

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE DAILY CALL

By BEN HANFORD.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Amount, Total. Lists contributions for the One Day's Wage Fund from Monday, August 30.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Monday, August 30.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Total. Lists names and amounts of contributors to the One Day's Wage Fund.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will writer of letter signed "C. M. E." or "C. M. B." dated August 28, please send postal or other address to me in care of The Call.

At the beginning of the Wage Fund I asked all correspondents to make any suggestions they thought of possible value to the Call and its contribution to the Labor Movement.

Have you allowed your eagle eye and massive brain to take note of the circulation of The Call? Omit no opportunity to get new readers.

"WE NEED THE CALL IN THIS CAMPAIGN."

Dear Comrade:—Lack of funds in the treasury of Local New York made it not only impossible for me to collect my weekly wages, but at times compelled me to borrow money in order to meet some of the expenses of the campaign.

WE NEED THE CALL IN THIS CAMPAIGN, and the comrades all over the city are realizing that the party organization will make progress in the same proportion as the success of the paper.

Enclosed you will find \$3.00. One Day's Wage for myself as organizer of Local New York; \$3.00 for Mrs. Solomon, who works so hard and as earnestly for the Great Cause of Socialism and who benefits the Working Class as any of our most devoted comrades could do.

Organizer Local New York, Socialist Party. New York, August 28, 1909.

The Call is here. The question is no longer as to whether we shall start a daily paper. We had (though you had forgotten it, hadn't you) deficits when we published a weekly paper.

But more than a year of experience in publishing a daily paper has shown us that we can do it. We have had to add begging and borrowing. Sometimes they have been in the position of the man who had money in the express office, but would not pay the charges to get it out.

(Continued on page 2.)

STEEL STRIKERS AWAIT VICTORY

Frightened by Rumor of Further Investigations, Hoffstot Gang Lets Scabs Go.

COMMISSIONER NEILL GETS BUSY

McKees Rocks Wage Slaves Aided by All Liberal Citizens in Fight for Rights.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.—A movement is on foot today to bring Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, to Pittsburgh to aid in the investigation of the horrible conditions prevailing at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company in McKees Rocks.

It was stated today that startling disclosures in connection with the peonage investigation may be soon expected and will be followed by drastic legal measures.

The strikers' committee today endeavored to obtain a conference with Superintendent Rider of the car plant, and a satisfactory settlement of the long-standing strike is expected soon.

Victory for the striking workmen is assured in the positive announcement that the strike will be ended within three days.

This statement, coming from an authoritative source, is borne out by the company's action of yesterday in throwing open its gates and permitting all of the strikebreakers who so desired to leave the plant.

Car Plant Deserted.

One hundred men left yesterday, and before the day ended the plant was deserted except for the deputies and the company's police force and other attendants.

It is said that under the settlement that will be made all of the former employes of the company will be reinstated with the exception of a number of the most valued men who have left to accept positions elsewhere.

Among those who have gone are several of the most experienced rail builders in the country, and their loss will be severely felt.

The resumption will follow the granting of most of the demands of the men. The dismissal of T. A. Farrell, chief of the company's police force, following the company's agreement to abolish the pool system and the modification of the compulsory insurance rule, was advanced by those in a position to know the inside affairs, as a positive indication of the gradual surrender of the company.

Peace Reigns in Strike Zone.

An air of quiet and peace pervades the entire strike zone, and the men are in an expectant mood. A largely attended meeting was held on Indian Mound, representatives of the executive committee offering the most encouraging reports since the declaring of the strike.

Yesterday was distribution day at the commissary, and a wagon load of meat, 2,000 pounds, donated by Armour & Co. and the butchers of the east side of the Pittsburgh market, was put for distribution by I. Rosenberg and two assistants. Rosenberg informed the committee today that he will have 3,000 pounds of meat for tomorrow.

The ball given by the strikers in Montefiore Hall, McKees Rocks, was attended by about 1,000 persons. An address was made by Attorney W. N. McNair. The committee expects to clear about \$300 for the strikers' fund after all expenses are paid.

The death of Steve Horvath during a fight with Major Smith, a colored man whom the strikers mistook for a strikebreaker, was forcibly recalled yesterday when his widow gave birth to a child. The woman is in destitute circumstances and her case has been taken in charge by the strikers' executive committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It was rumored in official circles today that in compliance with the request made by Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, an investigation into the conditions of labor at the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant at McKees Rocks, Pa., will be made at once by Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor.

STRIKERS NEED HELP

Letter From McKees Rocks Asks for Immediate Aid.

The necessity for all labor organizations and progressive individuals to contribute at once to the fund being raised for the McKees Rocks strikers by the New York Volkszeitung, 13 Spruce street, is well illustrated by the following letter.

Fellow Workers:—You have all learned through the daily press about the life and death battle being waged by the striking employes of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks.

FLOOD DAMAGE IMMENSE

Reports from Northern Mexico Show Great Loss of Life and Property.

MONTEREY, Mex., Sept. 3.—While conditions here are steadily improving, news from the flooded districts today indicate that greater property damage was done than at first reported. In the vicinity of Tampico, the loss caused by inundation from the Gulf was tremendous.

The suburb of La Barra was almost completely wiped out and the bath houses, restaurants and sanitariums, and a number of residences, occupied by employes, were washed away. The railroad hospital was partially wrecked and 200 feet of jetties at the mouth of the harbor destroyed.

A bar has been formed across the harbor entrance by sand washed up by the storm and a number of vessels are now lying outside the harbor unable to discharge their cargoes.

Reports from northern Mexico today put the loss of life outside Monterey at 1,500. The towns on the Mexican side of the lower Rio Grande are now feeling the full brunt of the flood. Arguelles, Reynosa, Corrales, Camarero and San Miguel are all inundated, and some of the towns are practically destroyed.

Great industrial plants are located in some of these towns.

In the state of Tamaulipas, Tula, with a population of 9,000, was wiped out. The deaths there reached hundreds.

General Bernardo Reyes, Governor of this state, returned to his home here last night, from the mountain retreat near Galeana, where he has been for several weeks. He made the trip of 200 miles on horseback, riding day and night to reach the flood-stricken city.

Although he is still Governor in name, the duties of the office are being performed chiefly by General Geronimo Trevino, commander of military zone. No demonstration in honor of General Reyes' homecoming will be permitted.

CHICAGO CAR MEN WISE

Insist That All Companies Must Sign Contract at Same Time.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The representatives of the street railway employes' union at a meeting this afternoon decided that unless all the street and elevated railroads signed simultaneously a wage scale agreeable to employes, they would not recommend a settlement with any of them.

This means that the unions will not sign a contract with the officials of the South Side street railway lines unless President Roach, of the North Side lines, also signs a similar contract.

This action shows that the union men are fully aware of the fact that their greatest chance of securing a victory is by standing firmly for a collective contract and not by allowing their ranks to be divided in the interest of the car companies.

ITALY CONDEMNS CZAR

Popular Committee Protests Against Visit of Blood Soaked Tyrant.

ROME, Sept. 3.—The popular committee which has charge of the agitation being carried on against the proposed visit of the Russian Czar has just issued a ringing manifesto, reading in part as follows:

"We should protest with all our energy against the presence of the Czar in Italy, because he becomes accursed from day to day and more so as he soaks in the blood of his people."

"We must not disappoint the hopes of the martyred people of Russia."

SWEDISH STRIKE SETTLED?

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3.—It is asserted here today in official circles that as the result of negotiations between the Employers' Association and the executive committee of the 300,000 men who have been out on a general strike for a month, that a compromise has been effected and the strikers will return to work September 9.

feeling man to stand on end. More than 5,000 men and the 16,000 women and children depending upon them are starving because they have become aware of the fact that they are human beings and will not allow themselves to be treated worse than cattle.

"Will your organization refuse to contribute to the Bread Fund which we are raising for these unfortunate? No matter how small your gift may be it will help these workmen, who are fighting for human rights, to win a victory over the arrogant steel magnates. We hope to hear from you at once, because, 'He who gives quickly, gives doubly!'"

"All contributions by Turn-Vereinen will be acknowledged in the Amerikanischen Turnzeitung."

"All money should be sent at once to the New York Volkszeitung. Yours fraternally."

"MAX FORKER. For the Sustaining Committee. C. A. WISE, President. J. HATTMAN, Secretary. For the Strike Committee. McKees Rocks, Pa., Sept. 2, '09."

You want The Call to grow, don't you? Why, then, don't you nourish it by buying of our advertisers?

C. F. U. ACTS ON ALIEN QUESTION

Adopts Recommendations of U.S. Committee on Immigration Last Night.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union, at Bohemian Hall, last night, the report of the committee on immigration was discussed and all its recommendations adopted. They are as follows:

"First—We recommend the rigid inspection of all immigrants for the purpose of deporting the criminal, insane and laborer, both skilled and unskilled, who come with no other purpose than to settle in our large cities and immediately enter into active competition with the American mechanic."

"Second—We suggest the rigid inspection of the various Transatlantic Steamship Companies' crews for the purpose of preventing those who could not pass Ellis Island being brought in as seamen, cooks, waiters, etc., and who immediately upon arrival desert to be lost in the City if New York and other seaports."

"Third—We do not agree with the present rule declaring for the possession of \$25 cash as a guarantee that the immigrant will not become a public charge, as this rule can easily be overcome by the Padrones and those interested in importing contract labor by depositing this amount with the immigrant as part of an advance installment, or to cover a return passage of the temporary visitor."

"Fourth—We do not agree with the wholesale deportation of immigrants unless for god and sufficient reasons, and then only after a fair trial by the Board of Inquiry established for that purpose, with the right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington."

"Fifth—We agree with the statement of the Immigration Commissioner that his force should be greatly enlarged, especially in the direction of inspectors with a secret service in the European ports to watch events and supervise the exodus from Southern European ports to these shores."

"Sixth—We suggest that the Central Federated Union instruct its delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to bring this matter of changes in the present laws to the attention of that body, and request the Executive Council to formulate such changes and have same introduced at the next session of Congress."

Crafts Have Own Committees.

"Seventh—We suggest that the trades most affected by foreign competition should have their own immigration committees for the purpose of acting in concert with this committee and the American Federation of Labor."

"Eighth—We would suggest that the American Federation of Labor, through its organizers and Central and State federations, should keep in touch with the conduct of that part of the Department of Commerce and Labor, known as the Department of Information and Distribution, as this bureau is a very important factor and can be made of great service to the American mechanic by properly distributing the immigrant to different parts of the country and keep them out of our congested centers."

"Ninth—We would ask that the next convention of the Workingmen's State Federation take up the report of the Commission on Immigration, which was submitted to the state Legislature on April 5, 1909, and to investigate the recommendations of said committee, one of which calls for the creation in this state of a department to be known as 'The Bureau of the Department of Industries and Immigration,' and which suggests 'specially charged' duties which shall tend to best secure to the state the economic advantages derivable from an intelligent utilization of the alien in industrial, agricultural and other employment, and which shall at the same time protect the alien from exploitation, fraud and oppression, and facilitate his development into an intelligent and useful citizenship for the ultimate advancement of the state."

Tammanyite Turned Down.

A communication from the Highway Laborers' Protective Union asking for the endorsement of John F. Murray, for President of the Bronx in place of Haffen, just removed, was turned down hard, being tabled without discussion by a vote of 23 to 22. Murray is a Tammanyite, and the present acting president of the Bronx Committee of five to visit the Bronx aldermen in his behalf, Delegate Thomas Rock, of the Hammers and Favers, was very much hurt at the scant consideration which the request received and took the delegates to task for their action, which he characterized as "censure of a friend of labor."

The following nominations were made for officers, to be elected at the next meeting: Corresponding secretary, Ernest Bohm and W. P. Bender; recording secretary, Delegate O'Brien; financial secretary, Herman Robinson; treasurer, Morris Brown; sergeant-at-arms, Delegate Meisel.

Delegate Rock reported that the highway laborers of Brooklyn had not been paid for four weeks, and that many of them had to get up at 4 A. M. and walk to work to save carfare. He said he had persuaded the Finance Department of the city to pay them for one of the weeks in arrears, and that each of the city

(Continued on page 2.)

MEETS HORRIBLE FATE

Yonkers Fireman Boiled to Death Before Fellow Workers' Eyes.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The explosion today of a pipe in the Waring Hat Factory resulted in the death of one man and threatened the lives of several others. It occurred in the boiler room and was caused by the sudden opening of a valve. The victim was Patrick Murray, of 101 Elm street, who was employed in the factory as a fireman.

Five minutes after going to work in the morning, Murray opened a valve in the boiler pipe and the steam poured out in so great a volume that the pipe was torn from its fastenings and struck the fireman in the head with terrific force.

He was hurled across the room and fell in a heap. Several employes who were working near Murray, narrowly escaped being scalded when the stream of boiling water shot from the boiler. They fled in the nick of time.

Murray, with his skull fractured, lay unconscious on the floor while the flood of water poured upon his body, almost submerging it. The other workmen were helpless to assist him, as they could not wade through the water with which the room was almost deluged.

When Murray was finally carried into another room he was dead. It is doubtful if he would have lived even if it had been possible to rescue him from the fracture he sustained being probably serious enough to cause death, physicians said.

It is likely that the man's family will demand an investigation to fix responsibility for the alleged unsafe condition of the boiler.

MINERS ASK FOR DELAY

Pittsburg Coal Diggers Keep Up Fight on New Explosive.

WILKES-BARRE, Sept. 3.—James E. Roderick, chief of the state mining department, met a committee in this city today, representing the 18,000 mine workers of the Pittsburg district who have been out on strike following an order prohibiting their use of black powder in the soft coal mines.

This committee composed of Edward McKee, Michael Barry and Martin F. J. Elyzik, was sent here by President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, to ask Roderick to refrain from enforcing immediately the order that the miners use permissible explosives instead of powder.

The committee explained that there will be a convention of mine workers in Pittsburg next week and that the men desire to investigate the certain phases of the effect of the use of new explosives in the mines.

Chief Roderick heard the arguments of the men and says he will forward a sealed decision to President Lewis. It may not become known until the convention next week.

SEARCH FOR VICTIMS

Bodies of Relatives of Alleged Murderess Exhumed for Traces of Poison.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Two more bodies of members of the family of Mrs. Fary Kelleher, held here under indictment for murder, were exhumed today from the Somerville cemetery, and after an autopsy the viscera will be at once sent to Professor Whitney, of Harvard, for analysis to discover traces of poison.

The bodies disinterred today were those of Stephen Kelleher, husband of the indicted woman, and Bridget Knowles, her sister.

This makes six bodies that have been disinterred in connection with the puzzling poison mystery. The other bodies included the three children of Mrs. Kelleher.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE DAMAGED.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The army dirigible balloon Republique was badly damaged today while attempting a flight from Paris to La Pallua, 240 miles north of Paris. No one was hurt.

NEW PRESIDENT OF CARRIERS.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 3.—William E. Kelley, Brooklyn, has been elected president of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

LABOR DAY EDITION.

On Monday next we shall have special articles regarding Labor and Labor Day.

COOK AT DANISH CAPITAL TODAY

Copenhagen Turns Out in Holiday Attire to Welcome North Pole Discoverer.

TO BE DECORATED BY KING

Explorer Has Field Observations and Astronomical Calculations to Prove His Feat.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—The landing pier in Toldbod harbor is decorated as for a royal visitor. Danish and American flags fly everywhere. The streets are filled with people dressed in holiday attire. The hotels are crowded with visitors from the surrounding cities and villages.

It seems as if the entire country has turned out to pay homage to the daring American explorer, who braved all the terrors and hardships of the frozen north in the cause of science.

Immediately following the official reception Dr. Cook will be received in audience by King Frederick, who may decorate him before the day is over.

At the banquet to be given at the Town Hall four hundred covers will be laid. Tickets cost 20 crowns each. Minister Egan has invited Dr. Cook to be his guest at the Hotel d'Angleterre and Dr. Cook has accepted.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the discoverer of the North Pole, has positive proof to support his claims, according to a correspondent of the Journal National Tidende, who interviewed the explorer today aboard the Hans Egede. Dr. Cook would say nothing further regarding his expedition, declaring that he had contracts for the sale of the story of the expedition, which prevented him from talking at this time.

Tells of Discovery.

When pressed for some data, concerning his two days' stay at the pole, Dr. Cook was impressed with the fact that some proof of his statements were needed, and said: "We reached the pole shortly before 7 o'clock on the morning of April 21, 1909, as announced. There were with us at the time only two human beings, these being my two Eskimo companions. I had been making daily observations for two weeks before our arrival at the pole and knew accurately our position. This, however, did not detract from the thrill I experienced when the sextant revealed that we were standing in latitude 90."

"Bound north, the trend of our course was constantly west of north. Returning, we continued to bear westward. I continued my daily observations for another fortnight after our start back. We made no measurements of the sea and I have no idea of its depth, owing to the fact that I did not have the proper instruments."

Dr. Cook added that all of his field observations were carefully checked by astronomical calculations, and felt certain that when these figures were made public the last vestige of doubt as to his claims would be removed. "While my personal pride," said Dr. Cook, "is of course greatest by reason of having been able to plant the American flag on the North Pole, I do not regard this particular feat as the greatest achievement of the trip."

LONDON, Sept. 3.—"We believe him, but we want to see the proofs." This is practically the attitude today of a majority of English scientific men regarding Dr. Frederick A. Cook's discovery of the North Pole. As the story of the discovery is studied there is increasing reason to believe that the narrative does not indicate that Dr. Cook has positive proof of his claims.

It is conceded that all this doubt is likely to be removed the moment Dr. Cook reaches Copenhagen, and English geographers and scientists are hoping that the explorer's interview will remove their last doubts.

England Doubts.

Lieutenant Shackleton still stands by Dr. Cook, his only doubt being as to the temperature, 83 degrees below zero, that Dr. Cook reports when

(Continued on page 2.)

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."

crossing Ellesmere Island. Shackleton thinks this temperature is too low. Dr. Hugh Robert Hill, author of the "Siege of the South Pole" and a member of the Royal Geographical Society, is questioning, along with other members of the society, the accuracy of the observations reported by Dr. Cook. But here again the doubt results from the belief that the expedition was the outgrowth of a pleasure trip which could not have had the necessary equipment.

The most serious doubt of all, however, continues to be the reported speed at which Dr. Cook traveled from Cape Thomas Hubbard to the Pole. Unless he found conditions wholly different from those found by every other arctic explorer, the experts do not see how it was possible for him to average about thirteen miles a day.

Instead of setting out on his North Pole quest hurriedly and with scant preparation, as the first reports indicated, Dr. Cook set about the task with the utmost foresight and carried with him enough provisions to meet almost any emergency that might have arisen, according to John H. Bradley, the man who backed the explorer and who took him to the starting point in his converted steamer, the John R. Bradley.

At the base of supplies at Annotok, on the northwest coast of Greenland, Bradley says, Cook had enough provisions to last three years. There were tons of pemmican, sugar, tea, coffee, canned goods, dried meats, great quantities of hickory for sled building, hardware, iron, steel, copper, packing utensils of all kinds, 150 feet of stove pipe, 10,000 boxes of matches, hales of biscuits, 120,000 cans of food, 150 gallons of alcohol, a barrel of rumdrops for the sweet-toothed Eskimos, barrels of rice and flour, guns for trading with the natives, beads and trinkets of all kinds, and several boxes of the finest scientific apparatus.

Well Supplied With Necessities.

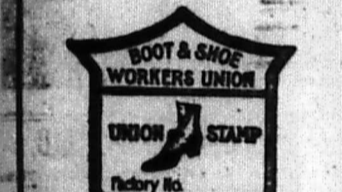
"I wish I had an inventory of the supplies," said Bradley, for then you would see just how extensive our preparations were. It took thirteen weeks to land our supplies, including forty tons of coal."

As to the scientific instruments carried by Dr. Cook, Bradley said he was hardly competent to speak, as he knew nothing about their quality. "I paid the bills for them," he said, "and judging by what they cost, they evidently were the best that could be had. The whole matter was left to Dr. Cook and he had several boxes of instruments. As to what the expedition cost, that is a private matter, but there is absolutely no basis for the charge that it was cheaply conducted. It cost thousands of dollars."

Bradley's statements are borne out by Rudolph Francke, who was a steward on the John R. Bradley, and who was left behind at Annotok in New York. Bradley was led to speak of the equipment of the expedition by the charges of certain men, chiefly Rear Admiral Melville, that Dr. Cook could hardly have done all that he claims he did on account of "being poorly equipped." According to Bradley, no other polar expedition on record was so well provided for.

TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS

Need a Trunk? I am the Trunk Man. Thos. G. Hunt, 480 SIXTH AV., Near 50th St., NEW YORK.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION 240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

WHAT ABOUT OUR ADVERTISERS?

How much have you bought of them? Or do you think it will pay them to continue advertising in your paper while you buy somewhere else?

During the summer special effort will have to be made. Please remember this. Look over the ads daily before you spend your money. If you buy of Call advertisers and tell them each time why, then, and only then, will The Call live and grow.

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 C/PONS. THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

DRIVERS STEER TAXIS TO UNION

Chauffeurs, Undaunted by Recent Defeat, Flock in Hosts to Organization.

The chauffeurs and cab drivers of this city are getting busy—not in doing more work than they have been doing, or in working longer hours, for that would be well nigh impossible—but in steering themselves, their cabs and taxis, in the direction of the Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Local Union No. 267, and identifying themselves with that institution for the laudable purpose of holding their own against the adverse conditions imposed upon them by their "superiors."

Secretary Charles W. Forester, of the said union, when interviewed by a reporter of The Call yesterday, made the following statement in reviewing the condition of the chauffeurs and cab drivers of this city during the past year: "Although we lost the taxicab strike which began in October of last year, and which, as you are no doubt aware, was forced upon us by the oppressive tactics of the bosses, we have been gaining ground rapidly all along since that time."

"It was no uncommon thing for the men to work eighteen or twenty hours a day then, with no time allowed for meals. The only thing the men could do was to drop into some saloon occasionally and wash down a bite of lunch with a glass of beer—with the possibility staring them in the face of being accused of drunkenness and neglect of duty. In fact, I know of several instances in which just that thing happened. And on this head, too, they were frequently blamed for accidents where they were not responsible, and where the blame lay with the companies for working them such long hours."

"But we are changing these conditions. We have contracts with twenty-seven closed shops at the present time, and others are beginning to look at the situation from a point of view more in line with our own. They realize that our organization offers a better class of men—men who know their business and who, under sensible conditions, can be relied upon to do the right thing."

"As for the chauffeurs and cab drivers themselves, they are joining in droves. The initiation fee has been reduced to \$3 during the summer months so that there can be no excuse for the men holding flat this time. The organization still maintains its benevolent features, and employs able counsel by the year. These things, with the shorter hours, regulations regarding meals, better wages and a uniform scale, are some of the reasons for the remarkable growth of the union during the past few months."

INDICT CONDUCTORS

Charges Being Brought Against Railroads for Selling Liquor.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 3.—Indictments were today returned by the grand jury against the conductors on the Lehigh Valley railroad dining cars running through this county. They are charged with selling liquor without a license. The fight is really against the company itself. District Attorney Salisbury believing that the company should be compelled to pay a license to every county through which the railroad runs, for the sale of liquor on its dining cars. The prosecutor in each case is County Detective E. J. Mackin, who secured the evidence against the conductors. The men indicted are, Peter Hunter, James Garrison, J. R. Huffer, J. L. Dougherty, Joseph Hartman and Fred Strout.

KILLS MAN AND SELF.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 3.—In a revolver battle following an auto ride early today James Woodall, twenty-five, shot Douglas Williams, father of Dovey Williams, sixteen, whom Woodall declared he would marry, and then committed suicide. Woodall fired at J. P. House, Williams' son-in-law, but missed. Mrs. Williams grappled with Woodall and was beaten over the head with a revolver.

CALL CENTURY CLUB

- 1. Robert Hunter. 2. Mr. Robert Hunter. 3. J. M. Huber. 4. Morris Hillquit. 5. Workmen's Circle. 6. Local Kings County Socialist Party. 7. Dr. Julius Halpern. 8. Will G. Lenker. 9. 23d Assembly District, Br. 2, S. P. Kings County. 10. Rev. Elliot White, Worcester, Mass. 11. Rufus Weeks. 12. Alexander Irvine. 13. Josephus Chant Lipen. 14. 22d Assembly District, Br. 1, S. P. Manhattan. 15. Local New York Socialist Party. 16. Local Queens Co. S. P. 17. Local Hudson Co. S. P. 18. ? ? ? ? ?

4 HURT IN AUTO WRECK.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 3.—Four automobilists were badly injured at 3 o'clock this morning when their machine ran into a barrel of oil standing alongside of the newly-made macadam road, between this city and Pittston. The machine was driven by its owner, Frank Gilligan, of this city, and as he turned to pass a milk wagon the machine struck the barrel and was badly wrecked.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE DAILY CALL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

laught its valuable lessons. And now, if The Call can be given a chance to take advantage of those lessons for which such high tuition fees have been paid, it can be made to support itself and support the Socialist Party and the Labor Movement. The present effort is to raise funds to lift the crushing load of debt from The Call, and to supply working capital sufficient to enable it to arrive at man's estate. This is easily within sight and reach. It only needs your help. Placing the price of the paper at two cents per copy means that with an increase in the circulation such as can surely be made during the present campaign The Call will be in a position to give to the Socialist Party much more than it takes from the Socialist Party.

You can call the appeal for a One Day's Wage Fund begging if you like—if so, we simply Beg that we may not Beg. A general response to this appeal means all that I have said. So, reader, I again ask you to give One Day's Wage to The Call. Today is Saturday. Pay day for many. When you draw your money send One Day's Wages (not One Day's Product of your labor) to The Call, 442 Pearl St., New York. Mark your letter "Wage Fund." All contributions will be acknowledged on the first page of The Call. Later they will all be printed in the One Day's Wage Fund Souvenir Edition of The Call. Reader, The Call is a live one. It is going to be a paper with a circulation, power and influence greater than any other paper published in America. All of that, reader, if YOU do your part.

While supporting The Daily Call you must support the Socialist Party. Had there been no Socialist Party there would have been no Call. They must work together. As Organizer Solomon says, "WE NEED THE CALL IN THIS CAMPAIGN." Yes, reader, we do. But much as we need The Call, great as is the power of The Call, we do not need The Call more than we need the Socialist Party. You know the great work that the Socialist Party is doing. Do you know what would be the condition of affairs in New York City if it were not for the influence of the Socialist Party? Do you know the difference between St. Petersburg and New York? It is the difference a despotism and republicanism—between bayonet power and ballot power, between life and death, and worse than death.

Great as are our, the political, limitations of American workingmen, they are infinitely superior to those of Russia, and to maintain such rights as we have, to exercise the rights necessary to our future, we must have the Socialist Party. You who believe in Socialism must support that party. The Daily Call and the Socialist Party MUST BE ONE. Every time you get a workingman to read The Call you help the Socialist Party. But it is not enough to get new readers for The Call. You must get those readers to become Socialist Party members. That is not enough. They must become Socialist Party WORKERS. And you must give to the funds of the Socialist Party. Terrible to be asked to give to everything, isn't it, reader? Yes, it is. But you do not give in vain. Every penny you put in the Labor Movement comes back to you a thousand-fold. You will help both, reader. Both will help you. They must support each other. They must support you and you them, and all must support the Labor Movement, and BE the Labor Movement. Every day we get nearer to our Victory—the emancipation of the Working Class.

Reader, do you really understand the full intent of the Socialist Party and The Daily Call? Just this: That Every Man, Woman and Child on Earth Shall Be Free. Free! By Your Help, FREE!

CITY HOLDS UP LABORERS' PAY

Municipality Has Plenty Money for Graft, but None for Workers.

The foremen and laborers of the Department of Highways of Brooklyn say that the city owes them four weeks' wages and that most of them are in a sorry plight in consequence. A delegation yesterday declared that the men were on the point of leaving their jobs to look for positions that will pay them money weekly. "Some of the laborers," said one of the delegates, "are on the verge of starvation, and their poor wives and children are suffering. Those who have relatives or who can get credit can tide over the time until the city pays up the back wages, but those who depend solely on their weekly wages are the sufferers. It seems a waste to talk of Labor Day as a holiday for workmen, when four hundred hard working men, who handle pick and shovel, cannot even get what is due them for four weeks' work from the city."

The appropriation to pay wages to the employees of the Department of Highways is exhausted, and the borough president cannot get any more money for the department until after the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The long adjournment of the latter body, a usual occasion every summer, is the principal cause of the lack of funds in the Department of Highways.

COP HURT BY FALL

Patrolman William Gashnes, thirty-eight years old, attached to the Flushing avenue station in Brooklyn, stumbled as he alighted from a Fifth avenue trolley car at 56th street yesterday and was thrown violently against the curb. He was hurried to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said that his skull had been fractured, and that his chances of recovery were slim.

4 HURT IN AUTO WRECK.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 3.—Four automobilists were badly injured at 3 o'clock this morning when their machine ran into a barrel of oil standing alongside of the newly-made macadam road, between this city and Pittston. The machine was driven by its owner, Frank Gilligan, of this city, and as he turned to pass a milk wagon the machine struck the barrel and was badly wrecked.

POVERTY NO EXCUSE

Penniless Polish Laborer Fatally Shot by Disappointed Footpad.

If the ante mortem statement made by Vosca Dossakavitz, twenty-two years old, a Polish laborer, living at 317 West 8th street, Manhattan, who was found in the woods at Cedar Manor, near New York avenue, on the outskirts of Jamaica, late on Wednesday evening dying, from two bullet wounds in his left breast, is true he was held up and shot because he didn't have any money to hand over to the highwayman. The wounded man died yesterday in the Jamaica Hospital. He told Coroner Ambler that he was penniless and out of work. He had been looking for a job and not having money to pay his way on the trolley, started to walk when he was accosted by an unknown man in the woods of Cedar Manor who held a pistol against him and demanded \$10. The bewildered Pole tried to say that he was penniless and hungry, but the man with the pistol fired two shots into his left breast. He was found several hours later.

WEATHER DOPSTER INJURED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, broke his arm today alighting from a street car. He had jumped clear of the car when his feet caught in the pavement, throwing him to the ground and breaking his arm above the wrist. Prof. Moore hailed a passing cab and drove to the office of a physician. After the arm was set he returned to his office and resumed work.

C. F. U. ACTS ON ALIEN QUESTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

The controversy between the International Ladies' Garment Workers and Local 10 of the Ladies' Garment Workers was again discussed, in connection with the mandate of the A. F. of L. executive council, commanding the C. F. U. to suspend Local 10. It was at first voted to disregard the ruling of the A. F. of L., but President Abraham declared this action illegal, and a committee was then appointed to try to bring about harmony between the International and Local 10. Otto Sillier, of Berlin, International Secretary of the Lithographers' Societies of Europe; Herman Muller, Secretary of the General Commission of Labor of Germany, and Carl Muhlberger, the representative of the Lithographers of Austria, who are in this country to investigate the labor movement here in behalf of the European movement, were present at the meeting and were escorted to seats on the platform. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Father Ducey, and decide whether a memorial service should be held by the C. F. U.

WORLD'S SEAMEN WORK FOR UNITY

Big Movement Started to Revise Maritime Codes in Interest of Workers.

(Special to the Call)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—The International Seamen's Union of America has started a movement for the revising of maritime codes in so far as they affect the status of seamen.

In a circular letter addressed to the World's Seamen, and sent to the heads of local organizations in this country and abroad, the I. S. U. of A., after pointing out the ironclad disabilities of seamen, goes on to say: "Since the seamen suffer from the same laws, and want of proper laws, we believe there should be a meeting of representatives of the seamen of all nations, with the object of coming to an understanding and an agreement upon a legislative program to be submitted to all governments and to all National Legislative bodies."

"We believe that by such unanimous demand we shall be able to repeal the antiquated, unjust and injurious laws, and obtain for ourselves the right of combination and self-help, where such combination can be exercised without endangering either life or property as such, namely, while lying in a safe harbor. We believe further that, in the interest of life at sea we shall be able to obtain laws providing for a specific number of skilled men to be on board of a vessel before she is permitted to proceed to sea.

"You will see that such legislation would place the seamen on the same level with other workers. We could then have organization with means of enforcing proper improvements in the seamen's conditions. As it now stands we can only beg; and you know how the beggars are treated.

Contrasted with Workers Ashore.

"The workers on shore have enjoyed the right to quit work for nearly a hundred years. They have used it with different sincerity and skill in different countries. Where they have used it most skilfully and with the greatest sincerity, there they have obtained the best conditions. They have improved their wages, shortened their working hours, and improved the shop conditions in proportion to their own unity, sincerity and endurance. "We seamen must acquire this power to be able to help ourselves. To the man bound to service or labor on pain of imprisonment, there is no such weapon. He must first realize the real meaning of his own condition; second, he must have courage to complain and fortitude to suffer until redress can come.

"We would suggest that such a meeting be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, a few days prior to the International Transportworkers Federation in August, 1910, the date to be fixed later."

Want Better Conditions.

When questioned regarding the above letter by a reporter of the Call yesterday, Secretary Griffin, of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Atlantic Coast, which is affiliated with the I. S. U. of A., and has its headquarters in this city, said: "The letter speaks for itself. Seamen are beginning to realize the benefits resulting from organization. They propose to have some of these benefits for themselves, and there is no reason why, despite the conditions peculiar to a seafaring life, they can't accomplish their object.

"And I want to say, too, that organization amongst sailors of nearly all ranks has progressed within the last few years at a rate of which the average landman has no conception. At this rate the future looks bright. We hope soon to be able to relegate to the limbo of dead sayings, that old saw, 'A sailor's life is a dog's life.'"

CAPT. DAY UPHOLDS UNIONISTS

The East Side union bakers were highly elated yesterday over the fact that when a police lieutenant, incited by Boss L. Gervitz, of 111 Division street, proprietor of one of the nine shops which still are fighting the unions tried to break up a meeting of unionists at the corner of Pike and Division streets, Thursday night, by chasing the crowd over into the Ninth precinct, his game was blocked by Captain Day, of the Ninth, who instructed his men to protect the meeting from Gervitz's thugs, and told Organizer Kasimirsky that the lieutenant who interfered with the meeting did not know his business.

You are at home when visiting at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A., N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

NOTICE.

TO DELEGATES TO CONVENTION of the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers Eureka, 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.

TO THE PUBLIC SOME eight years ago, owing to our enlarging and rapidly increasing business, we moved into our six-story building, 121-123 Canal street, which we now occupy and, by careful attention and study, they have been able to establish home and trade of which we are proud. In our READY-TO-WEAR-DEPARTMENT we offer the most carefully selected collection of clothing, and it is with all impudence that we say the style and workmanship of our Suits and Overcoats from \$10 to \$25 cannot be equalled elsewhere, and are of the class and character that you would expect in custom-made garments. Whether we have served you before or not, it will pay you to buy our clothing for this Fall and Winter season at MARCUS BROTHERS, CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS, 121-123 CANAL ST., Cor. Chrystie St., New York

LAUNCH SINKS; ALL SAVED. The launch Magnolia which plys as a ferry between Sheepshead Bay and Plum Beach, was rammed and sunk last night by the Nettle, another ferryboat between Sheepshead Bay and Point Breeze. The Magnolia's passengers were rescued by the Nettle and the William Schaefer. LEWISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 3.—A hundred detectives tonight were in on a lone highwayman who is believed to be the same one who up and robbed the Pennsylvania road here a few nights ago, and afternoon he held up and secured from a Lewistown citizen.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

Good Socialists should smoke good cigars. Ask your dealer for LIBERTY TORCH CIGARS 5c and 10c GRADES. Manufactured by I. H. LEFKOWITZ, 951 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

WAYS ON TOP! ARNOLD'S HATS THE FASHION'S OWN. 680 BROADWAY

MAYER'S RIDGWOOD'S DRY GOODS STORE Largest Store at Ridgewood Heights 219 Onderdonk Ave., near Ralph St. Special Sale Days: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Surety Stamps given with every purchase.

WEAR THE HALLA SHOE \$2.50 UNION MADE. F. S. HASLACH, Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear. 341 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, 3077 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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

Ladies—For Latest Styles in Hats go to The Myrtle Milliner 1320 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope or 309 Knickerbocker Ave., Stanhope, Brooklyn. C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 Bushwick

EDWARD MIETHKE DRY GOODS WYCKOFF, COR. GREEN AVENUE

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

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

Clothing for Men, Boys and Children REMEMBER, You Get the Best Clothing at THE RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE 1701 PITKIN AVENUE, Near Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For "Hands" with Brains! Hillquit "Socialism in Theory and Practice." Basic, Broad and Fundamental. All phases of Socialist Philosophy, with application present day problems. The book of the year! \$1.35 a copy, postpaid.

Spargo "Socialism: A Summary and Interpretation of Socialist Principles." New and revised edition—really a new book. Clear and simple statement of principles, and a chapter devoted to "Means of Realization." Excellent general statement of Socialist principles! \$1.35 a copy, postpaid.

You Need both of these books. Together they constitute a library on Socialism. Special limited offer, both to one address; \$2.50, postpaid.

Call Book Department 442 PEARL STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

STEVENS DENIES PAY FOR OVERTIME

Stevens Violate One Labor Law and Ignore Another, Hiding Behind Court.

How to rob workmen of part of their wages is a very interesting problem which several politicians are now endeavoring to solve.

The "heads" that are considering the matter are city comptroller, Hervey M. Stevens, Commissioner of Bridges, Charles W. Stevenson, and Corporation Counsel, Francis K. Pendleton.

Stevenson Gets Angry. When seen by a reporter of The Call yesterday Commissioner of Bridges, Stevenson did not know how best to answer this rather embarrassing question and he got angry.

Stevenson is not restrained from paying the men double pay for overtime by the Burns decision, he said.

There is no overtime allowed under emergency cases, Mr. Stevenson said. "You cannot violate the law when you make men work more than eight hours a day or they are working under emergency conditions, and are entitled to their pay."

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label. Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls, Caps.

It seems you are placed in rather an awkward position, applying the law in your own case and ignoring it in the case of the men," the reporter said.

The Commissioner was angry and raised his voice. "Did I not say that the Corporation Counsel is the man to discuss this?"

When The Call reporter visited the office of the Corporation Counsel he was told that Pendleton was on his vacation.

Lawyer Takes Up Case. Charles Maitland Beattie, of 116 Nassau street, attorney for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Brotherhood of Painters, and representative of several other unions, has taken up the case and is now making an effort to force the city to pay the workmen for overtime.

The work on these bridges evidently comes under the emergency clause of danger to life and property, the work progressing while traffic is under way, otherwise the Commissioner of Bridges would be liable to removal and for a misdemeanor in employing men for more than eight hours, under section 4 of the labor law and chapter 506 of the laws of 1907, up to the passage of the consolidated laws on February 17 last, and thereafter under them.

Beattie said that he will push the case and should he get no redress he will go after Stevenson. The aggregate amount of claims presented may reach \$50,000.

The decision will be of great importance, as it will affect about 20,000 men who work for the city and are taken advantage of in the same way as those who work on the bridges.

It is understood that the politicians will find a way to "amend" the law so that the city be given the freedom of working men any number of hours without paying for overtime as understood by the prevailing rate of wages.

Deckhand Crushed to Death When Tug Sinks. In a collision between the tiny tugboat R. D. Little and two freight car floats of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the East River yesterday, John D. McDonnell, of Bayonne, N. J., twenty-two, a deckhand, was instantly killed, and John Lavin, fifty, of Jersey City, was fatally scalped.

BLOODY CLASHES IN PARMA. PARMA, Italy, Sept. 3.—The clashes between the peasants and the members of the Agrarian League continue, and many persons are reported wounded. A number of arrests have been made.

SHERIFF'S SLAYERS LYNCHED. MALCOLM, Ala., Sept. 3.—John and Louis Balm, negroes, were lynched late last night near Jackson, Ala., for the murder of Sheriff J. L. Wainwright, according to a long distance telephone message received here today.

THE DRAMA

SUCH A LITTLE QUEEN

Channing Pollock's bright little comedy at the Hackett Theater is somewhat above the average, inasmuch as its humor is daintier than that of the slap-stick variety which resounds from so many stages to the orchestration of thick-lipped guffaws.

The play opens in the fugitive queen's Harlem flat, where she is visited by Robert Trainor, a young American business man, with his employer, Lauman, the millionaire meat packer, and the latter's daughter.

Both the exiled rulers are very much "up against it" financially and are glad to take humble jobs in the office of the meat king.

Through the play, onward from the first act, wherein the queen mashes potatoes with her scepter and cooks in her coronation robe in order not to soil her only street dress, the king and the queen are brought to realize that their sort of royalty has little standing in a country where people imagine themselves free because their rulers are not distinguished by uniforms; and at last the king recognizes that "one cannot know how to make laws until one has been bound by them."

Just why such an environment should make so considerable and self-sacrificing a man of Robert Trainor is not explained. As a matter of fact, despite many exceptions, the ambitious and rising business man, accustomed to selfishness as the weapons of his day's work, usually displays the same characteristic toward woman when his will is thwarted, or at least toward the man who stands between.

Medical Congress to Discuss Motive Condemning Capital Punishment. BUDAPEST, Sept. 3.—Several delegates to the Medical Congress have presented a memorial to the president protesting against capital punishment. It will be discussed at the next meeting.

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.

GUIDE TO THEATERS

ASTOR, 43th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Man From Home," with William Hodge. Comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

ALHAMBRA, Seventh avenue and 126th street, mat. every day.—Vaudeville, with Louise Dresser.

AMERICAN, 42d street and Eighth avenue, 8:15, Mat. Thurs. and Sat., on roof, 2:30.—"The Only Law," by Willson Minner and George Bronson-Howard.

BELASCO, 42d street, west of B'way, 8:15, Mat. Saturday at 2:15.—"Is Matrimony a Failure?" Comedy adapted from German, by Leo Ditrichstein.

BROADWAY, 41st street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Midnight Sons," musical comedy.

BIJOU, 30th street and B'way.—"A Gentleman From Mississippi," Drama of political life, by Roddes and Wise.

CASINO, 39th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"Havana," with James T. Powers. Musical comedy.

CIRCLE, 60th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15.—"Hayti," with McIntyre and Heath. Musical comedy by John J. McNally, William Jerome and Jean Schwarz.

CRITERION, 44th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Flag Lieutenant," naval play by Major W. P. Drury and Leo Trevor.

COLONIAL, 62d street and B'way, Mat. daily.—Vaudeville.

DALY'S, 30th street and B'way, 8:30, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.—"Hilly," by George Cameron. Farce.

FIFTH AVENUE, KEITH & PROCTOR, 28th street and B'way, daily mat.—Vaudeville.

GARRICK, 25th street, near B'way, 8:30, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"Detective Sparkes," with Hattie Williams. Comedy by Michael Morton.

GAIETY, 46th street and B'way, 8:30, Mat. Sat., 2:30.—"The House Next Door," with J. E. Dodson. Comedy by J. Hartley Manners. Last week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d street and Eighth avenue, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., "Folly of the Circus," by Margaret Mayo.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF, 42d street and B'way, 8:15, and daily mat.—Down stairs in Victoria Theater—Vaudeville, with Gertrude Hoffmann as Radha.

HACKETT, 42d street, west of B'way, 8:30, Mat. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.—"Such a Little Queen," by Channing Pollock.

HERALD SQUARE, 35th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"A Broken Idol," musical comedy, with Otis Harlan.

HUDSON, 44th street, near B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Third Degree," by Charles Klein. Drama on police abuses. Last week.

JOE WEBER'S, 29th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Climax," Comedy by Edward Locke.

JARDIN DE PARIS, Roof, smoking permitted. "Follies of 1909," with Eva Tanguay.

KNICKERBOCKER, 38th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Sat., 2:15.—"The Gay Hussars," musical comedy. Last week.

LYRIC, 43d street, west of B'way, 8:15, Mat. Sat., 2:15.—"The Motor Girl," musical comedy.

LIBERTY, 42d street, west of B'way, 8:30, Mat. Sat., 2:30.—"The Florist Shop," comedy by Oliver Herford.

LYCEUM, 45th street, near B'way, 8:15, Mat. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15.—"Arsene Lupin," detective play by De Croisset and Le Blanc.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, 39th street, near B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Ringmaster," by Olive Porter. Drama of finance and politics. Last week.

NEW AMSTERDAM, 43d street, west of B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Love Cure," opera adapted by Oliver Herford from the German of Leo Stein, Karl Lindau and Edmund Eysler.

NEW YORK, 45th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Sins of Society," melodrama by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.

WALLACK'S, 30th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Dollar Mark," by George Broadhurst. Melodrama of "frenzied finance."

OPENINGS THIS WEEK. Tonight. MAJESTIC, 59th street and B'way, 8:15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Brides," drama, by Rupert Hughes.

GAIETY, 46th street and B'way, "The Fortune Hunter," comedy by Winchell Smith.

HIPPODROME, 43d street and Sixth avenue, 8:15, Mat. 2:15.—"A Trip to Japan," "Inside the Earth," "The Baller of Jewels."

AGAINST LEGAL MURDER. Medical Congress to Discuss Motive Condemning Capital Punishment.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 3.—Several delegates to the Medical Congress have presented a memorial to the president protesting against capital punishment. It will be discussed at the next meeting.

A Russian delegate has introduced a motion with regard to executions in Russia, advocating exclusion from the medical corporation of doctors who assist at executions.

STEAMER SINKS; 400 SAVED. LONDON, Sept. 3.—The passenger steamer Duchess of Kent, while leaving Portsmouth harbor, this afternoon, was rammed and sunk by the government steamer, Transporter. Four hundred passengers were landed uninjured and none has been reported missing.

Clothing with Union Label LEVY BROS. THE PRICES ARE SMALLER AND THE VALUES ARE THE BEST. WHEN YOU BUY FROM US YOU BUY A GARMENT MADE BY STRICTLY UNION LABOR. EACH GARMENT BEARS THE UNION LABEL. LEVY BROS., MAKERS OF High Grade Clothing and Custom Tailoring 53 CANAL STREET, N. Y. OPEN SUNDAY.

VOLKSZEITUNG PICNIC

German Socialist Daily Outing at Sulzer's Westchester Park Tomorrow.

John Sandgren, one of the representatives of the Swedish general strikers, will speak at the picnic of the Volkszeitung, the German Socialist daily, in Sulzer's Westchester Park, tomorrow.

The annual picnic of the Volkszeitung is more than a picnic, it is a reunion of the old war horses in the Socialist and labor movement. It is also a gathering of all the radical and progressive elements among the Germans in this city and the immediate vicinity.

Many of the pioneers of the Socialist movement in America and many progressive trade unions will attend in a body, and there will be many battles refought in reminiscence and anecdote.

The Socialist Band will give a concert, and the Carl Sahn orchestra will play for dancing. There will be games and prizes for both young and old. A jolly good time for all.

Butchers' Union, No. 174, will barbecue a big ox and there will be a goodly supply of beef sandwiches.

TRAIN KILLS FOUR

Runs Into Gang of Laborers With Fatal Results. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 3.—Running into a gang of track laborers, a freight train killed four men near Greensburg today.

A gang of fifteen men were at work on the tracks when a westbound train rattled by. The noise of the passing train drowned the warnings sounded by an approaching eastbound freight.

700 LOCKED OUT

Toledo Glass Company Shuts Down Plant When "Laying" Gang Strikes. TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 3.—When the "laying" gang of the Pond Plate Glass Company struck today for an advance in wages the company closed its plant, the largest of its kind in the world.

Seven hundred men are idle. LIBAU, Russia, Sept. 2.—Miss Smith, a daughter of Hugo Smith, who was formerly American Consul Agent here, was killed in a runaway accident in Libau today.

Mr. Smith, his wife, and a second daughter sustained injuries and were removed to hospital.

BOY BITTEN BY HORSE

Five-year-old Harry Harris had the forefinger of his right hand bitten off by a horse standing in front of his home, at 172 Varot street. The child was patting the animal when it snapped savagely at the little hand.

SUPFRAGETTES APPEAL

English Militants to Fight Sentence Imposed for Picketing Asquith. LONDON, Sept. 3.—The suffragettes arrested on Downing street for picketing Premier Asquith's residence, were today sentenced to fines of \$10 each or seven days in the ow street jail.

They gave notice of appeal, on the ground that all subjects of the King have the right to approach the sovereign through his ministers.

THE TALK OF HARLEM

The opening of the Harlem store of Messrs. Porsch & Greenthal is the subject of considerable comment among the Harlem population and business men. This firm enjoys an excellent reputation, built up in their Canal street store, which is well known by many Call readers.

The underlying principles of the marvelous success of Messrs. Porsch & Greenthal are high class clothing at low prices and fair and honest dealings with the buying public. Based upon such principles a business is bound to succeed.

The new Harlem store, located at Third avenue, near 125th street, opens its doors today. It is the finest clothing store in that section.

WE CARRY A GREAT VARIETY OF FOOTWEAR

We reduce our profit to a minimum, and give you the benefit in price. D. MOSKOWITZ, 50 Ave. C, cor. 4th St., N. Y.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM

123 Park Row. The Place That Delivers the Goods. SUMMER MESONETS.

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

CAFES. ARCH CAFE AND RESTAURANT

E. MENKE, Proprietor, 217 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. Ehret's Extra Drawn from the Wood.

ANTHONY KAPPEL

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

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

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

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS

LOCAL No. 300. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9-12 A. M. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 8 P. M.

A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED \$99.98. FURNITURE & CARPETS ON YOUR OWN TERMS. 3 ROOMS AT FURNISHED 49.98. 4 ROOMS AT FURNISHED 75.00. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. ROYAL FURNITURE 2188 90 3rd AVE. 119-120

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

ARTHUR NEWMAN Shoes that Please 720 Bronx Stores, 510 Weadover Ave., nr. 3d Ave. 1087 Westchester Ave., foot of Simpson St. Subway Station.

H. SILVERSTEIN 28 Delancey St., Cor. Forsyth, N. Y.

Information Wanted. This Matter is of Importance to This Paper—It Means Thousands of Dollars in Cash to The Call. The advertising department of The Call wants to ascertain facts regarding the Thos. Roulston grocery advertisement printed in The Call. Judge the exact value of this advertisement, and in order to get a new contract, the size of which will depend on the volume of business derived from the ad., we request all readers who buy at the stores of this firm to write us at once. State about how much you have spent, giving your complete name and address. PLEASE DO THIS TODAY.

THE NEW YORK CALL 442 Pearl St., New York. NEWARK ADVERTISERS ESTABLISHED 1862. I. HAUSMAN & SONS FINE FOOTWEAR We can give you perfect fit and guarantee satisfaction. 169-171 Springfield Ave. Cor. Broome St. Newark, N. J. Shoes Polished Free.

HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE Hatter and Gent's Furnisher 151 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE NEWARK, N. J. GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS M. LITTMAN 244 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

CLOTHES ECONOMY Most of us think of clothes economy as cheapness in the original cost; but few of us stop to consider that cheap clothes mean cheap work and cheap materials, sometimes cleverly hidden behind a presentable appearance. True clothes economy means to pay a fair price for garments that are made right all the way through; they must retain their shape and character as long as one should wear a well made garment. The safe way is to buy BLUM & CO. CLOTHES. It is not that they may be worn for several seasons, but that they will remain fresh and shapely while they are worn. It is the hand tailoring and splendid materials that give them character, style and dependability. Remember this, and let your next selection be chosen from our large stock. BLUM & CO. Clothiers and Merchant Tailors 117 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT TAFT

Carlo de Fornaro Tells Why Executive Should Not Meet Mexican Despot.

To the President of the United States:

Sir—The national press has lately started thoughtful men with the most unusual of announcements. We are told we may shortly expect to witness the meeting of the popularly elected President of this great Republic with the uncrowned Czar of Mexico...

But as a matter of history Porfirio Diaz represents in Mexico what Abdul Hamid was in Turkey. On his white head rests the responsibility for the massacres of over 50,000 Mexican Christians; the slavery of thousands of Yaqul and Maya Indians who escaped fire and sword; the destruction of all liberties, personal as well as public; the corruption of the judiciary; the creation of a financial system which has mortgaged Mexico to European and American bankers...

Therefore, I protest in the name of humanity, common decency and national dignity as distinguished from political expediency and international courtesy against such an exchange between the deeply trusted and patriotic President of the United States and the treacherous, unpopular and bloody-handed Nero of Mexico.

You might retort that it is no business of mine to couple your name with an attack seemingly so unwarranted. My answer is that I speak no more than truth and not otherwise than I have spoken in a recent book on the real political conditions in Mexico. I am moved to repeat these truthful characterizations of Mexico's president and the rule he stands for, because this pamphlet has been suppressed by an indictment against me in an American court brought about by the Mexican Government, which used your own brother, Henry W. Taft, as their lawyer against me, transparently to gain for their case the weight of an implied connection between it and the Administration.

You might reply that the American Government cares nothing about the international policy of the Mexican government as long as it behaves and protects American interests. I answer that if a neighbor be a good neighbor it might be sufficient unto you; but if your neighbor should torture or attempt to kill his children would it not be your duty to interfere?

If the excuse for meddling into another nation's affairs is only found in the destruction of American lives and their property, under what pretense did the American government intervene against the Armenian massacres? What brought about armed intervention in Cuba? Why did the State Department undertake to refund the unjust Chinese indemnity? And how are you to explain the wherefore of the tremendous struggle to stamp out slavery?

The reason for this system of intervention lies deeper than in financial and political interests. It proves to the civilized world that the American nation is something mightier than a rich, powerful and progressive republic; that it is likewise a moral entity backed by the conscience of a people.

The propaganda about Mexico has its source in the knowledge of the real history of Porfirio Diaz. At the beginning of his career he concealed his real political face, but the higher he rose in power and statecraft, the more he uncovers his fundamental lack of principle.

Even as I write these lines the report is wired from Mexico that General Diaz has ordered the dismissal of the governor of Coahuila, as the latter showed a marked tendency in favor of General Reyes' candidacy. Imagine the Republican President of the United States asking for the resignation of Governor Johnson of Minnesota because of his Democratic leanings!

Political evolution in Mexico will move faster in the next twelve months, inasmuch as the new generation is impelled by cleaner, more honest and patriotic motives than those of the malevolent Carr and his infamous camarilla. Porfirio Diaz is fashioning the tools of his own destruction and as a last resort is using the hand-shake across the Rio Grande to countenance in advance the arbitrary repressions and assassinations which are sure to take place in the free elections of next year.

When the period is passed the mask of this master Machiavelli will have been torn aside. The American people will then realize with humiliation that their honored President has exchanged an intimate greeting with the basest slave-driver of modern times.

CARLO DE FORNARO. National Arts Club.

PERJURER BEGINS TERM

Millionaire Will Serve Out One Year Prison Sentence.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Sept. 3.—William Bradbury, an aged millionaire, convicted on the charge of perjury, went to work in the state jail mill at the prison here this morning, after spending his first night in a cell as a convict. His guards say he spent the entire night awake, rolling and tossing on his bunk.

Governor Gillette today denied the story that he intended to pardon the wealthy malefactor and declared Bradbury will have to serve his sentence of one year in the prison mill.

COL. LYNCH AN M. P.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Colonel Arthur Lynch has been returned to Parliament unopposed as Nationalist member for West Clare. It will be recalled that he was elected member of Galway in 1901, but was unable to take his seat, because he was on a holiday abroad after fighting in the Boer army against the British.

BIG GERMAN DEFICIT.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The deficit of the Imperial government for 1908 is announced today as amounting to \$30,500,000.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion 7c per Line. 3 Insertions 15c per Line. 7 Insertions 35c per Line. Seven Words to a Line.

FOR SALE.

Candy, Clear, Stationery Store, with rooms; good location; cheap rent; reasonable; sickness. 202 E. 103d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY

COZY ONE-FAMILY HOME. 8 rooms, tiled baths, parquet floors, bookcase, laundry, gas stove, range, heater; \$4,500; terms to suit; 5 car lines. Address B. N. Y. Call.

\$750 CASH gives title to an elegant new 3-story and cellar 2-family detached frame dwelling, 15 rooms, 2 baths, separate heating plants and electric trances, tiled baths and vestibules, parquet floors, hardwood trim, dumb-waiters; a delightful modern home; 3 minutes' walk to L. station; plot 32x100. OWNER, box 26, N. Y. Call.

\$450 CASH required for this modern new \$5,000 2-family brick house, fronting on a parked avenue 80 feet wide; 11 rooms and 2 baths; all conveniences and comforts of a larger building; 35 minutes from Park Row; 5-cent fare. Call or write for our 16-page booklet, "New Houses." Box 35, N. Y. Call.

\$350 CASH will buy a fine \$4,250 new 1-family brick house, fronting on a parked avenue 80 feet wide; 7 rooms and bath; an ideal home; has all modern conveniences; 35 minutes from Park Row; 5-cent fare. Address W 25, N. Y. Call.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY.

Big bargain. New six room cottage, all improvements, finest location, steam heat; lot 50x100; only \$2,600. \$500 cash, \$25 monthly. Half hour out; two railroads; trolleys. Send for photo. Carl Hallberg, Ridgeland Park, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD—Plots 50x130; Hudson tunnel connection; \$350 up; cash or monthly payments; Ridgeland Park 6-room houses, \$3,000 up, little cash, monthly payments. WARS, 500 5th ave., Manhattan.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE.

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.

On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, Jamaica. Biedenapp, builder, 324 Fulton street, Jamaica.

COLONY 500 members will soon be completed; over 250 additional trunks; land for orange grove and truck farm with town lot for \$110; other property advanced 400 per cent; colony price stationary for limited time; industrial college opens October 15. CO-OPERATIVE HOME-STEAD CO., RUSKIN, FLA.

BEFORE buying real estate for speculation or home, consult me. I can save you money. A small amount cash and small monthly payments will secure a home site or double the money in a short time. Philip Martin, Room 301, 237 Broadway, New York.

Unfurnished, East Side.

AV. A. 1551, 3rd st.—Flat 5 rooms; cheap rent; 4 month free.

AV. B. 235, near 19th st.—3, 4 rooms, \$5, \$9. Inquire Janitor.

HUDSON, 551—3 large, light rooms; newly painted; gas, water, toilet. Janitor.

MADISON AV. 1627—Desirable 6 room flat, 2 flights; hot water; adults; rent \$24.

MADISON AV. 1412—5 rooms, bath; hot water; separate dining room; rent \$22, \$21.

4 KILLED IN RAY RIDE

Freight Train Crashes Into Wagonload of Children and Injures Many.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—Nineteen persons, mostly children, were injured, four so badly they will buy, when a fast freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad struck a hay wagon drawn by four horses, taking a party of merry-makers to a corn roast at Florence Springs, Blair County.

The accident occurred near Williamsburg. The heavily loaded wagon had reached the St. Clair crossing, and the children, whose ages ranged from eight to fifteen years, were swinging lustily. The wagon was on the crossing when the fast freight broke down upon it. The engine struck the wagon squarely in the center, hurrying the children in all directions. Not one of them escaped injury.

The accident occurred at an isolated place and the less injured made their way to a farm house, where aid was summoned and farmers carried the victims to their homes and made them as comfortable as possible. Not until this morning did news of the accident reach Williamsburg, where all the children reside.

TIN SOLDIER GETS SICK.

Philip Goodell, a young lawyer, of Montclair, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Goodell, of 62 Park street, and a member of 25th Troop, which participated in the siege of Boston recently, was taken to the hospital with typhoid fever, believed to have been contracted during the exposure in the siege.

OUR FALL AND WINTER SUITS

From New York's foremost Manufacturers are now on Display.

PURE WORSTED SUITS \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 Best Values Obtainable.

Westchester Clothing Co. THIRD AVE. & 144th ST.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished, Bronx.

ARTHUR AV.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water supply, corner of Arthur ave. and Oak Tree place, between 151st-152d sts.; get off at 150th st. station, 3d av. L. 3 short blocks east of 3d av.; reference required.

ARTHUR AV.—2175, near 152d st.—7 rooms, bath; all improvements; steam heat; in 2-family house; \$28; near L station.

ALBANY AV.—141—\$16; 6 rooms all improvements, telephone; near Dean st.

CLINTON AV.—1329, near McKinley sq., Bronx—6 large, light rooms, bath; all improvements.

CROTONA AV.—2419, 188th st., 183d station—Upper floor of 2-family house, 6 large rooms, steam heat, \$26.

FOX ST.—1044, near Simpson st. subway station—5 rooms and bath; steam heat, 5-family house; \$25.

FRANKLIN AV.—between 168th and 169th sts.—New high-class 5-room apartments, house detached, \$25 to \$29; Christian families; 2 blocks east of L station.

JEROME AV.—1560 (near 176th st.)—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, all improvements; \$23.

JEROME AV.—3022—5 extra large rooms, all improvements; big yard, bathrooms and hall heated; \$21.

MANIDA ST.—718 (Hunts Point, Bronx)—6 rooms, bath, parlor; steam heated; 2-family detached house, owner; refined Christian, adult family; references; rent \$25; Prospect or Simpson subway.

MELROSE AV.—667, 153d st.—4 and 5 rooms; hot water; hall and bath heated; corner building; \$16 and \$21.

MORRIS PARK AV.—640, near Unionport road—5 large rooms and bath, newly decorated, \$19.

PELHAM AV.—556-557—5 and 6 large, light steam heated apartments; all modern improvements; 2 minutes walk from 3d av. L station; can be reached by subway, near Bronx Park; rents moderate to desirable tenants. Inquire on premises.

SIMPSON ST.—1185—4-5-6 large, light rooms, all modern improvements; block from Freeman at subway station; concessions. Inquire Janitor.

MELROSE AV.—667, 153d st.—4 and 5 rooms; hot water; hall and bath heated; corner building; \$16 and \$21.

MORRIS PARK AV.—640, near Unionport road—5 large rooms and bath, newly decorated, \$19.

PELHAM AV.—556-557—5 and 6 large, light steam heated apartments; all modern improvements; 2 minutes walk from 3d av. L station; can be reached by subway, near Bronx Park; rents moderate to desirable tenants. Inquire on premises.

SIMPSON ST.—1185—4-5-6 large, light rooms, all modern improvements; block from Freeman at subway station; concessions. Inquire Janitor.

West Side, Brooklyn.

BRADHURST AV.—106, opposite Colonial Park—Five large, light rooms; inducements; \$14 to \$16.

COLUMBUS AV.—768—Five all light room flat, floor through, hot water; rent \$17; free to Sept. 15. Inquire Janitor.

COLUMBUS AV.—near 84th—Four rooms, bath; 1 flight front; business, private; \$24.

COLUMBUS AV.—385 (L station)—Apartment of 6 large, light rooms; all improvements; desirable tenants only; rents \$30.

COLUMBUS AV.—810, near 100th—4 light rooms; decorated; \$15; halls carpeted.

COLUMBUS AV.—949, near 106th—5 large rooms; improvements; \$17; halls carpeted.

8TH AV.—2218—Five large, light rooms; dining room, bath and hot water supply; \$18-19.

8TH AV.—2756 (147th)—Flat, 5 large; boilers; L. subway; \$14; 2 weeks free.

11TH, 57-59-61 W.—Five large, light, airy rooms; rent \$23 and \$25.

16TH, 210 W. (near 8th av.)—Four nice, light rooms; \$14, Janitor.

17TH, 212 W.—near 7th av.—4 rooms and bath; \$18, \$19 and \$20.

18TH, 341 W.—4 rooms and bath; all outside windows.

10TH ST.—449 W.—Five rooms and bath, all improvements; rent \$22 and \$25.

26TH, 315 W.—Four rooms and bath \$21.

27TH, 519 W.—Three, four rooms, light, latest improvements, \$9 to \$14.

40TH, 555 W.—Month free, 3-4 large rooms, improvements, \$11-12.

Manhattan, Brooklyn.

19th St.—322 E.—Two large connecting rooms with running water; also small room; bath, private house.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

19th St.—322 E.—Two large connecting rooms with running water; also small room; bath, private house.

MADISON ST.—1797 (near Forest Ave "L" station)—Large front room with private family; top floor.

FURNISHED room to let, \$15.00; board optional; near Prospect Park, G. P. 205 Greenwood avenue, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—One good agent in every city or town for the "People's Mutual," a life, accident and health insurance. Write to Comrade Paul C. Wolf, Elmhurst, N. Y.

WANTED—One or two advertising solicitors to work for The Call. Apply to the manager of The Call, 442 Pearl st., New York.

HAND SEWERS wanted; home work. Hyman, 49 Greene st.

STAIRBUILDER—Good building hand. John Olen, 118 Greenwood av., Montclair, N. J.

TAILOR—First class bushelman, capable, read and write English language and take measure; good salary to right man. Apply after 10 A. M., 507 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER—Young man, Remington operator to do billing in wholesale book store; must be rapid and accurate; pay \$12 to start. Address S. N. Y. Call.

UPHOLSTERY BUYER, department store; experienced; excellent reference required. S. 466, N. Y. Call.

OUR FALL AND WINTER SUITS. From New York's foremost Manufacturers are now on Display. PURE WORSTED SUITS \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 Best Values Obtainable. Westchester Clothing Co. THIRD AVE. & 144th ST.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. Unfurnished, Bronx. ARTHUR AV.—5 large rooms and bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water supply, corner of Arthur ave. and Oak Tree place, between 151st-152d sts.; get off at 150th st. station, 3d av. L. 3 short blocks east of 3d av.; reference required.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. East Side. BREEKMAN PLACE, 33, NEAR E. 50th.—Three rooms, bath; excellent, private neighborhood; overlooking river and Long Island; only 2 adults; \$18.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. East Side. PARK AV.—1691—Entire floor; five large rooms, bath; small house, with owner; \$20.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. East Side. PRINCE ST.—195, near Charlton.—5 large, light rooms, through; nice house; \$19.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. East Side. RENWICK ST., near Canal—Two large rooms, \$8 and \$9; good order. 2D AV.—916—Elegant apartments, 3 and 4 light rooms; \$11.50 to \$15.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. East Side. 2D AV.—1727-1729, near 89th st.—Three and 4 room apartments; good order; rent \$8 to \$12. See Janitor.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY. Rates for The Call Advertiser's Directory—One line for three consecutive months, \$1.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 442 Pearl street, New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 54th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 94 Livingston St. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Teich & Auer, 23-25 Ave. C. RUBIN & HOFFMAN, 35 E. 24th St. DAVID ROSENFIELD, 2106 3d Ave., near 118th St. GROCERIES. F. C. Smith, 2491 8th Ave. HATS. Union Made Hats, American Mfg. Co., 3 Avenue C. near Houston. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. John & Brunhober, 1604 Ave. A. RAPHAEI DE NAT., 1590 Madison Ave. M. Seligman, 49 Ave. B, bet. 34th & 4th Sts. J. Nathan, nr. 118th St., 1789 Madison Ave. Weingarten, Men's Sp'rs, 113 Livingston. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The F. & S. New Store, 84th St. & 3rd Av. RICKARDS CO., cor. 26th St. & 6th Av. DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES. Ch. Grub, 204 W. 147th St. DAIRY RESTAURANT. A. Ratner, 147 E. Houston St. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. L. Schonfeld, 30 Rivington St. DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A, at 74th. FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE. I.M. Goldberg, 859 8th Av., nr. 51st St. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. Meyer Davidoff, 225 E. 105th St. FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flatow, 2264 8th Ave.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Elges, 465 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolph Scheffer, 1483 Washington Av. Bakery and Lunch Room. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 144 St. Ann's Av. CONRAD & CO., 420 E. 138th St. LEWIS' Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Av. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 3d Ave., opp. 161st St. Station. WESTCHESTER CLO'G CO., 3d Av., 144th St. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. Kramer Co., 1748 Washington Ave. DRUGGISTS. A. Allison, Brook Ave. & 171st St. THEO. A. HARTUNG, 774 E. 169th St. KATZEL'S Drug Store, 174th St. & 3rd Av. O. W. SHOCHAT, 166th & Jackson Av. Tobias & Warlin, 3d Av., cor. 167th St. FURNISHINGS AND HATS. The Toggery Shop, 3d Ave., below 166th St. L. Station. JEWELRY. L. Gittleman, 302 Brook Ave. INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington Av. MEAT MARKET. Edward Kell, 8710 3d Av. MERCHANT TAILOR. Louis Goldberg, 500 E. 183d St. RESTAURANT. Homelike Restaurant, 3210 3d Av. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Ghindia, 1525 Washington Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 2271 Pitkin Ave. THE BATES SHOE CO., 2977 Fulton St. M. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Av. L. GUTTER, 454 7th Av. GREENBLATT, 1155 Myrtle Ave. H. TRICHTS, 1754 Pitkin Ave. MAX HORWITZ, 1622 Pitkin Ave. Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House. CHARLES MOHR, 195 Wyckoff Av. JOHN V. BLEMER, 1773 Broadway. BARBER. Peter Engert's, 1638 Bath Av. BAKERY. L. Jahn, 214 Hamburg Ave. BUTCHERS. Jos. Kunz, 1219 Myrtle Ave. Ignaz Berker, 128 Wyckoff Av. MEYER'S MARKET, 5621 3d Av. Prosperity Beef Co., 1411 Myrtle Ave. BUTTER AND EGGS. I. S. Colyer, 63 Atlantic Av. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1694 Broadway. SAM HABER, 121 3d Av. BICYCLES, KODAKS AND SPORTING GOODS. Yanckes & Sons, 2769 Atlantic Av. BOTTLE BEER, ALL KINDS WINES AND LIQUORS. John Zimmerling, 1454 Flatbush Av. CORSETS AND GLOVES. 1735 Pitkin Ave. and 79 Graham Av. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. C. F. Gackenhelm, 1271 Myrtle Ave. CLOAKS, SUITS AND FURS. Abraham Horowitz, 372 Knickerbocker Av. CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER. Harry Goodman, 2641 Atlantic Av. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. Seifert Bros., cor. Wyckoff av. & B. Becker Henry Heller, 271 Hamburg Av. CUSTOM TAILORS. S. Bernstein, 5217 5th Ave. CUTLERY DEALER AND GRINDER. M. Jung, Jr., 120 Graham Av. DELICATESSEN. F. J. Theuer, 392 Knickerbocker Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. DENTIST. Dr. Isidor Rusanoff, 462 Stone Av. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. The Star Pharmacy, Pitkin, cor. Osborn Aaron Jasspe, 444 Howard Av. L. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker Av. M. Chabuvin, New Utrecht Av. and 89th St. Epstein's Pharmacy 5th Av. & 48th St. Friedland Bros., 615 6th Av. H. Rubin, 184 Columbus St. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Av. DRY CLEANING AND DYEING. H. Glick, 428 Stone Av. DRY GOODS. C. A. Werner, 128 2d Av. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Smith & Auerbacher, 277 Central Av. McVey & Miller, 253 Belmont Av. Aronson Bros. & First, 61 Covert Av. Louis Berger, 2625 Atlantic Av. FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Wacker's, 1344 Myrtle Av. FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Director Pitkin & Rockaway, Fraas & Miller, B'way & Quincy St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 5218 3d Av. FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Zant & Kahn, 329 Knickerbocker Av. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Derr, 695 Broadway. H. Goodwin, 435 Knickerbocker Av. GROCERIES. H. Deventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C. Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 56 Flat. L. Fontannaz, 3210 5th Av. J. B. Schierenbeck, 19 Breunel St. F. W. Schroeder, 407 Evergreen Av. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grau, 4811 and 5810 5th Av. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schwibner & Co., 5218 5th Av. C. O. Loebel, 1895 Pitkin Av. Jos. Bag, 1025 Flushing Av. HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS. UNION HATS!!! Latest styles in furnishing at N. RASKIN'S STORES, 1750 Pitkin and 590 Sutter Aves. HATS, CAPS & LEATHER GOODS. At Arnold's, 680 Broadway. INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. Baby Wear Store, 369 Knickerbocker Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES. W. Luchtenberg & Son, 3290 Fulton. LAUNDRIES. Schneider's Laundry, 1249A Myrtle. F. Schweitzer's Laundry, 140 Nassau. LADIES' TAILOR. M. Hammer, 1700 Pitkin Av. MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES. Mme. J. Lawrence, 115 Osborn Av. MILK, CREAM, ETC. Swartwood Dairy, 194 10th St. PIANOS—NEW AND USED. The Reliable Hubalek Pianos, Cash or Easy Payments, Now Up to \$100 and Up. 1285 Myrtle Av. PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRIES. Harrington, 265 Bay Ridge Av. PHONOGRAPHS AND SPORTING GOODS. John Diehm, 1478 Myrtle Av. PHOTO STUDIO. H. Adelsohn, 55 Belmont Av. S. Sappo, 1147 Fulton St. PIANOS AND SALES. A. Schultman, 455 Stone Av. PICTURE AND FRAMES. C. A. Hansen & Bro., 4711 5th Av. PRINTERS. Louis J. Saltman, 43 Graham Av. Henry Schilling, 1444 Myrtle Av. SURGEON DENTIST. Dr. J. Rotnick, 18 Varot St. STATIONERY, RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS AND SEALS. Chas. Koehler & Co., 1181 Myrtle Av. Manufacturer of Rubber & Metal Stamps & Seals. STATIONERY AND RUBBER STAMPS. Chas. Koehler & Co., 1181 Myrtle Av. TAILOR—TROUSERS A SPECIALTY. L. Goldstein, 1721 Pitkin Av. UNION HATTER. E. Antman, 487 Knickerbocker Av. UMBRELLAS AND LEATHER GOODS. H. Yaverbaum, 348 Knickerbocker Av. UNION TONSORIAL PARLOR. The Rockaway, 436 Rockaway Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BOOTHS AND SHOES—Newark. The Bates Shoe Co., 175 Ferry St. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. Edw. Rau, 731 Irvington, N. J. SHOE STORE—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe Co., 640 Newark Ave. The Bates Shoe Co., 149 Newark Ave. HELP WANTED—MALE. STAMPER wanted on German and sterling silver knife handles; must be capable of making steel forces for same. Address Box D, Wallingford, Conn. TYPEWRITER and plain book-keeper, young man wanted; long hours; steady position; first class references; state previous experience. Address Typewriter, 335 N. Y. Call. WOODWORKER—Young man on joiner and circular saw. Address F. N. Y. Call. TAILOR, first class ladies' and gentlemen's line; only first class. Apply 9-11, 157 W. 57th st. UPHOLSTERER, first class man; must be used to leather work. Address I. N. Y. Call.

OUT OF TOWN. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Cor. Monroe & Wash. Sts. CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Brookton, Mass. Kennedy, Centre St. LAUNDRIES—Brookton, Mass. Empire Laundry, 100 Oronoco St. HELP WANTED—MALE. TAILOR—Experienced bushelman and coatmaker, good; all year for right party. 338 E. 143d St. SITUATION WANTED—MALE. CONRADE desires work in office shop; can fill position as interpreter; speaks English and Italian. Andrew Regalidi, 746 9th New York.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business. 230 A. D. (Branch 2). Williams (bridge)—235d street and White Plains avenue.

Open Air. 125th A. D.—125th street, between Madison and Third avenues. Warren Robinson, Louis Baum.

125th A. D.—Northeast corner 125th street and Seventh avenue. William Lightbown, Jack Britt, Gearty.

125th A. D.—Southeast corner 125th street and Willis avenue. Frank Midway.

125th A. D.—149th street, between Third and Bergen avenues. A. B. DeSmet, Samuel Edelstein.

125th A. D.—Northeast corner 124th street and Lenox avenue. G. R. Sackman, R. T. Taine.

125th A. D.—Northeast corner 36th street and Seventh avenue. E. M. Martin, J. C. Frost.

125th A. D.—Northeast corner Monroe and Market streets. J. J. Connel, G. M. Fitzgibbon.

125th A. D.—Northeast corner Broadway and Mulberry streets. Ugo Loggi.

125th A. D.—Third avenue and 17th street. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

125th A. D.—Atlantic avenue and Fourth avenue. C. L. MacNerney, L. Davidson.

125th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 16th street. M. Abramson, W. Macintosh.

125th A. D.—Manhattan avenue and 125th street. W. Harbers, J. A. Well.

125th A. D.—Fort Hamilton avenue and 12th street. Alex. Trope, G. M. Harr.

125th A. D.—Broadway and Cook street. C. Vanderport, M. Goldblatt.

125th A. D.—(Branch 11)—Arlington avenue and Dresden street. J. T. Hill, J. A. Behringer.

125th A. D.—(Branch 4)—Pennsylvania avenue and Sutter street. B. Bohvick, S. Schwartz.

125th A. D.—(Branch 10)—Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. L. Baker, M. Kerrigan.

A. Stodel, H. Greenbaum, A. Scott.

PATERSON. Open Air. Main and Ward streets—James M. Reilly. River and Main streets—Jean Jacques Coronel.

TRENTON, N. J. J. T. Vaughan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will speak at Front and Broad streets at 8 o'clock tonight.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The following meetings have been arranged for tonight: Front and Dauphin streets—A. S. Hall, Charles Senl.

13th and Mifflin streets—B. Cooperstein, Thomas L. Wysham. 42d street and Lancaster avenue—M. Sclarowitz, Simon Knebel.

22d and Tasker streets—C. P. Hall, Harry Gantz. Frankford avenue and Cambria street—W. N. Johnson, J. E. Singer.

German town and Chelton avenues—Andrew Muldowney, Herman Anders.

Sunday's Meetings. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. 21st A. D.—250 West 125th street. Timothy P. Murphy will lecture on "Philosophy and Facts," at 8 o'clock.

Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 26—112 East 104th street. Albert J. Wilkes will lecture on "Child Labor in Japan," at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN. Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue. Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist candidate for Mayor, will speak in the evening.

In the morning John D. Long, D. D., will take as the subject of his sermon, "Incentive."

JERSEY CITY. The Hudson County Committee—County headquarters, 250-254 Central avenue (formerly Second Reformed Church), at 10 o'clock.

WEST HOBOKEN. The excursion committee will meet at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA. Thomas L. Wysham and Beaumont Sikes will speak on the North Plaza of the City Hall at 8 o'clock.

22D A. D., MANHATTAN. For a long time the Socialists in Yorkville have desired to have headquarters of their own, but lack of funds and other difficulties made it impossible to realize that dream.

Owing to poor attendance at meetings and the reasons above mentioned the plan to start a headquarters cannot be postponed any longer.

Tonight at 8 o'clock a meeting will be held in the Labor Temple for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of suitable headquarters.

It is the duty of all members of the 22d Assembly District and of the other districts in Yorkville who have felt the necessity of having club rooms of their own to be present and put their shoulder to the wheel.

GENERAL MEETING.

Kings County Socialists Will Discuss Coming Campaign Tomorrow.

The following circular letter has been issued by E. Lindgren, organizer of Local Kings County, Socialist party:

A general meeting of all members of Local Kings County will be held on Sunday, September 5, 1909, at 2 P. M., at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue.

The order of business will be as follows: 1. The election of officers for the meeting.

2. Organizer's report on organization, membership and finances.

3. Shall the form of organization as provided for in our by-laws by Articles IX and X remain as it is?

4. Ways and means for increasing the activity of the local.

5. Nomination of candidates for the county ticket.

6. Good and welfare.

The questions under consideration are important and every member should attend.

BALTIMORE CAMPAIGN ON.

Socialists Nominate Full Ticket and Plan Big Literature Campaign.

(Special to The Call.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—The Socialist party here has nominated a complete ticket, and enters the campaign with greater enthusiasm than ever before.

This will be the best fought campaign since the Socialist party became an official party. Three hundred thousand letters are to be sent to 100,000 voters, three to each one of the voters.

These letters are addressed and delivered by members of the party. The Socialist party headquarters at 511 East Baltimore street are busy as a bee every day and evening until 11 o'clock.

The following is the complete ticket: Charles F. Sanders, for Sheriff; Walter B. Farmer, for Register of Wills; J. Shaffer, for Surveyor; Calman Klein, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas; Charles C. Kelly, for Clerk of Circuit Court; C. H. Taylor, for Clerk of the Criminal Court; Marcus Nussbaum, Frank Lang and A. Levene, for clerks in the Supreme Court.

Candidates for the House of Delegates, from the Third Legislative district: Charles Backman, Conrad Zimmerman, George Behler, Charles F. Klein, Nathan Leonard, and Martin Huttman.

PACKAGE PARTY TONIGHT.

The Young Socialist Agitators will hold a package party at the headquarters of the Eighth A. D., 313 Grand street, tonight.

The proceeds of the affair are to be devoted to campaign purposes. There will be a big crowd as some of the best talent has been secured.

A varied program of amusements has been planned and a good time is assured to all who attend.

BIG MEETING TONIGHT

Socialists of the 26th A. D. to Hold Open Air Ratification.

The big ratification meeting arranged for tonight by the 26th Assembly District, Socialist party, at 110th street and Fifth avenue, will be the first open air ratification meeting of the year, and its purpose is to ratify the city ticket as well as the district candidates.

Among the speakers will be Edward F. Cassidy, Victor Buhr, W. W. Passage, W. Karlin, M. Lagowitz and Tim Murphy.

The Socialist Band will be on the job in force.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Opera House

34th St., near Eighth Ave. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director. Preliminary Season Grand Opera.

POPULAR PRICES 50c TO \$2.00

TODAY AT 2.....TRAVIATA

TONIGHT AT 8.....PROPHETE

Sunday Evening, 8:30. Popular Concert.

DREAMLAND

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

Sports and Masque Ball

At Physical Culture City. Collection to be taken for the Call. Singing, lectures, recreation on Sunday. Labor Day sports galore. Races, etc.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Richard Wienecke, Notary Public. Removed to 302 West 125th Street, Manhattan.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"

All Socialists and persons wishing to keep in touch with the views of the Social-Democratic party on current events, and those desirous of becoming acquainted with the aims and objects of Socialism, should subscribe to the premier Socialist Journal of England.

"JUSTICE"

Was the first journal in England to advocate Collectivism. From time to time the best well known Socialists in England contribute articles to its pages.

Published weekly two cents. Subscription rates to American readers, 50c for 3 mos.; \$1.00 for 6 mos.; \$2.00 for a year. To be obtained of The Twentieth Century Press, 37a Clerkenwell Green, London, E. C.

SPORTING NEWS

KETCHEL IS HERE

Arrives from Frisco in Good Condition for Coming Fight.

Stanley Ketchel, middle-weight champion of the world, who is going to box ten rounds with Sam Langford at the Fairmont Athletic Club, unless there is interference, arrived here yesterday on the Twentieth Century Limited, having made the trip from San Francisco without a stopover.

Ketchel's arrival was not generally expected, so that only a few friends, including Willis Britt, his manager, met him at the Grand Central Station.

The young pugilist, who is also matched to fight Jack Johnson twenty rounds at Colma on October 12, appeared to be in splendid health. His complexion was clear, his eye bright, and though much heavier than when he was here several months ago, he looked all bone and muscle.

He was dressed like a nabob. A neatly fitting gray suit, a straw hat, patent leather shoes and yellow buckskin gloves made Britt and the others gaze at him in admiration.

The Fairmont A. C. has settled on September 17 for the date. This will enable Ketchel to indulge in two weeks of training at Woodlawn Inn.

He prepared for both of the O'Brien bouts there and regards the place as lucky. Long runs on Jerome avenue and through Van Cortlandt Park will contribute a part of Ketchel's work.

He will also devote much time to chopping wood—a favorite mode of exercising. Several husky boxers, including Andy Walsh, will be engaged to mix it, and to wrestle with the Michigan Lion, who is a bear for this kind of work.

By the time Ketchel is ready to box it is believed that he will weigh about 180 pounds. He says he will be as hard as nails and faster than ever.

Ketchel seems to have no fear of Langford's heavy punches. He says that he will "beat the Boston man to every punch," which means that he can hit with more rapidity than Langford. Whether Ketchel will adopt rushing tactics, throwing in the punches from all sorts of angles, or will stay away cautiously, looking for an opening, remains to be seen.

In Langford he will meet a better boxer than Papke, but not a harder hitter. Langford has had more ring experience than Papke, and has never been knocked out. Infighting is the Boston man's strongest point. He can whip over a wallop with either hand while breaking out of a clinch, or he can drive in a tremendous body blow that may not travel more than a few inches.

Yet in all of his battles he has done remarkable execution with such smashes. There is no doubt as to Ketchel's gameness. Those who saw him fight O'Brien and Papke say that no pluckier pugilist ever put up his hands.

Ability to receive grueling punishment productively of grogginess, at the same time always coming back with dangerous blows, has made Ketchel's reputation. It is his belief that Langford cannot stand the gaff when driven home deeply that makes Ketchel supremely confident of the result.

But just why Ketchel has this opinion is an unsolved problem, for Langford has never shown the slightest sign of quitting in any of his battles.

LITHOGRAPHERS WILL PLAY.

The teams representing the Lithographers' Association No. 1 of New York, and the Lithographers' Association No. 14 of Philadelphia, will clash at the Atlantic League Park, Ridgewood, L. I. A hot game is promised.

LABOR DAY DINNER.

Brooklyn Central Labor Union Celebrates Tomorrow Night.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn will hold its annual Labor Day dinner at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, at 6 o'clock, tomorrow night.

James P. Boyle, chairman of the dinner committee, says: "We desire to make our celebration of Labor Day enlightening and inspiring, in harmony with the real spirit of Labor Day."

The following speakers have been invited to speak at the dinner, and an intellectual treat, the flashing of wit, the keen repartee of well-trained minds, dealing with questions of interest, will be assured all who attend.

Justice William J. Gaynor, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, on "Human Work and Woman's Work;" Homer Folks, on "The Trade Union a Vital Factor in the Fight on Tuberculosis;" Morris Hillquit, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. The admission to the dinner will be 21.

TICKET SCALPERS ENJOINED.

Judge Holt, of the United States Circuit Court, on motions made by the Michigan Central, Lehigh Valley and other railroads, granted yesterday an order enjoining Henry Frank and other ticket brokers from dealing in tickets and return coupons of the various roads.

WEATHER HOLDS UP WRIGHT.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—A continuance of unfavorable weather today compelled Orville Wright to postpone further his first flight in this country.

TO TRY REVOLUTIONISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—The revolutionist, Shepukin, who is accused of having slain the prison chief, Maximofsky, has been brought here from Finland to be tried.

KLING IS SAFE

Chubby Murphy Cannot Get Injunction Against Star Catcher.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The powers that be in baseball will never allow Charles W. Murphy to bring injunction proceedings to stop John Kling from playing a series of games with my semi-professional club next week. That is certain.

This is what Jimmy Callahan, former manager of the Chicago White Sox, said today. Callahan is now owner of the Logan Square baseball club, and has arranged to have Catcher Kling bring his semi-professional team to this city next week.

Callahan says he has taken legal counsel and has been advised that an attempt by Murphy to keep Kling from playing would fail, and further "would show up" what he calls "the illegality of existing baseball contracts."

"If Murphy tried that injunction," said Callahan, "it would be shown in court that he has no legal claim on Kling, and that all present baseball contracts are nothing more nor less than 'slavery contracts.'"

The baseball team of the 23d A. D. of the Socialist party of Brooklyn, are out after more scalps. After having the most successful season in its career it will finish the year with a series of games against teams representing the Harlem branches of the Socialist party.

All the other teams that have appeared in the path of the 23d A. D. have been vanquished with ease. The 15th A. D. has been beaten twice, the Kings County Pick-Ups have fallen three times, and the Jersey 8th and drum corps has also been trodden in the dust by the valiant warriors from Brooklyn.

At the end of the season a trophy in the shape of a banner will be presented by The Call. The presentation will probably be arranged to be held at some picnic where thousands will be able to be present at the ceremonies.

The address of their doughty manager, William Barcan, is 7 Bristol street, Brooklyn.

23D A. D. WINS TROPHY

Banner Will Be Presented to Brooklyn Team After Successful Season.

The following officers will run: Charles A. Hoffman, John J. Garvin, and John J. Connel for secretary district council; George Sinner, Charles Meyer, Urie Wall, R. Wallstrom, Joseph Harman, Fred S. Campbell, Paul Sperling and A. Weisman for business agents, and Charles Wurst, H. Zimmerman, Gus McCutcheon, and J. F. Ahrens for custodian.

PAPER CUTTERS.

There will be a general meeting of Paper Cutters' Union, No. 119, at 12 St. Mark's place tonight.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.

The regular meeting of Local 358, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, will be held every Thursday evening at Lafayette Hall, 23 East 4th street, New York City.

The following officers have been elected: Jacob Schere, jr., president; Harry Bollowitz, vice president; John Lufrano, secretary treasurer; Frank Miller, recording secretary; Louis Lufrano, warden; Al Sandler, conductor; Hyman Frank, Charles Scheer, David Goldberg, trustees.

PAPER RULERS.

The twenty-fourth annual picnic and games of Local Union No. 9, Paper Rulers, of New York and vicinity, will take place at Cypress Hills Park, Saturday afternoon and evening, September 4.

INTERNATIONAL BOOKBINDERS.

James W. Dougherty, secretary.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE

CAPMAKERS' UNION

WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN.

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

BARBERS!!

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

WORKINGMEN!

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

FIEBERT BROS.

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

A SOUL-STIRRING PICTURE

Burning of Jews in the Middle Ages

An art production on fine cardboard, 11x14, for framing. Should be in every home. An object lesson for every child.

15 CENTS EACH.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

DEUTSCH BROS THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDDING, ETC. CASH OR CREDIT. Elegant Sideboard \$10.98 in solid oak and French plate glass. value \$19.45. at \$1 PER WEEK Opens an Account. Open Every Evening. 1342-1344 3RD AVE & 58 AVE A COR. 77 ST. & COR 4 ST.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

HAT TRIMMERS OF NEW YORK.

In spite of the fact that the Hat Trimmers of Greater New York have only been organized during the hat-trimmers' recent lockout, they are showing splendid union spirit by their determination to turn out on Labor Day with their brothers and sisters of the labor movement.

A striking feature in the Women's Trade Union League's division will be their three floats with the Hatters' Union label peeping out on all sides to remind their brothers of their struggle to retain that label. They hope will influence them to buy only such hats as bear the label.

HAT TRIMMERS OF NEWARK.

For the first time in Newark the Hat Trimmers and Hat Fur Wajers and Feeders, of Newark, N. J., will parade on Labor Day.

They decided eight months ago to throw in their lot with the striking Hatters, and they are going to turn out with their brothers of the labor movement to show to the world that they are not afraid to stand up for principle.

People offered to loan the girls horses and wagons, but they insisted on having only union-made wagons, union drivers and union shod horses.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, District Council of New York, will hold an election of officers on September 18, 1909, for the term beginning December, 1909. Polls will be open from 2 to 8 P. M.

The following officers will run: Charles A. Hoffman, John J. Garvin, and John J. Connel for secretary district council; George Sinner, Charles Meyer, Urie Wall, R. Wallstrom, Joseph Harman, Fred S. Campbell, Paul Sperling and A. Weisman for business agents, and Charles Wurst, H. Zimmerman, Gus McCutcheon, and J. F. Ahrens for custodian.

BAKERS' STATE CONVENTION.

The New York state convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, local, will open at the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street at noon today. About 50 delegates, representing sixty local unions, will attend.

The convention will be called to order by Charles Iffland. In the evening the delegates will enjoy themselves at a reunion at the Labor Temple. Speeches will be made by prominent Socialists and trade unionists.

Tomorrow they will attend the Volksfest picnic in a body.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS.

The Brooklyn Butchers' Union, Local 211, will hold a meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, at 9 A. M. tomorrow, where the question of keeping up the fight against L. Stutz & Son, if 217 Broadway, will be discussed. The union will hold its last quarterly meeting on first Sunday in October.

BROOKLYN BAKERS.

The Brooklyn Bakers' Union, Local 3, will hold a meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, tonight, for the purpose of discussing how to keep up the agitation against the unfair bakeries.

Church of the Ascension

5TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET.

REV. ANDREW F. UNDERHILL, Preacher

Morning Sermon, "The Lesson of Obedience."

Evening Sermon, "Labor and the Church."

THE VERY BEST CALIFORNIA BRANDY AND RYE WHISKY

FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE IS

I. GOLDBERG'S ESTABL'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.

MORGAN EMERGES FROM INSURANCE INQUISITION MORE POWERFUL THAN EVER--GREAT FRAUDS GO UNPUNISHED

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER XXIII--Continued.

MORGAN AT HIS ZENITH.

II.

It was found impossible to trace all of the directions of this continuous corruption. "Enormous sums," the committee stated, "have been expended in a surreptitious manner."

The immense sums thus spent in political corruption were stolen from the proceeds of the policyholders. With this stolen money, mounting into millions of dollars, the magnates bought their way into every State legislature in the Union; they purchased a way for themselves or for their allies into the United States Senate; and they carried their dominion in both the Republican and the Democratic parties. An arrangement more destructive to the existing arrangement of society could be found than was contained in the facts (and they were, by no means, all of the facts) reported by that committee. The substantial conclusion was, although not set forth in so many plain words, that the administrative officials, the legislatures, Congress, the courts and the old political parties were controlled and dominated by groups of unparalleled frauds and thieves. For the sums stolen to insure this political control were only a tithe of the aggregate stupendous thefts. Following close upon the investigation came suits against the "high financiers" for the restitution of more than \$10,000,000, and these suits were but indications of still vaster sums fraudulently taken. These suits came to nothing.

Dark Days for Respectability.

It was a period of travail for respectability; much explaining had to be done, which (in such a case) is always a confession. The directors or swayers of those insurance companies comprised some of the most supereminent magnates and exalted philanthropists in the United States. Elegant society suffered no shock at the revelations, for it was built and sustained, every part and woof of it, by theft, fraud, bribery and exploitation; no fine lady in it but what her splendor came from the degradation and agonies of the multi-

tude whose shadow never crossed her sumptuous threshold, nor whose mortal cries ever penetrated into her regal household.

But the apologies and retainers, whose vocation it was to strew praise in the path of the money monarchs, were eagerly put out of face. What could they say when such of their heroes as George J. Gould, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, Jacob H. Schiff, (26) Henry C. Frick, D. O. Mills and many others were being shown up either as participants or as responsible heads? More galling still was the besmearing of their great idols, E. H. Harriman, and above all, the devout and philanthropic J. Pierpont Morgan. (27) All of these money conquerors had been interminably glorified; nothing had been too extravagant to say of them; and now they could be seen twisting and squirming in the uncomfortable act "of being caught."

Tarnished Reputation Easily Venerated.

Good repute may be as the poets and philosophers say, a priceless possession. But these magnates did not mind the temporary hurt. For temporary it surely was; a little time would pass, and then the newspapers, magazines, college presidents and clergy, largely owned or subsidized by the magnates, would resume their interrupted chorus of praise, and all would be well again. A bit of the plunder thrown out to universities and churches would add to the magical effect. Underneath his humility, a mendicant may scorch the hand whose morsels he must take; university presidents, being polished in the art of sycophancy, cover their thieving benefactors with endless adoration.

Hence, it was not any loss of repu-

(26) The Equitable Life Assurance Society "loaned immense sums" to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of which Schiff was a leading member. (Ibid., 118). These funds, in large part, were turned over to Harriman for use in his railroad gathering and centralizing projects. Schiff passed in public as one of the benevolent philanthropists of the time.

(27) The extent of Morgan's utilization of insurance money was shown by the legislative investigating committee. "The evidence is," it reported, "that while Mr. Perkins has been a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York Life has purchased from its securities of the par value of \$39,386,075 for the price of \$58,804,981.51. (Ibid., 81).

tation that the magnates and their satraps feared. The one and only disquieting prospect was that of being shunted away to prison. Throughout the United States the insurance disclosures--the outcroppings facts as to the vast, long-continuing corruptions and frauds--had called forth a frenzied demand at first that the guilty be rushed to trial and imprisoned.

A Great Catastrophe Averted.

But that demand, if carried out, would have entailed a unique and unprecedented situation. Should all of the guilty be jailed, or even a number of them, the nation would have been deprived of many of its foremost magnates, its greatest philanthropists, its most exemplary patriots. How could society have survived such a loss? According to orthodox teachings these men were indispensably imperative to the proper administration, and the well-being, of the whole social and industrial system. Incarcerate the great magnates, philanthropists and patriots, even though they were also the greatest thieves? The thought was impossible.

No fear of prison, however, need have been entertained by the implicated. Had not many an investigation been held before, decade after decade, almost year after year, sometimes several investigations in a single year? Had any of the rich frauds disclosed in those investigations ever gone to prison? What ground was there for supposing that this investigation would result any differently? In a society ruled by money, what are courts for but to be used as a miniature instrument for enforcing the law, made by the rich, against the propertyless? What are judges for except to construe that law as the magnates who put them on the bench demand that it be construed? (28).

The Magnates Escape the Law.

How the law was interpreted was soon seen. Under the pressure of public opinion, the District Attorney of New York County, one William Travers Jerome (long renowned as a "reformer") finally caused the Grand Jury to take action in proceeding against a few of the satraps and the figureheads. But, in the case of Perkins, for instance, it was decided that if he had committed grand larceny, it had been done without criminal intent. The thousands of poor offenders hurried off to prison were obviously afflicted with an overabundance of this same criminal intent; the color of their eyebrows betrayed it, if nothing else did. Yet for a rich and pow-

(28) It is quite needless to reiterate here facts (already brought out) regarding the methods by which appointments and elections to the bench were made by the great property interests. Later on, a full elucidation of this subject will be given, as also a description of the criminal law as applied to the poor.



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

erful man to commit any fraud with criminal intent was a principal unknown to practical jurisprudence. The force dragged out a while; not one of the participants of great wealth was even incommoded by the formality of a trial. (29).

And what was the outcome of that extraordinary investigation? Again was seen the operation of that principle so often brought out in these chapters: that every "reform wave" of a capitalist order of society is used by the great capitalists to aggrandize their wealth and power. Taking advantage of the popular discredit of the large insurance companies, and making fine assertions of the reforms that he intended to bring about, Thomas F. Ryan secured control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, completely frustrating Harriman's efforts to the same end. Ryan's career, and the facts as to how he obtained his immense wealth, were so generally known, that his appearance in the role of a "reformer" was the signal for an instantaneous outburst of public sarcasm which Ryan did not at all mind, seeing that he had carried his assault.

The Old Comedy Again Played.

Enough, however, of the methods by which these vast insurance funds were manipulated for politico-financial ends. The sensation caused by the revelations was as profound as the reaction that followed. For a brief period the mass were privileged to have a look behind the scenes, get wrought up at what they saw, and then the curtains were drawn again and the old comedy was resumed. The intense popular excitement flattened out into the sheerest lassitude.

(29) The facts thus generalized are so notorious that it is hardly necessary to specify at length. Although he was much denounced, Jerome did not deviate from the uniform practice (as noted so often throughout this work) of enforcing the laws vigorously against the poor, while allowing the rich frauds and thieves to go scot free.

What noteworthy changes resulted from all that protracted boring, ten solid volumes of it? None. Some lawyer folk grasped political advancement out of it, others enriched themselves from a trail of litigation, a few minor laws were passed, and one set of scoundrels was deposed to make place for another. And that was the finale of this great investigation which was to have brought such "beneficial reforms."

One of the most remarkable, and at the same time most comical, features of American political life in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was the frequency of these official investigations. Survey the archives and you will be bewildered by their number and continuity, extant in the form of printed testimony and reports.

These were not investigations made by a hostile officialdom, but by governing authorities, either representing the very capitalistic interests investigated, or favorable to them. The numerous investigations may, therefore, be accepted as those of capitalist society disclosing itself. Every one of them reveals the same story of fraud, corruption and theft from which not a single line of business was exempt. The stupendous extent of the incessant and deliberate lying carried on by capitalist expositors may at once be seen by comparing their fulsome accounts of capitalists and of the capitalist system with the facts perpetuated in the reports of the capitalists' own Government. Not one of those investigations carried out by any real salutary inquiry for the people, after every plunder and despoiled as effectively as before--almost invariably more so. Apparently the only inherent virtue of those investigations seems to have been that of supplying this present author with facts--a not inconsiderable virtue, it may be appreciatively added. (30)

The Losers Object to Losing.

But what of those virtuous middle-class investors who, when tricked and defrauded by the magnates, plaintively put themselves on exhibition as outraged and helpless victims of a crew of unscrupulous financiers? How, for example, did the many investors in Steel Trust stock regard the great Morgan after their disillusioning and spoliation? They broke out in passionate imprecations. Throughout the country you met them everywhere bewailing their losses; some of their thousands, others of their tens of thousands, and still others of their hundreds of thousands of dollars. In many another Wall street onslaught, the losers could not specifically blame Morgan; but in the Steel Trust stock-rigging he was so palpably the principal moving spirit, that necessarily this bitterness was directed at him. To the point of nausea the charge was repeated that fraud had brought about the stripping or ruin of those inno-

(30) Wherefore, with this knowledge, wonder can be expressed that the "insurance iniquities" (as they were styled) were not proportionately viewed. In actuality, great as they were, they were but the merest fragments of a colossal network of fraud, corruption and graft, covering every department, branch and kind of business and old-party politics.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The readers of The Call who have been following Mr. Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," and the Socialist movement in general will be interested in the following announcement by Charles H. Kerr & Company: "This remarkable work, which has attracted widespread attention in the course of its serial publication in the Worker and The Call, will shortly be brought out in three handsome volumes. From the beginning of the serial publication of this work, an incessant stream of inquiries has poured in as to when it would appear in book form. The first volume will be issued in September, 1909, and two other volumes will appear as rapidly as they can be published. "The author has given the publication of this book to our co-operative association of working people, because he has good reason to believe that almost any capitalist house would soon be induced to suppress the book when its revolutionary importance once came to the attention of the great captains of industry. We have little world-wide capital, but our publishing house is owned by over two thousand Socialists who can not be bought off. "We shall publish the book, so far as the author has completed it, in three handsome volumes, printed on fine book paper, with elegant engravings in each volume. The first, dealing with conditions in the settlement and Colonial Times and with the Great Land Fortunes, will be ready in September. Volumes II. and III. will deal with the Railroad Fortunes, and we hope to publish both of these by the end of 1909. The price of the work will be \$1.50 a volume, but to those who remit \$3.50 in advance, we will mail each of the three volumes promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book, and also help us to hasten the publication of all three volumes, by sending \$3.50 at once. "Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 163 East Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

cent, confiding investors; (31) fraud did it all, fraud explained the whole process. Delicious innocence! Not an individual was there among those self-complacent investors who would not have been elated to have profited in the stock market at the expense of other investors. Had such been the outcome, the transaction would have been highly legitimate and just. The crime consisted in the magnates exclusively pocketing the booty. This at once transformed the operation into one of betrayal, injustice, fraud and oppression--terms that spring spontaneously from the middle class whenever its pocket is drained. Then came that old familiarly dolorous plaint of its grievances. And would the terrors of law never descend upon the supersubtle corporate greed which was swindling and devouring the virtuous middle class, "the backbone of the country?"

The Source of the Profits.

Agitated over their own misfortunes and expropriation, these investors excoriated Morgan and the other magnates. And their actuating reason was what? That of not being allowed to have a hand in the profits. Who has not heard pigs squeal when a hog usurps the trough! And what, further, were the basic conditions from which these investors eagerly strained for profits, either in stock gambling or in dividends? "The value of the stock depended at bottom upon the trade profits of the

(31) Many of these investors were not, of course, despoiled of their entire fortune. Thus, a small manufacturer might invest \$25,000 of his fortune in Steel Trust stock, and lose a great part of the investment in selling out at a very much lower price than that at which he had bought it. As the market price kept descending he would conclude to sell out before his losses would be greater. The "margin" investors suffered much worse.

Immolation for Profit.

In this exploitation they saw a "righteous" system of industry from which they sought profit. They were not ignorant of the existence of these conditions, but with a knowledge, not a full, but some realization, nevertheless, of them, that they selfishly bought Steel Trust stock to get in the profits. When an exposure made in 1908 of some of these conditions, not more than a handful of stockholders protested against horrors; exceptions among them to which we gladly draw attention. In its long duel with the magnate the middle class ever and always stated that its grievances be heard and respectfully treated. Yet, its workers make the slightest move towards redress, and that class, with its rigidity, would demand their reason as "disturbers of business, for no other reason.

(To Be Continued.)

RAILROADED.

A STORY OF THE POLICE TERROR.

By ARTHUR SCALES.

Longworth was a small city, yet it had metropolitan airs. One of these airs was its police force. The city had previously been satisfied with a town marshal. But a boom had struck the place, the town jumped from two to twenty thousand people; the Boosters' Club insisted on the town getting a charter. This charter carried with it, along with several other items of huge expense, a police force with a chief, sergeant, captain, in all, fourteen men. At the next election, the charter was carried with a big majority. And then the boom collapsed. Property values fell, many people left the city. Taxpayers were a worried look, for tax collectors and councilmembers seemed to be a majority of its population. And fourteen idle men, drawing good salaries, patrolled the city "seeking whom they might devour."

The former town marshal had not been overburdened in making arrests, but with fourteen men! It did look to the ordinary citizen that the city had a white elephant on its shoulders. Chief of Police Wilson recognized this; something must be done! Fortunately, the city had as many laws on its books as any large city. And its own citizens had to suffer! Strangers, particularly, had to bear the brunt of the chief and his men. "Booking on suspicion" became quite the rage. "Sweating" also came into vogue, for the chief desired to let the people know he was earning his salary.

Whenever the chief desired he would "tip" off the reporters of the press that he had just captured a "band of dangerous" men. Or he would have it "unfit to be at large," or was "a menace to society." And the reporters, zealous in upholding law and order, faithfully turned in the chief's "copy" to the press. At one time a petition was started for his removal, but it came to naught. The chief had many enemies, but so far he had braved the storm of their wrath. While at the same time he did all he could to increase and foster crime, so it could be easily seen by discerning citizens that the police force was badly needed. The chief, like his metropolitan brethren, threw out his "dragnet" whenever it pleased him, and for days at a time the peo-

ple were stamped and terrorized through the columns of the press. "Crime waves" came regularly, and Chief of Police Wilson and his police officers were the heroes in many a battle with the "dangerous element." To be sure this "dangerous element" did not exist, but the chief insisted that it did, and the press was with him. Those that did not see it this way were put down as "suspicious characters" themselves.

Such was the situation when Charley Barton, "down and out proper," started taking subscriptions on various periodicals in a house to house canvass in the city of Longworth. One day Policeman Rouke, meeting him, thundered at him in the pleasantest police voice: "Who the hell are you?"

Charley told him; but not feeling very pleasant about it, "What's yer name?"

Charley told him this also. His wrath rising rapidly, "I've been watching you for a week!" snarled the police officer. "Excuse me, I have been here but three days."

"Don't get in any of yer guff on me. Come on down to the station, the captain wants to see you!"

The two went down to the station, Charley protesting every step. The officer watched him closely, for he was determined that Charley should prove a dangerous character.

Into the office they went. The next procedure was that of "sweating." Charley bore the ordeal bravely, and, fired with indignation at the absurdity of the whole matter, for the officer and none of the officials presented anything against him, started in and abused the whole police department of the city. The chief, who was present, "got back" at him, and then the fusillade of language began. Charley was accused of every crime that had happened within the chief's recollection for a lifetime. The other officials, not to be behind, closed in on him, and threats and brutal language filled the air. But Charley was winning out! All the pent-up indignation domineering power that the police were always showing toward those who are "down and out," came to his aid. Fifteen minutes of it were

enough for the officials, and they looked at each other in discomfiture.

Quiet reigned. "Finally," the chief spoke in cold, measured words, that carried a menace: "I can put any charge against you and make it stick."

Charley did not reply, for he felt the truth of what the chief had said. Now that he began to think over the way he had talked to the police, a chill came over him. They could do what they pleased with him.

"Now, you can go." This was all the chief said, and Charley passed out of the "sweat box" feeling that he had come away from a den of wild beasts.

Nervous and distracted he began again taking subscriptions. But all the time he felt that he was "under surveillance." Every time he met an officer their eyes met in suspicion. He was being watched! The eyes of the entire police force were on him. He could feel this, as from day to day he continued in his occupation. Yet there was nothing he could do about it. What would the police do next?

Finally, it all came to a head. The newspapers were full of a terrible crime that had been committed in a distant part of the city. An invalid lady was assaulted, and almost killed by some one who was taking subscriptions on various publications. This was what the police said. All the accounts were nearly the same; the reporters had copied it word for word, almost, from the mouths of the police. Charley, feeling that there was some mystery about it all went on taking subscriptions. But at the houses where he called he was looked upon with suspicion. He had gone to but a few, when telephone calls were sent in, and from four directions officers came running in hot haste to capture him. He protested wildly. The officials, looking upon this as proof of guilt, handcuffed him, and with an officer on each side and two in the rear, he was taken to the station house, followed by the inevitable crowd. Here he was questioned closely, and at the end of it, thrown into the "tanks."

The next procedure was his preliminary examination. He was "held over" in \$10,000 bail. Ten cents would have been more like the sum that he was able to furnish. Feeling, however, that in other ways, at least, he would be equal before the law, he decided to fight the case. The police had offered him, only a few years in the "pen" if he pleaded guilty. But he declined.

Three weeks later the trial came off. Charley had some witnesses to

prove that he was of good character, but this was all he was able to bring out in his behalf. An old invalid woman testified that Charley was the one that had assaulted her. The trial was not a long one, but it resulted in Charley's conviction and sentence to state's prison for twenty years. One of the things that had gone against him was that the police had said that they had always regarded him as a suspicious character. Also, the jury had their minds already made up; for they had read all about it in the press. That same evening of the day's trial Charley, handcuffed, was taken "North" for a crime he knew nothing about.

"Twenty years was pretty tough," said Captain of Police Maguire to the chief the next morning.

"But the force must be looked up to. You see that fellow only got his sentence for charging the force."

Charley did not respect the force must be made to. But say, chief, suppose that old hag should happen to see me wouldn't she swear that Barton had escaped?"

"By God, Tom, you do look an awful lot like Charley Barton. I think it'll be safer for you to go back to Los Angeles until you're wanted again. D'ye understand?"

And Tom Hennessey understood. Long Beach, Cal.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO SAY SO.

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

We know of instances where Call readers bought of Call advertisers without mentioning the fact that they saw the ad in this paper. This happened repeatedly, and The Call was the loser.

It is impossible for this paper to get the least credit for such purchases. Readers who want this paper to get the benefit of their purchases should not only buy of Call advertisers, but ALSO TELL THEM WHY they do so. The best time to do this is when the money is handed over.

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

The Niagara Movement held its fifth annual meeting at Sea Isle City, N. J., August 15 to 18. Ten states were represented with fifty delegates and guests. The meetings of the Movement were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church (white). At the Sunday morning service (August 15) Dr. W. E. DuBois delivered an address, the object of which was to explain the purpose and aims of the Niagara Movement and to show that the cause of all submerged classes and peoples was practically the same. The chief part of the program of the session was a series of addresses dealing with the "methods of emancipating submerged peoples." Addresses were delivered by Isaac Rubinow of the United States Bureau of Labor, H. L. Slobohin, a native Russian, and Socialist of New York, and Corotti of the Mexican Liberal Junta.

The program of future work adopted included the publication of a series of small tracts and an almanac or hand book, the founding of a monthly publication, and the purchase of a permanent place of meeting where an annual Chautauqua will be held. The headquarters of the conference was a beach hotel owned by colored people. The following address was adopted:

ANNUAL ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

Sea Isle City, N. J., August 18, 1909. For four years the Niagara Movement has struggled to make ten million Americans of Negro descent cease from mere apology and weak surrender to aggression, and take a firm unflinching stand for justice, manhood and self-assertion. We are accumulating property at a constantly accelerating rate; we are rapidly lowering our rate of illiteracy; but property and intelligence are of little use unless guided by the great ideals of Freedom, Justice and Human Brotherhood.

As a partial result of our effort we are glad to note among us increasing spiritual unrest, sterner impatience with cowardice and deeper determination to be men at any cost. Along with undoubted advance, and development within, there continues, without ceasing, effort to discourage and proscribe us. We not only travel in public ignominy and discomfort, but at the instance of some of our weakest leaders, the Interstate Commerce Commission has recently sought to make a pitiful apology for this disgrace.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN QUEENS COUNTY.

Local Queens. Branch Wyckoff Heights meets every second and fourth Monday. Bryll's Hall, Onderdonk avenue, Bleecker street. Secretary, Stocker, 1072 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

Branch Evergreen meets every second and third Thursday in Sesterly Hall, Cypress avenue, Evergreen. Secretary, J. Drechsler, 104 Prospect avenue, East Williamsburg.

Branch Glendale meets every second and fourth Wednesday in man's Hall, Cooper and Myrtle avenues, Glendale. Secretary, A. Uhl, Madison, near Myrtle avenue.

Branch Woodhams meets the third Thursday in the month at 455 Atlantic avenue, near Napier's Richmond Hill. Secretary, F. Hoffmann, Avenue, Chester Park.

Organizer, Local Queens, Carmel, 195 Fairview avenue, Forest wood, Brooklyn. Secretary, Local Queens, Stocker, 1072 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

Local Astoria. Branch Astoria meets every second and fourth Wednesday in ler's Hall, Steinway and Woolsey avenues, Long Island City. Secretary, John Herman, 472 Fourteenth avenue, Long Island City.

Branch College Point meets the third Saturday at Ley's Hall, street at Third avenue, College Point. Secretary, J. Mannecke, 213 street, College Point.

Branch Woodside and Woodside meets the first Saturday in the month at Krieger's Hall, Shell and Hicks avenue, Winfield, Secaucus. Klinger, 63 Bowne avenue, New York.

Organizer, Local Astoria, Woodside, 659 Seventh avenue, Long Island City. Secretary, Local Astoria, Henry Meyer, First street, Long Island City.

Don't spend your money thoughtlessly when you make a purchase. Think of your paper. It's advertisement is entitled to your patronage.

Don't forget her promise. Let us work on and despair because pygmy violence loudly praising ill-gotten wealth and human degradation, but represent back eddies in the stream of time. The causes of God be lost.

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.

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

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

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF SOCIETY.

The Committee on Congestion of Population has issued a statement in which an attempt is made to calculate in terms of money the loss to this city from certain preventable diseases caused by overcrowding.

This attempt, neither the first nor the last of its kind, is characteristic of capitalist society, in which everything is transmuted into a money equivalent, from the manual labor of the workingman to the tender feelings of a wounded heart.

But why does this Committee confine itself to an investigation of the money-loss caused by overcrowding? Why does it not investigate the money loss caused by the reckless maiming and killing of working people in factories and mines and on railways?

The manifestations of waste in capitalist society—waste of human life and health and happiness, as well as of human labor and treasure—are too numerous to mention. All these forms of waste are interdependent.

These reformers and philanthropists are not all of them stupid people. Many of them have done creditable work in their own special fields of investigation.

WHY THESE QUALMS?

We reprint the subjoined editorial comment from the Evening Post, a capitalist paper of indubitable respectability and sobriety:

It may be that Mr. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has no technical locus standi in asking the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the conditions of alien laborers at the Pressed Steel Car Company's works at McKees Rocks.

Laborin' man an' laborin' woman
Hev one glory an' one shame.
Ev'ry thin' that's done inhuman
Injers all on 'em the same.

And the charge made is that the Pressed Steel Car Company is enabled by the tariff to exact high prices for its product, but that instead of sharing their gains with their workers, they grind down and oppress many of them with a meager wage.

The fact that the Evening Post is an organ of the free trade capitalists, and that, as such, it takes a malicious pleasure in pointing out the hollow pretenses of the high protection capitalists, does not in the least reduce the force of its sneering rebuke to the protection hypocrites, who drape themselves in the disguise of labor's friends while engaged in the business of passing laws for emptying the pockets of the public and drawing the screws tighter on their laborers.

If the interests of American Commerce were discriminated against in any part of the world our government would put its entire diplomatic machinery and, if necessary, its entire military and naval force in motion in order to right the wrong.

Or does the Evening Post fear the establishment of a bad precedent? Does it fear that when we have once started to investigate we may make the disagreeable discovery that the Pressed Steel Car Company does not stand alone in its nefarious and brutal practices, but that other great corporations, whose presidents and directors occupy the highest social positions, resort to practices equally abominable?

WHAT FOLLOWS THE FLAG.



THE NORTH POLE AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN AMERICAN CAPITALISTS TAKE POSSESSION!

AN ADVICE TO WORKING MEN.

By PETER E. BURROWS.

A good bishop recently set forth the ideal state for workingmen to cultivate as that wherein they could enjoy a modest and humble sufficiency. Let us, therefore, humbly and modestly consider what sort of a sufficiency that is, and how to attain it.

This happy condition cannot, evidently, be secured inside of trades unions, where a man, through the agitation of his walking delegates and fellow-workers, is constantly exposed to the risk of a rise of wages.

The humble and modest workingman should seek some tranquil glade where he will not be exposed to unexpected it consists of one nibbling, picking, or vassions of unearned increment. For the man who would avoid prosperity in this country must run away from it.

Properly to understand his duty in relation to this sort of happiness we should remember the original, and the still underlying, nature of property. During man's primitive acquaintance with hunger, which was quite familiar and constant, property simply meant an accumulation of sustenance to be digested. It was natural use value.

The man who has resolved to be happy on the humble and modest sustenance so highly recommended will not look at other people's surplus, but devote himself entirely to keeping down his own.

If, however, more money is forced upon him than he can be modestly and humbly happy with, as often happens in this prosperous country, I would advise him to put that in a bank, where it will swell the surplus of people with gentlemanly ideals, and when he comes to sicken and die, it can be done humbly and modestly without touching any gentleman's family precautions.

It is a benefit to the trade of a man's country to acquire the habit of subscribing to foreign missions. It is casting bread upon the waters. Would we

have dumped that big loan on China if it had not been for the years of contributions put into the missionary box by humble and modest believers?

It is also a good idea for a workingman to try to buy his own house; it will consume his accumulated sustenance thoroughly, and enable him, after half a lifetime, to leave a mortgage and foreclosure proceedings to his widow; thus continuing her upon the same modest and humble path of happy poverty, which he so dutifully trod.

Turn we now to another phase of humble and modest abstemiousness. Whatever else may halt or falter in this country the continual production of wealth and its appropriation by nonproducers must go on, and whatsoever tends to arrest that process is un-American.

It is the continual production of it, day by day and hour by hour, which must at all hazards be conserved in order to maintain the supremacy of our dear country.

For this reason we have long regarded that hustling worker who never gets tired and never knows when to stop and praised himself with a religious fervor of admiration. The man who would rather have work without wages than rest without wages is the apple of our eye. The horse having drawn a load of bricks one mile which insists upon drawing it twice would be an apostolic horse in the mind of President Elliot; whereas the brick-layer who prevents his employer from using him intensely and all day is a pain, a sorrow, and a bush to the high soul of Harvard.

When Columbia set up the great moral doctrine of protection in the bosom of her Republican party, it was only for that sort of horse turned into man. Every patriotic mind sees the requirements of American supremacy to be protection against workers who want to be better off and are shiftless and improvident as to the labor they expend in a day. We don't want them to be better off, but to be humbly and modestly poor.

The wage-earner who manages to accumulate sustenance is not in truth a friend to real America; he is only encroaching and elbowing his way into the middle class and ultimately, perhaps, right up among ourselves. No, rather by far, if he is penurious let us instruct the clergy to instruct him to become the father of a large family with a small reserve of sustenance and a family aversion to overwork.

THE "INCENTIVE" ARGUMENT.

By H. D.

For the benefit of those who support capitalism on the grounds of its spurring "incentive," here is an incident related to me by a young man in the employ of all large electrical combine.

I had inquired of him to what extent the company owned the results of research work done by those in its employ.

"The company holds all the rights and patents, of course," he told me. "I should think many valuable inventions might be sidetracked under the circumstances."

"That's so. Not long ago one of our men invented an improved meter. It could be made and sold so cheaply the company wouldn't put it on the market. They continue to sell the old meters at a greater profit."

How is that for incentive to invention?

"And can no one else get the right

to manufacture the cheaper, more convenient meter; is the public at large to be robbed permanently of its benefit? I should think such a system outrageously harmful to the people's interests.

"Certainly, the company controls this particular invention. But," he added apologetically, "such deals don't often happen."

This young man is not a Socialist, so his testimony may be all the more pointed as coming from an upholder of the class which clamors that Socialism will "destroy incentive."

At least Socialism can do no worse than capitalism is doing now. Its worst enemies cannot say it will deliberately destroy the results of applied scientific research solely and simply because such results will, by diminishing the profits of the few, make for convenience and cheapness to the community!

TO A METROPOLITAN TOWER.

By Joseph J. Fitzpatrick.

Oh, Tower, that point like Babel's shaft to heaven, Proudly your masters scrutinize the form Which like a giant citadel doth mock Palace of Doge, Colossus built by kings, And all stone grandours of fair Greece and Rome As humble steps to thy imperial throne.

Around thy base a city's millions wind, Chariots of Commerce pour in tumult blind; In the pale morn when puny brother spires Do silhouette against perspective skies, The weary park-bench lodgers blink at thee Like mice bed-routed by the ploughs of dawn; And 'neath the somber canopy of night You stretch a myriad-windowed Campanile, Gaunt sentinel o'er Gotham's restless bed, Whence breed the infants—bustress of thy strength, Those pinched lives shall weekly tribute yield To thee as guardians from the Potter's Field.

Ah! could thy pale, cold marble tell the tale, Or each worn Toller who insured thy source Cry from thy bannered pinnacles to heaven, Sun, moon and stars, e'en then might blush at thee, Or gulls flying seaward for pure waves of air Might shun thee as a funnel reeking foul, Up from a charnel vault of ghoul-stripped dead.

'Faith, well they've named thee "Life Protecting Tower"— To crown a mighty pyramid of pence Wrung from the bated Tollers who endure The hell-brewn vapors in the stacks of death, Blasphemous name of "Home"—that stifles sickly babes With filthy airshaft fumes, vile, unless dens, Tuberculoic incubators framed? To e'er perpetuate the bonds of Greed, Compounding funds that cunning "lapses" save, Minting fat Stocks from cradle to the grave.

So proudly poised above thy field, oh, Tower, Like monster Behemoth o'er vale devalued, Thou standest as a belly-swollen greed, You stand as emblem of a Social Rule That paces the weary Toller's pace; Living to scrape spare pennies to insure The work-worn corpse a Christened grave.

Oh, smiling Tower, if e'er the Archangel's trump Could rouse your builders from their blood-bought graves, Would thy pale, carved beauty soothe their eyes? Or wouldst thou a Whited Sepulchre appear? With every stone beneath thy bell-decked head Accurst, besmirched, with maledictions dread, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN ECHO OF BARCELONA.

By EHUD.

The Barcelona correspondent of the Berlin Vorwaerts, discussing the causes that led to the uprising, says: "The poor country is fairly overrun with monks and nuns. After the loss of the colonies in 1898 and the enactment of the French secularization laws large numbers of monks repaired to the pious land of their Catholic majesties. The innumerable convents are immensely wealthy. Their real estate represents a value of more than ten milliards of pesetas (about 2,500 million dollars). And those convents enter into the liveliest competition in the trade and commerce of the secular population. The laymen are at a decided disadvantage compared with them."

In the first place, the congregations are free from taxation. They have an enormous working capital and in most cases inexpensive labor. The children, boys and girls, committed to the convents are being exploited in the most incredible manner. There are in Barcelona alone eighty different religious orders owning 285 buildings, such as churches, convents and clerical schools, and many more churches outside. Business and industrial circles have repeatedly petitioned the government to tax church industrial enterprises also. But those petitions

remained unheeded. One of those petitions says: "Spain has transformed herself into one monstrous convent. The tax-free congregations establish schools, cordial factories, perfumery businesses, printing shops, book binderies, white goods establishments, soap manufactories, shoe factories and also undertake all kinds of handwork to the detriment of the workers, the manufacturers and the merchants." A prospectus of one of those industrial convents offers, among other articles, stockings, corsets, petticoats, vests, suits for men and boys, statues of the Madonna of Lourdes and of the Immaculate Virgin. This particular enterprise is styled "The Holy Trinity." It cautions against a competitor doing business under the style, "The Holy Trinity." One is reminded of the days of old New York when the advertising columns of our papers contained business cards of "The Only Original Cohen" or "The Only Original Jacobs."

A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, speaking of the same subject, says: "The pious sisters take the scanty bread out of the mouths of poor dressmakers, seamstresses, embroiderers, ironers, even of teachers of music and of languages. And it is an unfair competition, for the lay people must pay taxes while the nuns are tax-free and the nuns frequently use the labor of those sent to their various asylums, a labor without wages."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OPEN WIDE THE DOORS OF THE UNION.

Editor of The Call: Comrade Hunter's article, "Menace to Unionism," in your issue of The Call should be read and reread by every one of the rank and file in the American Federation of Labor; perhaps the warning contained in it would be minded and steps taken against a state of affairs that makes for weakness in the struggle for union conditions. Comrade Hunter asks: "When they (the unorganized, the industrial outcasts) to be unionized?"

As long as capitalism exists, the day of the year, including the election, there ought to stand out for us one supreme, all-absorbing problem, one main issue, namely, unite against capitalism all the workers and keep them so until every day of the year, including the day of election. This is the supreme problem, the main issue; to it we must stick, unionists, as Socialists, as defenders of the working class against the capitalist class. Before this question every other question, every other issue, pales, or ought to pale, into insignificance. Until the unorganizing union of all workers becomes an accomplished fact, all attempts to be rid of capitalism are attempts at abortions and deviations from normal course.

Let the complete and uncompromising union of the workers be a fact and capitalism falls naturally and completely and forever. Hence efforts of unionists, of Socialists, should be in the direction of making the uncompromising union of workers against capitalism a fact. Looked at in this light, how certain policies of the domestic unions in this country appear?

The painters' union sets up a prohibitive entrance fee—\$25 if not \$100. The electricians' union makes the condition of entrance, the condition of entrance, the condition of entrance. The plasterers' union, anywhere from \$25 to \$100. The typographical union much lauded Big Six has a high entrance rate; the same with the cutters, the plasterers, the bricklayers, and so on.

It would seem that some workers have united to keep fellow workers disunited. Can anything more detrimental to the best interests of the workers be devised than this kind of policy? This means playing into the hands of the enemy. It is not as if some cynics do, that capitalists have secretly entered into an agreement with a portion of the workers giving these higher wages and shorter hours on condition that they set up prohibitive entrance fees and otherwise do everything to keep the rest of the workers out of union and subject to non-union conditions of employment. But in final analysis is this not what a "closed" union comes to?

This "closed" kind of union forces men to "scab" out of respect alone out of necessity, by shutting the doors of the union to the face of hundreds of applicants what right have the "union" members these applicants for attempts to force open the doors of the shop?

In the same issue of The Call read that the struggle of the hair is at last drawing to an end. Many of the hardships borne during this seven months' lockout are due to their own folly and near-sightedness; to their putting obstacles in the path of the hundreds and thousands who had sought entrance into union before the lockout was declared? How much of their compromising attitude toward employers is due to their very policy of maintaining a closed union? Be sure, in the midst of the strike, hatters' union reduced (i. e., was compelled to reduce) the entrance fee, that for a couple of dollars one could enter this sanctum sanctorum. But is a strike the only time to do the doors of the union?

In the same issue of The Call fact is mentioned editorially that middle class employers look to a labor union as a "labor trust." I know many workers who also regard "unions" as "trusts," and were made thus to look upon "unions" because of the prohibitive entrance fees charged by many unions.

How can "collective bargaining" effectively carried on by such unionism? Had the workers of every trade been truly united there would be collective "dictating" of human working conditions and terms, and not bargaining, dickering and begging the same. The hours of labor, then be "dictated" to become seven, six and even less per day, all at the expense of the "surplus value" instead of at the expense of some or all of the workers.

But such conditions will not be attained while the dominant unions in America is lukewarm, if not hostile, to the question of bringing about and maintaining solidarity among the workers.

When it comes to such a question the chief of the American Federation of Labor is a mere "guest," an "looker to," not a participant in the deliberations. Note this week's reports about Gompers' stand toward the International Confederation of Workers. Under these circumstances those who see the dangers menace American unionism have duty to perform: They must be efforts to organize the unorganized (without creating opposition unions) and keep them organized every day of the year.

A. M. SKELTON, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1909.

["Big Six" charges only \$5 entrance fee.—Ed. The Call.]

HOW WE LIVE.

Pierced by the pintrust, Chilled by the icetrust, Roasted by the coaltrust, Soaked by the soaptrust, Doped by the drugtrust, (W)rapped by the papertrust, Bullied by the beeftrust, Lighted by the oiltrust, Squeezed by the cementtrust, Soured by the pickletrust.