

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY... MAKE IT A FULL HOLIDAY

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include Received Monday, August 9 (\$81.25), Received Tuesday, August 10 (91.39), etc.

THE YOUNGEST CONTRIBUTOR.

A Little Kentucky Girl, Only a Week Old, Sends \$1.00 to The Call Wage Fund.

The father of a little Kentucky girl less than a week old writes: "I inclose a check of Frances Ophelia Shaw for the sum of \$1, which is to be turned into the One Day's Wage Fund for The Call."

The Whole Family.

Here's a little from the whole family: Clinton Hammond, \$1.13. Estelle Hammond, \$1.13. Anna M. Hammond, \$1.13. B. C. Hammond, \$1.13.

The Call One Day's Wage, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Rows include Bruno G. (\$2.00), L. P. Boston (5.00), L. E. S., Detroit (2.50), etc.

CORRECTIONS—E. Doyle, Hoquan, Wash., \$5. In receipts for Monday, Aug. 23, should be: "Ed. Doyle, \$2.50, and J. Ebevine, \$2.50."

For many readers of The Call this is the last Saturday half-holiday. Not till ten months go by will they have another Saturday afternoon which does not belong to their employers.

Instead of doubling the wages of the "swift" printer, the Boss will confine his activity to efforts to halve the wages of the slow printers. Not that he will ignore the "swift" and his work.

FEDERAL CLERK BULLIES ALIEN

Would-Be Citizen Threatened by Official of Naturalization Bureau.

The arrogant way in which aliens are treated when they apply for naturalization papers was illustrated in the case of Moe Weintraub, of 103 Leroy street, when he was threatened by one of the clerks to have his "impudence" reported to the department of Commerce and Labor.

Here is Weintraub's version of the incident: "The suffering I underwent when taking out the first papers are fresh in my mind. I came several times, stood in line almost entire nights, but still was unlucky."

"It just occurred that the clerk made an error in my papers. I realized it when I came home, and immediately wrote him about it. A week passed, but I received no reply."

"When I came he told me with an angry voice that my letter was 'very impertinent' and that he would see that a copy of the letter be deposited with the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and that this would undoubtedly be a great hindrance to me when I should apply for citizenship, and that he would make it very unpleasant for me."

"I may state here that after a talk he 'forgave' me and said he would do nothing."

STRIKEBREAKERS ATTACK PLANT

Escaped Victims of Hoffstot Gang Demand Vengeance on Brutal Guards.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Four hundred strikebreakers, most of them from New York, this afternoon stormed one of the gates of the Pressed Steel Car Works demanding the blood of two guards who had beaten one of their number—Martin Hart, of New York, in a most shameful manner.

The strikebreakers had broken out of the stockade earlier in the day declaring they could not live on the food furnished them there and Hart, who had been one of those to leave, had been caught by the guards outside the mill and so badly beaten that he is in a precarious condition at the Ohio Valley Hospital.

When the strikebreaker friends of Hart arrived at the works and demanded that the men who had beaten Hart be turned over to them, a riot call was sounded and scores of inside guards all armed with riot guns came to the gate, and those outside were told that they would be shot to bits if they did not leave at once.

The bolting of one hundred men from the stockade this morning practically ties up the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company again, as it is asserted that there are now less than 250 men inside the plant.

It is alleged by the strike breakers, most of whom left for New York tonight, that the conditions inside the stockade have not been in the least overhauled, and that it was only by the force of numbers that they compelled the opening of the gates this morning. Most of the men say they have lost from fifteen to thirty pounds while imprisoned in the stockade, and that they could not eat the food given them, and that the water furnished them was stagnant and filled with poison.

James Given, of Philadelphia, on quitting the plant fainting. Given was one of the worst sufferers from the food and lost about thirty pounds. He fainted from weakness.

SWEDISH STRIKERS FIRM

Cablegram From Lindquist Says Reports of Failure Are Bosses' Lies.

That the general strike of the oppressed proletariat of Sweden which was declared on August 4, is still in full swing and that the 300,000 strikers are standing firm was the encouraging cablegram received yesterday by C. E. Tholen and John Sandgren, the delegates of the Swedish National Labor Union, who arrived here last Tuesday.

The message, which was signed by Herman Lindquist, secretary of the Swedish Unions and a Socialist member of the Parliament, declared further that the strikers were in excellent spirits and that all reports from Sweden asserting that they were returning to work were merely lies furnished to the news agencies by the bosses' association.

Delegates Tholen and Sandgren are visiting the labor and socialist organizations of this country in an effort to accelerate the work of raising funds for the Swedish strikers.

PELLAGRA RAGES

Dread Disease Traveling Through the South With Alarming Rapidity.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27.—With 100 cases of pellagra on his hands in Clarke County and half a dozen in Butler County, with scattered cases in nearly every county in the state, Dr. E. M. Mason, state bacteriologist, is besieged with demands for attention to hook worm outbreaks.

Dr. Mason says that the pellagra cases are not increasing and that the county doctors are handling the trouble and doing all that can be done. He is bringing a patient to Montgomery for observation so that he can watch the progress of the disease, believing that as the trouble comes from an animal parasite there is some poison that will reach it.

"WANT ADS."

A newspaper can have no more desirable and valuable kind of advertising than a Want Ad. column. If a paper carries a large number of Want Ads, it is sure to be read by a large number of working people.

CITY OFFICIALS INCOMPETENT

Coler Investigations Expose Ignorance of Men Employed by Municipality.

One of the witnesses called yesterday at the Coler investigation was Patrick F. Lynch, superintendent of highways in Brooklyn, and from the replies he made to Commissioner of Accounts Mitchell it would seem that he knew less about his office and his staff than his latest office boy. After the witness had shown hesitancy in answering some questions as to the routine of his office Commissioner Mitchell asked:

"Who is your chief subordinate?" "Mr. McGowan, chief clerk," replied Lynch.

"Why doesn't your chief engineer, Mr. Sheridan outrank Mr. McGowan? I mean by that hasn't he more authority than any one else after you in the bureau?" asked Commissioner Mitchell.

"Oh, yes, I guess he has," the witness hesitated to say.

"How many engineers are there in your department?" Lynch hesitated and then confessed that he was unable to say.

"Are there as many as fifty?" "No, I don't think as many as that," he said.

"Well, are there as many as ten?" persisted the Commissioner.

Again the superintendent hesitated and at last he was quite sure his department had that many.

"What is the name of the assistant engineer in charge of maintenance?" Lynch was asked.

Again he was obliged to admit that he could not answer the question.

Captain Austin E. Allen, an assistant engineer in the Bureau of Highways, was a very frank witness. He was questioned concerning the abilities of the corporation inspectors—men employed by the city to inspect work done by the corporations, but whose wages are paid by the corporations. Captain Allen bluntly said that most of these men were not qualified to pass on the work they were detailed to inspect, and that they were really superfluous employees because the real inspection work was done by the inspectors of the bureau.

NECKWEAR STRIKERS WIN

I. Newman Surrenders to Union After Six Weeks Struggle.

The twenty-five neckwear workers who for the last six weeks conducted an aggressive strike against I. Newman, of 301 Mulberry street, for recognition of the union, higher wages and better working conditions, won yesterday.

In the course of the struggle many strikers were slugged by thugs hired by the firm and twenty arrests were made at the behest of the employer.

Newman signed an agreement for one year giving in to all of the demands. All scabs were discharged and the strikers will return to work on Monday.

The union yesterday called out on strike the twenty-five men and women employed by Adolph Schroeter, of 73 East 113th street, contractor for A. W. Cowen. The workers left the shop as soon as a committee of the union explained to them that they were making scab work.

It is expected that this new strike will be won in a few days as the surrender of Newman may have a salutary effect on Cowen.

SUICIDE PACT FAILS

Miss Wood and Williamson Will Probably Survive Wounds.

The suicide pact between Florence L. Wood, of 667 Decatur street, Brooklyn, and her nineteen-year-old fiance, Frank E. Williamson, of 315 Marion street, Brooklyn, will probably fail, according to the authorities at Bushwick Hospital, who said last night that both of the young people have excellent chances of recovery.

Miss Wood was despondent over her health and over the fact that Williamson could not earn money enough to marry her. It was at her instigation that Williamson fired a bullet from a small revolver into her temple Thursday night and then turned the revolver on himself.

SOCIALISTS FIRE FIRST GUN OF CITY CAMPAIGN

Thousands Ratify Nominations of Labor's Candidates at Cooper Union.

NOMINEES RECEIVE GRAND OVATION

Crowd Cheers Standard Bearers and Other Speakers As They Eloquenty Present Issues of the Proletariat.

Cooper Union was filled last night with a vast and enthusiastic audience which came to ratify the municipal ticket of the Socialist party. When the doors were opened at 7:30 the throng poured pell mell into the hall and filled every seat.

G. S. Geider opened the meeting and introduced Meyer London as chairman. London was greeted with a storm of applause and he made a brief but witty speech which provoked storms of applause.

After analyzing the nature of Tammany Hall and exposing the extension of its rottenness and corruption into every corner of life in this great city, he dwelt upon the educational character of the Socialist party and its campaign.

"What good are our universities?" thundered London. "What good are our libraries? What good are our educators when poverty teams everywhere?"

"They are not of much use. But the Socialist party is organized to carry on a campaign of education to teach men how to abolish poverty."

"The Socialist party is inspiring humanity with a new and purer religion, the religion of international Socialism!"

Crowd Cheers Cassidy.

Edward F. Cassidy, candidate for Mayor, received an ovation as he rose to speak. The applause was deafening, the vast audience rose and wildly cheered and stamped its feet. It rose into a thunderous roar, then died down, only to break out afresh more enthusiastically than before.

When he finally succeeded in gaining the ear of his enthusiastic audience, Cassidy said: "I understand your applause. It is not for me, but for the Socialist party. For principle, not for an individual."

"The focusing of the attention of the workers upon individuals is doing more to fog the minds of the working class against its own best interest than anything else. The capitalists know this, and they are trying hard to keep the minds of the workers fogged with their daily press, their musical church, as well as all other means of education, but the workers are at last beginning to awaken, beginning to think for themselves."

"I understand that Judge Gaynor may be the candidate of Tammany Hall for Mayor, and I want to say that if Gaynor should accept the nomination and be elected, he would not be Mayor of New York. The landlords, the saloonkeepers, and the entire band of capitalists and of Tammany supporters would be Mayor!"

"If I should be elected Mayor of this city I would not be Mayor, but the Socialist party and the working class would be Mayor!"

"Tammany is part of capitalism. And capitalism exists by virtue of one fact, and only one fact—the ignorance of the workers. The capitalists realize this, and they are trying to put a blanket over the skimpy education given to the children of the workers."

Would Build School Houses.

"Since I was nominated by the Socialist some of my friends have asked me what we would do if we won; if we gained power in this city. One of the first things we would do would be to build enough school houses to accommodate every child in the city. If there were not money enough in the city treasury we should use the power of taxation against capitalist property to build a school in every city block if that was necessary."

"Look at the vile tenements in which the workers are forced to live. Those hives which breed that working class disease tuberculosis. It were given power in this city we should use the taxing power against capitalist property to build blocks of decent tenements and let them to the workers at cost of maintenance. Today the tenements are unspeakably vile because the landlords bribe our legislators at Albany with big sums of money, and then bribe the inspectors with petty means so that they will not have to observe any petty action of the law."

"Further we would amend the city charter so that this city could engage in any business in the interest of the people."

"I want to say to you, my fellow workers, that the workers are beginning to wake up. Last year I visited eighty-two cities in seven of the Eastern states and everywhere I went I was pleased to observe a change in the type of trade union official. The old type who was president, secretary and treasurer and who used his position to sell out his fellows to dirty politicians is fast disappearing. The new type of official does not wear a Socialist. I found that I got more respect because I was a Socialist."

Optimistic of Future.

"The outlook is promising, the workers are beginning to think. But even though we did not rely upon the growth of intelligence among the workers, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people would inevitably lead to triumph for us."

"I have faith; I have hope in my class. I know that they have moved slowly, but I do not blame them. With the capitalist press, the musical church and dirty politicians fudding their minds, I do not see how they could have done differently. They are beginning to think, and they will not be satisfied with petty reforms. This platform contains our immediate demands, but we shall never rest until we have throttled capitalism, as wiped it from the face of the earth."

"This climax of Cassidy's speech was greeted with another outburst of cheers and the stamping of feet."

Morris Hillquit received a hearty welcome when he stepped to the front of the platform. Hillquit said in part:

"The Socialist party does not depend upon fusion or contraction; it does not wait for a Moses or other saviors. 'Way back on July 4, 1849, representatives met in open and democratic council and named for their standard bearer in the coming campaign a brave, honest and intelligent workman, Edward F. Cassidy. The Socialist campaign is almost two months old, while the campaigns of all other political parties have not yet been launched. In the words of the immortal Postum food philosopher, 'There is a reason.'"

"Workers, Don't Be Fooled."

"In this campaign, as in all other campaigns, they say to the workers, 'Don't be fooled by the fireworks and clap-trap of old party politicians. You, the men who toil and suffer; you, the victims of all forms of industrial oppression and political corruption, you have no concern in this annual political farce of the professional politicians. You are not interested in their silly platforms and meaningless issues. For you there is but one political party, your own party, the Socialist party."

"You, old party voters, may get excited over a fight between two or more ambitious politicians, and you may think that by casting your vote for one or the other you are helping to decide the fate of the city, state or nation, but you are only taking part in a huge farce. Whether you vote for Tammany or the Republican party, for a so-called reform party or a 'clean government' party, you will have the same government, the same conditions and the same misery. When the Socialist vote will be strong enough to sweep the grafters from political power and to enthroned the working class, then and then only, will the people have gained a sublime political victory."

"The Socialists will never weary of coming before you year after year with that message and that challenge, undisturbed and unconcerned by the tricks and wiles of the old political parties, or sham reform movements. And year after year some of the darkness that still beclouds the workingmen's mind will be dispelled; we will gain in numbers, grow in strength and advance ever faster in the direction of our final, glorious and certain victory. A Socialist vote is the only effective vote, and in the approaching election the only vote that will really count will be those cast for the candidate of the Socialist party, Edward F. Cassidy."

Frank Midway, of Dayton, Ohio

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FARMAN WINNER OF BIG PRIZE

English - French Aviator Flies 112 1-2 Miles and Wins 50,000 Francs.

RHEIMS, Aug. 27.—Those who have been attending the aviation meeting since the beginning did not dare to hope that the sixth day could hold in reserve any new sensation for them.

Nevertheless the seemingly impossible did occur, and those who watched the two dirigible balloons, the Zodiac and the Colonel Renard, making evolutions while half a dozen aeroplanes flew around them, felt that the wildest dreams of the romance writers were within distance of being realized.

The record went again to Farman, who gained the first prize of 50,000 francs with his bi-plane in the contest for the Grand Prize de Champagne, a duration contest. He flew 180 kilometers, about 112 1-2 miles, in 3 hours, 4 minutes and 55 seconds, breaking the world's time and distance records.

Latham, who covered 95 1/2 miles, was awarded second prize, 25,000 francs; Paulhan, 82 miles, third, 10,000 francs; Lambert, 72 1/2 miles, fourth, 5,000 francs. Latham covered 69 1/2 miles on his smaller machine, but he did not receive the fifth prize, as only one prize was allowed to each pilot, and it went to Tissandier, who also covered 69 1/2 miles, he receiving 5,000 francs.

Champion Flyer Gets Ovation

Farman stopped in front of the grandstand, where, in the brilliant illumination of the electric lights, the crowd had commenced to dine. He fell rather than stepped from his seat, paralyzed by the cold. The crowd made a rush to carry him to the stand, but he begged them to leave him alone until his circulation again became normal.

Then a huge fireman hoisted him on his back and carried him among the diners, where M. Millerand, Minister of Public Works, congratulated him on his achievement, and the band played "God Save the King," in honor of Farman's British parentage.

Subsequently, Farman said he was glad to stop his flight, owing to the cold and darkness. In fact, he narrowly escaped coming in collision with Host on the last round. The flight was not an impressive one, except for Farman's steady perseverance. He kept at a low height, about eight feet all the time.

BOMBS HURLED IN BARCELONA

Government's Brutality Provokes Reprisals—Even Police Revolt Against Bloody Tyrants.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The London Mail today prints a dispatch from Vernets-les-Bains, a French watering place, saying that a bomb was exploded on a crowded square in Barcelona last evening, wounding a number of persons.

Practically the only news of the conditions there gets to the outside world through the mails and by people leaving the city. The censorship is rigid and the newspapers are not permitted to publish stories of the "disorders."

Many of the police have been discharged for refusing to act against the revolutionists that still swarm through the city. Several of the policemen have been arrested on charges of complicity in the outbreaks.

MELILLA, Aug. 27.—The enemy attacked Sidimusa and other of the advance Spanish positions on Wednesday evening. The Spanish artillery replied vigorously, and the Moors sustained numerous losses.

The steamer Sevilla has transported two companies of Chasseurs to Retinga.

EL ROGHI IN CAGE

FEZ, Morocco, Aug. 27.—Confined in an iron cage strapped to the back of a swaying camel, El Roghi, the rebellious subject of the Sultan of Morocco, who was captured recently, was marched through the streets of Fez today escorted by a strong guard.

He was led to the Sultan, who questioned him closely. After the interview El Roghi, still in his cage, was taken within the palace walls.

COPS RAID "FENCE"

Clothing Stolen from Freight Cars Traced to South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 27.—What is claimed to have been for a long time a "fence" for men engaged in robbing railroad cars was raided here this morning when the police entered the clothing store of Herman W. Crossman, arrested the proprietor and took possession of clothing valued at \$800.

The clothing is said to belong to Hart, Shaffner & Marx, of Buffalo, N. Y., and to have been received by Crossman from persons who stole it from railroad cars. It is said that the clothing manufacturers have lost many cases of goods, and that they set a watch with the result that the missing cases were traced to Crossman.

CZAR REVEALED AS BLOODHOUND

Bourzoeff Proves Russian Butcher's Complicity in Atrocities of Secret Police.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The greatest satisfaction is expressed today by the Socialists and sympathizers with the Russian revolutionists all over Germany, at the fact that Bourzoeff, the Sherlock Holmes of the Revolution, as he was originally called by Jean Longuet, of the Paris Humanite, has torn the mask from the face of the bloody Czar and destroyed once for all in the minds of intelligent Germans the legend of the Czar's ignorance and, therefore, innocence of the horrors committed by the Russian secret police.

In the columns of the Socialist organ, Vorwaerts, Bourzoeff published a photographic fac simile of the front page of what he declares to be one issue of a special hand-written newspaper issued only for the Czar's information, and containing month by month the exact unvarnished details of all the atrocities perpetrated by the Russian police in the Czar's name.

Further, this document bears the blue chalk marks said to be made by the Czar to show that he had read it. The marks are vanished over to preserve them against decay, and will be used to prove, when necessary, that the Czar knew and approved the most atrocious measures taken by his police. Vorwaerts will publish the successive instalments of Bourzoeff's revelations as based on photographic reproductions of passages in this hand-written monthly record, which is officially known as the Journal of the Czar.

Spy Gave Secrets Away

In the first instalment yesterday Bourzoeff relates how he came to hear of the existence of the journal. While he was a refugee in London he was introduced by a mutual friend to a man named Krivotch, who was a political spy of the Russian government. After a long talk one night Krivotch and Bourzoeff met next day at the British Museum, where Bourzoeff showed the Russian spy around the buildings. Like many Russians outside of Russia, Krivotch became communicative and revealed to Bourzoeff much valuable information regarding the Czar, and, among other things, mentioned the existence of this secret Journal of the Czar.

Bourzoeff at once recognized the importance of what he heard, and urged Krivotch to secure him a copy, but the latter failed to keep his promise, probably because he was himself followed by spies, and on his return to St. Petersburg was hauled over the coals by the minister of the interior for consorting in London with a revolutionary. However, Bourzoeff left no stone unturned, and through several imprisonments, handicapped studies of many folios of the journal. Upon these studies Bourzoeff will now base this series of revelations regarding the Czar's complicity in police methods—revelations which will hold the Russian monarch up to the execration of the entire world.

Nicholas' Journal Tells All

Bourzoeff says: "Strikes, deportations, arrests, purges, spying—all that concerns the contest against the revolutionaries and against the people is related with cynicism. The journal gives an exact description of the system of spying, of police methods, of provoking disorders, and of all the bloody acts of violence which occur in Russia. The Czar knows of the existence of agents provocateurs, reads the letters stolen by the police, and knows how they are stolen," etc.

Bourzoeff concludes: "To the Russian government all means of combating revolution are good, however ghastly they may be, and the Czar knows and approves all."

It is needless to say this amazing statement, accompanied by what are offered as photographic reproductions of the original document, to be followed by similar reproductions from the journal showing what are the ghastly methods known to and approved by the Czar, has created the greatest sensation here, where the theory of the Czar's non-complicity in the bestialities of the Russian police have always been held by the bourgeois as a sacred article of their political creed. For the present the bourgeois press is too staggered to comment, and doubtless is awaiting the promised further revelations. Almost greater than in Germany will probably be the impression produced in England, where the press is less restrained by the government.

TRIAL ADJOURNED

When Witness Accuses Black Hundred Chief—Case Is Put Over.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The trial of the men accused of the murder of the Constitutional Democratic member of the first Duma, Dr. Hertzstein, which began in the court of Terliokh, Finland, near where Hertzstein was slain, Wednesday, was adjourned yesterday until September 22 when a workman named Larischkin who was implicated in the murder made the sensational declaration that Dr. Dubrovnik, the leader of the Black Hundred, had sent five hirelings to Finland to kill Hertzstein.

The court intends to summon Dubrovnik as a witness as well as Mme. Hertzstein, who is at present absent from Finland. Larischkin further asserted that Nicholas Kraszkowsky, a leader of the Black Hundred, had charge of the murder of the deputy and that he had instructions to kill Aladin and

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(Continued from Page 1.)

office spill-barrel to the "swift," he will at the same time crack the whip over the quivering flesh of the slow men. Always before their eyes he displays his power of discharge, and they literally sweat blood in an effort to keep up.

Meantime the "swift" keeps going and nearly kills himself in his efforts to beat some other "swift" or to keep up with his own record. Some do kill themselves, not a few of them "go bughouse," and make a roadhouse stop at the insane asylum on their way to the cemetery. And he drives many another poor fellow over the same road—all to enable the Boss to make more money to kill more men to make more money. Always and ever the Boss wants you to work more hours and for less wages. Always he is opposed to shorter hours and to whole holidays and half-holidays.

Here in America millions of Men and Women who, if they have employment, work full time through July, August and all other months. Here in America millions of Workers know nothing of an Eight-Hour Day. An Eight-Hour Day? Look at that great army who work eleven and thirteen hours a day. Street railway workers, paper mill workers, many of the workers in the iron and steel and allied industries and countless others. And all the time there has stood by ready, willing, anxious to help, the great Army of the Unemployed. Why should not they be allowed to assist? Why should not they be allowed to work one eight-hour shift in those industries where work is carried on every hour in the day and where now the employes have a work-day of eleven and thirteen hours? Why not have three eight-hour shifts in trades where the workday is a continuous performance? There's a reason, reader. The Capitalist Boss wants that Army of the Unemployed to be right there marking time to the heartbeats of death and despair. It is because of that Army of the Unemployed that the Boss can compel those who work to toil their eleven and thirteen hours a day. Because of that Army of the Unemployed millions of American workers toil their twelve, eleven, or ten hours a day, and because of that Army of the Unemployed millions have no Saturday half-holiday.

You have a Saturday half-holiday, reader, during July and August? You would like to have it the year around? How did you get it? You had to fight for it, didn't you? Or, if you didn't fight, you had to be strong enough to fight. You had to Organize. You had to be Educated in your duties as a Workingman. Some one had to Teach You. Perhaps you had to be dragged into the Union. Maybe you are a back-door member. Never mind. You got there. That's the main thing. Now that you are there, do your duty. Just as some one had to pay for Your Education, so must you pay for the Education of others. Not on their account merely. Just on Your Own account. So that you may keep what you have, and GET MORE. So long as any man has no Saturday half-holiday, so long as any man is compelled to work more than eight hours a day, you who now have those benefits may lose them. Besides, you want the Saturday half-holiday all the year around.

More than that. YOU WANT SATURDAY TO BE A FULL HOLIDAY. ALL THE YEAR AROUND. The Call will help you to do it.

You must not remain content with the Eight-Hour Day. There is no need for any creature on earth to work eight hours a day. By using Modern Machinery, by giving work to the Army of the Unemployed, by Organization and Co-operation and the elimination of Waste two hours of work each day by men and women in the prime of life will supply every need and comfort for every human being on this planet. All these things depend on and wait on Education. The Call is doing that work of Education. The Call will continue that work of Education. The Call improves with every issue. The Call increases in circulation every day. Rapidly and surely The Call makes progress in its task of bringing about the Education, Organization and Solidarity of the Working Class. You must help in this great work. The Call is your paper. Six days in the week it is doing your work. There is soon to be a Sunday Call. Then The Call will work for you every day in the year. You are now going to work for The Call one day. You are going to give One Day's Wage to The Call. Thereby you enable The Call to pay its debts and supply it with the working capital to become the greatest paper in America, with its every line devoted to human progress and Brotherhood. You have read thus far? Brother, sister, do your duty, and do it now. Send your tribute to The Call, 442 Pearl street, New York City. Mark your letter "Wage Fund." Every contribution will be published in this column from day to day. Later all will be printed in the Souvenir Wage Fund Edition of The Call. Names will be arranged alphabetically, and that paper will be one of the most interesting documents ever printed in the American Labor Movement.

In the introductory paragraph of this article I said that for obvious reasons the Boss wanted his employes to work full time, but that the most important reason therefor was seldom thought of. Why is it that even when the wage is reduced pro rata the Boss almost invariably resists all efforts of the workers to shorten hours or to establish partial or complete holidays? You have seen the Boss make such resistance in many cases where the immediate and proximate

CHOLERA SPREADS

Plague Attacks Royal Palace in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The royal palace at Peterhof has been thoroughly disinfected, owing to an army officer having been attacked with Asiatic cholera while on duty there.

TIFLIS, Aug. 27.—The Siberian plague, which is an animal disease, is accountable for the recent deaths in this city of four men. In addition, forty cases of the disease among men are being treated.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 27.—Three more cases in the isolation ward of the municipal hospital were today diagnosed as cholera.

MAN PROSTRATED BY HEAT

Frank H. Nightingale, of 18 Broadway, was prostrated by heat yesterday on a train at the Desbrosses street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

ROBBERS ELUDE POSSE

Men Who Burglarized Many Houses Sought by Armed Citizens.

KITTERY, Me., Aug. 27.—Armed to the teeth and still at large after a three day hunt, Clyde G. Bruhm, of Boston, and a companion supposed to be Harry Wingate, of Salem, are being pursued today through the wilderness of York County by a half dozen possees who will shoot to kill if they come in sight of their prey. It is well known that Bruhm and his companion will fight to the death if run down.

Bruhm, who is accused of having burglarized many houses of wealthy residents along the North Shore, was arrested and in a most sensational escape from the city prison at Boston, outwitted the police.

EXPLOSION KILLS NINE

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 27.—News has been received here of a dynamite explosion on the Key West extension of the Florida East Coast Railroad at Camp Bocaheica, near Key West, killing nine men and injuring six others.

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DEUTSCH BROS THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE. FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDDING, ETC. CASH OR CREDIT. Elegant Sideboard \$1 PER WEEK. Opens an Account. Open Every Evening. 1342-1344 3RD AVE & 58 AVE A COR. 77 ST. & COR 4 ST.

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 A P. C. DISCOUNT.

mate effect would not involve a financial loss. Back of that resistance there is reason and fear, according as the particular Boss in question is informed or ignorant.

The intelligent Boss knows that a workingman who has leisure MAY read and study. He fears a workingman who reads and studies. He knows that such a workingman MAY look into Capitalism's Works and learn what it is that makes the wheels go around. A workingman who understands Capitalism is a workingman who is dangerous to Capitalists. They have cause to fear him. So they try their best to see that he has little leisure. Such leisure as he has they would have him spend in any of the multiple forms of frivolity and vice rather than in reading The Call and becoming posted on matters relating to Trades Unions, Socialism and the Labor Movement. It is our duty, reader, to assist that workingman to get all the leisure that he possibly can, and it is also our duty to see that we have a Labor Paper such as The Call to enable him to acquire a knowledge of his own interests. Therefore, we must contribute One Day's Wage to aid The Call in its work of Teaching the Working Class.

Is The Call on the newsstands in your vicinity? See to it. Any news dealer who wants it can get The Call as easily as he gets any other New York paper. In the shop where you are employed there is a man who works on your left, near the window—I mean the window with the window-glass in. Does that man (I can't recall his name just at this moment) read The Call? Ask him today. Not the man on your right. The one to your left. He will take The Call if you ask him to. He as good as told me so. Tell him to have it delivered at his home in the morning. You might call his attention to some particular piece in the paper likely to interest him. You can do things to the circulation of The Call if you half try. So today see what your South Paw can do to the man on your left. Write and tell me what he says.

Monday's letter I shall devote to the Trade Unionists.

From Pennsylvania. FRANK PODBOY, Conemaugh—"Excuse me for being so late with my contribution. Delay was due to the fact that I had no money before I got my pay." T. W., Philadelphia—"I enclose One Day's Wages, and wish The Call success." ALVIN HUFF, Easton—"Have not steady work, but I am sending you One Day's Wages. I would like to have a Sunday Call."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

LIBERTY TORCH CIGARS. Good Socialists should smoke good cigars. Ask your dealer for LIBERTY UNION MADE CIGARS. 5c and 10c GRADES. Manufactured by I. H. LEFKOWITZ, 661 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

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

ALWAYS ON TOP! ARNOLD'S HATS AT THE FASHION SHOP. 660 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

EDWARD MIETHKE DRY GOODS. WYCKOFF, COR. GREEN AVENUE.

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

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

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

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 purchases recorded 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. Being in the race will unquestionably help The Call to get more advertising. This alone should induce all our readers to sign the attached blank and get a Call Purchasers' Card.

Send for a New Call Purchasers' Card Today.

The thousand new cards are ready to be sent out, and an additional supply will be printed. The new cards have an additional feature, which, if observed by our readers, is bound to benefit The Call to a great extent. Lead a hand in building up your paper. Remember, that by reading this WITHOUT sending in the blank below, buying of Call advertisers and having all purchases entered on a Call Purchasers' Card, NOTHING will be accomplished.

20 Prizes for Call Readers Who Will Use Call Purchasers' Cards.

The following prizes will be awarded to the twenty Call readers who will exhibit Call Purchasers' Cards showing the highest amount of purchases made at our advertisers. In case of a tie for any of the prizes offered, a prize will be awarded to every one of the persons so tying. 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 \$5. Sixth Prize—Credit Certificate on Hat 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. Name Address

PINCHOT DOESN'T MAY BALLINGER

Forester Avoids Mentioning Secretary in Address at Con- servative Congress.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27.—Chief forester Gifford Pinchot opened the day's sessions of the National Conservation Congress with an address in which he expressed his entire satisfaction and confidence in the attitude of President Taft toward the national resources.

Pinchot's speech had been awaited with considerable interest by all following his recent controversy with Secretary Ballinger. Following the policy Pinchot and his followers laid down, the speech proved a bombshell, for no reference was made to Secretary Ballinger or his attitude.

Pinchot's adherents will, at this meeting, introduce directly any phase of the recent controversy. In his address, Pinchot said: "This conservatism idea covers a wide field. It aims at the greatest good for the greatest number for the longest time. It is simple, definite and direct. It advocates the use of foresight, prudence, thrift and intelligence in public affairs and private business. It proclaims equal rights, and it is the duty of the people to think and to act for the benefit of the whole people."

"Therefore, in a word, it demands the application of common sense to common problems for the common good. The principles of conservatism, thus described, have a general application, the breadth and value of which is very remarkable. The development of our resources and opportunities, the prevention of waste and loss, and the protection of the public interest—these are all things which apply with clear and undeniable force to the conservation of our natural resources."

"But it applies just as clearly and indelibly to the conservation of every interest that is necessary for the entire people. Conservation, from my viewpoint, is as valuable in education as in forestry. It applies to the body politic as well as to the earth and its minerals. It applies as much as it does to the earth and its minerals. Municipal franchises are as squarely within its sphere as franchises for water power. It applies to the subject of good roads as well as to waterways, and the training of our people in effective citizenship is as germane to it as an increase in the productiveness of our soils."

The resolutions committee selected J. B. White, of Kansas City, as permanent chairman, and ex-Governor Pardee, of California, as chairman of the sub-committee to draft resolutions. As both are strong adherents of Pinchot, resolutions strongly endorsing Pinchot are expected.

Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, a member of the point conservation committee and a close personal friend of Ballinger, has been elected chairman of the committee on permanent organization, which will devise a scheme to carry out the policies that are to be adopted.

Trying to "Put on the Lid." The early sessions of the congress have been marked by the efforts of the local speakers to "put on the lid" on the speeches, arguing that no personalities or politics should be allowed to enter the discussions. Two of the

rules governing the congress which caused surprise and undisguised amusement, declare that offensive personalities will not be permitted, and that delegates are expected to refrain from all expressions that may mar the harmony of the sessions. These rules are believed to have been promulgated to prevent an outbreak between the Pinchot and the Ballinger adherents.

It has been definitely announced that Secretary Ballinger will be unable to attend, being detained by previous engagements in other cities in this state.

Following Pinchot, addresses were made by A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa.; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of New York; W. J. McGee, of the Department of Agriculture; Henry A. Barker, of Rhode Island; General Marion P. Maus, of the U. S. A., and A. J. Blanchard, of the United States Reclamation Service.

Pinchot presided, too, at the afternoon session, which heard speeches by John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics; ex-Governor Pardee, of California; H. Ota, Japanese commissioner to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition; R. S. Hosmer, of Hawaii, and William L. Finley.

Pardee Scores Bribed Officials. Ex-Governor Pardee, who attacked Secretary Ballinger at the Spokane sessions, said, in part:

"Wealth is too often used in this country today to take from the people their political rights, turn their representatives into chattels and doers of the wishes of those who desire to oppress the people by taking from them their natural resources."

"No one in this country who reads and thinks doubts that some Governors, legislators, Congressmen, Senators and judges have prostituted the offices to which they were elected by the votes of the people. There are those who desire to monopolize the water powers of our rivers, who are eager to grab our forests, and who desire to seize our coal lands, to use all for their private aggrandizement to the detriment of the people."

"Is there any sound reason why the public should not regulate the natural resources? Is there any real reason why the government should turn back to 'public entry' one single acre of forest lands which were withdrawn under Roosevelt and Garfield. To say that every man should be permitted to grab and hold what he can of our natural resources is equivalent to saying one has no objections to so arranging matters that future Americans shall be composed of a few very rich and millions of very poor people. Such a doctrine is neither decent nor patriotic."

Taft Sends Qualified Indorsement. The following message from President Taft was read before the members of the congress today:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 27.—First National Conservation Congress, Seattle: I congratulate you upon the object of your meeting, and hope that your deliberations will result in useful conclusions. You can count upon the earnest support of this administration on the policy of the conservation of the natural resources by every reasonable means properly within the Federal jurisdiction and such recommendations to Congress as may be best adapted to secure us full legislation toward the same end. (Signed.) WILLIAM H. TAFT."

OFFICIAL HEADS TO FALL

Row in Interior Department Will Force "Injunction Bill" to Act.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—That the ax will fall as the result of the present controversy between officials of the Forest Service and the Interior Department is the general impression in Washington. Whom it will hit, and how many is uncertain.

There was an air of suspense in the department today, where officials and subordinates were busily engaged in preparing the data for President Taft on the Cunningham coal lands claims in Alaska. There was nervousness, too, in the Forest Service, whose officials have been accused by Interior Department officials of "undue activity" in exploiting the charges made by L. R. Glavis, chief of the Field Division of the General Land Office, against Secretary Ballinger and his associates.

According to an alleged "disinterested" administration official, it is no longer a question of either Ballinger or Pinchot—but a dozen or so subordinates either way, when President Taft finally renders his decision on the reports now being drawn up.

Dispatches from Beverly indicate that the President is inclined to support Secretary Ballinger, unless the charges of Glavis are fully substantiated, but that if they are substantiated, he will be compelled to make a general house cleaning in the Interior Department. If they are not, a number of heads in the Forest Service will be chopped off.

Officials on both sides of the controversy declined today to discuss any phase of the affair. The following announcement was made at the Interior Department this afternoon:

"Pursuant to the policy of Secretary Ballinger, acting Secretary Pierce today withdrew for temporary power sites 101,666 acres of land along the Green River in Utah, with a view of reopening the withdrawal to Congress in order that proper legislation may be enacted to preserve power sites to the government and prevent monopolies."

2,000 LOCKED OUT. Maine Cotton Bosses Shut Down Plant When Men Ask Raise. SACO, Me., Aug. 27.—The entire cotton manufacturing plant of the York Manufacturing Company is shut down in consequence of a strike of sixty-two weavers. Two thousand operators are thrown out of work.

The original strikers demanded an advance of four cents, or about 20 percent, on each "cut" of woven cloth. The demand was refused and yesterday seventy-five more weavers quit work.

TEXANS DEMAND ARREST OF DIAZ

Citizens of San Antonio Protest Against Mexican Despot's Meet- ing President Taft.

(Special to The Call.) SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 27.—The topic of conversation here today is the sensational resolutions adopted with great enthusiasm at an immense mass meeting in favor of Rangel, Sarabia and other Mexican revolutionists who are held by the United States government at the behest of the tyrant Porfirio Diaz, so-called "president" of Mexico, held here last night.

The resolutions which were presented by "Mother" Jones, the veteran Socialist agitator, who is here taking an active part in the work of fighting for the release of the refugees, read as follows: "Whereas a well known lawbreaker from Mexico named Porfirio Diaz proposes to meet and shake hands with the President of the United States at El Paso, and

"Whereas said Diaz has killed not less than thirty thousand of his countrymen, who at various times have sought to maintain the laws of Mexico; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the people of San Antonio, in mass meeting assembled, demand that the President of the United States be informed of this attempt of a criminal to approach the head of the nation, and that the police be instructed to watch the border for Diaz's appearance and to arrest him the moment he steps over the line."

Of course, nobody expects that "Injunction Bill" will pay any attention to this effort to prevent his meeting the bloody despot of Mexico, but it will attract the attention of the entire country, and lend a wonderful impetus to the movement in behalf of the Liberal party of Mexico, which is trying to establish a real republic in that country.

Attorney John Murray, of the Political Refugee Defense League, with headquarters at Chicago, is here directing the agitation and working for the freedom of Sarabia and Rangel.

RIOT OVER RELIGION

Boston Syrians Beat Each Other Up for the Glory of God.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Oliver place, in the heart of Boston, was the scene today of a desperate battle of factions of Syrians differing on religious points in which men, women and children were beaten and bruised until the police hastily summoned, quelled the rioting and dispersed the warring factions.

Early in the day 250 Syrians appeared upon the streets carrying sticks and stones, and soon the fight was on. Upon the arrival of the police the rioters fled to their houses in the vicinity and carried many of the injured with them. It is not definitely known whether or not any of the injured will die of their wounds.

WILCOX WANTS NEW TUBE

P. S. C. Adheres to Plan Despite Threat of Interboro Shonts.

Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission, yesterday sent a letter to President Shonts, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in answer to the proposition of the Interborough stated in a letter to the commission on June 30 last regarding the extension of the subway and other rapid transit projects. Wilcox says that the commission is not willing to give up the plan for the Broadway-Lexington avenue subway.

In a newspaper statement recently given out Shonts stated that if this subway should be constructed the Interborough would not find it feasible or desirable to construct the extensions of its present subway as outlined in the letter of the date given.

3 HURT IN EXPLOSION

Gasoline in Cement Causes Bad Blow- up in Rubber Factory.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 27.—Three men were injured, two of them probably fatally in an explosion today at the plant of the Chicago Hose and Rubber Company here. The injured men are: Fred Macalense, foreman; John Fox, aged eighteen, and John Bullock, a blacksmith. Fox also has both legs broken.

A mixer used in making cement, of which the principal ingredient is gasoline, exploded, demolishing the small building. The concussion caused the blacksmith shop adjoining to collapse and the wall fell upon Bullock.

C. F. U. HELPS SWEDISH STRIKE

Responds to Appeal of Represent- ative From Other Side—Unity Near for the Teamsters.

The Central Federated Union, at its meeting in Bohemian National Hall last night, after listening to an appeal by John Sandgren, one of the two delegates who have just arrived from Sweden as the direct representatives of the strikers, authorized him to appear before all affiliated unions, instructed the secretary to send a telegram to the Swedish unionists, assuring them of the sympathy and support of the trade unions of New York, and voted the customary donation of \$15, the largest sum permitted by the constitution of the C. F. U. to contribute to outside organizations.

Sandgren reported that no work was being done in Sweden at the present time except that which it was to the interests of the strikers to do. He declared that the strike was not a political or revolutionary strike, and that it was not even a strike for increased wages or shorter hours, but that it was a struggle on the part of their unions to preserve their very existence which had been threatened by the repeated lockouts inflicted on the workers by the organization of the Swedish employers, which he said was one of the most powerful in the world.

"The Swedish strikers are fighting the battle of the working class the world over," said Sandgren. "Their defeat is your defeat and their victory is your victory."

Delegato Wolff, of the Clearmakers, reminded the body that at its last meeting delegates had been appointed to the conference organized by the Socialist party to aid the Swedish and Spanish strikers, and expressed a fear that further action would cause an unnecessary and conflicting duplication of effort. It was pointed out, however, that this conference would not be organized until September 9, and that if authorized by the C. F. U., the direct representatives of the Swedish working class could accomplish a great deal meanwhile.

TEAMSTERS NEARING HARMONY

Discussion of the internal controversies of the teamsters showed an outlook more favorable to unity than heretofore, and the incorporated International Brotherhood local of New York and New Jersey agreed to deposit their papers of incorporation with President Abraham, of the C. F. U., as a guarantee that they would not proceed further in the courts against the national officers of the Brotherhood, and would abide by the decision of the joint committee which has been endeavoring to bring the two factions together. This committee includes, besides the teamsters, representatives of the C. F. U., the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and the Essex Trades Council.

TO HONOR FATHER DUCEY

The Executive Committee was instructed to arrange a public memorial service in honor of the late Rev. Thomas J. Ducey. A number of delegates declared that Father Ducey was a sincere friend of labor and that he was "a man whose sympathies went out to the multitude." It was stated that on numerous occasions he had proven himself a courageous supporter of labor.

Upon motion of Rudolf Modest it was decided to demand that the bologna and other food furnished to immigrants at Ellis Island be union made. The final report of the immigration committee will be discussed at the next meeting.

WILL PUSH POLICE

Upon motion of Deleazate Coakley it was decided to keep after the police about the assaulting of union pickets by thugs employed by Rosen Brothers, against whom the Ladies' Waistmakers have just won their strike.

It was again reported by the Foremen and Assistant Foremen on Highways that the city had not granted them the desired increase to \$1,250 and \$1,100 a year, respectively, and it was decided to send a committee once more to the City Hall to see what could be done.

It was voted, upon request of Deleazate Coakley, to call a conference of all trades interested in the effect upon labor of the provisions of the new copyright law.

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 27.—The government, after considering the various bases proposed for it intervention in the strike, has rejected all of them and declined to interfere. The Ministry of the Interior has issued statistics showing that the strikers now number 255,668. Order is unbroken throughout the country. Neither side is yet inclined to make any concession.

POTTERS AND BOSSES SIGN

Wage Scale Remains Same for Two Years More—Minor Change.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Aug. 27.—A two years' wage agreement was signed late this afternoon between the labor committee of the United States Potters' Association and the special committee representing the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. The present scale of wages expires October 1.

While the brotherhood presented thirty-nine propositions to the manufacturers, wage conditions for the next two years will remain as at present. Some few changes were agreed to on working conditions, but the adjustment differences was on a give and take policy. It is said that on the packers' resolutions the committee deliberated forty-eight hours.

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SOCIALISTS FIRE FIRST GUN OF CITY CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1.)

who was the next speaker, said in opening: "I have been led to believe that Eastern audiences lacked the fire and the spirit of Western audiences, but I want to say that you have supported the Dutchman who preceded me (Casidy) on election as strongly as you have applauded him tonight. "The Socialist party is engaged in a campaign of education. We shall go from city to state and then on to Washington capturing the powers of government. We know that government today is an instrument to protect private property. The capitalists have control of the government and they use it to protect them in their possession of property stolen from a class without a governmental protection. "For instance, you see a policeman walking jauntily down the street swinging that evidence of brutality called a club. A man, starving man approaches a bunch of bananas hanging in front of a grocery store to steal some and see how quick that cop will rush to the rescue of the bananas. Speaking of Bingham's exposure of the rottenness in the police department of this city, he said: "Bingham is like Jerome—a cross between a dude and a millinery sign. Bingham says that 80 per cent of the policemen are honest. I usually register from Dayton, Ohio, but on this register I'll register from Missouri. You can rest assured that when the time comes that we are in control, at this election or next, policemen will be used to protect human life first and property last. "He then flayed the courts for their contemptible class bias, saying, in part: "If I could speak every language ever used by man I could not find words strong enough or bitter enough to express my contempt for the American courts!"

Cites Gross Injustice. Midney cited several cases of gross injustice in the courts, among them the case of a man sentenced to serve six years for stealing a ham to feed his starving family. "The man who wouldn't steal to save his wife and family from starving," thundered Midney, "is so low in the moral scale that he would have to climb up a stepladder to get into hell!" The vast audience rose en masse as Midney finished.

Victor Buhr, the next speaker, dealt very briefly with the uprisings in Spain and Sweden, and the unrest among the workers in other parts of the world. The capitalist manufacturers also came in for a share of his attention, especially as regards their heartless greed and their methods of oppression and distortion of the truth.

He gave most of his time to the Swedish speaker, John Sandgren, special representative from Sweden. Sandgren spoke in part as follows: "I bring you greetings from your poor, starving and oppressed brethren—the Swedish proletariat. "Though I have only a few minutes to speak, I want to tell you as concisely as possible what the Swedish strikers are doing. "I dare say there is no country of equal size where the workers are as strongly organized, both politically and economically, as Sweden. The same may be said of the capitalist class. And as a result, after years of minor struggles, the two armies have at last clashed in a national conflict. "But I would not call this a revolution. It is purely an economic struggle, forced upon the workers by the attitude of the capitalist class—their unreasonable demands, and their ceaseless oppression. "Their favorite method was the lockout. By successive lockouts they hoped to break the ranks of the well organized proletariat. A short time ago they announced dictatorially that a slashing reduction would be made in wages in a number of insignificant places—so slashing, in fact, that it would be impossible for those affected by it to live. Naturally, the men struck. The bosses then announced that if the men would not go back to work on or before the 1st of August, they would lock out \$6,000; if not then \$9,000. "What else was there for the strikers to do but strike? And so the general strike was declared on August 1. "Any reports you may hear of the strikers going back to work at this time are a pure fabrication—the work of the capitalists of Sweden and other countries to hoodwink and discourage the workers. "Here is a telegram I received tonight: After four weeks the struggle remains practically unchanged. Solidarity unbroken; excellent spirits. "No. No work is being done in Sweden at present. When you remember that Sweden is no bigger than the State of California, it becomes easy to see what that means with over 300,000 men out. And there will be no work done there until the capitalists all sit off—until they give up the fight. "But in order to keep up the fight the workers of Sweden need support. I'm not here to beg, however. I would be proud to beg for such a cause. For Sweden is fighting not only its own battle, but the battle also of Scandinavia; and a defeat for Sweden means a defeat for the working class the world over. "A resolution being passed, a collection was taken for the workers of Sweden, amidst volley after volley of cheers.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association
Comrades:—
You are hereby invited to attend the monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association which will be held on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1909, 8 P. M.
at Pearl Hall, 475 Pearl street, Manhattan.
Among the order of business is the recommendation of the board to reconsider the action of the Association in deciding to have a Sunday edition of 12 pages to be sold for 3 cts. The Board recommends that we publish a Sunday edition of at least 16 pages, to be sold for 5 cts.
Several other matters of importance will come up for the consideration of the members of the Association and the presence of everyone within reach is urged.
THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT,
W. W. Passage, President,
J. Gerber, Secretary.

24 ORGANIZATIONS 15,000 PEOPLE
WILL TAKE PART IN THE GREAT
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SOCIALIST PARTY, 21st and 23d A. D. of BROOKLYN
AT LIBERTY PARK
Saturday, August 28, 1909
Directions: Take any car or "L" going to Ridgewood and transfer for Cypress Hills car.
Commences at 1 o'clock, P. M. TICKETS, 20 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: "The Common Point."
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Wanted—One or two advertising solicitors to work for The Call. Apply to the manager of The Call, 443 Pearl St., New York.
Hand sewers wanted; home work. Hyman, 43 Greene st.
Operators, experienced, tea gowns, kimonos, good pay; steady work. American Needle, 119 West 25th street.

NOTICE.
TO DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS of the International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers, Sarska, Humboldt County, Cal.
The Table Knife Grinders' National Union, Springfield, Mass.
The National Federation of Post-office Clerks, St. Louis, Mo.
The International Protoengravers' Union of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.
Our Subscription Department would be glad to hear from any comrades or sympathizers who will be in attendance at the above conventions in order to have them work with us in the distribution of this paper and the procuring of subscribers for The Call at their conventions. N. Y. Call.

MISCELLANEOUS.
All persons interested in ways and means to escape exploitation as far as possible under the present system (especially those having knowledge of the pottery business) are earnestly requested to correspond with G. G. Sandridge, Box 116, Fruitvale, Cal., in care of The Temple Home Association, Halcyon, Cal.

UNFURNISHED FLATS TO LET—BRONX.
146th street, 449 East; three large rooms \$11.50; half month free; handy to subway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
19th St., 323 E.—Two large connecting rooms with running water; also small room; bath, private house.

FOR SALE.
Rare Chance—For sale, a first-class dressmaking establishment in Greenwich, Conn. Will pay at least one thousand dollars a year profit. Will sell very cheap to quick buyer. Further particulars from either C. Brun, 555 8th avenue, N. Y. City, or Mme. Elise, Greenwich, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE.
Foot power printing press, \$12; type and cases; cheap. C. A. W., The Call.

HOMES FOR SALE.
Modern one-family houses in Brooklyn. Improvements. Few blocks distance from "L" station. Very easy terms. Write or call on owner and builder, Wm. Butcher, rooms 502-504, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE.
On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, Jamaica, Bledenkapp, buider, 324 Fulton street, Jamaica.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Richard Wienecke, notary public, 225 West 134th St., Passports procured. 7-11 legal documents acknowledged. Open evenings.

STRIKEBREAKERS ATTACK PLANT

(Continued from Page 1.)

charge, but naturally denied that any violence was used.

It is declared, however, by those near to the federal representative, that enough evidence was taken yesterday to cause the indictment of President Hoffstot and Sam Cohen, and that action will be taken along that line within a short time.

Toisoned in Company's Pen.

The strike breakers who came from the McKees Rocks plant today show alarming symptoms of ptomaine poisoning, so much so that special agent Hoagland held a night session in order to give his witnesses before they became too ill.

John Harris, of New York, who had come from the stockade today, became so ill while giving testimony at 9:30 tonight that he was rushed to a hospital and the investigation abruptly postponed.

The government agents admit that fully a score of witnesses whom they would like to examine are so ill from eating the poisoned food that they cannot attend the hearing.

Scour Chicago for Strikebreakers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Labor leaders here declare that 2,000 strikebreakers have been engaged in Chicago and either have been or will be shipped to Pittsburg to take the places of the men who quit work in the Pressed Steel Car plant. Advertisements have been inserted in the local papers asking for workmen familiar with steel work of any kind who wish to get employment in the East.

Canadian Paper Makes Bad Break.

(Special to The Call.) MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—Considerable amusement is expressed in Socialist circles here over the idiotic reference made to Eugene V. Debs in a dispatch sent to the Gazette from Pittsburg, regarding the McKees Rocks strike, and it was generally conceded that either the correspondent or the telegraph editor overreached himself in his eagerness to represent the strikers as fighting a losing battle.

The dispatch in question read as follows: "The striking men and their sympathizers gave up a mass meeting planned for the late afternoon. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist orator, was in McKees Rocks to address the strikers, but even he declared that words were of little aid now, as the riots of Sunday night had for once and all placed the strikers in the position of outcasts whose cause was all but lost. And on every hand tonight it is conceded that the strikers have lost their fight."

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.

WORKERS' PARTY TAMMANY ANNEX

Secretary Found at Democratic Headquarters—Labor Men Laugh at Fake.

The Workingmen's Political party, with headquarters at 240 Fourth avenue, which has sprung mysteriously and has been hitherto conducted in secrecy, is now conclusively proved to be nothing else but an old moss covered, and moth eaten scheme to defraud workmen of their votes and deliver them to their enemy—corrupt, shameless, brazen-faced Tammany Hall.

Since Murphy's lieutenant, P. H. McCormick, styled "president," and J. F. Ahearn, called "secretary" of the fake organization, began to use the mace by sending out lying promises to the members of unions The Call received many letters, of which the following is typical:

40 East 89th street, Aug. 23, 1909.

Editor of The Call:

Can you possibly find space to inform your readers about the Workingmen's Political party? It appears that every member of my union received a letter from the above party to enroll as a member thereof.

The letter also contained an addressed envelope with a postage stamp. If all organized workmen are to receive letters containing printed matter and postage stamps, there must be an outlay of several thousand dollars. Who put up the money? Is it a new fake, or the same old fake with a new name?

VERY ANXIOUS.

Same Old Fake.

The Call has made investigations and has sent reporters to interview prominent labor men, and is now in a position to state that it is the same old fake. An attempt to interview Ahearn on Thursday night failed because, when the reporter called, he was busy at a meeting of Tammany Hall.

This information was not given in open frankness by the secretary of the fake party, but was divulged by an innocent employe of the Bronx Star, who did not know the importance of guarding the affiliation with Tammany.

As soon as the reporter of The Call was told that Ahearn was at a meeting of Tammany Hall, he went there. The meeting had just adjourned, and a large crowd was leaving the hall.

"Where can I find Ahearn?" asked the reporter from the man at the door.

"Do you mean the President of the Borough?"

"No; I mean J. F. Ahearn; Joe Ahearn, secretary of the Workingmen's Political party?"

"Oh, he was here a minute ago." He turned to several men near him, and each said that he had seen Ahearn but a few minutes ago at the meeting. One suggested that he be looked for at the general committee meeting, upstairs.

The evidence of his affiliation with Tammany being conclusive, the reporter gave up looking for him.

What Labor Men Say.

Labor men, when seen by a reporter of The Call, had nothing but jeers for the so-called workmen's party.

F. H. McCormick is an ex-president of Typographical Union No. 6. When James Tole, the president of "Big Six," was approached he refused to discuss the matter.

"Nothing doing," he said. "I have no opinion to express on the party nor the officers." He smiled significantly.

The several men in the office who were present at this interview spoke freely of the new "party" in very uncomplimentary terms.

Herman Robinson, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, asked whether he knew anything about the "Workingmen's Political party," had the following to say:

"I know nothing about it. These political organizations spring up like mushrooms before election and disappear right after."

"But these people present themselves as a workmen's party and

NEWARK ADVERTISERS ESTABLISHED 1892. I. HAUSMAN & SONS FINE FOOTWEAR

169-171 Springfield Ave. Cor. Broome St. Newark, N. J. Shoes Polished Free.

HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE Hatter and Gent's Furnisher

151, SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J. GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS to M. LITTMAN

you as the representative of the American Federation of Labor, ought to know something about it," the reporter insisted.

"I would perhaps know if they spoke for labor and represented labor. They are not even delegates to the Central Federated Union, and I doubt if they act for their own organizations," Robinson said.

Cassidy Interviewed.

Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist party candidate for Mayor had the following to say:

"A sure way to get a correct line on the real motives for the launching of this so-called party is to ascertain who the men are that constitute its moving spirits and promoters. I took the pains to make some inquiries for my own satisfaction, but I did not have to go far when all mystery disappeared and the reasons for the creation of the Workingmen's Political Party of the City of New York came to me, as clear as the light of day.

"There is a certain type of individual in the local trade union movement that is regarded by trade unionists as being little more than emissaries of Tammany Hall. Notwithstanding their professions of fidelity to the union movement they are regarded with suspicion. They seek and sometimes secure official position in the union for the sole purpose of the prestige and prominence it gives them. With this secured the next step is to make overtures with the capitalist parties on their raw bluff that they can influence the votes of trade unionists. The price paid for this imaginary influence is usually an appointment to public office or some other insecure. Some of these fellows betray their class in order to get there.

Gives Some Examples.

"Let us give you the names of some of the men who are prominent in the formation of this alleged workmen's party, and you will not require any great amount of intellect to see why it is in the field or the influence behind it.

"John Bogart, Typographical Union No. 6, Commissioner of Licenses.

"Patrick Tracy, Typographical Union No. 6, Supervisor of the City Record.

"James Holland, Stationary Firemen, member of the Board of Education.

"Sam Prince, Cigar Packers', ex-Tammany Assemblyman.

"Eugene Johnson, Musicians, member Tammany Hall General Committee.

"The president of the new party, P. M. McCormick, is an ex-official of Typographical Union, No. 6. At present he holds the very desirable position of foreman of the composing room of the Martin B. Brown Company. It is a good thing, and undoubtedly he is desirous of getting a stronghold on it. The Martin B. Brown Company are the official printers for Tammany Hall, and for years have been handed the enormously profitable contracts to do the printing for the various departments connected with the city government.

"The trade unionists of this city will not fall into the trap, and certainly not the type of clean and thoughtful trade unionists upon whom the Socialist party largely depends for its incoming recruits. The man who enters the trade union of today as the booster of either the Democratic or Republican parties is skating on thin ice. There is increasing suspicion and anger growing in the trade union for the healer member who holds out one hand of friendship to the union while the other rests in the greedy paw of the political tool of the exploiters of human labor. The particularly brutal hostility of both old parties toward organized labor during the past five years has had its effect in the movement of trade unionists toward straight working-class political action, it is becoming more pronounced every succeeding year and nothing can stop it.

Program Speaks for Itself.

"I would advise workmen to call at the headquarters of the new Tammany Hall labor annex, 240 Fourth avenue, and secure a copy of what they call their program. A sensible workman will get considerable enjoyment out of reading it. For a political program for a workmen's movement it is a remarkable document. I am possessed of a strong suspicion that Charlie Murphy wrote it. When one reads that the new party intends to get busy and see that the 'interest of the citizen and the taxpayer is properly safeguarded,' you wonder whether they are a landlord party, or a tenant party. I presume the way the high brows of the new party figure it out is that the mysterious 'citizen' it alluded to is the tenant, and that the taxpayer is the landlord, and that the party stands unflinchingly for the interests of both. That is, it stands for low rents for the tenant and high rents for the landlord. A fine solution and everybody happy. It will be accepted by everybody except Socialist cranks.

"I do not pose as a prophet, but I predict that the party will throw a fit and die shortly after next election day. The total result to be shown for its existence will be that a few labor lieutenants will get appointments to office, in which they will undoubtedly keep their campaign pledges and jealously safeguard the interests of their beloved taxpayer."

KILLED IN AUTO RACE. Leonard Cole, mechanic of the Stearns car in the twenty-four hour automobile race at the Brighton Beach track, was killed and Laurent Grosso, the driver of the car, was perhaps fatally injured in an accident which occurred at about 11:15 o'clock last night.

WELCH MINERS FALL TO DEATH. PENYCRAGH, Wales, Aug. 27.—Fourteen miners are believed to have lost their lives here today by the falling of a mine-cage. Five corpses have already been taken from the wreckage, and the miners are missing. Twelve miners were injured.

In order that The Call may get the benefit each time you buy of a Call advertiser you must say, when you hand over your money: "I buy here because you advertise in The Call."

THE DRAMA

ARSENE LUPIN.

The four-act play from the French original by Francis de Croisset and Maurice Leblanc, produced in the Lyceum Theater by Charles Frohman, is not really a detective, a Sherlock Holmes play.

The famous chief of the Paris detective, Guérhard, despite his sharp and extraordinary cunning, has been successfully baffled by the notorious thief, Arsene Lupin, in a long series of most remarkable thefts, committed under his very nose.

Lupin is not a common thief, nor is he an ordinary so-called gentleman-thief. He belongs to none of the well defined exalating class of thieves. He is alone of his kind. Each and every time, by letter or telegram, he informs his victim of his intended performance, describing the particular objects of art he craves, naming the exact day, hour and minute of his visit what he each and every time he gets what he wants. The detectives, the police of the whole of France are outwitted. The great Guérhard himself is helpless, his professional reputation is well nigh destroyed, and Lupin, though trapped and absolutely at the mercy of Guérhard at the end of the play, scores a final and decisive victory.

Out of this protracted dual combat of wit, brimful with the most astounding feats and exploits on both sides, Lupin emerges with colors flying. Before the very eyes of Guérhard, yet unnoticed by him, he breaks his handcuffs. He terrorizes Guérhard and his squad into letting him go, and even restoring to him a very valuable document just taken from him by means of a bomb which only a moment later, to the uproarious joy of the audience, rebounds from the boards a mere rubber ball. He traps and locks up his pursuers in an elevator. In a jiffy he stands before the real Guérhard and utters near killing him. Guérhard is utterly foiled and Lupin escapes in Guérhard's automobile!

Lupin is the hero. And not only because of his amazing cleverness and superlative audacity, to win for him the undying sympathy of the audience the playwrights have omitted nothing. His manner is that of the high-bred nobleman. From his own mouth we hear that he had never yet assassinated anybody. We are told what a lovely, cunning little fellow he was when a child.

To free his sweetheart from Guérhard's clutches he surrenders to him in a most noble outburst of self-sacrificing devotion. Filthy lucre he hates; he is a thief for the love of the thing. Law, medicine, journalism, he tried everything—he is only twenty-eight—but everything proved dull, bored him to death. "There are only two professions worthy of an intelligent man, that of the soldier and artist." And since he could be neither, he gave himself up to the great, noble art of thieving. Here was excitement, self-expression, joy, life. He is a great artist, a fine lover, a consummate impersonator, a kind-hearted chap, for he is good to the humble and robs only the rich—I suppose it is more lucrative—a veritable Robin Hood, a Cartouche in Twelfth-Century garb, a hero of the old rogue-novel brought down to date, a chevalier d'industrie about to marry a wealthy society girl, the beau-ideal of a thief. The play is not a detective play, it is a thief play.

You will notice that Arsene Lupin does not appear in the cast of characters. Everything in the play pivots, though, around his person and his incredible high deeds. And here lies whatever interest there may be in the play. It's all a great mystery. The audience is sure there is an Arsene Lupin, for pictures, jewels and things do not ordinarily walk away by themselves. But which is Lupin? We know that upon a previous occasion Lupin had impersonated Guérhard to be Lupin. But no, it is the pompous, authoritative Examining Magistrate, no, it is Charolais—no, it is one of his sons. We know that Lupin must have confederates in the house he is plundering, and so we suspect everybody to be Lupin, or some one of his pals. It's all a Chinese puzzle. Find the thief!

The whole stage seems to be populated with thieves who play the honest man. It was catching. I began to eye my neighbors askance; they looked rather suspicious. It was hot to suffocation. I was bathed in perspiration, yet I buttoned up my coat to my neck, and felt for my pocket-book and watch. When I noticed my right-hand neighbor pull away from me frightened and nervous. Between the acts, in the lobby, on the sidewalk, and in the street, gentlemen in evening clothes, their fingers, shirt fronts and cuffs bediamonded, were trying hard to solve the puzzle—mostly suspicious-looking individuals with faces and claws of animals of prey—no, not one Lupin, hundreds Lupins all around, parading as honest men, but in their real lives doubtless looting and thieving and pilfering. It grew upon me like a nightmare. Was not

I myself a Lupin? And like the miser, Harpagon, in Moliere's comedy, in hot quest of the purloiner of his beloved treasure, I was about to clutch at my own throat when the jingle of the bell toll upon my ear, and I hurried inside to regain my seat.

It was only toward the end of the third act that we discovered which was Lupin. And then it was: "I knew it," or "I told you so," or "that was easy." Only the first act was fairly good comedy; the second and third acts full of the crudest improbabilities were the Chinese puzzle; the fourth was tawdry melodrama. All the various thieves have all of a sudden a most remarkable access of virtue. They all turn honest. Lupin redeemed by his love for Sonya will henceforth, we know not why or wherefore, be an honest man—that is very likely, proceed to steal after the methods, legalized or tolerated by convention and employed by respectable citizens. All that, however, not before his loot was returned by him to the rightful owner. Morally and properly rights are saved at one blow at the eleventh hour after a most edifying display of the moral doings of thieves and police.

If they had chosen the playwrights might have taken the spectator at the very start into their secret, told him who Lupin was. But they preferred mystery. Result, a total lack of psychology. The characters have no souls, are mere puppets. But, even had the playwrights decided upon the other course—a course, by the way, followed, in similar situations, by most great playwrights—they could not have saved the play from its utter unreality, with its impossible idealized hero, its exaggerated situations. More than this, I am quite sure that to a real professional thief or detective—the distinction is not always apparent—the whole thing must seem but a pale and threadbare imitation of actual experience. But there is a swiftness of action that prevents an uncritical and amusement-loving audience from noticing the flaws and improbabilities with which the play is teeming.

The play was well acted—the quick, spirited acting evidently amused the audience and kept them in a state of continued and expectant suspense. It is certainly full of fun.

JACQUES.

GUIDE TO THE THEATERS.

Astor, 45th street and Broadway, 8:15. Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15—"The Man From Home," with William Hodge. Comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

Alhambra, Seventh avenue and 126th street, matinee every day—Vaudeville.

American Music Hall Roof, 42d street and Eighth avenue—Vaudeville.

Belasco, 42d street, west of Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15—"Is Matrimony a Failure?" Comedy adapted from German, by Leo Dittrichstein.

Broadway, 41st street and Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15—"The Midnight Sons," musical comedy.

Bijou, 30th street and Broadway—"A Gentleman From Mississippi," Drama of political life, by Rhodes and Wise.

Casino, 39th street and Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15—"Havana," with James T. Powers. Musical comedy.

Daly's, 30th street and Broadway, 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30—"Billy," by George Cameron, Comedy.

Fifth Avenue, Keith & Proctor, 28th street and Broadway, daily matinee—Vaudeville.

Garrick—35th street, near Broadway, 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. "Detective Sparkes," with Hattie Williams. Comedy by Michael Morton.

Gaiety—16th street and Broadway, 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 3:30. "The House Next Door," with J. E. Dodson. Comedy by J. Hartley Manners.

Grand Opera House—33d street and Eighth avenue, 8:15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. "The Girl from Rector's."

Hackett—42d and Broadway, 8:20. Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:20. "The Only Law," by Wilson Midner and George Bronson-Howard.

Hammerstein's Roof—42d street and Broadway, 8:15, and daily matinee down stairs, in Victoria Theater, Vaudeville, with Gertrude Hoffmann as Radha.

Herald Square—35th street and Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. "A Broken Idol," musical comedy, with Otis Harlan.

Hudson—44th street, near Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. "The Third Degree," by Charles Klein. Drama on police abuses. Last two weeks.

Joe Weber's—29th street and Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. "The Climax" Comedy.

Jardin de Paris—Roof, smoking permitted. "Follies of 1909," with Eva Tanguay.

Knickerbocker—38th street and Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. "The Motor Girl," musical comedy.

Liberty—43d street, west of Broadway, 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:20. "The Florist Shop," Comedy by Oliver Herford.

Maxine Elliott's—39th street, near Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. "The Ringmaster," by Olive Porter. Drama of finance and politics.

AMUSEMENTS. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT AT 8 OPENING PRELIMINARY SEASON. GRAND OPERA IN ITALIAN AND FRENCH. POPULAR PRICES 50c to \$2. MONDAY at 8.....LE PROFFREY TUESDAY at 8.....AIDA WEDNESDAY at 8.....CARMEN THURSDAY at 8.....LUCIA FRIDAY at 8.....AIDA SATURDAY MAT. at 2.....TRAVIATA SAT NIGHT at 8.....LE PROFFREY SUNDAY NIGHT, GRAND POPULAR CONCERT SEATS NOW SELLING.

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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

- BARBERS. Union Co-Op. Barber, 148 Attorney St. Knickerbocker—38th street and Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. "The Gay Hussars," musical comedy. Liberty—43d street, west of Broadway, 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:20. "The Florist Shop," Comedy by Oliver Herford. Maxine Elliott's—39th street, near Broadway, 8:15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. "The Ringmaster," by Olive Porter. Drama of finance and politics.

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DREAMLAND Continuous Free Shows, 25 Cents Everything New But the Great. CONEY ISLAND BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM. Fischer's Unsurpassed Coffee, Surf Ave., near 12th St.

Bread made in this label is Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

- ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Elges, 465 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolph Schaeffer, 148th St. Bakery and Lunch Room. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Av. Lewis' Smart Footwear, 4391 3d Av. CIGARS. S. Mendelson, 1261 Bostwick Av. Union Made Cigars at the Pioneer, 725 East 160th St. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 2d Ave., opp. 161st St. Station. Westchester Clothing Co., 344th St. DRUGGISTS. A. Allison, Brook Ave. & 171st St. Theo. A. Z. Hartung, 714 E. 189th St. Knicker's Drug Store, 174th St. & 85th Av. O. W. Shochet, 184th & Jackson Av. Tobias & Warlin, 2d Av., cor. 167th St. FURNISHINGS AND HATS. The Toggery Shop, 2d Ave., below 160th St. L. Station. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. Kramer Co., 1745 Washington Av. JEWELRY. L. Gittelman, 502 Brook Av. INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 450 E. 173d St., cor. Washington Av. MEAT MARKET. Edward Kell, 3716 2d Av. RESTAURANT. Homelike Restaurant, 2316 3d Av. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Ghidin, 1525 Washington Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

- BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 2771 Pitkin Av. The Bates Shoe, 2977 Pitkin Av. The Bates Shoe, 5130 5th Av. M. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Av. McDougall's, 149 Myrtle Av. L. Gutter, 434 7th Av. Bloom Shoe Co., 5105 5th Av. Greenblatt, 1185 Myrtle Av. H. Triebitz, 1784 Pitkin Av. Max Horwitz, 1423 Pitkin Av. Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Av. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House. Charles Mohr, 198 Wyckoff Av. John V. Biemer, 1775 Broadway. BARBER. Peter Engert's, 1826 Bath Av. BAKERY. L. Jahn, 244 Hamburg Av. BUTCHERS. Joe. Kuns, 1219 Myrtle Av. Ignaz Berker, 123 Wyckoff Av. Meyer's Market, 521 2d Av. Prosperity Beef Co., 1411 Myrtle Av. BUTTER AND EGGS. I. S. Colyer, 88 Atlantic Av. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 169 Broadway, 121 2d Av. Sam Haber, 121 2d Av. BICYCLES, KODAKS AND SPORTING GOODS. Yuncas & Sons, 2769 Atlantic Av. BOTTLE BEER, ALL KINDS WINES AND LIQUORS. John Zimmerling, 1454 Flatbush Av. CORSETS AND GLOVES. 1735 Pitkin Av. and 79 Graham Av. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. C. F. Gackenhelmer, 1271 Myrtle Av. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Harry Goodman, 2441 Atlantic Av. CLOTHES AND TAILORS. Seifert Bros., cor. Wyckoff Av. & B. c. ecker Henry Heier, 271 Hamburg Av. CUSTOM TAILORS. S. Bernstein, 5217 5th Av. DELICATESSEN. F. J. Theuer, 392 Knickerbocker Av. DENTIST. Dr. Isidor Ruslanoff, 462 Stone Av. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Aaron Japeco, 444 Howard Av. I. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker Av. M. Chauvin, New Utrecht Av. and 39th St. Epstein's Pharmacy, 5th Av. & 49th St. Friedland Bros., 515 6th Av. H. Rubin, 184 Columbia St. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Av. DRY CLEANING AND DYEING. H. Gluck, 428 Stone Av. DRY GOODS. C. A. Warner, 128 3d Av. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Smith & Auerbacher, 277 Central Av. McVey & Miller, 235 Court Av. Anonson Bros. & Piers, 61 Belmont Av. Louis Berger, 2925 Atlantic Av. FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Wack's, 1344 Myrtle Av. FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Director Pitkin & Rockaway, Pruss & Miller, 5 Way & Quincy St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 5218 3d Av. FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Zenit & Kahn, 229 Knickerbocker Av. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Ders., 885 Broadway. H. Goodwin, 435 Knickerbocker Av. GROCERIES. H. Delventhal, Flatbush, cor. 5th Av. Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 55 Flat. L. Fontannas, 5210 5th Av. J. B. Schievenbeck, 19 Bremer St. F. W. Schroeder, 407 Evergreen Av. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grau, 4511 and 5219 5th Av. C. O. Loebel, 1825 Pitkin Av. Joe. Raz, 1025 Flatbush Av. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schreiber & Co., 5218 5th Av. C. O. Loebel, 1825 Pitkin Av. Joe. Raz, 1025 Flatbush Av. HATS, CAPS & LEATHER GOODS. At Arnold's, 469 Broadway. HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES. W. Luchtenberg & Son, 2209 Fulton St. INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. Baby Wear Store, 348 Knickerbocker Av. LAUNDRIES. Schneider's Laundry, 1494 Myrtle Av. S. Schweizer's Laundry, 140 Nassau St. MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES. Mme. J. Lawrence, 118 Oshorn St. MILK, CREAM, ETC. Smartwood Dairy, 194 10th St. PIANOS—NEW AND USED. The Reliable Hubbelk Pianos, Cash or Easy Payments, New Upright \$100 and Up, 125 Myrtle Av. PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRIES. Harrington, 255 Hay Street Av. PHONOGRAPHS AND SPORTING GOODS. John Dietm., 1473 Myrtle Av. PHOTO STUDIO. S. Sappoo, 1147 Fulton St. PIANOS AND SALES. A. Schmittman, 425 Stone Av. PICTURE AND FRAMES. C. A. Hansen & Bro., 4711 5th Av. PRINTERS. Louis J. Saltzman, 62 Graham Av. Henry Schilling, 1444 Myrtle Av. SURGEON DENTIST. Dr. J. Rotnick, 15 Varot St. STATIONERY AND RUBBER STAMPS. Chas. Koehler & Co., 1181 Myrtle Av. UNION HATTER. K. Antman, 437 Knickerbocker Av. UMBRELLAS AND LEATHER GOODS. H. Xaverbaum, 358 Knickerbocker Av. UNION TONSORIAL PARLOR. The Urkaway, 436 Rockaway Av.

OUT OF TOWN

- BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 178 Ferry St. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. BOOTS AND SHOES—Irvington, N. J. Edw. Has, 731 Springfield Av. CUSTOM TAILOR—Jersey City, N. J. E. Mark, 716 Grand St. Louise Tailoring Co., 121 Montgomery St. SHOE STORE—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 440 Newark Av. The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Av. TAILOR—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 271 Washington Av. COAL AND WOOD—Lynn, Mass. Conery, Conery's Corner. CIGARS & TOBACCO—Lynn, Mass. Carlson, "Regular" Cigar, 185 Market.

THE VERY BEST CALIFORNIA BRANDY AND RYE WHISKY THE VERY BEST FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE IS I. GOLDBERG'S ESTAB'D 1873 SOLD AT OUR 5 STORES WHERE EVER YOU LIVE, ONE OF THEM MUST BE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM YOU 171 EAST BROADWAY - 5TH AVE. COR. 115TH ST. HOUSTON COR. CLINTON ST. BROOKLYN. 28 GRAHAM AV. - PITKIN COR. ROCKAWAY AV.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

YANKEES LOSE

Walloped Highlanders at Will and Win Easily.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—From the New York standpoint today's contest between the Tigers and the Highlanders was a nightmare, and defeat of the Highlanders in the face of the very inception of the contest had a miscellaneous collection of players in his entourage, presented a pathetic patchwork of men chosen to pitch for the New York team in difficulty from the very first six Detroiters hitting a total of five singles and one double, which netted three runs. The Highlanders, however, did not last much longer, but when they were issued a pass and was for two singles Stallings worked a single and Chesbro took his place as pitcher.

COBB DENIES CHARGE

Claims That There is No Truth in Conny Mack's Accusation.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—"Ty" Cobb, the star outfielder of the local American League team, positively denied today that he or any other member of the Detroit team had attempted to spike players on opposing teams. After reading the statement of President Ban Johnson that he (Cobb) must stop spiking players or quit the game, Cobb said: "I have never attempted to spike another player, and I deny positively the charge that I have employed rowdy tactics. Of course I run the bases hard and slide hard. But the base lines, by every rule of baseball belongs to the runner, and if the batsman chooses deliberately to get in the path and try to block the runner off, he does so at his own peril. I did not maliciously spike Third Baseman Baker, of the Philadelphia team. I slid into third base and he was on the line. The umpires whom President Johnson hire have seen me every time I have slid into a base and the baseman has been hurt. If I have murderously and deliberately tried to put out of the game any of these men, why have not the umpires reported me? They know perfectly well that there has been no effort on my part to injure other players."

GIANTS LOSE

Cubs Win First Game of Series by Score of 8 to 6.

The Cubs outplayed the Giants yesterday in a hard battling and loosely played game at the Polo Grounds. The Giants had a fine lead early in the game, but the Cubs were sore and savage, tore the advantage away from the New Yorks and beat them in a game which was tied at the end of the eighth inning. The New Yorks played raggedly, and save the earnest playing of Devlin, their game wasn't as convincing as the Cubs, though they outbatted the champions considerably. The Cubs were outbatted in number of hits, not in length. There were two home runs, one three bagger and three two baggers in their lot. The two teams were in scrappy and touchy humor, and there was a whole lot going on even if artistic finish was missing. The fitness and skill of two top notch teams wasn't to be seen, but it was an old fashioned game and take fight in which the Giants began by putting the Cubs on their backs and pounding them and wound up in the under position themselves. Devlin and Steinfeld were not among those who didn't play well. The rival three baggers were hard hitters and sharp fielders. Devlin was better than Steinfeld. Without his batting the New Yorks wouldn't have been in it at all, and his fielding was as good as his hitting. His bat slipped and struck the catcher in the seventh inning, and that cost him his job for the day. He protested, however, that it was the catcher's fault, not his, that the former was hit. Captain Chance grew so irascible over a decision at first on which Klem called him out that he was also put out of the game. Arlie Hoffman and Chief Meyers had a tart discussion at the plate, Hoffman asserting that Meyers was interfering with him. The ump called them down. About the only person on the field whose temper maintained its virgin sweetness was Arlie Latham.

LIVE LONG ACRE GOES

Hot Final Offered Tonight and a Few Hot Preliminaries.

There will be something doing at a very lively and interesting nature at Long Acre Athletic Association this evening, for one of the best programs of the season is to be offered. The entertainment of all those who come up to the clubrooms at 188 West 93rd street, to witness the night's performances. Two bantams, Pal Moore and Babe Schwartz, will go to it hot and heavy in a final bout of ten rounds, if a knockout does not occur and the go before the limit is reached. In the semi-final of six rounds Willie Beecher and George Williams will meet in a clash that ought to prove mighty interesting to fight fans. Other attractions will be five four-round contests between several very energetic youngsters.

DODGERS GET FINLAYSON

BROOKLYN, Mass., Aug. 27.—Pitcher Pembroke Finlayson, of the Brooklyn New England League team, has been ordered to report to the Brooklyn National League team August 31. Finlayson was sold to Brooklyn by Brooklyn early this season with an option of repurchase.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

BREWERS' UNION NO. 1. To celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary Brewers' Union, Local 1, has arranged a picnic and games to be held tomorrow, at the Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue. Locals 23 and 69 will attend in a body.

CIGARMAKERS.

Cigarmakers' Union, Local 90, Third District, will hold a meeting at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, tonight.

ITALIAN BAKERS.

The Italian Bakers' Union will hold a mass-meeting at its headquarters, 239 East 13th street, at 10 A. M. tonight. Charles Iffland, New York state organizer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, will charter the union as Local 116.

BENEFIT PICNIC.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Locals 9, 11, 14, 22, 43, 67 and 118, will hold a picnic at the Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue, today, for the benefit of John Hart, ex-treasurer of Local 1, who has become totally blind.

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 so. 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.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns for National League, American League, and Yesterday's Results, listing teams like Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston, and their respective statistics.

23D A. D. WILL PLAY BALL.

The 23d A. D. and the Socialist Five and Drum Corps of New Jersey will play ball at the picnic of the Socialist party, 23d and 21st A. D., of Brooklyn, which will take place Saturday, August 28, 1909, at Liberty Park.

BRONX BAKERS.

The Bronx Bakers' Union, Local 164, is conducting a strike against Julius Tueliers, president of the Consumers' bakery, of 183d street and Third avenue, for recognition of the union and the abolition of the eighteen-hour workday. Tueliers is also president of the Master Bakers' Association, and so far he has refused to confer with the officers of the union. Union men and sympathizers are advised to patronize union bakeries only. Workmen need not purchase bread from the Consumers' bakery, as Breth, of 3002 Third avenue; Fenderich, 2913 Third avenue; and Hecker, 3083 Third avenue, handle nothing but union-made bread, baked by men getting living wages and working ten hours.

BOTTLERS AND DRIVERS.

The Beer Drivers' Union, Local 23, will hold a meeting at 1551 Second avenue tomorrow at 10 A. M. At 2 P. M. the union will march out in a body with a band of music to the anniversary picnic of Local 1, at the Manhattan Casino.

DRY GOODS CLERKS.

The Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Union, Local No. 1,102, has ordered a strike against H. Abramovitz, owner of the Star Dress House, 156 Ridge street. The demands are higher wages, shorter working hours and recognition of the union. At the beginning of the season all the bosses signed agreements giving the clerks into two shifts, one working one evening until 7, and the other working until 10 o'clock. But when Abramovitz's clerks demanded that he should live up to his agreement he refused, and the men went on strike. The union will hold an open-air meeting tonight at Ridge and Rivington streets for the purpose of agitating for the union stores. Men prominent in the labor movement will speak. Julius Berkman will act as chairman.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS.

The Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, Local 14, cleared 1700 out of its picnic, held last week. The next meeting of the union will be held at 1551 Second avenue, on September 8.

COSTER WILL SCRAP

To Meet Jimmy Walsh at Bedford Athletic Club.

"Joe" Coster and "Jimmy" Walsh are matched for ten rounds at the Bedford Club on next Monday night. Walsh claims that he is entitled to a look in at the bantamweight championship. He has met Monte Attell twice in Philadelphia, where they do not give decisions; has fought "Abbe" Attell three times; knocked out "Joe" Wagner in two rounds in 1905, and fought the East Sider a draw later in 1908, besides travelling from one end of the country to the other, meeting the best bantams in the game. Walsh, realizing the showing Coster made with Coulson, when he outpointed the champion in ten rounds at the Bedford A. C., has been after Coster for a fight for months, in order to show just what he can do to the Brooklyn boy. Walsh is working hard for the mill, and he will find Coster in the condition. On Friday night, September 3, "Phillie" McGovern and "Joe" Wagner will hook up in a ten-round battle at the Bedford A. C. McGovern is training at the Sherwood Inn, Queens, while Wagner is over on Staten Island training for the go.

SWIMMER CHALLENGES

Elsie Golding Tries to Arrange a Match With Annette Kellerman.

International indoor swimming for women will be held if plans now under way are perfected. Elsie Golding, recognized as the champion woman swimmer of this country, has expressed a desire to arrange a match with Annette Kellerman, who claims the championship of the world. George C. Tilyou, of Steeplechase Park, is willing to put up as a prize for a race between these young women a handsome diamond trophy. The swimming pool in Steeplechase Park, where races take place every Friday evening, has proved itself to be so well adapted for swimming contests that this place will be chosen if the race is arranged. Mr. Tilyou will try to get other noted women swimmers to take part in the contest. The swimming pool is the largest in the country, and a race for any distance would be practicable there. Miss Golding has never been beaten in a swimming contest, and is as swift in short distance events as in long ones.

UNION MADE SHOES.

B.N. LEFKOWITZ 2 Ave. C. cor. Houston St., N. Y. UNION MADE SHOES. Good Quality Arch Support Shoes for Aching, Tender Feet. Latest Styles in Ladies' Shoes. Strictly One Price. Children's Shoes.

Socialist Notes

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business.

Central Committee—Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. 22d A. D. (Day Branch)—243 East 84th street, at 5 P. M. Hungarian Branch 3—3309 Third avenue.

Inter-High Socialist League—112 East 19th street. Special meeting at 7 o'clock. Open Air.

26th A. D.—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. W. G. Lightbown, J. J. Coroneil. 31st A. D.—N. E. corner 125th street and Seventh avenue. Frank Midney, P. L. Quinlan.

32d A. D.—S. E. corner 138th street and Willis avenue. Samuel Edelstein, G. R. Sackman. 34th A. D.—N. E. corner 169th street and Clinton avenue (McKinley Square). R. T. Payne, Alb. Abrahams.

35th A. D.—S. E. corner Webster and Tremont avenues, Thomas Potter, J. C. Frost. 23d A. D.—S. W. corner 161st street and Amsterdam avenue. A. B. De Milt, Andrew Sater.

The following meetings are under the auspices of the district named: 26th A. D.—Madison avenue and 98th street. 26th A. D.—Madison avenue and 113th street. A. Aronson, H. Havedon, William Karlin.

BROOKLYN. Business.

Central Committee—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Open Air.

7th A. D.—3d avenue and 17th street. J. T. Hill, J. Behringer. 10th A. D.—Atlantic and 4th avenues. M. Abramson, J. Chant Lips. 12th A. D.—7th avenue and 14th street. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

16th A. D.—Bath avenue and 19th place, William Mackenzie, M. S. Kerrigan. 22d A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues. C. MacNerney, L. Davidson.

23d A. D. (Branch 1)—Fulton street and Buffalo avenue. H. D. Smith, G. M. Marr.

QUEENS COUNTY. Business of special importance.

County committee—Loebing's Hall, Cypress avenue and Grove street.

JAMAICA, L. I. Open Air.

Washington and Fulton streets—Timothy Walsh. Open air.

NEWARK. Open Air.

Public Library—Clinton H. Pierce, II, Greenbaum. Washington and Market streets—Jack Britt Garity, A. Scott. Belmont and Court streets—W. Karlin, R. Wolfe. 7th avenue and Garaid street—Dr. Leone Mucci, Italian.

PATERSON. Open air.

Main and Ward streets—George R. Kirkpatrick. Open air.

PASSAIC. Open air.

Main and Washington avenues—F. Krafft. Open air.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The following open air meetings have been arranged for tonight:

Front and Dauphin streets—Raymond Miller, F. W. Whiteside. Germantown and Lehigh avenues—W. N. Johnson, Thomas W. J. Miller. 7th and More streets—J. J. Miller, Simon Knebel. 8th and Spring Garden streets—M. Sclarowitz, William Fennes. 13th and Mifflin streets—V. L. Gulbert, Herman Anders. 43d and Lancaster avenue—T. W. Farrell, Martin McCue. 20th and Federal streets—I. Paul, Harry Gantz. Frankford avenue and Cambria—Charles Orfe, J. P. Clark.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN. 14th A. D. (Finnish)—607 2d avenue. Business. 28th A. D. (Finnish)—167 East 125th street. Business. Lettish Branch—1427 2d avenue. Business. Y. P. S. F. (Circle 26)—112 East 104th street. Lecture by Albert Wilkes on "Child Labor in the United States."

BROOKLYN. Business.

14th A. D.—101 Grand street, 10 A. M. business. 22d A. D. (Branch 3)—723 Glenmore avenue. 2 P. M. Business. Y. S. L. of Brownsville—65 Thatford avenue. Debate at 2 P. M. Parkside Church—John D. Long, D. D. "Mutualism, the New Religion."

PHILADELPHIA, PA. North Plaza, City Hall—A. Olbrich, Charles W. Ervin.

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Socialist party will hold a basket picnic and demonstration in Wine Woods, Hyattsville, Md., Sunday, August 29. A social reunion and picnic will be held at 10 A. M., and demonstration at 3 P. M. Comrade George H. Geibel, national organizer, and Mark Jackson, candidate for state comptroller, will speak at the demonstration.

Clothing with Union Label LEVY BROS. CALL READERS, BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR CLOTHING GIVE US A CALL. 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., MAKERS OF High Grade Clothing and Custom Tailoring 53 CANAL STREET, N. Y. OPEN SUNDAY.

Take city and suburban cars marked "Riverdale," "Berwyn," or "Laurel," leaving 15th and G streets N. W., to Melrose Crossing, Hyattsville, Md. (two fares), thence to the left on Melrose road about one-quarter of a mile to Wine's Woods. In case of inclement weather the picnic will be postponed, but the demonstration will be held in a hall near the station.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Minute Men will hold an open air meeting at 8 o'clock this evening. M. Engels, L. S. Bedford, Seumas O'Sheel, R. W. Williamson and others will speak on "Judge Gaynor, the Tractor Trust candidate for Mayor."

OUTING TO ERWINE'S FARM.

Joint outing of the friends of Alexander Irvine and the Socialist Dramatic Movement to Happy Hollow (Alexander Irvine's farm), three miles from Peekskill, N. Y., Sunday, August 29, 1909. Fare, round trip (New York Central Railroad), \$1.55. Trip from station to farm and return, 50 cents. Trains leave New York Central station at 7:55 and 8:10. Provide yourself with meals for the entire day. An excellent program has been arranged. Speeches, outing into the woods, etc.

JEANETTE WINS

Beats Ferguson to a Pulp in Eight Rounds. Joe Jeannette, who beat Sam McVey in Paris last winter, and wants to fight Jack Johnson for the world's heavyweight title, practically knocked out Sandy Ferguson, of Boston, at the Fairmont A. C. last night. The end came in the eighth round, when Ferguson, who had been beaten into a helpless condition, fell to the floor. To prevent him from reaching further injury, the battle was then stopped by the referee. Jeannette never fought better in his life.

AMERICAN HORSE WINS.

GATWICK, England, Aug. 27.—The Addicombe Selling Plate of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance four furlongs, was run here today and won by Tyrconnel. Velesia was second, and Little Flora third. Fourteen horses ran. Tyrconnel earlier in the season was one of H. P. Whitney's string, but the horse is now the property of an Englishman.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today. St. Louis, Southampton. Caronia, Liverpool. Amerika, Hamburg. Celtic, Liverpool. Drumcaine, Montevideo. Florizel, New Foundland. Philadelphia, La Guayra. Uler, St. Kitts. Bermudian, Bermuda. Havana, Havana. Seminole, Santo Domingo. Prinz Joachim, Jamaica. Colon, Cristobal. Nordpol, Pernambuco. Princess Irene, Naples. California, Glasgow. Roma, Naples. Zealand, Antwerp. Minnetonka, London. Comanche, Jacksonville. Sabine, Galveston. City of Columbus, Savannah. Jefferson, Norfolk. Due Today. Patris, Patras, Aug. 14. San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 21. Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 21. La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 21. Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 21. Kansas City, Swansea, Aug. 14. Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 17. Araphoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 25.

CLARK PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Will Be Held for Trial for Theft of Heine's Bonds. Walter L. Clark, note broker, first indicted for alleged complicity in the theft of \$110,000 worth of bonds belonging to F. Augustus Heine, and then re-indicted as a "second offender," was arraigned before Justice Mulqueen yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. His bond of \$20,000 was continued.

LAUNDRY GIRLS REBEL

Oppressed Workers Seek Better Conditions Through Organization.

"There are no workers in New York City who are so exploited as the laundry workers," declared Miss Helen Marot, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, to a Call reporter yesterday. "The hours of laundry workers are absolutely undeterminable," she continued. "Not one of them can make an evening appointment with a friend. Their wages are low and sanitary conditions in some shops are very bad. The heat and dampness all play their part in deteriorating the physical condition of these workers. The Women's Trade Union League is taking an active part in the organization of the laundry workers. The union's headquarters for English and Italian girl laundry workers is at the office of the league, 43 East 22d street. Tonight at 7 o'clock the Laundry Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. Rose Schneiderman, Josephine Casey, B. Weinstein, Dr. Ben Reitman and Max Baginsky will be the speakers. Laundry workers are urged to be present."

ASKS FOR SEWER PROBE.

McClellan Is Requested to Investigate Conditions at Navy Yard. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A request was sent to the Mayor of Greater New York today by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop asking that an investigation of the sewerage conditions about the Brooklyn Navy Yard be taken up, with a view of removing the sewers lying about the new dry dock. It has been found by the contractors that cave-ins in the excavation for the dry dock are being caused by leaks in the sewers which run along one side.

FIVE KILLED IN WRECK.

Steamers Save Surviving Passengers When Boat Sinks. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27.—The steamer Ohio, which left Seattle for Valdez, Alaska, August 24, with 135 passengers, struck a rock off Steep Point, Alaska, at 1 o'clock this morning and sank, with a loss of five lives. The dead are the Ohio's wireless operator, three of the crew and one passenger. The steamers Humboldt and Rupert City, which were in the neighborhood, took off the Ohio's surviving passengers.

GIVES LIFE FOR DAUGHTER.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—When McDowell's three-year-old daughter fell out of the boat he was rowing today, he plunged in after her, though he couldn't swim. The child was rescued by a boy who was bathing nearby, but McDowell was drowned.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. STUTZMANN Undertaker, 266 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn. Telephone, 4707 Williamsburg. HARRIET A. ENGLEB, George Engler, Manager. PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE, 118 Livingston Ave., Brooklyn.

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MORGAN'S SQUEEZING OUT OF THE PETTY FRY AND THE COLOSSAL INSURANCE CORRUPTION

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.—(Continued.)

MORGAN AT HIS ZENITH.

II.

The Robbers Robbed.

If it be asked from whom these hundreds of millions in stockjobbing profits directly came, the answer is simple. From the well-to-do, not merely in the United States, but the world over. The involuntary donors comprised the foreign aristocracy as well as the American tradesmen, the small manufacturers and the professional class. The British lords, and the European continental moneyed classes, revealed themselves fully as eager as the native investors to relieve Morgan of his vast encumbrance of paper supply, otherwise called stock. They poured in their money, and he distributed his paper; he was swamped with orders.

Was ever such naive and trusting confidence shown as was displayed by these hosts of investors? Their simple faith in the excellencies of the magnates could not be shaken. Repeatedly had they, or other multitudes of individuals in their own names being inveigled into Wall Street, and dexterously cheated. But these frequent experiences, instead of implanting a wisdom tempered by enduring suspicion, passed over them without leaving a trace. The merchants and petty manufacturers, in particular, who prided themselves on being so adroit in defrauding the working class, responded every three to the insinuating words of the magnates. And every time they did so they found themselves ravished of their money. No word must be uttered against their methods of swindling the workers from whom came the wealth seized from them; such protests were dangerous agitation. Let them, however, be defrauded by the Wall Street magnates, and curses were not severe enough. But back the shorn would flock to Wall Street, like a dog returning to the master who scourges it.

Middle Class Money Used Against Itself.

Another phenomenon must be significantly noticed. Even if considerable sections of this middle class warily kept away from stock market adventuring, their money was nevertheless used by the magnates, as though it were the assured property of these magnates. Astonishingly paradoxical as this seems, it was and is, a bitter joke on the purblind middle class. The profits made by the small manufacturers and the retailers in swindling the workers by selling adulterated, inferior and short-weight products, were deposited at the banks. These deposits were utilized by the trust organizers to obliterate the very

class owning them—a class hating the trusts with a deadly enmity. Such was the incongruous situation to which the middle class was oblivious. The great magnates controlled vastly powerful New York banks; (13) these institutions, in turn, held control over hundreds, if not thousands, of smaller banks throughout the country. The stock issues of the Steel Trust, as well as those of many other trusts, were sold to these banks. The trust magnates lifted out the money of the middle class, and the banks, in exchange, received the watered stock and bonds.

The Insurance Frauds.

Hundreds of millions of dollars more were held by the great insurance companies as deposits and surplus from premiums paid in yearly by immense numbers of policyholders, comprising the ultra-rich, the middle class and the working class. In insurance companies, such as the New York, the Equitable and the Mutual, the working class was little represented; the workmen could not afford to pay the large premiums demanded. Forced to take out policies on a weekly installment payment, in the industrial insurance companies, they were swindled to an even greater extent than were the policyholders of the "old-line" companies. Their money, too, was used in providing trusts with adequate enough funds with which to bribe legislatures for franchises and other laws, and to obtain extensive equipment. The Public Service Corporation, which, for example, owns the public utility plants and systems (except the railroads) of the entire State of New Jersey, was financed with the money advanced by one of these large industrial insurance corporations.

Viewing the matter rationally, however, it will be at once seen that, whatever the enormous accompanying frauds, the necessities of industrial and social progress demanded two inter-related lines of action. The first was the superseding of the competitive, by the trust system. Since trusts were the next inevitable stage, the immense funds needed for their organization and elaboration had to come from somewhere. Individually, the magnates lacked sufficient cash.

(13) The three great New York banks which, it is understood, Morgan has long controlled, are the First National, the National Bank of Commerce and the Hanover National. Their immense resources may be realized from these facts: The First National has a capital of \$10,000,000, deposits of \$118,000,000, and a surplus of \$18,600,000. The National Bank of Commerce has a capital of \$25,000,000, deposits of \$170,000,000, and a surplus of \$15,000,000. The Hanover National has a capital of \$7,000,000, deposits of \$82,000,000, and a surplus of \$10,000,000.

Consequently, they were forced to take it wherever they could find it, irrespective of the nature of the methods used.

In the wielding of the colossal funds of the New York Life Insurance Company, Morgan was a chief among the ruling factors, while also screened behind figureheads, he was active in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society (14). Evidences of his power, exercised through indirection, were repeatedly brought out in the remarkable, although fundamentally futile investigation made by a New York legislative committee in 1905. The insurance companies had a sateety of cash; Morgan, Harriman and other magnates had the stock issues. Inasmuch as obviously that stock was not issued for aesthetic exhibitions, the important and immediate consideration was to convert it into revenue. By collusion with the officials of the insurance companies, huge quantities of bonds and stocks were sold to the insurance companies, (15) Largely with this middle class money, the magnates were enabled to finance their great railroad and trust projects. Other portions of the stock issues were sold directly to the middle class, and were there manipulated so as to grind out that class still further.

Quarrelling Over the Spoils.

For a long time this looting of the insurance companies went on unobtrusively, and without attracting public notice. The causes of this immunity from official action and exposure were not revealed until 1905. In that year the accustomed capitalistic development came about. A quarrel, at first mere private mutterings, then growing into an obstreperous conflict, set in among groups of magnates. And what was the provocation? Was it one of personal hostility? Not at all. The cause arose from dimensions as to the division of the spoils in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Magnate arrayed himself against magnate, and group opposed group. The clearer it became that the fight for control of the stupendous revenues could not be compromised, the more malignant the magnates became. The stage was soon reached when ugly charges of fraud, graft and corruption were allowed to get into the public press. Here was a spectacle for the gods. Not from any "labor agitator," nor from any "irresponsible newspaper" did these charges come; nay, they came from some of the lordliest magnates in the land, from men of the most "unimpeachable respectability." Now, here they were vulgarly accusing one another of being liars, frauds and all-round knaves.

That the matter made a resounding sensation can well be understood; newspaper writers diligently applied

(14) Morgan's hold in the New York Life Insurance Company came through George W. Perkins, the vice-president of that company. Finally, in 1902, Perkins became a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., continuing, at the same time, as an officer of the New York Life Insurance Company. Perkins's methods may be judged by the following incidental fact: He took out policies for \$60,000 on his life, and received agents' commissions on his own insurance. Report of the (New York) Legislative Insurance Committee, 1904, x: 85.

(15) The Equitable, for instance, owned \$162,884,031 of railroad and traction company bonds, the Mutual about the same amount in railroad and miscellaneous bonds, and the New York a similarly large amount.



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

themselves to reporting the great event. Quarrels among magnates were not uncommon, but when a whole array of the nation's oligarchy of wealth pushed their row into the open, and began badmouthing one another, it was a rare opportunity for truths to come out. None but the magnates themselves could open the doors of their holy of holies and reveal the mysteries within. Praises be to the glorious occasion, they were now doing this very thing.

Light Turned Upon the Holy of Holies.

But when the holy of holies was subjected to scrutiny, it was found to be a cesspool from which long pent-up noxious exhalations burst forth, almost threatening to suffocate a nation that had been taught to reverence the aforesaid holy places. The quarrel became so fierce that a swelling popular demand sprang up for a legislative committee to do some exhaustive and salubrious probing. The demand, at least, had every appearance of being a spontaneous popular one; but it can be reasonably surmised that after trying every other means of ousting the group of magnates in power, the opposition party cleverly instigated the popular indignation in order to compel an investigation, and discredit the clique in control. Subsequent developments proved that Harriman had long been attempting to gain exclusive control of the massed funds of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. In addition, his own testimony, attested the fact that Government Odell of New York was his creature, and that the very legislature which ordered the investigation was obedient to his orders.

From the first sessions of the investigating committee to the last, the story unrolled was one of such appalling fraud and corruption that the very enormity of it finally deprived it of effect. One after another, the magnates were haled forth to the light; and when they retired they left a trail of degradation in America. The supporters and endowers of charities and churches, the rulers of politics, were revealed as perjurers, bribers and thieves. If magnates desire to keep up the myth of "sterling honesty," benevolence and patriotism, they must learn not to quarrel among themselves. Otherwise, they will tell

on one another, which is not politic. Even more seriously, they will undermine the stanchions and "pillars of society," one of which, in the United States, is the popular belief that the people vote their rulers in and out of office, and shape the course of legislation.

The Extensive Ramifications of Corruption.

So long as the people have the delusion, and the capitalists have the legislative votes, what good bodes it to the magnates to have the secret come out? Over and over again what secret disclosed in past investigations, but without instructive results. Yet, behold! the people once more have the opportunity of getting an insight into what goes on behind the scenes when the Legislative Investigating Committee reports in 1905:

"The testimony taken by the committee makes it clear that the large insurance companies systematically attempted (sic) to control legislation in this (New York) and other States, which could affect their interests directly or indirectly. The three companies divided the country, outside of New York and a few other States, so as to avoid a waste of effort, each looking after its chosen district and bearing its appropriate part of the total expenses." (16) Excellent even bribery, like industry, becomes systematized and modernized. In the process, delicate externals are preserved. To ledger bribery funds as corruption money is a gross shock to fastidious taste, and is inexorably unbusinesslike. Hence, so the committee reported, bribery expenditures were classified as "legal expenses." The committee described them as extraordinarily large. The Mutual, in 1904, disbursed \$364,254.95; the Equitable, \$173,698.42, and the New York, with Morgan's partner, Perkins, practically in command, \$204,019.25 (17). This, according to the simple rules of arithmetic, made a total of more than three-quarters of a million dollars spent in one year in the corrupting of legislatures, administrative officials and certain newspaper writers. (18) These "legal expenses," the committee redundantly wrote, were "far in excess of the amounts required for legitimate purposes." (19)

Millions Spent in Corruption.

For what were these corruption funds employed? To get laws under which great frauds could be carried on, and to prevent the passage of laws interfering with the graft. And who were the immediate distributors of the funds? Trained, circumspect lobbyists, thoroughly experienced in the business of knowing who, when and where to bribe. They were never stinted for money. Andrew C. Fields, long engaged by the Mutual Life Insurance Company to manipulate legislation at Albany, held forth in a sumptuously furnished house there. This headquarters was jocosely styled the "House of Mirth"; the rent and other expenses were charged to "legal expenses." The Mutual expended

(16) Report of the (New York) Legislative Insurance Committee, 1906, x: 23.

(17) Ibid., 16.

(18) The testimony showed that many newspaper writers had received large sums for the suppression of articles revealing the methods of these companies.

(19) Report of the (New York) Legislative Insurance Committee, 1906, x: 16.

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, 1905, and two other volumes will appear as rapidly as they can be published. The author has given the publication of this book to our cooperative 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 could be 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.

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more than \$2,000,000 in "legal expenses" from 1895 to 1904. (20) And what were those of the New York Life Insurance Company? From 1895 to 1904, the total payments to Andrew Hamilton, its principal lobbyist, amounted to \$1,312,197.13, all of which sum was soberly entered as "legal expenses." (21) J. P. Morgan & Co. made advances of money to Hamilton. (22)

But the corruption neither began nor ended with the buying of legislative votes or of administrative connivance. Over and above the politicians in office were the horses in control of the machinery of both the Republican and the Democratic parties. Those party machines could command the vote; and the orders of the men at the head called for submission by the underlying politicians. Refusal brought discipline and retirement. By controlling the secret workings of the party organizations, the magnates virtually controlled the platforms of those parties, their nominees, and the general course of the men elected to office.

Controlling the Old Political Parties.

"This is a government by parties," declare the learned expositors of public affairs. Exoterically it is. But what are the exoteric? The party machines require money; they who supply the money hold their mortgage upon those machines, including bosses, subaltern bosses, the little politicians and the platforms.

The main great contributors of those funds are the magnates or their corporations. While the people innocently and big-eyed look on with veneration at the spectacular activities of their "historic parties," the magnates sit behind the scenes sardonically playing a game in which, whatever happens, they unflinchingly

(20) Ibid., 16.

(21) Ibid., 50.

(22) Ibid., 49. For instance, J. P. Morgan & Co. in October, 1902, advanced \$59,310.75 to Hamilton. This sum was deducted from the profits of the New York Life Insurance Company. Hamilton was not required to make any accounting.

win. To the masses, as yet, the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, and their nominees, are wonderfully earnest and disinterested, and perhaps inspiring, in which "the destinies of the country are decided." Yet of all sham contests are incomparable, many reasons. For the common people to have political preferences highly patriotic; a mongrel nation they would be if they were once both Republican and Democratic. The magnates, however, completely mastered the art of making Republican and Democratic and the same time, and losing the whit of their illustrious party by the double character.

Mortgages on Democrats and Republicans.

For one more proof of this, we dip into the report of that celebrated insurance investigating committee, 1905 will suffice. "The insurance companies," it reported, "regularly contributed large sums to the campaign funds of both the Republican and the Democratic parties." (23) This was no exceptional act, however; it was the conventional order of the day; all of the great corporations of the day; had not Jay Gould, this odd years' before, explained the method? And had not other capitalists shown how effective it was? A present of nearly \$50,000 was contributed in 1894 by the New York Life Insurance Company to the campaign fund of the Republican National Committee (24), and similar amounts in 1896 and in 1900 for the same purpose. (24) All of the large insurance companies gave contributions, not only for national political campaigns, but also for those in the States.

(23) Ibid., 62.

(24) Ibid.

(25) Ibid., 398. The Equitable, for example, gave \$50,000 in 1904, to the Republican National Committee, and had also, for many years, been contributing \$30,000 annually to the New York State Republican Committee. (Ibid., p. 10).

(To be continued.)

KARL KANTSKY ON SAMUEL GOMPERS.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

In the current issue of "Die Neue Zeit," one of the organs of the German Socialist party, the editor, Karl Kautsky, dissects Samuel Gompers' position in the labor movement with masterly skill and merciless logic. Kautsky is today recognized as one of the foremost scientific exponents of Socialism in Europe. His words have great weight throughout the whole Socialist movement.

Lack of space permits only the reproduction of the most important passages of Kautsky's article, in which he refers particularly to Gompers' address delivered at a public meeting in Berlin on July 31. At that meeting Gompers declined to enter into a discussion of his relations to the American Socialist party. He stated as his reasons that questions about that matter were considered as "improper" and purely "personal."

One of the speakers at that meeting, Legien, tried to defend Gompers, asserting that he was a true revolutionist who endeavored to unify the proletarian masses. If he did this in a form different from the one adopted by the Germans, that was no reason, said Legien, for condemning him. That was a matter concerning only the American workers.

"Nothing can be more erroneous," says Kautsky, "than this assertion. Gompers is not merely an opponent of the particular form which the Socialist movement in America has assumed, but he is an opponent of the proletarian class struggle itself. To know his views, one must not only hear what he tells to his European friends, but also what he says to the American public.

Let us recall what he said, for instance, one the eve of his departure for Europe at the festival arranged for that occasion. That celebration itself was characteristic. Besides representatives of labor organizations there were quite a number of representatives of capital and its retainers, among them the district attorney of New York.

On that occasion Gompers said among other things: "I am glad that the feeling between labor and officialdom is not so bitter in this country as in Europe. When I wrote to Budapest saying that because my time was limited, I would

if the real inwardness of his political activity. Thanks to it, he succeeded in being made first vice president of the Civic Federation, a capitalist organization created during the last few years in consequence of the growth of Socialism. Its stated object is to bring wage workers and capitalists together to work in harmony. In reality, it is an organization fighting Socialism and the political class struggle. Owing to the abundance of financial means at its disposal, it carries on a very active propaganda along that line. In fact the Civic Federation is getting to be more and more what the Anti-Socialist League (Reicherverband) is in Germany. And it is the vice president of this American anti-Socialist league who was presented on July 31 to the Berlin workers as a man who is a true revolutionist, deserving their warmest sympathy.

"How he gained that sympathy is also characteristic of Gompers. On the eve of his departure from America he promised to preach to the workers of Europe the same gospel of harmony and good will between capital and labor that he was preaching in America. But Gompers has learned enough in Europe to know that he would make himself ridiculous with his glad tidings of harmony and good will. So he carefully kept it to himself. And when Comrade Dittmer, by his question, gave him a chance to develop his 'sensible principles' by means of which he was to revolutionize the Old World labor movement," Gompers by no means eagerly snatched that opportunity to make propaganda for his own principles. On the contrary, he felt deeply aggrieved by such indiscreet prying into his private affairs. His double role as president of the Federation of Labor and as vice president of the Civic Federation Gompers plays in America only. The part of vice president of the American anti-Socialist league he forgets during his ocean trip.

"Mr. Gompers performs as a devourer of Socialists only on stages where he is sure of his claque. Caution is his better part of his valor. But why should the vice president of the American anti-Socialist league feel such an itch to enter the camps of Social Democracy and to obtain its applause?"

"He would surely not have done it did he not stand very much in need of that applause. The fact is, Mr. Gompers is fairly on the point of becoming played out in

America. His failures were too many of late. But he did not tell his Berlin audience anything about that. Those failures are also merely his 'private affairs.'

"He praised his own 'labor policy,' owing to which the workers' standard of living is higher in America than in Europe. That is ridiculous humbug. The American workers did not attain that higher standard of living during the last few decades; they inherited it from their forefathers. It was above all a result of the abundance of free land, of which anybody could get as much as he needed to become independent. To that it is due, in the first instance, that the general standard of living in America, and particularly that of the wage workers, was and still is higher than in Europe.

"Mr. Gompers has not created the degrading influence of capitalism now becoming so evident in America. But he has done his best to pave the way for them through his policy of conciliation, which doomed the proletariat to complete political impotence.

The proletariat can develop political power only when it is united in a separate political class organization. Gompers and his men have used all their influence to make such an organization impossible.

"According to him, the proletarians were not to form a separate labor party; they were to sell their votes to the highest bidder among the bourgeois candidates. Only they should not do it in the crude form of selling their votes for spot cash. They should give them to that bourgeois candidate making the highest promises.

"A policy more ridiculous, more corrupting, more politically destructive to the proletariat cannot be imagined. Thanks to it, there is no democratic industrial country where the workers are treated with such contempt by the government, and especially by the courts, than in America. From year to year the sphere of action of the American proletariat—once so great—has been narrowed more and more.

"Never was it as narrow as at present. The boycott has been branded as a crime. Whenever the capitalists may wish it, the strike also may be made illusory judicially, according to a decision of the United States Supreme Court. Practically, the same result has already been achieved by means of the injunction.

"Legislation for the protection of the workers is behind the times. If any legislative body, actuated by demagogic motives, passes any measure in favor of the workers, there need be no fear that it will hurt the capitalists. For the courts declare any interference with the liberty of property as unconstitutional. Thus they are able to nullify every troublesome labor measure. And they do it willingly. Only recently an Ohio court declared void a law prohibiting night work in factories by children. A federal law holding railroads responsible for accidents to their employes was declared unconstitutional by a decision of the Supreme Court. In the South of the United States there exists full liberty for the exploitation of women and children. The Southern factories duplicate nowadays on a grand scale all the infamous and horrible practices of the factory hells of Lancashire, England, during the thirties and forties of the last century.

"And then Kautsky points out that even in Northern states horrible labor conditions exist; quoting from the Survey the well known results of an unbiased investigation in the Pittsburgh district.

"Side by side with all this we see the wicked judicial murders in cases where troublesome prohibitions are to be put out of the way." Kautsky refers here to the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, who, it is true, had committed the crime of having less confidence in the government than Samuel Gompers.

"In spite of their poor political schooling, the American workers begin to rate at their true worth Gompers' servile ideas. They are advancing toward the Socialist position.

"Gompers' political strategy is shown up by Kautsky in his complete failure during the last presidential campaign, when he went peddling with his minimum demands for labor, first to the Republicans, then to the Democrats, demands that represented the utmost modesty. It is recalled how Gompers made a mighty effort to lead his two million followers into Bryan's camp.

"Election day came, and behold, the result of that 'positive policy' was a crushing defeat.

"The electoral support of the federation failed completely. Gompers following simply scattered instead of uniting its votes upon Bryan.

"It became plain that the benefit of Gompers' support of Bryan amounted to nothing; that the workers disregarded Gompers' slogan; that the

Federation of Labor as an electoral factor amounted to nothing, in spite of its two million membership.

"For the workers can show political power only in their own party. Only there their action develops unity and force. The Gompers policy of an imaginary balance of power develops in the ranks of the workers political weakness, torpor and confusion. Their votes scatter, neutralize each other and cease to have any effect whatever.

"So great and palpable was the failure of Gompers' tactics at the recent presidential election that his position became quite precarious.

"This would have become obvious at once had he not had the good fortune of becoming a martyr just at the right time.

"For he was not exclusively vice president of the Civic Federation. He was still a president of the Federation of Labor, and as such had come into conflict with the courts, in spite of all his talk of harmony.

"After the election, in December, 1905, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia sentenced him to imprisonment for one year, because a boycott notice had appeared in the Federationist, published by the Federation of Labor. Another contribution to the practical results of Gompers' confidence.

"The immediate effect of that sentence was that all criticism of Gompers ceased in the ranks of the fighting workmen. Even the Socialists, recently so vehemently attacked by him, declared they would back him up in his conflict with the courts.

"But that halo of martyrdom could not last long, particularly since the courts recollecting in time how useful the Gompers 'confidence' is for the ruling classes. In March, the Court of Appeals ruled that the boycott itself was illegal, but not the editorial notice. It declared Gompers not guilty. It is not at all likely that the highest court will reverse that decision. Gompers will not go to prison and turn martyr. What then?

"The question was how to get new moral weight in time. Suddenly Gompers recollecting his international obligations which had not troubled him much heretofore.

"He was speculating on the strong international sentiment among the European proletarians, and on their unfamiliarity with things American. If he left the vice president of the Civic Federation behind and came only as the president of the powerful

Federation of Labor, he would be received with universal enthusiasm. This enthusiasm, meant for the American proletariat, he can, after return home, falsely represent as triumphant approval of his policy. What is meant as a moral support for the American class struggle he can exploit as a moral support for the policy of the class struggle by the policy of the harmony of interests of capital and labor. What was intended to the struggle for emancipation is help in discrediting the American Socialist movement. Gompers point out that it is completely isolated that the Socialists of all countries applauded him and his policy with any voice of protest. Thus the American Socialist party is to be given a lie.

"In short, Gompers wants to fool the workers of Europe in order to obtain the prestige he needs for continuing to fool the workers of America."

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Announcement

"Woman's Sphere" earnestly invites contributions from all readers and writers. These may consist of poems, or articles and items of general information and interest, should be sent to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

NON-PROLETARIAN SOCIALIST.

Such has been said—and much doubtless continues to be said—concerning the Socialists who are non-proletarians, who are only nominally and not physically members of the working class. Perhaps inevitable that they should be regarded by the born proletarians with mingled doubt and suspicion, because they emanate from that and unprincipled minority on the whole, shows every indication to keep the working class in present bondage. This attitude reminds one of the famous "I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts!" So base was the reputation enjoyed by the entire Greek nation regards honor and good faith, the Phœnicians feared them, even when they appeared to be acting in sincerity.

It is very difficult to understand what objects and purposes members of the "upper classes" can have in the kind of life they are leading, when they are born into and were accustomed to entering the mainstream of Social activity, have the aim and purpose of living henceforward for the realization of a great ideal that has become theirs, because through their intellectual rebirth they also have been born into the working class! Henceforward the accident of their birth means nothing to them; they are the intellectual and moral class, and cowardice of the moral class which they happened to be born; pleasures and pursuits are puerile and trivial to them. For, through the splendid fortune (the ways of which are not to be fathomed), their doors have been opened to the truth, the truth that they now understand, clear, scientific, impregnable, as them their reason for living, as them shout in exultation: "I am alive and be strong and brave, for I am work for me to do in this world. I am needed in this struggle for the emancipation of humanity. O, brothers and sisters of the working class, take my hands, for henceforward I am with you, one of the men, one of the fighters, my brain and my strength and my life are yours dear revolt against your oppression and degradation!"

Millant suffragettes and strong-minded ladies will find in the Geographical Journal for August a most satisfying account of the insignificance of man in Ghat, by Jamy Bey, the Governor. Ghat is down in the southwest corner of Tripoli, on the caravan route to Lake Chad. The Sahara is at the back door of Ghat, but it is an irrigated spot of palm groves and of gardens bearing the orange, lemon, apricot, peach and pomegranate. A little out of the world, life is very dull there especially for the men. What Jamy Bey calls "a fine sight" is "one of the nobles of Ghat, draped in ample garments, sauntering through the narrow streets, wearing great 'balagas' on his feet, and carrying in his hand a fly whisk made of a cow's tail." But a man may be a noble in Ghat and yet be subdued and submissive in the presence of women. We are told by the Governor:

"Tyrannized over by their wives, the poor men have no liberty. This is by reason of the laws of inheritance (Tuzurg and Ghatian alike), by which all the real estate is the property of the women. The husbands with a taste for dissipation are jealously watched in their movements by negroes spies. Sometimes those who are late find themselves obliged to sleep outside the door."

But this is not the worst. Man is even excluded from those visual pleasures afforded in other countries by the charms of women in terrestrial measures:

"The women's dance called temeluket is very graceful, and is accompanied by songs. It is a kind of polka danced by two ladies, who show off all the graceful movements of their bodies. It is danced only before women."

Apparently there are no cakes and ale for man in Ghat, and the love songs, if any exist, must be composed by women. Man is entirely under their thumbs, and his condition of servitude seems complete. It might be supposed that in such a society the soldiers would be Amazons, but the women of Ghat monopolize the rights of supremacy; they allow the men to put on the panoply of war and do the fighting. Man does not try to break his chains in Ghat; an agitator for men's rights would never experience the breathless notoriety and the joy of battle that are the privilege of the English suffragettes. Imagination staggers at the thought of what would happen to him if he defied a woman.

Jamy Bey must belong to the superior sex—he refuses to believe that this chronicler of Ghat can be a man.—New York Sun.

Failure has attended an effort to interest the women in summer resorts in New England in equal suffrage. The Boston branch of the Woman's Suffrage League sent out its secretary and half a dozen lay members on a lecture tour, and special attention was paid to the seaside resorts. All the women are back in Boston, and they are not happy over their experiences. The secretary of the league is the most outspoken of the lot, and she says the women of the summer resorts are as wild as a black wall-puppy. "They are like a clamorous bunch of purring cats," she says, "so comfortable and self-satisfied that it seems as if a thought or idea never penetrated their brains."

FROM A WORKING GIRL'S DIARY.

By Kamile Restha.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

It is nearly twelve; everybody is fast asleep, but no sleep comes to my eyes. Tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day. What have I to be thankful for? Is it for being sent home from school for six weeks? My Lord! How easy it is for them to say six weeks, but to me it seems almost eternally. Dan is out of work; father never earned a cent since he came down in the world. Ella and I are the only bread winners of the family.

Now we will have to manage on the seven dollars a week that Ella still earns. Ten of us, Oh, God!—what are we going to do? I do wish I could fall asleep. When I think of the little ones—almost drives me mad; as if poor devils need have no more children. If I could only find something to do meanwhile.

So, farewell my going to the masked ball. . . . And I wanted so much to be there; who knows, but I might have struck up an acquaintance with Abel. Hush, you poor fool, happiness was not meant for such as you, nor for your mother. Poor mother—how can she stand it all? I do think it is almost a sin to be so submissive.

Dear little booklet, you are the only comfort left to me. To whom could I talk as I do to you? Goodness, I never thought that I must not do too much of it now. To talk to you means to burn extra gas, and that costs money, which is so scarce now. Before you know it the quarter is gone, burnt out, and if you haven't another one, you have to hit in the dark.

So bye-bye, my little booklet, even a short heart to heart talk with you does me good.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

There wasn't any use in talking to you, dear friend. I stayed at home; what was the sense of going to look for work? Thursday the people were celebrating, and there is certainly never a chance of getting work on Friday or Saturday. For that matter, I did not get any today, either. I knew that would be the case before I started out, still I walked around until two in the afternoon. People say misery loves company, but it made me only more wretched to see the crowds that are out looking for work.

On my way home I walked by the place where Abel works; I did get a glimpse of him, but what of it? As if it does me any good! And tomorrow is the ball. . . . Oh, dear; one would think that this is my only trouble.

When I came back this afternoon I found mother in tears. Poor mother! I wonder where she gets all those tears? There must be an eternal spring of them within her. On seeing me she quickly dried her eyes. Talk about angels; if there are any in existence, she certainly is one of them.

"Do not worry, child," she said to me in answer to my complaints; "somehow, with the Lord's help, we will manage to push through the hard times; and all the while I could just see that the tears were choking her."

"We have a ton of coal in the cellar, and I still have a pound of tea and some coffee."

As if ten months can exist on seven dollars per week, a ton of coal, some tea and coffee! . . . If father could only take things as calmly as she does, but no, he has to grumble at everything—can't forget the time when he was prosperous—as if that does him any good.

I do think that in spite of myself I am something like my father, always grumbling at everything, even if only myself, and to you, book, dear. There is Ella, dear Ella, without you much as a protest, she brings her pay gives it to mother and goes without things that are absolutely necessary to her.

I do feel awfully tired, more so than if I worked real hard, and yet I can't sleep. . . . I suppose it is everything combined that causes it. No work, no money, the prospect of becoming acquainted with Abel pulled off for an indefinite time, the masked ball, yes, the masked ball—I don't think there is anything to be ashamed of. Haven't my poor devils a right to enjoy life? I do think it is a burning shame that some have too much of everything while others have nothing at all. I wonder if the rich girls have any trouble? It seems as if they couldn't possibly have.

Dan is getting to look like a shadow, and no wonder; it is three months now that he is out of work. I do think that I would go mad if I was me. Oh, dear! the gas bill! I always forget it, when I talk to you dear book. Sleep well. Maybe I will, too.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Oh, my book. I do wish I could have a good cry, but I feel so bad that even the tears have dried out of my eyes. I wish mother would lend me some of hers.

My little book, my friend, tell me what is the use of living when everything seems to go against you? Another day spent in searching for work; it does not help my shoes any, and they are very frail as it is, my Alice. They are all going to the ball. . . . Lucky girls. . . . Oh, if that ball were only over! When I think that I could have been there, too.

But what is the use; it really worries me more than Tom's shoes, and the shoemaker said it was no worth while fixing them again. I do think that I was originally cut out for a rich man's daughter, but the Lord must have changed His mind the very last minute.

Oh, why can't I be there, too? Under the mask it would have been easy to start a conversation with Abel, and who knows. . . . I wonder why there is such thing as love, when people cannot and must not love.

It is hard to be poor and miserable when one is still young and good looking. . . . I do wish I could get an invisible cap, and just have a glimpse of what they are all doing there.

My God! How Rina does cough. If I was only able, I would send her South. And she, too, goes around looking for work, but what for? We do it! If only one or two of us would get a job! Good night, old friend; it is so cold that I am chilled through and through.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Good evening, dear book. I felt

THE CALL PATTERN

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 always reach out to the unorganized. Your stress and struggles will always have the encouraging word of The Call and your victories will be ours.

This Roll of Honor should 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.

READ THIS

1. Cigar-makers' Union, No. 149, Bay St., Brooklyn.

2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brooklyn.

3. 24th A. D. S. P., New York.

4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 235, I. A. of M.

5. 6th A. D. S. P., New York.

6. Local 177, I. A. of M., New York.

7. Local Syracuse, S. P., New York.

8. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 68, Brooklyn.

9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M.

10. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Ass'n.

11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brooklyn.

12. Workmen's Circle, Br. 11, Brooklyn.

13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.

14. 2nd A. D. S. P., Kings County.

15. Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co., Rochester, N. Y. (43 weekly).

16. Local Mercer Co., S. P., New Jersey.

17. Local Waterbury, S. P., New York.

18. Jewish Socialist Club, Chelsea, Conn.

19. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.

20. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22.

21. 19th A. D. Socialist Club, Brooklyn.

22. 2nd A. D. S. P., Kings County.

23. 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

24. 25th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

25. 8th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

26. Local Dover, S. P., New Jersey.

27. Suspender Makers' Union.

28. Employes of A. & H. Rosenbluth.

29. Branch Wreckers Heights.

30. Local Eastchester, S. P., N. H.

31. Local Union, Branch S. J.

32. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 20, Philadelphia, Pa.

33. Workmen's Circle, Branch 49.

34. Frans Gera Maschinen, Brooklyn.

35. 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

36. Harrison Lodge 100, I. A. of M.

37. Brewers Union No. 60.

38. Local Eastchester, S. P., N. H.

39. Local Union, Branch S. J.

40. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.

41. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn.

42. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.

43. 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

44. Employes of Jerome & McLean avenue ice cream store.

45. 8th Ward Branch S. P., Jersey City.

46. Local Eastchester, S. P., New York.

47. Typographical Union No. 7, New York.

48. Cooks Union No. 281, Brooklyn.

49. Cooperative League, Chelsea, Conn.

50. Bronx Borough Agitation Committee.

51. Employes of Charles & Morris Cigar Factory.

52. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 472, Richmond Borough.

53. Painters and Decorators, No. 248, city.

54. Local Elizabeth, S. P.

55. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association.

56. "Harmonious Bure" of Josephus Chast. Linn.

57. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club, Boston.

58. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1.

59. Local 27th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

60. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, N. Y.

61. 62.

62. Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (42 weekly).

63. Paper-Cigarette Makers' Union.

64. Workmen's Educational Club, Bklyn.

65. 14th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

66. 17th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

67. C. Branch, West Hoboken, N. J.

68. Gravel Union, Local, Mass.

69. Branch Palo Alto, Cal.

70. The Prudent Club.

71. Art & Craftsmen's Assoc.

72. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 457.

73. Employes of A. & B. Passama Works.

74. 1st. Art & Craftsmen's Assoc.

75. Rochester Branch of Wood Carvers.

76. 32d A. D. Branch, I. Manhattan.

77. Bakers and Confectioners, Branch B.

78. Local 342, Butcher Store Tender.

79. Rubbers' Union, No. 211.

80. National Economic Club, Bridgeport, Conn.

81. 23d A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

82. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 291 (42 weekly).

83. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 22.

84. Union of Steam Engine No. 56.

85. Walters' Union, Branch B.

86. Carpenters' Union, No. 593.

87. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union.

88. Shoemakers' Union, Local 1, Newark, N. J.

89. 16th and 18th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

90. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association.

91. Arbeiter Liedertafel, N. J.

92. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Bklyn.

93. W. C. Branch 87, N. Y. City.

94. W. C. Branch 212, Norfolk, Va.

101. Metal Polishers' Union No. 12, Brooklyn.

102. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.

104. 24th, 44th, 46th Wards, Branch of Local Phila.

105. W. C. Br. 32, Chicago.

106. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.

107. W. C. Br. 29, Buffalo.

108. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Bklyn.

109. No. 5.

110. W. C. No. 296, Washington, D. C.

111. Ladies' Br. 181, W. C. Trenton, N. J.

112. Drovers' Union, No. 2.

113. 4th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.

114. 20 members of the New York Times Chapel, "Big Zig."

115. W. C. Branch 222, Trenton.

116. W. C. Branch 150, New York.

117. Charters' Local 150, New York.

118. W. S. & D. B. F., Branch 125.

119. 24 and 5th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.

120. Financial Chronicle Chapel.

121. 2d A. D. Manhattan.

122. Employes of Walt & Bond's Cigar Factory, Boston, Mass.

123. W. S. & D. B. F. Br. 26, New Haven, Conn.

124. Machinists' Union, No. 634, Rochester, Mass.

125. 18th A. D. S. P., Kings.

126. Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York.

127. W. C. Br. 80, Trenton, N. J.

128. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 69, Whitman, Mass.

129. United Carpenters and Joiners, Local 493, Mount Vernon (42 weekly).

130. W. C. No. 43, New York.

131. Young People's Socialist Federation (Circle 8).

132. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 245, Glendale, L. I.

133. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 4.

134. W. C. Branch 45, Pittsburg.

135. W. C. Branch 42, New York.

136. W. C. No. 1275, New York.

137. ? ? ? ? ?

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This dainty nightgown is made with back yoke and long or three-quarter length sleeve. The fullness of the front is confined in groups of tucks, and the garment is finished with a turndown collar of the material scalloped and hand-embroidered. The full-length sleeve is gathered into a straight wristband, and the three-quarter sleeve is finished with a ruffle of lace. The pattern is in 4 sizes—22, 26, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the nightgown requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

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OF GENERAL INTEREST HERE AND THERE.

La Fonde, the first woman's newspaper published in France, has taken up an energetic campaign for equal suffrage. Mme. Marguerite, editor of the paper, points out that French women stand in more need of the ballot than the women of any other civilized country. She says that in France women are in the light of inferior mortals in the eyes of the law, and she attributes to the unequal conditions the complaisant attitude of Paris and other large cities to the social evil. She also protests against the French policy which leaves a girl without chance of marriage unless she has a substantial "dot." She paints a powerful picture of the girls in the rural districts working in the fields to earn their "dot," and thereby win their chance of a husband.

THE BOSS, THE BEGGAR AND THE REASON WHY

Bk ROSS GOWAN.

didn't see the little incident. He didn't even see the woman until he was almost on top of her, and had to bring himself up short in order not to knock her down. Though he hadn't heard what she said to Taylor, he knew what her plea would be, and before she had started to speak he thrust his hand into the pocket of his ulster and pulled out a roll of money, from which he peeled off a bill to place in the woman's shivering fingers. It had happened to him many times before.

And as the boss walked on down the dirty little street, with the woman's "God bless ye" in his ears, his back straightened and the frown left his face.

"After all," he said to himself, "it's not the brains that vote in the Seventh ward. It's the stomachs."

THE CALL PATTERN

Lieutenant Shackleton, the leader of the English expedition to the Antarctic Circle, who begins the story of his remarkable experiences in the September McClure's, writes interestingly of the requirements of campaigns in the Polar region:

"The first essential was a hut for the winter quarters, since it was proposed that the Nimrod should not remain in the ice, but should return to New Zealand after landing the expedition and the stores.

"The hut was constructed of wood and was taken south in sections, all carefully marked, so that it could be erected speedily on arrival at the winter quarters. The outside measurements of the hut were nineteen by thirty-three by twelve feet, and it was insulated with cork and felt as a protection against the cold.

"Flour and sweetstuffs, such as jams, golden syrup, bottled fruit, and dried fruit formed a considerable part of our supplies; for in the intense cold of the Polar regions there is a natural craving for sweet things, and for such dishes as puddings made with flour. We had supplies of tinned meats, fish, etc., but we largely supplemented these by the use of seal meat during the winter, as the fresh meat would help to ward off that highest of all Polar explorers—scurvy. The chief article of food for the sleighing expeditions was pemmican, which we procured from Cape Denham; and in addition we had several preparations of a special character, designed to give the maximum of nourishment with a minimum of weight.

"A new departure was made by the use of Manchurian ponies and a motor car. These ponies are probably the hardest animals in the world. They are accustomed to living and working under conditions of extreme cold and to traveling over snow and ice, and their readiness to eat absolutely anything into which they can get their teeth into often a source of embarrassment to us. They would eat their harness or each other's tails if the least opportunity were presented.

"I secured twelve of these ponies from a Manchurian village, and after a long voyage they were landed at Port Lyttelton, in New Zealand. The motor car was a New Arrol Johnston, specially adapted to meet the test of rough traveling in low temperatures, and though it could not be used on the soft snow of the Barrier, it proved of value in drawing sledges over the sea ice."

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THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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

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WORKERS AND CONTROLLERS.

It is a noteworthy fact that in the three important controversies among Federal officials now before the public, the heads of departments are invariably found on the side of special interests, while the subordinate officials, who are entrusted with the actual work of administration, are ranged on the side of the people.

In the controversy about water power sites, Chief Forester Pinchot is engaged in fighting off the grabbers of what is left of the national domain, while his superior, Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, is only too eager to surrender to the grabbers as much as the law will allow him.

In the controversy about the Alaska coal lands, L. S. Glavis, chief of the field division of the Land Office, is reported to be bending all his energies toward securing a thorough investigation of the fraudulent claims set up by the Cunningham interests, and the prosecution of the wealthy offenders, while his superiors, including Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, are trying to rush the matter through with insufficiently prepared evidence.

Again, in the controversy concerning the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative, Dr. Wiley, head of the bureau of chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, took the side of the people against the rotten food manufacturers, while Secretary of Agriculture Wilson used the tremendous influence of his office to defeat Dr. Wiley.

The actual workers in the government departments—the men who come in direct contact with the facts—are bent upon carrying out their duties honestly and faithfully in the interests of the people, while the secretaries of departments—the men selected because of their political, financial, or social prominence—appear to be equally resolved to turn over their offices to the grabbers, plunderers, and poisoners of the nation.

All this is quite in accord with what is going on in private business, and particularly in the great capitalistic industrial organizations. The fate of each of these great aggregations of capital lies in the hands of two sets of men. On the one hand are the workers, from the ordinary wage-earners to the chief administrators, engineers, chemists, and other highly trained specialists. On the other hand are the financial magnates, who know nothing whatsoever of the industrial or productive side of the business, but whose chief work consists in manipulating stocks and bonds and in fighting off, or entering into alliance with, rivals.

What is going on before our eyes in the various departments of the government of the United States is but a reflection of what is going on in the great productive agencies of the country. The nature of our government is determined by the methods of production prevailing in our country.

"CAPTAINCY OF INDUSTRY" ILLUSTRATED.

Notwithstanding the fact that our government was most unwilling to investigate the conditions prevailing in the Pressed Steel Car Company's works at Schoenville and that its hand was forced by the intervention of the Austro-Hungarian representatives, the facts made known at the very beginning of the investigation are sufficient to damn into all eternity the rascally, rapacious, cruel, and incompetent management of that company.

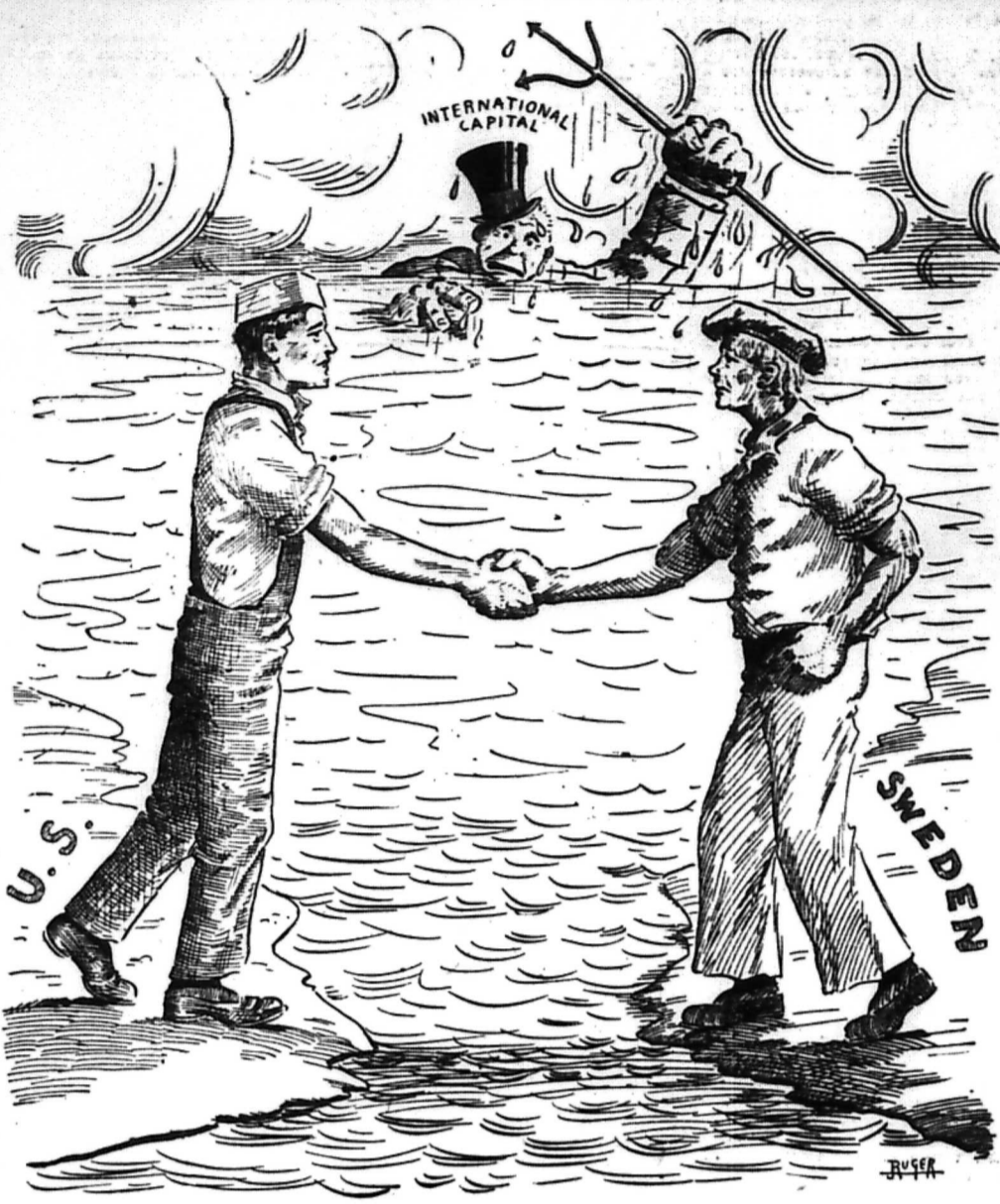
Men have been lured to work under false pretences. Men have been forced to remain in the plant under conditions of slavery. Men have been cruelly beaten and maltreated for refusing to obey orders or demanding release. Men have been fed on vile foods that poisoned and sickened them.

If this has been the treatment accorded to strikebreakers, willing and unwilling tools of the company, in a time of stress and crisis when the doings of the company are under general surveillance, what must have been the lot of the regular workers in quiet times, when the company was free to do as it pleased without any fear of intervention on the part of the authorities or the prying of the press representatives.

The most astonishing feature of the whole business is the gross stupidity displayed by the company's high officials. It is one thing to have lost all moral sense, but it is another thing to flaunt a cynical indifference to the moral sense of civilized humanity. You cannot break a strike without strikebreakers. Yet, under existing circumstances, with the revolting doings of the company proclaimed to all the world, it has of course become impossible for the company to secure strikebreakers in sufficient numbers.

And these are the "great captains of industry," whose ability—so we are told—is the great creative force of modern society! ... Any ordinary slave driver of ante-bellum days had more sense than is now being displayed by these "great captains of industry."

Robert Mather, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric Company and a director of the Rock Island Railroad Company, has just returned from an extended European trip. He states that the English are withdrawing their money from home industries, owing to the dread of increasing taxation, and are glad to invest it in American securities. The latter not merely hold out the promise of larger interest and dividends, but are also subject to little or no taxation. Moreover, the value of the property represented by these securities is constantly increasing. Ought we not, all of us, to take pride in the fact that our country has come to be recognized as a veritable paradise for international capital?



HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

THE CATHOLIC MOTHER.

By Robert Hunter.

The Reverend Father Phelan writes editorially in his Western Watchman on "Sloppy Women."

He speaks of the "growth of gangs of lawless Catholic ruffians." He tells us that "they fill our jails and work-houses and penitentiaries." He then asserts "the chief culprit in all this terrible demoralization is the sloppy Catholic mother."

"When she was young and unmarried she dressed well," he says, "has a good figure, belonged to sodalities and never missed mass. But then there were young men to see and perhaps to please."

"Well, they find their life partners and get married. They are good Catholics as long as their good dresses last. Some who can procure new clothes are good Catholics until the first baby is born. Then they neglect their waisteine and become sloppy."

"Sloppy does not go to mass. Sloppy has no Sunday clothes. Sloppy's hat is of the 1900 pattern. Sloppy's husband begins to neglect mass."

"Sloppy is not seen around the priest's house until the boy is in the hands of the police, and then she has a tale of woe to tell of her drunken husband and her wild and reckless sons. It is too late. Priests are not policemen, and they cannot watch the streets to keep dissolute Catholics off them."

"But Sloppy comes with a more terrible tale of woe and disaster; one of her daughters has gone off and got married by a squire or done worse. Sloppy for the first time turns to God and wants a mass said for her wayward girl. Too late."

"Priests are not detention officers, and theirs is not the work of female reformation. We do not think that much can be done for Sloppy or her children. They are both a disgrace to the Catholic world."

"Too late? No, not too late, Reverend Father. Not much can be done for Sloppy or her children? Yes, Father, everything under heaven can be done for Sloppy and her children. In fact, Father, if it is too late to save Sloppy, then millions and millions of the poverty stricken of all lands must go to hell."

"I used to live in Archie Road among thousands of poor Catholics. I used to think them somewhat more 'sloppy' and degenerate than other people. But I soon learned that poor Protestants, poor Germans, poor Italians, poor Jews were no less 'sloppy.'"

And I learned also that Catholics and Protestants, men and women of all nationalities, dressed decently and lived decently when they had the means.

This woman is not "sloppy" because she is a Catholic, but because she is in poverty. She and her kind are condemned to life in slums, degraded by merciless poverty and heart broken by a never-ending struggle with want. She is a type. She is the bruised, battered and crucified victim of modern society. To place upon her head all blame for her condition is a black and wicked thought.

In this proud country millions of strong, fine Irish working men and women are condemned to want. Their hours of labor are long; their wages small; their burdens heavy. Yet it is their labor which has built our railroads, erected our cities and fashioned our palaces. They have created the wealth of the world and they and their children starve.

They are victims, victims of industrial wrong, of financial piracy and of political treason. Thieving landlordism and political tyranny drove Sloppy and her litter of babies from the rich, green earth of good old Ireland. They fled to America, and here they find thieving landlordism and capitalist tyranny, robbing and impoverishing and ruining.

And, Reverend Father, have you no words with which to condemn this thieving landlordism and capitalist tyranny? Why is it that the rich and powerful escape that wrath which you pour forth in such volume upon the poor Catholic mother and her little ones?

I can't remember that Jesus ever condemned the poor, the weary and heavy laden or even the sinful Magdalene.

He had hard words for the rich and powerful, for whited sepulchers and hypocrites, for the oppressors of widows and orphans, yet in all his ministry there is never one word to indicate that to the hell which Sloppy and her children endure on this earth another should be added in the world to come.

Her dear lad becomes a drunkard, a bruter and a criminal; her little daughter a prostitute and street walker. And I ask is, that not misery and punishment enough without adding to her anguish the awful condemnation: "Too late, too late!"

Fraternally, BERNARD M. PARELHOFF, New York, Aug. 20, 1909.

HOFFSTOT'S POOLING SYSTEM.

By EHUD.

In the reports about the strike in the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant at Schoenville, mention is made of the pooling system introduced by President Hoffstot as one of the main grievances of the workers.

Those who have read Sinclair's Jungle will recall the vivid description of the work done in the Chicago slaughter houses. Each worker performs one particular stroke or cut, performs it successively on each carcass as it passes his station and proceeds mechanically to the next.

Hoffstot introduced the same idea in the manufacture of his car. The car in process of construction travels to the spot where a certain group of workers perform some specific task. They are supposed to finish within a given time, say, half an hour. The car then travels on its track to the next group, and the next, and so forth, each group doing some specific part of the work, supposedly in a given time, until the car is finished.

Now, in the nature of things, it happens that this or that group does not get its work done within the allotted time. That, of course, keeps every succeeding group idle, waiting for the car that is due. Mr. Hoffstot, though, allows only pay for the work actually done. He makes no allowance whatever for the time lost by certain groups without any fault on their part. The pay is calculated on the basis of the whole car finished. The workers are thus made to suffer for any delay from any cause whatever. An ingenious idea, worthy of any slave driver of ante-bellum days.

Apprentices at the Newport Training Station are being taught "O'ward, Christian Soldier," as one of their marching airs. It was not that kind of Christian soldier that the writer of the hymn had in mind.

C. F. Lumis, a Los Angeles librarian, thinks "poison labels" should be placed on certain books in all public libraries. Fine. Capitalism would at once point out the "poisonous" ones.

The number of deaths during the four years of the Civil War was 205,070. Tuberculosis alone claims that many victims every year. Is war hell? Then what is industrial "peace"?

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Most people who are after a "good time" have a bad time trying to get it.

One out of every fourteen persons in London is a pauper, and the new Fifteen puzzle is to devise some way for the poor to support them.

Ex-President Eliot's new religion is about as acceptable to the Pope as was his apotheosis of the scab to the workingman.

Under capitalism if a man once convicted of theft tries to be honest the police will not let him. Under Socialism he would not have any cause to go wrong in the first place.

The number of deaths during the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HOLY INDIGNATION.

Editor of The Call:

Never in my life, except when I was driven almost mad by the accounts of the Russian massacres and the first story of the horrifying tortures inflicted upon the Mexican revolutionists imprisoned in San Juan de Ulua, did my blood boil so violently as when I read in today's Call the two infamous anonymous letters accusing Ben Hanford of graft.

To call the authors of those letters cowards is an unpardonable sin against the vilest coward that ever drew breath.

I'd rather clasp in friendship the gory paw of the Russian Bear or the foul talon of the Mexican Vulture than extend the hand of comradeship to the writers of those letters.

I'd as soon share my bed with a bubonic plague sufferer as share paradise with either of these creatures.

If there is in them a spark of manhood, be it ever so faint, they will speedily submit to The Call a signed retraction.

To the vast majority of Socialists it is indeed very painful to know that a number of despicable creatures, such as these, style themselves Socialists. But the passing pain and disappointment occasioned by the rare cropping up of such scavengers sinks into insignificance beside the exaltation which one feels in fighting for a cause capable of inspiring many such sacrifices as that of A Working Girl, and numbering among its champions perhaps more than one like Ben Hanford.

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MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS—

SOME DOUBTS.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

Enter one thing at a time aapt: O. T.—What you ask in your municipal platform is all right; only you can't get it all at once.

S.—It depends on what you understand by "at once." If we get these demands within five or ten years, would it be getting them "at once?" At any rate, we can ask for them all at once.

O. T.—It is impracticable. You scatter yourselves, where you ought to concentrate.

S.—On what, for instance.

O. T.—Any one thing. There is municipal ownership. Why not drop all other things and push municipal ownership to the fore? Or take direct legislation. The D. L. League fellows have got it all over you as practical politicians.

S.—Well, did they get direct legislation "at once?"

O. T.—Well—no—but— S.—Never mind. We, too, have a "but" for everything we did not get. Do you know what really ails you?

O. T.—Well? S.—You have the most unreal conception of social development and for this reason, the most impractical plan of social reform.

O. T.—All right. You said so. You show me.

S.—Easier than you think. You have an idea that in society one particular social institution can be advanced far ahead while the other institution remains at a standstill or lagging far behind. What a fallacy. Society develops as a whole and in every part in harmony with the others.

O. T.—Here is a general statement which will bear some explaining.

S.—To be sure. You cannot bring about any of the more important things demanded in the Socialist municipal platform without advancing the cause of all other things. Adoption of woman suffrage, for instance, will mean being ready for direct legislation, municipal ownership, feeding and clothing of school children, housing of the workmen and many other of our demands.

O. T.—Feeding of children—a lot of small issues. You will surely lose yourselves in them.

S.—Feeding of starved children a small thing! The Socialists hold that making the municipality to give food to a starved child is at least as important as giving the ballot to its ma. However, one thing is bound up with the other.

O. T.—A thing at a time seems to me to be the way of evolution.

S.—Now don't charge it up to evolution. It is your idea how to improve upon nature. Instead of developing simultaneously all the organs and bringing forth a fully developed organism, nature should develop and bring forth first one arm, then another arm, then a leg and so on until all the parts of the organism are born, one thing at a time. A most original method of procreation. The trouble with this scheme is that it fits nowhere in nature.

O. T.—I doubt the analogy.

S.—All right O. T. Sleep calmly over your doubts. In the meantime you must make room for that fellow with a determined look in his face and a big hammer in his hand.

Enter the Whole Thing.

W. T.—How is that? You that Socialists will borrow from capitalists. How do you get that out?

S.—If the Socialists will get out of a municipality under control they will have to borrow money to run the municipality. What you have us do?

W. T.—I am opposed to borrowing money and paying interest.

S.—Why should you be opposed in that? Increased interest means increased tax rate. And a revenue Socialist is not concerned with rate.

W. T.—That is it. I would the capitalist; cough up the thing by taxing them to the hilt.

S.—Confiscation through a beautiful scheme. But we are talking about a Socialist municipal ownership. You forgot the der capitalism. You forgot the der capitalism.

W. T.—To hell with the capitalist! Only telling them where we want them will make none the less determined to be confiscated through taxation.

W. T.—Then—let us have a solution!

S.—With all my heart, I would induce a respectable number of people to revolt. Only they choose their own time for revolt. You cannot run a municipality under capitalism by asking the people to make a revolution for you. You want to build a sewer, you yourself would consent to dig with a latrine rather than your life in the great sewer.

W. T.—We don't care, we sewer. We want the whole thing. I am with you. Spoken as you expect to expect the whole thing? Not in a year.

W. T.—Foolish talk. In twenty-five or fifty years.

S.—Fifty years let it be. I do not expect the whole thing in fifty years and nothing less. It is evident that you expect something to be realized leaps and bounds, say, fifty years. I am with you. Only what difference make to you how it leaps and bounds? Here by paying the capitalist by taxing him; at another by confiscating where one offers itself. The point is help along the transformation of private ownership into social ownership.

W. T.—But how about the der will incur?

S.—Why should we care that? We can trust the social to take care of this very incident. I can see the der presenting to the great revolution. It is your idea how to improve upon nature. Instead of developing simultaneously all the organs and bringing forth a fully developed organism, nature should develop and bring forth first one arm, then another arm, then a leg and so on until all the parts of the organism are born, one thing at a time. A most original method of procreation. The trouble with this scheme is that it fits nowhere in nature.

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A SONG OF TOMORROW.

By GEORGE D. HERRON.

Love cometh not on human tides, That bear the stars upon their crest; The bosom of the people—this Is where love findeth faith and rest.

Love cometh through the underworld, Beneath illusion, throne and strife; The rebel world, where truth is homed From whence the root and real of life.

Love cometh through the proletariat, Or through the downmost man or meet, Or through the hunted and the bound, Or through the woman of the street.

There, in the racked and tortured world, With the rejected and betrayed, The broken on the labor-wheel, Love findeth love, love there is stayed.

And those who bear the over-loads, And those who walk the human night, Are they who make an end of lies, And build for love the world of light.

So come, ye toilers of the earth, Ye, who for masters sow and reap, Who make and die, but have no goods, Whose fruits are but the tears ye weep.

Come, ye who build but homeless are, Who are as cattle bought and sold, Whose souls and bodies are but grist, Your children, too, but ground to gold.

Come, ye creators of the world, To whom the world has aye been longed, Yet aye are yoked by what ye work, By your creation robbed and wronged.

Come, victims of the lawless laws, Your masters make to keep you bound, And ye who went out after priests, Yet neither faith nor virtue found.

Ye piteous processions, come, And let us end the human night, The priest and masters, yokes and ties, And build for love the world of light.

The will-to-love is calling us— The mutual interest of the whole; The love-will is the lord we seek, The social faith, the common soul.

Till labor followeth after love, Of every hell to make an end, The heaven's built on labor's love, Must into deeper hell descend.

Then let us follow, soon and fast, Where love its banners has unfurled— Where love uplifteth from the dust, The pattern of the love-built world.

And soon will rise the building, The strength and laughter, and the fire, Of love's inclusive gates and towers, The city of the love-desire.

And then the liberty of love, Of comrades-love, will fill the A world without a meddler's hand, Nor curse, nor judgment be hurled.

Nor aye among men shall there A child unborn to love's care, A child unworshiped or unnamed, A child unnumbered with the fair.

Each shall be heir to all the earth, And chadled in its brother's arms, And to the fullness of its life, Its wealth of common love and good.

Each babe immaculate as love, And savior to the human race, Each love's perennial wonder, And love's increasing god and grace.

So come, ye outcast of the earth, Ye bearers of the human race, And let us make the world a whole, A fellowship of love and light.

That any city official who would inspect your business always something else is the ingrained, pathetic conviction of many an patriotic citizen of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx—Evening Post.

And the ingrained, pathetic conviction of every "respectable" citizen that this money will buy for his conception from the law's operation. There would be no bribe taken, there not always capitalistic givers. It is a matter of record, E. L. Godkin, the late virtuoso of law abiding thunder of the Times, offered a five-dollar bill to an officer who served a warrant of arrest on Mr. Godkin at a time the latter found somewhat inconvenient. It should be added, though, that in this case the offer was refused.

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