forth that to preserve what is left of the national domain would be equivalent to erecting a barrier to the economic development of the West. And no doubt this is true in a certain sense.

The capitalists charge that the government of the United States is acting the dog in the manger. They say that they can utilize these lands and water sites better than the government.

Thaw has been pronounced insane once more. But once more Thaw announces that he will continue his fight for freedom. And Thaw may continue his fight as long as he has money, after each successive adverse decision, to pay the lawyers to undertake new habeas corpus proceedings.

The march of capitalistic centralization goes merrily on, in the South and West, as well as in the East. According to a dispatch published yesterday from Kenosha, Wis., the Powder Trust has gobbled up the powder mills of the Laffin-Rand Company, situated in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Kansas.

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

By M. OPPENHEIMER.

The conditions leading up to the tremendous strike of the Swedish workers are lucidly discussed in an issue of the Berlin Vorwaerts just come to hand. The great Socialist organ calls attention to the rapidly progressing changes in the makeup of the Swedish working population.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1870, 1880, 1890, 1900) and 4 rows of categories: Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Public service.

The transition from agricultural to industrial work has progressed even more rapidly since 1900, and especially during the last four years the Swedish process of production has undergone a revolutionary change.

INFLATING THE BUDGET BALLOON.

What does the much-discussed Budget of Mr. Lloyd George really mean? That it is not in any sense "Socialist," as its vehement opponents declare, is as certain as that it is not a sound financial measure.

Now, it is safe to say that there is nothing in this Liberal Budget which will benefit the working classes of Great Britain one atom; while, as said, the heavy and wholly unnecessary additional taxation imposed upon them will, temporarily at any rate, hurt them a great deal.

But the whole comedy of error in this strong support and approval of the taxation of unearned income of land, as if, in spite of the demonstration of Arnold Toynbee and others, to the contrary, nearly thirty years ago, it were possible to discriminate between the natural and created value of any particular area or plot of land.

The results of this mad rush of Laborists into the Liberal party account of the Budget must be for the people. It will, doubtless, strengthen Social-Democracy force genuine Socialists more and more into our camp.

Exports of Domestic Products. The exports of domestic products from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as reported to the Bureau of Statistics amounted to \$23,977,416, a decrease of \$109,754,624, as compared with 1908.

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"LIGHTING THE WORLD."

A TRUMPET CALL.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

As a man respects himself, and honors his fellow man, a sense of the dignity and value of human effort grows upon him.

The Socialist especially contemplates with shame the tragedy of waste that goes on in the misdirection and loss of human work which characterizes the capitalist system; and he, more than all others, must deplore the vain spilling of that which really constitutes life—the zeal, the energy and labors of the people.

How much deeper, therefore, must be our concern to think of the impending possibility that our own sacred exertions of years to establish a daily Socialist paper in this city may after all fall and fail to nothing within a few weeks of the time of triumphant realization.

even greater than that of The Call, a loss of courage and confidence in our own judgment and exertions, that which no greater moral calamity could fall upon us.

I would say to the dear comrades, you who have come through the toll and sweat of this great endeavor and given so much of your precious life for the establishment of this so deeply needed paper, do not halt, oh, do not halt, at this eleventh hour; let not your hands fall down now when almost within grasp of the prize.

The years of regret and discouragement that must follow the collapse of The Call—your collapse—may bow the heads and almost break the hearts of our best comrades, and would be a reproach and a mockery against us for many bitter years to come.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THOSE TERRIBLE PORTLANDERS.

Editor of The Call:

After reading in yesterday's Call that letter signed H. Lloyd, I found myself involuntarily exclaiming, "Poor Local Portland." Really, I'd bet my bottom nickel that if H. Lloyd "could express himself clearly," he would not have written "I have been instructed by Local Portland, etc." but "I have instructed Local Portland, etc."

The first indictment which Local Portland, through H. Lloyd, reads against The Call, namely, "We have seen better propaganda work in capitalist papers than you dare to print"—"dare to print," mind you—is, in reality, a most serious indictment against Local Portland no less serious an indictment than that of falsifying.

The second indictment, however, is indeed just and terrible. "You said that when a man joined the movement we did not ask whether he was rich or poor." What heresy, what perfidious treachery has Local Portland's (or, possibly, H. Lloyd's) keen analytical intellect discovered behind this apparently innocent statement!

Isn't it simply awful that this frightful indignity to our Karl Marx (of revered memory) has escaped the notice of all The Call readers except Local Portland and H. Lloyd?

The editor of The Call surely deserves the highest commendation for his temperateness in his reply to H. Lloyd. Fraternally, BERNARD M. PARELHOFF, New York, Aug. 10, 1909.

BRITISH LABOR EXCHANGES.

Consul General Robert J. Wynne, of London, furnishes the following information concerning the labor exchanges which it is proposed to establish in the United Kingdom and on which favorable action by the British Parliament is predicted:

The plan of the government begins by reorganizing the British Board of Trade itself, and creating a special department, which shall be concerned with the new labor exchanges and the system of unemployment insurance to be created. The country is to be mapped into ten divisions, each with a divisional clearing house, under a divisional chief, and all coordinated with a national clearing house in London.

THE PORTO RICAN TROUBLE.

By Robert Hunter.

Chauncey M. Depew has made a speech. The government has printed the speech and Chauncey has sent it to me to read.

It is a bright, instructive little speech. After many years of silence it is pleasant to hear again the wise words of our noble Chauncey.

It appears that the people of Porto Rico have become very troublesome. They seem to think they are in an unbearable state of tyranny under the folds of the American flag. They even declare that under the Spanish decree of 1897 they had greater liberty, autonomy and self-government than they now enjoy under American control.

They are governed at present by an act bearing the name of that other noble statesman, Joseph Foraker. They labor under the belief that Joe has forged for them a yoke of tyranny.

Chauncey tells us that the deprived Porto Ricans are in revolt against forty-four justices of the peace and demand that all judges shall be elected by the people.

They demand the establishment of a Manual Training School (which on its face is monstrous).

They even ask for an agricultural bank with \$2,000,000 of capital to be loaned to the people of that island.

They further declare that they want industrial and professional schools to instruct them in arts and trades.

Imagine the indignation of our noble Chauncey as he reads to the Senate these revolutionary demands.

He shows how democratically the people of Porto Rico are governed. The Governor, a Secretary, an Attorney General, a Treasurer, a Commissioner of the Interior, and a Commissioner of Education are appointed by the President of the United States

to care tenderly for these poor people. The Senate of the little island consists of the above six appointees of the President and of five natives. The Lower House is elected by the people. In other words, the Judiciary, the Executive and the Senate are under the absolute control of the United States.

The House of Representatives, made up of natives, consider this to be a tyranny, and have refused to vote money to support the tyranny.

It is for the purpose of overriding the native body and of forcing it to vote moneys that Chauncey has risen in the Senate to amend the law of the colony.

I thank the noble Senator for sending me this beautiful speech. It is comforting to know that our distinguished Senator will not bend the knee to these unprincipled revolutionaries.

Why, next thing, they will want a republic; and what is our Republican party for if not to put down any nonsense of that sort!

THE HARP FOR AUGUST.

The August issue of The Harp to hand contains a good installment of "Spallpin's" caustic criticism upon men, matters and events under the head of "Harp Strings." The other features include "The Making of Ireland and Its Undoing—1200-1600," by the editor, "Ireland's Two Imperial Oppressors," by X. "Science and Invention," by Justice Ebert, "The Clergy, Marriage Fees and Emigration," and an excellent cartoon by F. McCabe.

The office of The Harp is 743 Third Avenue, New York City, and the subscription price fifty cents yearly.

NICARAGUA-AMERICAN BANK.

A report from Consul Jose de Olivares states that the American Bank of Nicaragua, which has been chartered in the United States, has been given a fifty-year concession for the establishment of a bank in Managua and other cities of Nicaragua. The government agrees to transact all its commercial and banking operations through the institution.