

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN— WHAT WILL YOU DO FOR IT?

By BEN HANFORD.

Table with columns for dates (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday) and amounts received.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Friday, August 27.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the wage fund, including Ernest A. Moore, N. J., and others.

Again, I can truly say that everything looks good. Tomorrow I shall print letters. I wish I could print all the letters received.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

What do you mean by Brotherhood? The Brotherhood of Man. Is it, or can it be a Reality? And do you want it? Really want it, I mean.

The question, reader, is not whether the Czar or some other believes in Brotherhood. Do y-o-u believe in it? Do you believe in it enough to make some sacrifice for it?

Y-o-u, who want the Brotherhood of Man, will y-o-u do the things necessary to make Brotherhood possible? Do you expect to see the Brotherhood of man in a world where gluttoned idlers are gorged with continual feasting while the wan workers are filled with famine?

Y-o-u, my Socialist reader, KNOW these things. Y-o-u know the remedy for them. What will you do to change them? What sacrifice will y-o-u make for human Brotherhood?

STRIKERS SLAIN BY SCAB HERDER

Two Pickets of Lake Seamen Fall Victims to Buffalo Thug's Gun.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—While in charge of a couple of marine strike-breakers, John C. Nicolai, a private detective, employed by the Lake Carriers' Association, shot two strikers dead at the West Shore ore docks at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

NO CHAIN GANG FOR HIM

"Southern Chivalry" Spares White Would-Be Rapist That "Disgrace."

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—W. H. Mitchell, a prominent citizen of Thomasville, Ga., who, disguised as a negro, kidnapped and attempted to criminally assault a wealthy girl named Lucille Linton, will not serve on the chain gang to which he was sentenced after being convicted.

Congressman M. W. Howard opposed the commutation, declaring it would be an outrage on the womanhood of the state.

IRISH PRAISE HINDU

Placards Commending Dhingra's Act Posted Near Dublin.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the discovery of a large placard posted within a mile of this city on the main road leading to Malahide, which bore the following inscription in big type:

"Ireland honors Madar Lal Dhingra, who was proud to lay down his life for the cause of his country."

"POLITICALS" ESCAPE

Three Russian Revolutionists Free After Slaying Four Guards.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Aug. 31.—Three members of a party of four Russian political convicts are now at large near Harbin, while the fourth man is dead.

The prisoners were being conducted through the country by a detachment of gendarmes. They attacked their four guards, killing all. One of the prisoners lost his life in the struggle, but the others got away uninjured.

500-POUND WOMAN DEAD.

Mrs. Theresa Habets, wife of a restaurant man, at 214 Seventh avenue, died today at New York Hospital of the rare disease, elephantiasis. She weighed 500 pounds.

Don't spend your money thoughtlessly when you make a purchase—think of your paper. It's advertisers are entitled to your patronage.

every sister woman; to the hungry, he owes Food; to the thirsty, he owes Drink; to the children of folly, he oweth Wisdom—and to all the sons and daughters of the earth he forever oweth Love.

Y-o-u, reader, is that Brotherhood? Will y-o-u join in and work for that? Will The Call work for that? In spreading the light of Socialism and Solidarity The Call will bring the Brotherhood of Man nearer with every rising of the sun.

MANY DIE OF CHOLERA

Russia and Holland Suffer From This Dread Disease.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Major Gregorieff, an army officer, who recently developed cholera at the palace barracks at Peterhof, died today.

SEBASTOPOLE, Aug. 31.—Extraordinary sanitary measures are being undertaken in Crimea in view of the approaching arrival of the Czar and his family. A special health cordon against the cholera has been created in the Yalta district.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 31.—There have been ten deaths from the cholera in Rotterdam since the disease made its appearance. There are today seventeen cases in the isolation hospital, and seventy-four suspected cases under observation.

35,000 MINERS TO DOWN TOOLS

Pittsburg District Men Will Not Use New Explosives Which Reduce Earnings.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—A general strike of 35,000 miners of the Pittsburg district is tonight threatened to take effect September 7, unless some amicable settlement of the explosives to be used in the mines is reached.

National President Tom Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, is here in conference with the employers, but they seem unable to reach an agreement.

The Pittsburg Coal Company, which has a contract to supply coal to the United States Steel Corporation, had but one mine running today.

Hundreds of Pittsburg district miners have already left for the Illinois or the Tennessee coal fields.

The miners claim that the new explosives break the coal so fine that their earnings are greatly reduced.

WILL COMPROMISE

Windy City Car Men to Hold Another Conference With Bosses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—While the surface car line companies and the employees were apparently hopelessly divided, President Mahon, of the International Union of Street Car Employees, today sent for Attorney Walter Fisher, the city's representative, and informed him the men would consider a new wage schedule.

The wage scale rejected by the men provided a wage of 23 cents an hour for new employees. Fisher was informed that if a graduated scale, rating new employees at 25 cents and providing the same proportionate increase per year as the scale rejected yesterday, were offered, the union committee would consider it and ask for a conference with the traction officials in an attempt to reach a settlement.

HIGHWAYMEN CAPTURED.

Policeman, Aided by Victim, Catch Well Known Criminals.

Harry Rowlands, who told the police he lived in White Plains, was attacked by two men while walking through 71st street, from Broadway to Columbus avenue, early yesterday. His cries for help were heard by Policeman Bauer, of the West 88th street station, who, with Rowlands, chased the highwaymen, who were captured in the subway station at 72d street. The 15 of which Rowlands said he was robbed was found on the subway platform.

The prisoners gave the names of Charles H. King, of 17 Green lane, Brooklyn, and F. Freico Carmelo, of 52 Roosevelt street. Their photographs were found in the Rogues' Gallery.

BUTCHER FOUND MURDERED.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Aug. 31.—With his hands bound behind his back with a wire the body of John McNealy, aged twenty-eight, a butcher of this city, was found lying face downward in six inches of water in a trough at his slaughter house at 11 o'clock this morning by Mrs. Mary Roberts and Miss Susie Roberts. The body apparently had been in the trough about two hours. There were no marks of violence on the body.

INSURANCE AGENT A SUICIDE.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 31.—Herbert Ward Brigham, a solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at 196 Broadway, Manhattan, was found dead yesterday on the banks of a small brook on Ridge-road, Millburn. He had cut his left wrist with a razor and then covered his face with cotton saturated in chloroform.

"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. Such a column will furthermore convince other advertisers that the paper has a good circulation. From now on we shall make a special effort to secure that kind of advertising. You can help us by reading and answering our classified columns, by drawing the attention of your friends and fellow-workers to it, and by urging employers to use this column of The Call when they are in need of help.

COLER DESIRES MAYOR REMOVED

Prefers Charges of Misuse of Political Power Against McClellan to Gov. Hughes.

Bird S. Coler, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, has preferred charges against Mayor McClellan to Governor Hughes. The Borough president obviously seeks to convey the impression that he wants the Mayor removed from office. He presents his charges under the provision of the city charter which makes the Mayor subject to the Governor's removal power, but nowhere in his charges does he ask specifically for the Mayor's dismissal.

Coler charges the Mayor with using his Commissioners of Accounts, who just now are engaged in investigating Coler's own official conduct, for furthering his political and personal purposes. "A vicious abuse of the Mayor's political powers" is the Borough president's characterization. Coler avers that the investigation of the three Borough presidencies—Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn—was inspired by a desire on McClellan's part to avenge himself on political enemies, and to create the false impression that the immense city budget was due to waste by the Borough president, and by the Mayor's own administration. Mr. Coler jumps clear over the fact that two of the Borough presidents, who have been investigated, have been removed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The Coler charges against Mayor McClellan have reached the executive chamber. Governor Hughes has not yet seen them, but it is expected that they will be forwarded to the Governor by his legal adviser, Dean Alden.

COSTA RICA STIRRED UP

Partisans of Rival Presidential Candidates Start Civil War.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 31.—Private dispatches received in New Orleans from Port Limon, Costa Rica, today, tell of fighting between the supporters of Ricardo Jimenez and Rafael Iglesias, the presidential candidates, that has converted the election into the bloodiest civil war ever known in that country.

Coupled with fighting is the capture of a filibustering expedition near the Nicaraguan border which President Zelaza, of Nicaragua, is accused of directing in an effort to seat Jimenez in Costa Rica's presidential chair. Zelaza's interference in Costa Rica's election is part of his plan to consolidate all Central America republics under one head and it complicates the situation alarmingly.

The fighting has been going on in San Jose, the capital and Port Limon for two days.

WRECKERS FOILED

Quartet Attempt to Rob Train—One Killed by Watchman.

MINERAL CITY, Ohio, Aug. 31.—A plot to wreck a Cleveland and Pittsburgh passenger train this morning at the tunnel on the Bayard and New Philadelphia division, half way between Mineral City and Canal Dover was frustrated by Watchman John Mace after a battle with four train wreckers.

In a battle with knives and guns in the darkness at the entrance to the tunnel, one of the train wreckers shot and killed one of his companions, and Mace was seriously wounded. The three remaining wreckers fled as sectionmen came running to assist Mace.

Sheriff Harlow, of Tuscaraw County, today took the body of the dead train wrecker to New Philadelphia, where an attempt was made to identify it. Mace was removed in a dying condition to the Union Hospital at Canal Dover.

LABOR DAY EDITION.

On Monday next we shall have special articles regarding Labor and Labor Day. Some organizations and individuals propose to buy papers on that day for sale or distribution at parades or otherwise. It is requested they will send in their orders as early as possible. The news dealers' rate of \$1.50 a hundred will be extended to all purchasers for that day. For further particulars apply to the Circulation Department, "New York Call."

ESCAPED VICTIM TELLS OF M'KEES ROCKS PE

Horrible Doings in Hoffstot Slaves Stockade Are Thrillingly Described.

EX-GUARD TALKS TO CALL

Strikers and Scabs Beaten by Pressed Steel Company Thugs Under Orders of Berghoff Bullies.

An inside view of the McKees Rocks horrors, to which the strikebreakers of that place are subjected, was given today to a reporter of The Call yesterday by William J. White, who had been a guard at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company for ten days and who finally escaped from the company's boat, the Steel Queen, on which he was stationed to do dirty work for the strikebreaking concern.

White lives now at the Hotel Edwards, 1109 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, and is congratulating himself on having made good his escape. The experience he had during his stay at the plant, he said, was of a kind that he would never forget.

He witnessed scenes of terror in which poor, ignorant workmen were victimized. He saw innocent foreigners herded like cattle in closed cars and handled in the most brutal and heartless fashion. White is an intelligent man and he tells a straight story. He said that this was his first experience of the kind and vowed that it would be the last. He stated that the majority of scabs were obtained on false promises and went to the plant innocently.

White Gets a Job. White's story in full was as follows:

I was in Philadelphia looking for a job. August 18 I entered the Broad street station and I saw a gang of men. The man in charge of the gang approached me and asked whether I wanted work, and when told that I did, he offered me three dollars a day. I told him I was a wood worker and he said that I would be given work at my trade.

We were fifty-eight men altogether. I learned later that ten of these men had come from New York in charge of Strikebreaker Lapage and the remainder had been gathered at Philadelphia by J. Carlin, said to be Berghoff's lieutenant in his dirty work in the Taxicab, the Hatters', the Perth Amboy and other strikes in and around New York.

We started from Philadelphia at 11:35 o'clock at night. We were placed in our car, and no sooner were we in than the doors were locked on us. At 9:30 the next day we arrived at Bellevue, Pa., opposite the Steel Car plant.

We were then handed over to guards and railroad detectives and were marched to the steamer P. M. Pfeil. It was when on the boat that I first realized what we were up against. On the hill to the right there were several thousand men jeering at us. They were shouting, throwing bricks and threatening. When we were brought to the plant we were lined up. Guards took their places at each end of the line. We stood in this position for over an hour, waiting for Simpson, the master mechanic.

We were all hungry, as we hadn't eaten since the previous day and we asked for food. Then Sam Cohn came along. He is a big fellow who used to hang around with the Cherry Hill gang, who said: "You bunch of guerrillas, you are used to having lemon skins for dinner in New York. Stand back there, and wait until the men that are working are fed first."

Finally, Patterson, head timekeeper

for Berghoff; Leo Berghoff, chief lieutenant to Paul Berghoff, and Simpson came along and took tickets from us, and gave us application slips.

It was 12:30 when we had the meal. It consisted of cold potatoes, bread, and soft tomatoes. There was butter, too, which we all called "salve." The coffee was nothing but brown water, served in dirty tin cups. After the "meal" we were taken to work. I was put at assorting iron castings.

At night we were taken to the rear of the wood-work shop in shed about two blocks long and wide, where stood about 300 cots in dormitory fashion. Some had mattresses and others had blankets. I was asked for a blanket and was told: "You'll have to use your coat."

Told to Beat Up Hungry Scabs. Sorting castings was not to my liking and I went up to Farrell, chief of police for the company, and asked for another job. "Are you a man who can keep his eyes open?" he asked. I said "Yes." He then said that he would make me a guard.

their experience in strikebreaking, some of them having been in the business for twenty years.

Everybody was sick with dysentery and we were not allowed to go out of the plant. When some men asked to go to Pittsburgh they were told that the strikers would get them if they went and that they would have their "heads beaten off" by the guard when they came back.

One man insisted on going home and was told by Sam Cohn that he owed \$18 for transportation. The man was forced to stay. The majority of the men were foreigners and did not know their rights. The agreement said that if they left before thirty days they forfeited their wages and had to return the railroad fare. The men were so horribly treated that it was impossible to control them any longer. The investigation made it inadvisable to retain the restless ones and when one complained too much he was thrown out of the plant. Last Thursday night, a man named Lancey got up a petition for better food and treatment, which 180 men signed.

Sam Cohn refused to deal with them and they all left in a body. They were allowed to go because of the peonage investigation. The men went over to the strikers and were received with open arms. The next day fifteen more men left.

All the men were searched before they left. Their clothes were thrown on the floor and if there were any firearms they were taken away. The search was conducted by Chief of Police Farrell, Sam Cohn, Joe Sheppard, the ex-prize fighter and ex-member of the Monk Eastman gang, and "Sanders," the all-round scrapper.

The men were being robbed in every way. Before they left they were given their money. The contract called for three dollars a day. A typical case was that of John Babe. I remember the name because he pronounced it "Baby" and caused a laugh. Sam Cohn turned to the timekeeper and asked "Anything against him?" "No," said the timekeeper.

"But I have five dollars against him myself," "Take it off," said Cohn.

"I no take any money," protested Babe.

But the money was deducted just the same. The men were told to sign papers. They did it, thinking the papers are receipts for the money they got, but in reality they were general and complete releases.

I was assigned to the Steel Queen, the company's boat. I worked under a man named Charles Humphry, surnamed "Admiral Humphry," a strikebreaker of twenty years' standing. There were six of us on guard, each armed with Winchester "pump guns," shooting six shot without reloading.

Each of us was supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition. Our orders were to shoot at any one who approached the boat within three feet. Last Saturday when we landed on the Allegheny side I told Humphry that I wanted to get off and buy some underwear. He allowed me to go, but asked that I return in an hour. No sooner was I off the boat than I beat it. The first man I went to see was C. A. Wise, president of the strike committee, to whom I told my experience and who helped me to get started for New York.

### SITUATION UNCHANGED

#### McKees Rocks Strikers Keep Steel Car Plant Tied Up Tight.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31.—The strike situation at the McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Com-

pany was unchanged today, and the 8,000 men out are confident of a speedy victory, as a result of their resolutions and the inability of the company to get scabs capable of operating the mill.

No strikebreakers were taken into the plant yesterday, and there is no evidence that any attempt will be made to bring any more for some time. It is said today that fully 80 per cent of the work done by the imported strikebreakers is of no value to the company, and will have to be done over. The men were inexperienced, and an enormous amount of damage was done to material and tools during their stay in the plant.

Objecting to the presence of state troopers at their meetings on Indian Mound, the strikers refused to attend the meeting and it was dispensed with pending an interview between the strikers' executive committee and Captain Robinson of Troop B. The troopers have made no attempt to interfere with the meetings, but the strikers object to them being there.

Trooper Wolfe, against whom Chairman C. A. Wise, of the strikers' executive committee, has entered a charge of surety of the peace, returned to Schoenerville this morning, and Captain Robinson informed Wise that he will produce Wolfe at any time the hearing may be called. An effort will be made to have "Squire L. H. Hamilton hold the hearing at once. Wise has fifteen witnesses whom he says heard Wolfe threaten to "get" him.

#### Many Organizations Help the Men.

The Germania Sangerbund society, of 2226 Jane street, South Side, held a meeting for the purpose of agitating the question of collecting funds for the benefit of the strikers. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following organizations: The East End Maennerchor, Fair Haven Beneficial Society, German-Hungarian Sangerbund, the Orpheus Society, of the East End, and the second company, German Military Society.

During the meeting \$14.10 was contributed by the representatives of the various organizations and each agreed to present the matter of collecting funds to his own organization. On Thursday evening another meeting will be held, at which the representatives will report the decision of the individual societies.

The fund raised by the Pittsburgh Leader for the purpose of helping to feed the hungry strikers and their families amounts to approximately \$6,000, and is contributing materially to the determination of the men to stand firm in the fight.

#### GIRL FOOLS CONVICTS' ESCAPE.

#### Sheriff's Sister Holds Prisoners at Bay Till Brother Arrives.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Aug. 31.—While Sheriff White was absent from his residence this morning, the county jail being a part of the building, three prisoners saw their iron bars off a rear window in two. Miss Alice White, sister of the sheriff and only sixteen years of age, heard the noise and located it just as the prisoners were in the act of crawling through. She ran hastily to her brother's room, secured a revolver and going outside presented the revolver at the heads of the prisoners and said she would fire upon them if they tried to get out. She held them at bay for more than an hour, when the sheriff returned and the three men were locked up in separate cells.

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.  
We handle all union made merchandise.

## Another Contest for Call Readers

More Valuable Prizes Will Go to Users of Purchasers' Cards

### Second Contest to Close Sept. 14th.

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

The prizes that were offered in the first contest have been awarded according to the rules made in the previous announcement, and some of the winners have been announced.

#### 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. Furthermore, the period of the present contest is much shorter, which is another advantage for our readers. We have also decided to limit all purchases made at our advertisers since July 16, the date the first contest closed, provided they are properly entered on Purchasers' Cards.

#### 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. Look a hand in holding 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 submit 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 \$3.  
Sixth Prize—Credit Certificate on Shoe Store, amounting to \$2.  
Seventh Prize—Credit Certificate on Hat Store, amounting to \$2.  
Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Prizes, each a \$2 Credit Certificate, good for books published by Charles H. Kerr & Co.  
Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Prizes, each a \$1 Credit Certificate, good for books by Kerr & Co.  
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Prizes, each a 50 cent Credit Certificate, good for books published by Kerr & Co.

APPLICATION BLANK.  
The CALL, 443 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.....

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148 East 125th Street,  
Between 3d and Lexington Av.,  
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ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

### CLOTHES MADE - NOT MANUFACTURED

Fashionable Suitings in handsome and exclusive patterns, made to order for

# \$15

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

Trousers to Order at \$9.00.

Watch Our Announcements in Monday's and Wednesday's Call.

Open Mon. and Sat. Even.

## CHARGE FURLONG WITH GRAFTING

### Brooklyn Magistrate on Trial for Accepting Bribe from Prisoners.

Magistrate Henry J. Furlong was arraigned yesterday before Justice Crane, of the Supreme Court, sitting as a magistrate, on two charges of bribery brought by Charles J. McDermott, chairman of the grievance committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association. He was held for a public hearing at 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning in the Kings County Court-house, and was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Henry J. Goldfogel.

Furlong, who appeared pale and worried, would not say a word for publication, but his lawyer said he courted the fullest investigation and would demit the public hearing.

Mr. McDermott charges that on November 27, 1928, Furlong agreed to receive a bribe amounting to \$16.66 and "did agree that his official conduct as a magistrate should be influenced thereby."

He also alleges that Furlong entered into an agreement with Marcus and Sophie Plus to buy the property at 925 Glenmore avenue, Brooklyn, for "1150 or thereabouts," and had the title entered in the name of Florence Arnshein for the purpose of "concealing the fact that the real purchaser was H. J. Furlong, magistrate."

Both offenses, according to Assistant District Attorney Elder, are felonies, and action is brought under section 72 of the penal code and section 972 of the penal law.

## CONVICT INJURED MAN

### Reilly With Broken Leg Committed to Workhouse by Ignorant Official.

James Reilly, seventy-three years old, living at 66th street and Columbus avenue, fell on the sidewalk at that point Monday night when he was suddenly overcome with excruciating pain from a fracture of his right hip, which he sustained the night before. Policeman Haberman, of the West 68th street station, found a crowd about the aged man, and promptly arrested Reilly on a charge of intoxication. All night Reilly lay in a cell moaning with pain and unable to sleep, and yesterday when he was taken to the West Side Court pen to await arraignment his agony seemed to be increasing.

Haberman testified at the trial that when he arrested Reilly and the latter said his leg was broken, he called an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital and that the physician examined the man and declared him to be shamming.

"He was not hurt a bit," said Haberman; "he was whining to get sympathy."

Judge Herbert committed him to the Workhouse. The old man collapsed when he heard the sentence, and one of the jail keepers, convinced that he was in great pain and must be suffering from some injury, telephoned to Bellevue Hospital and Ambulance Surgeon Tompkins came to the prison. He examined Reilly and announced at once that his right hip was fractured and had been for at least two days.

Word of this finding was taken to Magistrate Herbert, who revoked the commitment.

## MAN KILLED BY WIFE.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Aug. 31.—R. F. Flannery, chief of the registry division of the Dallas postoffice, died at 3:35 this afternoon from wounds inflicted by his wife last Saturday, when she shot him down on the street at Elm and Lamar streets. The sheriff's department has taken Mrs. Flannery in custody on a charge of murder. She has been at liberty on \$1,000 bonds on a charge of assault to murder.

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

## AMERICA HELPS SWEDISH STRIKE

### Organized Workers of Entire Nation Responding to Appeal for Solidarity.

The collection of funds for the Swedish workers out on a general strike is now well under way. As the contributions are ordered sent direct to "Landessekretariatet, Stockholm, Sweden," there is no way of ascertaining the amount, but there are good reasons to believe that the sum runs into many thousands already.

John Sandgren, one of the delegates from Sweden, is now sending out letters and circulars by the thousand to all parts of the country. He states that prospects are so good that yesterday he could send the following cable to Sweden: "I promise one million kroner. America enthusiastic. Never surrender."

But at the same time he states that if he cannot keep his promise he will never show his face in his native country, and, furthermore, he "threatens" that if the strikers do not get the support they need in order to win the strike, they will all emigrate and come over to this country.

Among the organizations whose contributions have come to public knowledge are the Men's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of New York, and Local 457, of Carpenters and Joiners. The former yesterday cabled \$200, and the latter \$1,000, besides what they are collecting on lists.

The delegate further reports that from all parts of the country come most encouraging reports. From Sweden he has not received any news for a couple of days, and in this case "no news is good news," that is, the strikers are standing firm.

### Big Conference of Local Workers.

The Socialist and labor union conference, called in aid of the European labor movement, for September 9, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street, assumes new significance in view of the desire expressed at the International miners' congress, in session at Paris this week, for a closer alliance between European and American workmen.

To the coming conference will be long the honor of the initiative in that direction on this side of the Atlantic. Labor organizations all over the country are expected to follow the example set by New York's organized workmen. A closer international alliance of labor will be the result.

Every New York organization will, no doubt, be represented at the coming conference.

## ENCOURAGE STRIKERS

### Socialists in Russian Duma Send Greetings to Swedish Fighters.

(Special to The Call.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The chairman of the Social Democratic group in the Duma has just sent the following telegram to the 300,000 workers of Sweden who are out on a general strike against a wage cut:

"The Social Democratic group of the Russian Duma is watching with great interest the heroic struggle of the Swedish proletariat. The workers of Sweden have shown that they know how to present a united front against the aggressive powers of capitalism. Your courageous fight finds a ringing echo in the hearts of the proletarians of all countries. It will also act as a stimulus to the Russian workmen who are still battling for the right to organize."

"The conflict will convince them of the fact that the only way by which the rights of the proletariat can be lastingly and effectively defended is by the development of a powerful political and economic working class organization. We send the brave fighters our fraternal greetings and wish them a speedy victory."

## CHIEF'S TROOPS TO STAY.

TEHERAN, Persia, Aug. 31.—The construction of winter barracks for the Russian expedition at Kazvin indicates that the troops are going to remain all winter.

## MEN WANTED

Millions of people are now ready to buy Socialist books and magazines, and any capable salesman who understands Socialism can make a good living by working for us on commission.

The International Socialist Review is now attractive enough and readable enough to sell readily for ten cents to the man in the street.

If you mean business, send a dollar, mention this advertisement, and we will mail you ten copies of the latest "Review," five salable ten-cent books and ten salable five-cent books. If you are a salesman, you will double your money in less than a day, and come back for more. Don't ask for credit, our prices are too low for us to give it.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,  
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### FINE FOOTWEAR

We can give you perfect fit and guarantee satisfaction.

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

## GOMPERS' SCHEME NOT DISCUSSED

### International Labor Congress Lists to Plan for New Organization; No Action.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The sixth international congress of labor union secretaries having spent most of its session yesterday in settling the locust stand of Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, found itself behind in its program this morning, when George Yvetot presided.

The first vote was an expression of regret that the new Turkish government refused workers the right to form unions. A German representative then complained that the English central organization had not given effect to the last conference's decision providing that members of unions going to foreign countries should have the right to claim admission to corresponding unions in the countries to which they moved.

Gompers was invited to submit a motion, of which he had given notice in the name of the American Federation of Labor, proposing that national centers in all countries should study the question on organizing an International Federation of Labor without interfering with the independence of the workers' movement in each country, the object of such federation to be the defense of the interests of the workers of all countries, and the creation of international fraternity and solidarity.

### Much in a Name, Says Sam.

Gompers was allowed to explain the proposal in a short speech, in which he dwelt upon the importance American workers attached to the title given the organization. The title of International Syndical Secretariat meant nothing to them. The proposed organization, he said, would study practical questions only such as strikes, lock-outs and women's work. If the national centers would agree to this transformation the American Federation of Labor would take a wide share of responsibility in such organization. No discussion followed, as Gompers was only allowed to speak by courtesy, he being a guest at the conference and not a duly accredited delegate, and moreover a motion had already been adopted to discuss no questions submitted by organizations not affiliated with the conference.

A discussion of the French proposal to create international labor congresses followed, but strong opposition to the proposal soon developed. The French delegates fought hard to have their proposal adopted at least in principle. Considerable plus was shown at the general treatment of French unionism as something infantile. "Is any government," Yvetot asked, "as afraid of its working class as that of France?" Finding the opposition immovable, Yvetot withdrew the motion.

## HATTERS HEAR VICTORY

### Ten Thousand Strikers Have Won Protracted Fight.

President John A. Moffitt, of the United Hatters of North America, came to this city yesterday, to attend a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the United Hatters of North America, in the afternoon at 11 Waverly place, at which the hatters' strike was discussed. Among the other national officers present were Vice President Shalevov and National Secretary Lawlor.

After the meeting was over it was stated that out of fifteen thousand who went on strike originally five thousand were still on strike. Most of these are in the state of New Jersey. Next comes Pennsylvania and New York comes last. The following statement was made by National Secretary Lawlor:

"Those who are now at work under union conditions are paying an assessment of 15 per cent of their weekly wages for the support of those who are still on strike. About 10,000 of the original strikers are now at work in the various hating districts, having gained their demands. In accepting the last proposition of Governor Fort, of New Jersey, before he went on his vacation, the union made its final concession. That was that the union label must be restored, that all the non-union men be discharged and that the men who remained at work who were in the union be taken back into the union and be allowed to remain at work."

## AUSTRIAN HELD FOR ROBBERY.

A man describing himself as Robert Freeman, an Englishman, without a home, was arrested last night at the Manhattan Inn, at 107th street and Manhattan avenue, as a fugitive from justice, charged of the larceny of 119,000 kronen from the general postoffice in Vienna, Austria, on July 3 of this year. The arrest was made by Headquarters Detectives Gray and Savage, working in conjunction with the Pinkertons, at the instance of the Austrian consulate in this city.

## DEUTSCH BROS

THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDDING, ETC.

### CASH OR CREDIT.

Elegant Sideboard in solid oak and French plate glass, value \$19.48, at

# \$10.98

Opens an Account.

Open Every Evening.

1342-1344 3RD AVE & 58 AVE A  
COR. 77 ST. & COR. 4 ST.

## FUN! PHYSICAL CULTURE CITY, OUTCALT, N. J.

### GREAT MASQUE BALL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4

10 VALUABLE PRIZES. PERTH AMBOY ORCHESTRA.

New York, Newark, Jersey City, Philadelphia, and all towns take Amboy Division Penn. R.R. Get off at Outcalt. Committee meets each train. Leaves 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

KUM 4 over LABOR DAY.

Swimming, Fishing, Boating, Gymnastics. Nothing Expensive.

## LABOR DAY OUTING

### Big Program of Sports and Games Planned at Physical Culture City.

The organization committee of Physical Culture City is working hard on a varied and extensive program for the entertainment of the many radicals who are expected to spend their Labor Day outing there.

The New York Physical Culture Club, the Newark Physical Culture Club, and the Perth Amboy Orchestra will be represented by a large delegation.

The program as outlined contains dancing, masquerades, singing, gymnastic feats, outdoor sports, swimming and lectures.

Labor Day will be a big reunion of old friends at the little radical city, Outcalt.

This is the mecca of a number of athletic and physical culture clubs, the home of many lovers of the open air, and the rendezvous of a jolly group of Socialists.

John R. McMahon has described his reception when he visited Physical Culture City in these words: "Welcome—take off your clothes! And that is true. Everyone does as he pleases, wears overalls, a jersey and swimming trunks, or anything else that covers more than a square foot of the anatomy—even a breech cloth will do!"

This is the unique city, the city of freedom—you may do as you please, provided, of course, that you do not infringe upon your neighbor's rights. But even then, there is no police, no army and no way to punish you—you are accepted upon your honor.

Trains leave New York daily over the Pennsylvania railroad, at 8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

Those desiring to stay from Saturday until Tuesday morning can get a room at a ridiculously low rate, and an early train leaves for New York at 7:20 in the morning.

## MAY APPOINT WEYLER

### King Alfonso Urged to Send Cuban Butcher to Morocco.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The introduction of "Cuban war methods," by which it is hoped to exterminate the warring Rif tribesmen in Morocco, is indicated today by the pressure that is being brought to bear on King Alfonso to have him appoint General Weyler to succeed General Marina, who is in command in Morocco.

A strong court group is urging Weyler's appointment as the surest guarantee of bringing the war to a speedy termination. That Alfonso will acquiesce in the demand is shown by his latest decree by which 55,000 additional men are made available for army service.

If Weyler is appointed he will demand the immediate dispatch of 20,000 additional troops to Morocco, and will wage the most sweeping and vigorous campaign possible, under the belief that it will be better to end the war speedily, even though it costs thousands of lives, than to let it drag on, entailing financial ruin and menacing the monarchy's duration.

## BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

Good Socialists should smoke good cigars. Ask your dealer for

## LIBERTY TORCH

UNION MADE

### CIGARS

5c and 10c GRADES.

Manufactured by I. H. LEFKOWITZ, 951 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

## CITY MARSHALS CLASH.

### David Flamm Held on Charge of Slugging Superior.

David Flamm, a deputy city marshal, was held in \$100 bail for trial in Special Sessions by Magistrate House in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on the charge of assaulting City Marshal Henry Lazarus.

The alleged assault occurred in the Ninth Municipal Court before Justice McLaughlin, where Flamm had a damage suit pending against Lazarus for alleged false arrest. The trouble grew out of Flamm's part in a dispossession proceeding a few months ago.

## ARONSON BROS. & FEIST

### Dry and Dress Goods

We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bail, but Guarantee Satisfaction.

61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

## EX-CONVICT A SUICIDE.

Matthew Deja, fifty-six years old, and recently released from Sing Sing prison, committed suicide yesterday. The body was found hanging from a tree in a vacant lot. Deja had just been released from prison after serving a five-year sentence for killing his wife.

## IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS!

### M. & A. KATZ, Department Store

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

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



SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Yorkville Agitation Committee.—839 East 84th street. All delegates urged to attend. Action meeting to be taken at once to get the necessary campaign funds.

Open Air. 52nd A. D.—Northwest corner Houston Street and Second avenue. Samuel Edelstein, J. C. Frost.

32d A. D.—Southwest corner 146th street and Amsterdam avenue. Wm. G. Lightbown, William Karlin.

BROOKLYN. Business. 12th A. D.—Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue.

Open Air. 5th A. D.—Broadway and Saratoga avenue. H. Golden and J. Chant Lips.

12th A. D.—Sixth avenue and 10th street. J. A. Well and M. S. Kerrigan.

18th A. D.—Bergen street and Albany avenue. J. A. Behringer and J. Roberts.

NEWARK. Open Air. Springfield and 10th streets—Henry R. Kearns, A. J. Lacombe.

HARTFORD, CONN. Dan A. White, of Brockton, Mass.

SPORTING NEWS

YANKEES BREAK EVEN

Hit Cy Young Hard in First Game, but Fail to Hit Falkenberg in Second.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—George Stallings' Highlanders missed an excellent opportunity to establish an American League record in the first of today's double bill with the Naps.

The ratification by Jeffries of Berger's agreement with Johnson, which has just been received by cable, means nothing. Berger and Johnson, when they signed tentative articles of agreement in Chicago recently, stipulated that forfeits must be posted in the hands of a stakeholder within forty-eight hours.

No money has been posted, which means that a new set of articles must be drawn up and signed when Jeffries returns from abroad.

KLING SPOILS DEAL

Tells Herrmann That He May Never Play Again.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Just as President Herrmann thought he had clinched a deal today whereby Johnny Kling, catcher of the Cubs, was to come to Cincinnati in exchange for three Cincinnati players, Kling stepped in and blocked the plans of the Chicago and Cincinnati managers.

ALPERMAN SUSPENDED

"Whitey" Alperman, the crack second baseman of the Brooklyn baseball club, was yesterday fined \$100 and suspended indefinitely by President Ebbets for disorderly conduct on the ball field.

OLD TIME RUNNER DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Charles Rowell, famous a quarter of a century ago as a runner in England and America, died at Cambridge today.

HOW THEY STAND

Table showing National League and American League standings with columns for W, L, P.C.

BIG FIGHT OFF

New Set of Articles Must Be Drawn for Jeffries-Johnson Mill.

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BIG BOUT AT LONG ACRE

Savage and Fitzgerald to Scrap at Billy Newman's Club.

Jin Savage and Jack Fitzgerald are busily engaged in preparing for their ten round bout, which is scheduled to be held at the Long Acre A. A. in West 29th street, on Thursday night.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Sam W. Elges, 465 E. 174th St.

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolph Scheffer, 1463 Washington Av.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Av.

CIGARS. S. Mendelson, 1361 Bostonrd. & Union Av.

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. The Star Pharmacy, Pitkin, Cor. Osborn

FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Director Pitkin & Rockaway.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Derz, 695 Broadway

GROCERIES. H. Delventhal, Flatbush, Cor. Ave. C.

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schreiber & Co., 5315 6th Ave.

HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES. W. Lichtenberg & Son, 3260 Fulton St.

RESTAURANTS. Standard Coffee Co., 48 Lewis St.

TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS. Louis Elson, 1689 Madison Av.

TEAS AND COFFEES. Standard Coffee Co., 48 Lewis St.

TRUNKS AND BAGS. Thomas G. Hunt, 420 6th Av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Gustave Stiglitz, 632 Columbus Av.

WOMAN WHIPPED TO DEATH. LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Aug. 31.—Hugh Murray, aged sixty-two, was instantly killed today at the

FIVE INJURED IN ERIE WRECK. An incoming Erie passenger train collided with a passenger train standing on a track in the Erie depot in Jersey City yesterday, bruising five passengers and damaging the engines.

HITCHCOCK'S HOME BURNED. The summer home of Raymond Hitchcock, situated at Great Neck, Long Island, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. BARBERS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC., BOOTS AND SHOES, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES, DAIRY RESTAURANT, DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, FURNITURE, ETC.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, CIGARS, DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS, FURNISHINGS AND HATS, LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER, JEWELRY, INSTRUCTION, MEAT MARKET, RESTAURANT, SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS, DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, GROCERIES, HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES, RESTAURANTS, TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS, TEAS AND COFFEES, TRUNKS AND BAGS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

NOTICE—Secretaries and Business Agents are requested to send any notes of interest to their members as well as the labor movement in general to the Labor Union Notes Editor, The Call, 442 Pearl street.

COWEN STRIKERS.

The strike against A. W. Cowen, neoprene manufacturer, is still on. The union yesterday stopped some of Cowen's orders at the shop; one of his contractors, A. Salomonowitz, 1352 41st street, Brooklyn, who occupied four rooms where the orders have been made.

SHIRT WAIST WORKERS.

The International Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, with headquarters in Troy, N. Y., decided by a referendum vote, receiving the regular two-thirds majority, to affiliate with the United Garment Workers of America.

WAITERS' UNION.

The Waiters' Union, Local 5, Branch B, is renewing their fight against the Salzer Harlem River Park and Casino and Terrace Garden of 58th street for employing scab waiters and tenders.

INTERNATIONAL IRON MOLDERS.

Bernard Kelly, business agent representing the International Molders Conference, Board of New York and vicinity, is in authority for the statement that his business is picking up a little in the laundry trade.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Four delegates of the New York Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 1, will leave here Thursday to attend the annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers, to be held at Milwaukee, from September 7 to 11.

LIBRARIANS, LOCAL 1.

The Librarians' Subordinate As-

NEW YORK MACHINISTS.

Active Lodge 721 of the International Association of Machinists will hold its second annual family outing at Martin Hoffman's Casino, Havenmeyer and Haviland avenues, Unionport, Westchester, on Sunday afternoon and evening, September 5.

BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL 1.

The Bookbinders' Union held a successful picnic last Saturday and about \$300 was cleared for the benefit of ex-treasurer John Hart, who is totally blind.

BOSTON LADIES' TAILORS.

The lockout of the 900 Boston ladies' tailors and dressmakers is still on. The lockout started on June 1 for the establishment of the "open shop."

MACHINE-TENDERS OF "BIG SIX."

At a meeting of Machine-Tenders of Typographical Union No. 6 last Sunday, it was decided not to turn out Labor Day as a separate body, but with the chapels of "Big Six."

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CONVENIENT FOR THE READER.

PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER. CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

SOCIALISM FOR STUDENTS

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

This Study Course in Socialism may now be had complete, in one leaflet and eight numbers of the REVIEW. We will mail one complete set for 50 cents or four sets for \$1.00 if ordered at once.

Form for ordering Socialism for Students, including fields for Name, Address, Postoffice, State.

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



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. Passag, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; and Julius Gerber, secretary.

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

Yearly Subscription, \$6. Telephone, 2271 Worth.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

THE STEEL BOOM.

While the unfortunate workers of the Pressed Steel Car Company are starving and fighting and losing their lives, battling for the very minimum of human existence; while the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is fighting for very life against the Steel Trust, which has resolved upon wiping out the last vestiges of unionism from its plants; while several other strikes are going on in the Pittsburgh district, in the steel industry and in industries allied to it—the iron and steel trade as a whole has entered upon a boom that, to all indications, will be unprecedented in magnitude.

The Carnegie Steel Company, a constituent of the Steel Trust, is reported to be operating over 95 per cent of its blast furnaces. Orders have been issued to put the few remaining stacks in blast immediately, so that the total blast furnace capacity of the company will be in operation, or about 8 per cent more than before the panic in 1907. This company has also 116 open-hearth furnaces and cannot secure sufficient open-hearth steel to meet its requirements.

The Steel Trust as a whole has set a new record for ore shipments during August. While exact figures have not yet been published, the hitherto highest monthly record for pig iron production is reported to have been exceeded by 100,000 tons. The new billet mill at Gary had to be speeded up to a production of 40,000 tons per month in order to relieve the great demand in the West. The rail mill at Gary is also running at greater capacity than at any time since rail rolling was started there.

Leading independent companies make similar reports. There are many complaints by buyers of their inability to secure deliveries in contract time. The demand for pig iron has surprised the producers. The orders by the railroads for cars and rails have not yet reached the high expectations of the equipment companies, and a car famine is threatened. Nevertheless, the orders for steel freight cars during the past week amounted to over 3,000. When the railroads will enter the market for all their needs, it is quite likely that the existing plants will not be able to satisfy all their requirements.

Prices in almost all lines of the steel trade are going up with hardly any interruption. And we are as yet only in the incipient stages of the boom.

THIEF RULE AND CLASS RULE

Professor Giddings' statement that "there have been only two kinds of government in the world so far, namely, thief rule and mob rule," is a typical expression of the middle class conception of society.

The middle class is in possession of some instruments of production. By virtue of this possession it is in a position to squeeze profits out of the wage-workers. With this condition of things it is perfectly satisfied.

But even in this, the best of all possible worlds, the middle class finds two flaws—the great capitalists and the wage-workers.

The magnates of capital are crushing the middle class with the weight of sheer economic power—their great aggregations of capital, their trusts and syndicates. But they are not content with economic supremacy alone. They utilize their economic supremacy for the purpose of wringing from the government legal favors which give them additional advantages over the middle class. Tariffs, franchises, bond issues, appropriations on a vast scale of the national domain—lands, mines, forests, and water power sites—these are some of the legal favors enjoyed by the great capitalists, which the middle class looks upon, and rightly so, as thefts. In addition there are plain unadulterated thefts in the shape of railway rate discriminations, rebates, stock exchange swindling, traction bond disappearances, and other practices too numerous to mention.

On the other hand, there are the wage-workers with their incessant clamors for higher wages, shorter working hours, improved conditions of work, strikes, and boycotts. So far the middle class has been the greatest sufferer from the "rapacity of the labor trust"—a phrase that, by the way, is a typical expression of the middle class mind, which regards every combination hurtful to itself as a "trust." The great capitalistic combinations have so far been victorious in almost every pitched battle with organized labor. But the middle class employers, who are exposed to the inroads of their competitors upon their trade during strikes and lockouts, have had to submit more than once to the dictates of labor.

Ground thus between the upper and the nether millstone, the middle class has come to classify all the ills from which it suffers as due either to "thief rule" or "mob rule." Whenever it feels the weight of concentrated capital with especial force it longs for relief even through grand democratic outbursts—"mob rule." But whenever the pressure from below is particularly painful, it longs for relief through the rule of the strong man—the man with the Grover Cleveland backbone, even if he bring back "thief rule."

The wage-workers, on the other hand, have nothing to lose from thief rule. Whether the profit that is squeezed out of them goes to the middle class or to the great capitalists is a matter of subordinate interest to them. It is true that the wage-workers find it at present much more difficult to wring concessions from the great capitalistic combinations. But the enlightened wage-workers know, in the first place, that the process of capitalistic concentration cannot be stopped. In the second place, they know that even these great combinations are not invulnerable when attacked in the right way by the perfected and extended labor union and by their political class organization—the Socialist party. And lastly, they know that the process of capitalistic concentration but paves the way for the greatest concentration of all—the ownership of the instruments of production and distribution by the whole of society, which will put an end not merely to thief rule, but also to class rule.

Herein lies the grand distinction between the radicalism of the middle class and the Socialism of the working class. The former, when it is most radically radical, only demands the abolition of "thief rule," so that it may enjoy undisturbed the full amount of the profit wrung out of labor. The latter, even when it is most conciliatory and opportunistic, cannot deny that its chief aim is the abolition of wage slavery and all forms of exploitation, the abolition of classes, and therewith the abolition of class rule.

RAGTIME REVISED.



PUNCH AND JUDY UP-TO-DATE.

THE MENACE TO UNIONISM.

By Robert Hunter.

Britain has enjoyed for centuries an enviable reputation.

She has been known as the land of political liberty. Her ruling class has been infinitely discreet and wise.

It has always been progressive in advancing the political and economic power of the great empire.

Rightly or wrongly, her working class has enjoyed the reputation of being the best paid of any in Europe.

The powerful Labor Unions have been looked upon by the workers of Europe with envy and admiration.

The English worker living in a country of high capitalist development has seemed to the European worker an exceptional being, prosperous, independent and well organized.

But in the last few years there has come a mighty change. The workers of the Continent have also organized great unions and along with their unions have built up powerful working class parties.

By masterly fighting they have won for themselves a position which is now causing forth the envy and admiration of the British worker.

Their power comes to them through the exercise of just one principle—

solidarity. The skilled and unskilled workers are bound together in mighty bonds of comradeship.

In some places, the rural workers, the unskilled and skilled industrial workers, the intellectuals and proletarians are bound together into a brotherhood that knows no treason.

The skilled British workers built up for themselves a powerful organization which came to be called an Aristocracy of Labor.

For years they fought their own battles, ignoring the misery of the masses of unskilled workers.

Today they are paying the penalty. The masses are degenerate. Millions of the slum populations have become almost impervious to the principles of Unionism or of Socialism.

They are mobs who support the reaction; hooligans easily inflamed with lingolism; scabs and black-legs eager to mob labor leaders and Socialists and to serve industrially and politically capitalist oppression.

Again and again in the last few years the original English workers have watched with humiliation English black-legs breaking the strikes of continental breakers.

A few years ago they went to Ant-

werp to crush the Belgian strike. A few days ago several shipsloads left Hull to assist in breaking the general strike in Sweden.

The labor leaders and Socialists of England warned them of the danger and pleaded with them not to disgrace the British working class.

But they were unemployed, in dire distress and deaf to all principle of working class solidarity.

England, in a few decades, has fallen from her proud position in the eyes of the European workers and is now looked upon as the land of the scab and the black-leg.

Fast in her footsteps America is following. We, too, have enjoyed the envy and admiration of the workers of the world. But today millions are still unorganized, almost impervious to union and Socialist principles, suffering dire uncertainty and wretched need.

And what of these industrial outcasts? When are they to be unionized instead of being left so friendless that necessity may yet force them to serve the cause of the bosses in destroying unionism at home and in becoming roving bands of strikebreakers against the workers abroad?

"The economic situation of the workman, irrespective of the work, has been studied, the conclusion being that the workpeople are extravagant in expenditure, do not save, and frequently get into debt.

"The price of the elementary articles is high and so are the rents of the workmen's dwellings, which are also insufficient and little hygienic.

"Owing to our system of government, the law relating to the work of women and children can only be enforced in the capital and national territories.

"Meanwhile, no complaint has been made by the employers of inconveniences or prejudice to the interests of industry.

"It is a grateful pleasure to renew my expressions of last year in which the Argentine Church fulfils its high mission.

"The executive hopes that shortly greater resources will be available in this regard to contribute to the greater ease and dignity of an elevated mission.

"The centenary committee, under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior, is occupied with laudable zeal, to realize, by the glorification of the revolution, by the exhibition demonstrative of our positive progress, of schools, monuments, etc., over all the Argentine territory, to revive the spirit expressed a hundred years ago in the face of the world in the denomination of 'United Provinces' and as an honorable rendering of accounts to our ancestors."

DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE OIL FIELDS.

A press clipping received from Consul-General E. T. Williams, of Tientsen, China, states that work has begun on the development of the oil fields of Sakhalin Island, the developing company expecting to have their products on the market before the end of the current year. European capital is at present interested in the venture, but it is stated that should the expectations of the company be realized, the concern will eventually become wholly Chinese.

THE MILLS OF GOD.

By Warren Atkinson.

If the productive power of the workers should be doubled tomorrow, it would not benefit them under the capitalist system. On the contrary, it could only increase their poverty, slavery, and despair. "Absurd," you say. Well, it can be proved with mathematical precision from facts too commonplace to deny. See if you can escape the conclusion of the following:

Demonstration: To prove that increasing hardship must result to the workers from private ownership of the means of collective production.

N. B.—All statements of fact which this demonstration is based upon, for which there is no proof offered, are printed in capitals. These are assumed to be self-evident. What follows is logically implied by these facts. Figures, when used, are only for illustration.

PRIVATE BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED TO GET PROFIT, THE LARGEST PROFIT POSSIBLE. THE PRIVATE OWNERS OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT WILL NOT PERMIT THEIR PROPERTY TO BE USED WITHOUT PROFIT TO THEM. The profit is the difference between the income and the expenses; hence the aim of business administration under private ownership is to make this difference as large as possible; in other words, to make the expenses of the business as small as possible, and the income as large as possible. To make the income as large as possible the price of the product must be maintained or increased; while, to reduce the expenses, the pay of those employed in producing it must be reduced, because the cost of the labor employed is a considerable part of the expense of any business. The wage-earners receive only a fraction of the price of their products; and the managers of business under private ownership must try to make this fraction as small as possible in order to make the part as large as possible which the private owners get in profit, rent, and interest. Therefore, while MACHINERY MULTIPLIES THE PRODUCT OF LABOR, private ownership prohibits equal increase in the consumption of it by the wage-earners.

According to reports of the United States Census Bureau the average wage in 123,703 factories in the United States before 1907 was almost exactly \$10 per week; \$11.16 for men, \$8.17 for women, and \$3.46 for children. At that time the retail prices of food were 20 per cent higher than in 1900. Since the panic of 1907 there has been no material reduction in the cost of living; but 35 per cent of those usually employed lost their jobs, and employers have taken advantage of the situation to reduce wages.

The income of a business is expended in three different ways. A part is paid to those occupied in the business—in wages. Another part is paid to the capitalist who owns the property or loan the money used in the business. THE REST IS PAID TO OTHER BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, and is received by them as interest. In like manner under the profit system between the workers, on the one hand, receiving the lowest possible wages, and the capitalists, on the other, seeking the largest possible profits. So, ultimately, the capitalist private owners get in profits, rent, and interest the price of that part of the products the workers cannot buy.

THEY MAY SPEND THEIR INCOMES OR THEY MAY SAVE AND REINVEST IT. THE CAPITALIST PRIVATE OWNERS ARE FEW IN NUMBER, and to be 2 per cent, only one in every fifty of the population. THE WORKERS ARE NUMEROUS, about 79 per cent of the population. The remaining 19 per cent are of the middle-class, not exactly either capitalists or workmen, but something of both. There is one capitalist to forty workers in every fifty of the population if these figures are correct. IT IS PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ONE MAN TO CONSUME IN HIS OWN PERSON THE SURPLUS PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY FORTY MEN, especially when this surplus has been multiplied by improved machinery. Some tax human ingenuity to devise establishments great enough to consume immense sums of money in automobiles, steam yachts, country places, and winter palaces; but it would be impossible for the great capitalists to use all their annual profits in this way.

According to Charles B. Spahr, who wrote this before 1885, "one-eighth of the families in America receive more than half of the aggregate income, and the richest 1 per cent receives a larger income than the poorest 50 per cent."

Even if it is possible for a capitalist to squander his surplus income in lavish expenditure, he is restrained from doing so by the danger of being eaten up by other capitalists. OTHER CAPITALISTS ARE AS KEEN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIM AS OF THE DEFENSELESS CONDITION OF WAGE LABOR. He must reserve his financial strength to resist them. If he does not expand and improve his business and invest in new and successful enterprises, he will not hold his place. He will fall behind and be ostracized from his class. The capitalists must, therefore, save their surplus incomes for future investment.

Capitalists invest their savings in industries that promise further opportunities to make profit. They pay other workers to clear new lands, build new railroads, and erect new factories to make more products to sell. These new factories add to the amount of products which are put on the market for sale. But the private owners will not invest their

profits and employ workers in the big factories to produce more products when they already have more than they can sell. Profits that cannot be run at a profit are worthless, and the money invested in them is lost. The capitalists, therefore, hesitate, and don't invest their profits. They hoard their profits, serving their money for possible future opportunities to invest. Profits accumulate, and so do products which their profits resist. Thus private ownership makes it impossible to sell the greatly increased product of machinery, stops production when the products accumulate which it is impossible to sell.

Industrial depressions have occurred almost simultaneously in the capitalist nations of the world about once in every nine years or less. The late Carroll D. Wright, formerly United States Labor Commissioner, observed that "the character of commercial, financial and industrial depressions belongs to modern history, and are not seen in the past."

MORE MACHINERY IS BEING INVENTED; AND THE USE OF THAT ALREADY INVENTED IS BEING CONTINUALLY EXTENDED.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor, since a generation or two ago by using machinery production of barley by the amount of labor has been multiplied by 23; wheat, 22; butter, 19; potatoes, 13; watches, 35; twine, 119; hose, 111; marble slabs, 535; paper, 1,714; screw posts, 4,000.

If the use of a machine makes some labor produce, say, eight times as much, then eight times as much of the product must be sold to employ the same labor in its production. But private ownership prohibits that increase in the sale and consumption of products. There have been instances where the introduction of a new machine, the cotton gin, for example, has made its product, cotton, so cheap that the sale of it has been vastly increased and in consequence the labor employed in producing it has been increased by the introduction of the new machine, far as the product, replaces other things, which had before been in place of it, the labor employed in producing those other things is displaced by less labor employed in the new process. As for the increase in the consumption otherwise, causing the cheapening of the product, cannot equal the increase in production; for, if the private owner of the machine offered the product much cheaper as they can make there would be no advantage to them in the introduction of the new process. The advantage to them in the new machine consists in the fact that it enables them to get the product provided for a smaller fraction of the price at which they sell it. It thus enables them to reduce purchasing power of the wage-earners to a smaller fraction of their product. Therefore, the introduction of labor-saving machinery under capitalist private ownership reduces the amount of labor that can be employed in producing the amount of product that can be sold. If a machine enables one-eighth of the labor to produce the same amount of product, and if no more of the product is sold, then only one-eighth of that labor which was employed before can be employed in its production. Therefore, private ownership reduces the opportunities of employment by the further introduction of labor-saving machinery.

And also, reducing the wages the same time, it compels more workers to seek employment in the occupations outside of the wage system. Thus competition, under the action of supply and demand, tends to reduce the pay of all occupations to the low level of the wage-earners. The following consequences of private ownership succeed each other in order:

1. Reduction in the possibilities of employment and increasing number of unemployed. (More than 600,000 in the United States in 1907.)

2. More intense competition for employment.

3. Harder conditions of employment and lower pay.

Moreover, in order to save money, machinery is made more complex and consequently more expensive. It is assembled in factories which an organization of skilled labor working in co-operation is necessary to operate, and unorganized labor with machinery cannot compete with it. Thus becomes more frequently possible for the man who uses a machine to individually own the machine that he uses. Simultaneous developments result from the individual ownership of the collective machinery.

(a) Concentration of power in the hands of capitalists.

(b) Extension of their control one after another of our occupations into which machinery is introduced.

(c) Sharper division between capitalists and wage-workers, and a more irrepressible conflict of interest between them.

Therefore, increasing hardship must result to the workers from private ownership of the means of collective production.

New York, July, 1909.

COTTON GROWING IN NORTH MEXICO.

A large land company in north Mexico, writes Consul Clarence Miller, of Matamoros, is having a very made for a railway from Colima to El Soldadito, 100 miles, for development of its landed property about 2,000,000 acres. In spite of the fact that the company has no money as yet, 2,500 acres were this year planted in cotton, which is doing well due to spring rains, and the company expects to harvest from 500 to 1,000 bales of the product. This being the first cotton crop in the district, danger from the boll weevil is feared.