

THE ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND IS YOUR NAME THERE?

By BEN HANFORD.

Table with columns for dates and amounts received for the One Day's Wage Fund.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the One Day's Wage Fund.

You have had (some of you) a half and two full holidays in a row. Were they too much for you? Did you go broke? The Call creditor did not take a holiday.

Reader, do not delay. Send a small sum if you cannot send a large one. Address The Call, 442 Pearl St., New York. Circulation? Do you take pains to get your friends to read The Call.

THE KINDNESS OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN HOSTILITY. To The Call: I gladly send you a word of good cheer. I am only sorry that I cannot accompany it with a more substantial expression of sympathy and comradeship.

London, England, August 30, 1909.

I AM SURE THAT THE TRADE UNIONS CANNOT GET ALONG WITHOUT THE CALL.

To The Call: I send \$4 to the One Day's Wage Fund of The Call. I do not see why Trade Unionists, especially those of the East Side, Brooklyn and Brownsville, do not take action on this appeal of The Call for One Day's Wages to put the paper on a self-supporting basis.

New York, 151 Clinton street.

LETTERS OF A WORKING GIRL—III.

To The Call: I enclose \$2 for the One Day's Wage Fund, one from myself, and one I collected from another Working Girl. Like me, she gets it is wonderful how many want to help. She is glad to give to The Call.

FINES HIMSELF FOR BEING LATE: BETTER THAN BEING DOCKED BY THE BOSS. To The Call: Here is \$5 for the Wage Fund—a day's wage and a self-imposed fine for not having sent it sooner to help the band of heroes who get out The Call.

NOT MY LAST CONTRIBUTION. To The Call: Enclosed find \$2 for the Wage Fund of The Call. It seems to me that I could never forgive myself if I neglected to respond to this appeal.

GOOD WORDS AND GOOD WISHES FROM MANY. S. F. A., New York—"Here's \$2 for the Wage Fund, with best wishes. More to follow."

GEORGE PLUMB, Toppensish, Wash.—"I am 79 years of age, and I wish to contribute to the Wage Fund."

Other men work on early and late "trippers" and "late straight" The "trippers" are cars used to equalize the traffic in accordance with the emergencies of the day.

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TRACTION TRUST ROBS EMPLOYEES

Time of Street Car Slaves Wasted and Stolen While Waiting to Serve Ryan.

WAGES CUT BY PAYMASTERS

"Long Swings" Deprive Men of Sleep. Conductors Charged for Un-collected Fares.

This is the third of a series of articles exposing the avarice inflicted on the motormen and conductors of the Metropolitan Street Railway System.

After losing one week waiting for his application to be accepted, another week "breaking in" without pay, and several more weeks as an "extra man," during which he receives no pay, except for the time actually spent on cars, the Metropolitan Street Railway conductor is given a regular "run."

This confers on him the privilege of working from ten to twelve or more hours a day, with lots of time lost in between, for a wage of 21 1/2 cents an hour. This is the wage of conductors during the first year.

It is increased a cent an hour each year until the maximum of 24 1/2 cents is reached. Motormen are started at 22 1/2 cents an hour, after spending from three to five weeks "breaking in" without pay, and are gradually increased to 26 1/2 cents an hour, the sum which they receive after four years of service.

These figures are deceptive, however, unless the lost time, the peculiar method of accounting, and the pay clerk's graft are taken into consideration.

Skinned by Complicated System. A conductor of unusual intelligence, when interviewed by a reporter of The Call, said yesterday:

"It took me several weeks to ascertain the exact system of accounting followed by the Metropolitan. Any employe who was too persistent in questioning the office about this matter would be 'disciplined' or fired, but by making calculations extending over seven pay days I succeeded in arriving at a system of accounting which, I find, corresponds with that of the company."

"I find that the men are not paid for any surplus time less than eleven minutes. Time over the hour, from eleven minutes to twenty-five minutes, is counted as a quarter-hour. Twenty-six minutes and over is counted as a half-hour, up to forty-four minutes, which is counted as three-quarters of an hour, and fifty minutes or over is counted as an hour. This system, in most cases, favors the company, and is one of the petty larceny methods by which the men are robbed."

Loss Time Between Trips. "The men also lose the time which is spent in getting their card stamped between trips. For instance, if a man's car comes in at 6:12 and he does not go out again until 6:17, he loses the five minutes in between, as his card is stamped immediately upon arriving, and is not marked again until he leaves for another trip. This shortage of five minutes may mean a half-hour in his total account for the day."

"But that is not all. This system of figuring is so complicated that very few of the men know exactly what is coming to them. The result is that the bookkeepers and the paymasters are enabled to 'graft' a quarter or a half-dollar, or more, from a man's pay without his knowing it."

Paymasters Get A Slice. Last week \$11 was due me. When I went to get my pay I had not had time to figure out what was coming to me. The clerk asked me how much it was and I said \$10.25 on a guess. After several minutes he gave me \$10.65. When I went back next day and asked for the rest I found that the books called for \$11 and that under this figure the bookkeeper had marked in pencil "10.65." He thought that by giving me more than I asked for he would be safe, and intended to rub out the "10.65" memorandum as soon as the time for filing complaints had expired. This system of private graft in the pay office is continuously practiced and the total sum thus lost by employes during the year amounts to many dollars.

"Long Swings" Are Killing. The time lost between working hours is one of the chief grievances of the traction slaves. The regular twelve-hour day or night runs from 5 A. M. to 5 P. M., or vice versa, with an hour and a half for lunch, are "enjoyed" only by old employes who have been working for the company a long time.

LEFEBRE FALLS TO DEATH

Famous French Aviator Meets Horrible Fate in Wright Machine.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—M. Lefebre, who distinguished himself by his manipulation of a Wright biplane at the Rheims aviation meeting, met death this evening at Juvisy when testing a new Wright machine on behalf of the Aerial Company. The wind was very light, not eight miles an hour. Before starting the machine was minutely examined and everything was tested. For two minutes it flew at a height of about ten yards, when to the horror of the few present it was seen to dive toward the ground at the rate of possibly fifty miles an hour.

When it struck the earth its front part dug deeply into the ground. Lefebre was found among the debris on his back, his feet against the motor and his head under a mass of broken wood. He was unconscious. He was transported to the hospital connected with the Juvisy aerodrome, but he died soon afterward.

Lefebre was twenty-nine years old. He had an engineer's diploma from Lille. He taught himself to fly the Wright machine in Holland. He was fourth in the speed race at Rheims, fourth in the race for the international cup and second in the passenger race. He was fined twenty francs at Rheims for giving an exhibition of fancy flying in front of the grand stand, which the committee considered endangered the other competitors.

MEXICAN CITY WIPED OUT

Overflow of Soto la Marina River Causes Heavy Losses.

TAMPICO, Mex., Sept. 7.—An overflow of the Soto la Marina River, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico, 150 miles north of Tampico, has caused considerable destruction of property and great loss of life according to messages for relief which were received here today from points in the section.

It is said the town of Soto la Marina, with a population of 6,000, was destroyed. The homes of a large number of American colonists, mostly from Missouri and Kansas, who lived near Soto la Marina were washed away. Several persons are missing. The loss of life at Soto la Marina and other towns in the path of the overflow was heavy.

The towns of Palo Alto, Abasco and Jimenez were some of the larger places from which reports of loss of life have been received. Relief will be sent from here to the devastated section.

CHAUFFEURS SENTENCED

Will Serve Six Months on Blackwell's Island for Reckless Driving.

Thomas Manly, a chauffeur employed by the New York Transportation Company, was sent to the workhouse yesterday for six months by Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Police Court for reckless driving while intoxicated. In addition, Manly was held under \$500 bail for trial on the charge of having no chauffeur's license.

The defendant was arrested early on Monday morning at 54th street and Madison avenue by Policemen Pennington, after he had collided with a trolley car. In passing sentence upon Manly, Magistrate Cornell served warning upon all other reckless drivers that they would meet a similar fate if brought before him.

THREE HURT IN WRECK

Trolley Car Leaves Track With disastrous Results.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Three persons were injured today when a trolley car from Allentown to Chestnut Hill, filled with passengers, left the track two miles east of Ambler. John Kneig, of Polcroft, Delaware County, is in the Chestnut Hill Hospital and will probably die from his injuries. The brake handle was jammed through his stomach. Henry Unger, of Port Washington, sustained a possible fracture of the skull and several gashes on the head, while Mrs. Sarah Cramer, seventy-six years old, is suffering from bruises and shock and is in a serious condition. Other passengers escaped with minor injuries.

AGED NURSE KILLS SELF.

Newark Woman, Tired of Life, Takes Dose of Oxalic Acid.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 7.—When the police forced the door of a room occupied by Isabella Maxwell, a widow, 32 South Orange avenue, tonight, they found her lifeless body on the floor. She had been dead two weeks, having killed herself with oxalic acid. A note addressed "To the Coroner" was found on a table, in which the woman stated that she was tired of life, and was done with this world. Mrs. Maxwell, who was sixty-five years old, was a nurse, and lived alone in a single room.

McKEES ROCKS STRIKERS WIN

Pressed Steel Car Company Forced to Accede to Practically All Men's Demands.

BOSSSES TREAT WITH WORKERS

Magnificent Struggle of 8,000 Protesters Brings Hoffstot Gang to Their Knees.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7.—After fifty-five days of strenuous strike in which eleven lives were lost, and more than 500 persons injured because of the provocative tactics of the state constabulary which was placed at the service of the bosses, the trouble between the 8,000 employes of the Pressed Steel Car Company, at McKees Rocks, and the company is at an end, and the men are congratulating themselves upon their hard-earned victory.

This afternoon at a meeting of the strikers, held on the Indian Mound, it was decided to vote tomorrow to return at once to work in the mills. Tomorrow was the day set for the formal vote on this question, and though it has already been decided what will be done the vote will be taken and the men are all expected to be back at work on Thursday morning.

While the strikers are so delirious with joy at their victory that they cannot give detail of settlement and the company officers here say they cannot give details, it is admitted that the Pressed Steel Car Company has conceded every point asked save that of an advance in wages. It was on this point that the strikers will vote though it has been decided already not to force the company along this line.

The points fought for by the workmen and finally conceded by the company, according to the news of tonight, were: Abolishment of Sunday work, except where necessary. Abolishment of graft among employing agents. Readjustment of rentals of houses owned by the company. Better precautions for preventing accidents inside the mills. Doing away with the company stores or forcing employes to deal there.

Hoffstot Compelled to Yield. After General Manager James Taylor, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, had had a long conference with President Frank N. Hoffstot in New York over the long distance phone this morning he sent for the committee of strikers and told them he was willing to grant all their demands save that of the wage increase.

He was authorized by Hoffstot, however, to promise the workmen that if the present trend of business keeps up that the wages of 1907 would be restored inside of sixty days, perhaps, or ninety days at the outside. There was enough working on the books to insure running more than full time and the next pay should be big. The system of pooling the men's wages, which had caused all the trouble, would not be insisted on since the men had objected to it so strongly—yet the company desired to state that it was not a bad scheme if properly worked.

The committee then asked for information as to what the employers intended with the 600 who first quit the mills and against whom the employers had been so bitter, giving out the information that they would never again be permitted to work inside the mills. They were told that this was of the past and the 600 could take their places in the mills the same as before.

Company Very Conciliatory.

Yes, the company would even go further. It would grant amnesty to the "big six," or a half dozen leading spirits in the strike, whose names have never been made public, and they might return to work. The committee of the strikers at once adjourned to the town, and sent out a call for a meeting on the Indian Mound.

They told what had been done and recommended that the workmen prepare to return to the mills as soon as possible. There was some demurring for the wage increase asked amounts to perhaps 15 per cent on the average, but it was finally decided to go back to work as soon as the word was given, and workmen jumped up and down in joy as they shouted aye to the question.

It was decided that the vote should be formally recorded, however, and Burress Joseph C. Steidle, of McKees Rocks, who has been a good friend of the strikers, was instructed to prepare ballots to be formally voted by the strikers at a meeting to be opened in the town hall tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

In the meantime Sheriff Gumbert was informed that the deputies who have been guarding the works since July 15 would not be needed after tomorrow morning, and there was great rejoicing also among the deputies, who have had an unpleasant time inside the works.

Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, who is here to assist in investigations, which may have as a result the indictment of the officials of the company on charges of violating the immigration laws, was in conference with District Attorney Jordan during the day, but refused

WILL BOYCOTT "NAPS"

Cleveland Union Men, Turned Down by Ball Magnate, to Retaliate.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—The Naps of 1910 will be boycotted by organized labor because the work of erecting the new \$125,000 grand stand will not be done by union men.

Labor leaders say the attendance at League Park will be cut down about 25 per cent without the union men and their friends.

A committee composed of Harry D. Thomas, secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council; Tom Roberts, business agent of the Building Trades section; Charles Smith, of the Structural Iron Workers; Thomas Joyce, business agent of the Steamfitters, and John Melcher and John Sykes, of the Carpenters' Union, called on President J. P. Kilfoyl, of the baseball club, today, and asked that a union clause be inserted in the contract.

"Gentlemen," said Kilfoyl to the committee, "the club owners are just as selfish in this matter as your unions. We can save thousands of dollars by having the new stand put up 'open shop.' I originally had a labor clause in the specifications, but the bids were unsatisfactory. A committee much stronger than yours called on me and requested that nothing be said about labor in the contract. This was done, and I am determined not to change my stand."

"Unless the owners of the Cleveland Baseball Company have the stand erected by organized labor the Naps will be put on our unfair list, and every one of our 20,000 members advised to stay away from the park," said Secretary Thomas, after the committee had left Kilfoyl's office.

TIE-UP THREATENED

Cloak Industry Menaced by General Strike of Buttonhole Makers.

The Cloak Buttonhole Makers' Union, Local 64, has ordered a general strike of all buttonhole makers and finishers for recognition of the union and about 300 men and women quit work yesterday.

This will tie up about 100 cloak shops, as the operators cannot work without buttonhole makers. The strikers held a meeting yesterday and formulated the following demands: Recognition of the union, a yearly agreement and a fixed weekly payday. At present the buttonhole makers are paid once in three or four weeks.

Ernest Grove, business agent of the union, said to a reporter of The Call: "This is the first general strike the union ever had. The outlook is promising, as the trade is well organized. We expect to win in a few days."

\$45,000 DRUG FIRE

One Burned in Large Downtown Blaze.

A stubborn fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the five-story brick building at 7 Jones street, occupied by Isaac Carey, who retails drugs under the name of the Alpha Alpha Chemical Company. The fire started on the third floor and was not seen until a flame shot out the third-story window. Soon the whole interior was on fire, and it was necessary to send in two alarms.

Thomas Welsh, of 239 Union street, Brooklyn, who works in the chemical department of the Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company, of 129 Front street, was severely burned about the hands and face. He was watching it from a window when a flame licked his clothing and set it afire. The damage was about \$45,000.

CARRIED TO DEATH

State of New Jersey Sends Physical Wreck to Electric Chair.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Richard Donggan, who murdered Joseph Sommerfeld and Mrs. Madge Hinkle, at Bivalve, Cumberland County, February 13 last, while in a jealous rage over Sommerfeld's attention to the woman, paid the death penalty by electrocution in the state prison here tonight.

Dongan was an opium eater, and a physical wreck. He had to be carried to the death chair, but his body exhibited remarkable vitality in the execution. He entered the death chamber at 9:10 P. M., and was pronounced dead at 9:18 P. M.

GOVERNOR POST RESIGNS.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 7.—Governor Post announces that he has placed his resignation in the hands of President Taft, and that he is ready to leave the island. It is reported that his successor has already been selected, but Taft will not make his name public until the return of Secretary of War Dickinson and General Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, from their visit to Porto Rico. They expect to sail from San Juan on September 15.

WORLD ACCEPTS PEARY'S CLAIM

European and American Scientists Enthusiastic Over Achievement of the Famous Explorer.

DR. COOK CONGRATULATES RIVAL

Many Declare that Praise and Credit Be Equally Divided Between Both Americans.

This dispatch was received yesterday morning at the Museum of Natural History: "The Directors of the Museum of Natural History, New York: 'The Pole is ours. Am bringing large amount material for museum. "PEARY."

Professor Herman C. Bumpus, director of the museum, lives in New Rochelle, but he is at present on vacation and was not at home when the message reached the museum and he was called on the telephone to have it read to him. The message, therefore, was forwarded to Henry F. Osborn, president of the museum, at his country home at Fairfield, Conn.

Mr. Osborn, speaking over the telephone last night, said that immediately on receipt of the message yesterday morning, he had given orders for the placing of Peary's name and the American flag at the North Pole in the projection which is in the museum. This projection, with one of the Arctic region, is in the museum to the right of the foyer as one enters. Each projection bears the route and the farthest point reached by the various expeditions. Lieutenant Shackleton's trip, of course, marks on the projection the farthest south. Commander Peary's flag was raised at this miniature pole at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as soon as word had reached the offices of the museum that he had reported a successful ending to his latest trip.

Mr. Osborn said that the officers of the museum expected the full route of the explorer very soon, and that as soon as it was wired, it would be placed upon the projection.

Believe in Peary. Mr. Osborn was asked if the route and the reported finding of the pole by Dr. Cook had yet been recorded on the museum's chart. "As far as Dr. Cook's expedition is concerned," said Mr. Osborn, "the officers of the museum are awaiting more definite details of his work before putting his name upon the projection. We feel warranted, however, in putting Peary's flag at the North Pole on his bareheaded word, because we have confidence in him, born of his long experience in the Arctic. If Dr. Cook, upon his arrival in America, succeeds in substantiating his claim, we will be only too glad to place his flag along with Commander Peary's at the pole on our projection."

Mr. Osborn was asked further whether there would be any opportunity for showing priority of discovery between the two men, in case the flags of both were placed upon the chart. "We always use the date," he said, "and this will indicate which one got there first. If both men have reached the pole, it is right that the flags of both shall be placed there side by side. Commander Peary's flag is there, and we shall place Dr. Cook's flag beside it if he convinces the officers of the museum that he, too, reached the pole. The officers of the museum," said Mr. Osborn, "do not feel warranted in accepting Dr. Cook's statement that he has reached the pole without more verification than we have been available."

Museum to Get Equipment. Commander Peary has deposited with the museum the material gathered on his former expeditions to the far north, including the equipment used—sledges and all—and it was understood before he sailed on his latest trip that he was again to give to the museum his equipment and all the specimens of value which he might collect. The message received yesterday by the president of the museum, therefore, was in line with the arrangement made before the expedition left New York. "Mr. Jassup," said Mr. Osborn, last night, "has been one of the chief supporters of Mr. Peary's work—in the relief expedition, and in the building of the Roosevelt for her first voyage. It is partially in recognition of this assistance that Mr. Peary turns over his collections to the museum."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—There is glory enough for two, and that both Cook and Peary are each deserving of all credit and praise for their independent discoveries of the North Pole, is the verdict of scientists and public men generally. In the opinion of the majority, Cook's was a tremendous personal triumph. Peary's a scientific achievement. Cook himself has admitted that as a scientist he is an amateur. He was not equipped with the variety of instruments that polar explorers usually take with them, and he has even expressed some doubts as to the absolute accuracy of his observations, as he believed, judging from his interviews in Copenhagen, that when his full report shall have been made public it will add little to the world's knowl-

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of scientific knowledge regarding conditions in the north polar region.

Peary Better Equipped.

On the other hand, Peary went supplied with the most elaborate devices for making scientific observations.

Dr. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, and president of the National Geographical Society, is conferring today with the Board of Managers of that body as to what action the society may take in recognizing Peary's achievement and in welcoming him back to his old home in this city.

Students of international law are positive in their assertions today that if Peary found land in the vicinity of the North Pole it now belongs to the United States by the right of discovery.

Cook Congratulates Peary.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7.—"Bully for Peary," was the first exclamation of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, when a correspondent handed him copy of the dispatch from Commander Peary, announcing his successful quest of the pole.

Dr. Cook took the message and read it over carefully a second time. "I am mighty glad that Peary has succeeded; he is one of the bravest and most persevering men that ever went into the north, and he deserves the honor that will come to him."

Despite Dr. Cook's generous tribute to his rival, however, it was an obvious fact that Peary's message had nettled him considerably and today he stated that owing to his great desire to rejoin his wife and children he may alter his plans and leave for New York, sailing from Antwerp within a week.

In an interview with several foreign correspondents today, Dr. Cook declared that he is merely a "friendly rival" of Commander Peary, but the scientists, conversant with the real status of affairs between Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, are expecting an early outbreak of hostilities between the two and an open feud with nasty features is freely predicted.

Hostilities Between Two. In an interview with several foreign correspondents today, Dr. Cook declared that he is merely a "friendly rival" of Commander Peary, but the scientists, conversant with the real status of affairs between Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, are expecting an early outbreak of hostilities between the two and an open feud with nasty features is freely predicted.

It is now "Professor" Cook, of the Royal University. This honorary degree was conferred on Dr. Cook by the regents of the great university and indicates that the institution has accepted Dr. Cook's claim without hesitation.

Peary Believed in England. LONDON, Sept. 7.—The discovery of the North Pole by Commander Robert Edwin Peary is accepted by the Royal Geographical Society without question, perhaps the highest honor that can be paid a scientist and explorer.

On the 23d and 34th streets cross-town lines the conductors are required to ring up all fares at the ferry when the passengers board the car, and collect them afterwards.

At the 23d street ferry over eighty passengers usually enter the car. At Ninth avenue an inspector stationed on the corner, quickly counts the passengers and looks at the conductor's "clock."

Through Dr. Cook put forward his claims to a similar feat a week ago, no such invitation has been extended to him.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

BERNHARD MERCHANT TAILOR 148 East 125th Street, Between 3d and Lexington Av., New York. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. CLOTHES MADE NOT MANUFACTURED

Fashionable Suitings in handsome and exclusive patterns, made to order for \$15. Full of individuality and style. Splendidly tailored. Call and convince yourself. Trousers to Order at \$4.00.

ABDUCTED GIRLS RESCUED BY COPS

Fifteen-Year-Old Miss Found After Being Kept Prisoner for Days.

Christine Braun, fifteen years old, fair haired and pretty, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and sobbed out her story of how she was kidnapped in a taxicab by a band of Chinamen at Coney Island, carried to Chinatown in Manhattan and held there as a "white slave."

The girl went into court to testify against Joe Wong, a writer at 8 Bowery, charged with being one of her abductors. He was held in bonds of \$2,000.

The police found Christine a prisoner in Chinatown. At the same time Louise Elbert, another pretty girl, was rescued there by a woman missionary.

Christine Braun's home is at 559 Putnam avenue, Weehawken. Her father is a machinist. The police believe that the band of Chinamen were holding the girl to sell to some rich Mongolian as his wife.

The Elbert girl was an inmate of the Florence Crittenton Home in Newark. Her parents died when she was young, and since then she had never had any one to care for her.

All unsuspecting, the girl walked into the trap which had been laid for her. She arrived here last Friday, and but for the vigilance of a woman probation officer in the Chinese quarter, who rescued her with much difficulty, she would probably now be the slave of the Chinaman who planned her abduction.

men are asked to report at 2 P. M., after which they work till 7 P. M., 8 P. M., or later. The time lost in between is long enough to be wearisome, and not long enough for sufficient sleep if the man has worked late the night before.

This "long swing" between work and sleep, often compelling him to take his sleep in two short snatches within the twenty-four hours of a day. His whole existence is made uncertain and irregular. He never knows just what time he will have to himself, and cannot make any personal plans in advance.

The man who shows up at 4:50 o'clock as an "early tripper" may not be sent out until 9. He must then work until 1 P. M., and again be on hand at 4 P. M. to work until 9 P. M., or later.

The "late straights" go out at 11 or 12 A. M., work one and one-half or two hours, going out again at 5 P. M. and working until 12 or 2 A. M., after which they are expected to report before 5 o'clock the next morning, regardless of sleep.

Lose Unpaid Fares. On the 23d and 34th streets cross-town lines the conductors are required to ring up all fares at the ferry when the passengers board the car, and collect them afterwards.

THE ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND IS YOUR NAME THERE?

(Continued from Page 1.) GOOD WORDS AND GOOD WISHES FROM MANY (Continued.)

Four Friends to the One Day's Wage Fund. J. G. PHELPS STOKES, Stamford, Conn.—"I inclose contribution to the Wage Fund, and am indeed delighted that it has got along so well and that so many of the Comrades have responded to the appeal."

H. L. B., New York—"I send but a small sum, but it is my One Day's Wage in the Capitalist System. In the society for which The Call is working I shall get more for one hour's work than I now do for a day's work of eight and one-half hours."

EDMOND OTTO, Weehawken Heights, N. J.—"I inclose \$1 to register my kick against the present order of society."

DANIEL FISCHER, Brooklyn—"Go thou and do likewise" has been ringing in my ears ever since I read of the noble sacrifice of a Working Girl and about the Comrades who abandoned their trip to Europe in order that they might use the funds to aid The Call."

W. EDWARDS, Richmond Hill, L. I.—"I don't mind your yelling, but don't let Billy Jones get you to yell that Johnny Green is a bad boy and vice versa. If they haven't got anything better, don't yell for them."

A FRIEND (M. S. P.), Brooklyn—"Would gladly give more than two Days' Wages for our only friend and protector, The Call."

HAROLD A. WESTOLL, Boston, Mass.—"There seems to be practically no response to the Wage Fund from the Comrades of Boston and Greater Boston, which constitute at least 1,000 party members and close sympathizers. Even the names of well-known Massachusetts sympathizers are entirely absent from Wage Fund contributions."

OTTO WOYHE, New Brunswick, N. J.—"Money is scarce, but I need The Call, and I know that many others need it also. I live on a farm, and when I get the paper it cheers me up, and I think of the good time to come in the New World The Call is helping to build."

THEODORE YOUNG, Harrisburg, Pa.—"Here is my Day's Wage, which I would have sent sooner, but my circumstances are somewhat like those of The Call."

WM. ROWAN, West Hoboken, N. J.—"This is not quite a full Day's Wage, but it is the best I can do at present, and I send it now so you may be using it."

OSCAR SPENCE, New York—"The dollar I inclose is my second for the Wage Fund, and completes my One Day's Wage for the success of The Call."

HENRY S. McCLOSKEY, Brooklyn—"I would send more than the \$3 herewith, but I have been on short time for a long period and it is impossible."

H. MISHNOR, New York—"Long live The Call. Here's mine for the Wage Fund."

MORRIS BERMAN, New York—"The Call deserves the support of the Working Class, and to place it on a sound financial basis will make us more happy than anything else."

United States Marshal Henkel has just arrested George W. Daily, Rufus Ireland, Wilberforce Sully, and Frank T. Wells, who on May 21 last, with others, were indicted in the federal district of Wyoming. The prisoners are charged with having on June 1, 1906, by means of a conspiracy, in which numerous dummy entry men and entry women were engaged, defrauded the United States out of coal lands.

The indictment alleges that the prisoners obtained for the Owl Creek Company excess titles to 1,750 acres of vacant coal land and for the Northwestern Coal Company excess titles to 4,312 acres of vacant coal land, all at Lander, Wyo.

The prisoners, when arraigned before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, gave bail in the amount of \$5,000 each for examination on Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Before President Taft renders a decision in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy over the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska, it is believed here he may ask the aid of George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General, in unraveling the legal threads.

This understanding of the situation is based on the fact that the Attorney-General, last June rendered a decision sustaining L. R. Glavis, field agent of the General Land Office, whose charges lie at the bottom of the controversy.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—"Let the war go on," exclaimed Secretary of the Interior Richard Ballinger at the Touraine Hotel here today when asked for his side of the controversy with United States Forester Gifford Pinchot. Beyond this belligerent expression the Secretary of the Interior refused to talk, but admitted that he had another appointment with President Taft at Beverly tonight and still another tomorrow.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—According to an official dispatch from Melilla, fifteen hundred Moors suffered a severe reverse today in an attack on the column of General Aguilera, who was marching to Sokelbar when attacked. The losses of the Moors were unusually heavy. They were pursued back to their camp and a large part of the camp was destroyed.

A decisive battle is expected within the next few days, as the Moors are anxious to strike a blow before the arrival of the 11,000 reinforcements that are preparing to leave Spain under the command of General Fernando Alvarez de Sotomayor.

NOANK, Conn., Sept. 7.—While the coastwise tug F. M. Stinson, owned by the Gilbert Transportation Company, was off North Hummock Island, in Long Island Sound, today, a gasket in the engine blew out, killing the engineer.

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CHICAGO GRAFT TRIAL BEGINS

Inspector McCann Likely to Be Made Scapegoat for "Men Higher Up."

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The trial of Edward McCann, former police inspector, who was indicted by the grand jury on charges of malfeasance in office and of accepting bribes was begun today before Judge Barnes of the Criminal Court.

McCann is charged with accepting "hush money" in connection with the protection of gambling establishments and houses of prostitution in certain parts of the city.

The Daily Socialist, which carried on the campaign of exposure which has resulted in a partial investigation by District Attorney Wayman and the indictment of McCann and Detective Griffin, declares that the ex-inspector is being made a scapegoat for the "men higher up" and that the real grafters will never be prosecuted.

A rumor that Wayman had persuaded ex-Police Chief Shippy to leave the city in order to avoid being called as a witness was current in the court room today and helped to corroborate the views of those who claim that the whole affair will result in a whitewash for the real criminals and conviction for McCann.

Ex-Chief Shippy Conveniently Absent. "He put Shippy up to it to get to the woods," was Detective Griffin's expressive way of stating that the ex-chief of police, who had preceded McCann as inspector at the Desplaines street station and who was supposed to know more or less about West Side graft, had been induced by the state's attorney or some one close to him to clear out for Europe while the trial was on.

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MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label. Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls, Caps. Litholin Collars, 25c. Cleaning Soap. Free. Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits. Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear. GIB PINI and Nemo Corsets, Notions, Skirts and Muslin Underwear. SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d AVENUE Near 10th STREET, NEW YORK. Telephone 4035 STUYVESANT.

NO FUSION ON GAYNOR. Republicans and Committee of 100 Against Man Favored by Tammany.

Justice Gaynor has been dropped by the Republican organization of this city and by the Committee of One Hundred as a possible fusion candidate for Mayor. This assertion is made on the authority of the leaders of the committee and of the Republican county organization.

According to reports which have reached Republican county headquarters and the offices of the Committee of One Hundred for several days, Justice Gaynor and Charles F. Murphy have been in frequent communication. Last Thursday it was rumored in these headquarters that within a few days Justice Gaynor would give out a statement that he was a candidate for Mayor, that he would ostensibly announce himself as an independent candidate, but that at the same time he would let it be known that he was certain of Tammany's endorsement.

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WE TRUST YOU FOR THE BALANCE. \$3 DOWN ON \$50. \$5 DOWN ON \$75. \$750 DOWN ON \$100.

It's worth coming miles to find how we can serve you. Your interest is ours. That's the basis of our success.

Kalms Bros. 107-109 WEST 125TH ST. Open Monday and Saturday.

New York Call Conference Meets WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at LABOR TEMPLE, 8 P. M. sharp.

Very important business to transact and every delegate is expected to be present.

HUDSON COUNTY'S GENERAL MEETING

Gathering of Socialists Reports Progress, Makes Plans and Elects Officers.

The semi-annual meeting of Local Hudson County was held in the new headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, last Sunday. R. J. Victor was in the chair. W. E. Meconnekin, vice-chairman, and Wm. Kamps, Jr., sergeant-at-arms. The resignation of Albert E. Cull, as County Organizer, was accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: James M. Reilly, organizer; James Clarkin, financial secretary; Francis C. Barnes, treasurer; Robert J. Victor, Charles Kronenberg and Henry Meyer, grievance committee; Charles Wense, delegate to the house committee; Robert J. Victor, F. L. Quinlan and Wm. Kamps, Jr., delegates to the state committee.

Report of Recording Secretary: The local organization is in no better state today than it was last January; this is due, principally, to the fact that it has been conducted in a very lax manner by the organizer and campaign committee. The present membership of the local aggregates 560 members. During the term three new branches have been organized in Hudson County, one Danish branch in Kearny; and two Italian branches, one in Hoboken and the other in West Hoboken. One hundred and thirty-seven new members have been admitted since January, 1909. The activity among the local branches in general has been well up to the standard. The organization of a Speakers' Club for training stump speakers should receive careful consideration, since the campaign is greatly suffering through the lack of a sufficient number of local speakers. A movement has been started by the Twelfth Ward Branch, Jersey City, to organize a city committee of all the branches in Jersey City, for the purpose of carrying on the impending mayoralty campaign with greater vigor than in previous years.

The treasurer reported a total cash balance on hand of \$115.08.

Concur in Recommendation.

Report of Grievance Committee: A final report regarding the Newman and Branch Second Ward, J. C., controversy will be forthcoming at the next county committee meeting. The following recommendation was concurred in: That rules regulating the conduct of the committee be drawn up and entered in the book or resolutions and minutes of the county, for its guidance, the committee to have full charge of all cases to which it is assigned, and that all its mandates must be obeyed if lawful. Due consideration being made for the convenience of the interested parties.

Report of Excursion Committee:

According to present indications the net proceeds of the excursion of August 21 will be between \$700 and \$800. All branches holding outstanding tickets are requested to forward full settlement to Comrade Gus. Nicolai, at the next county meeting, September 5, through their county committee delegates.

Report of Campaign Committee:

The center of its activity has been directed to the street meetings on Newark avenue and Barrow street, J. C. A great difficulty prevails in securing speakers, but attempts will soon be made to start street meetings in Hoboken, North Hudson, and other parts of the county.

A committee of three, with full power, were named to consider ways and means of organizing a Speakers' Club.

The local has decided to subscribe for twenty copies of the Little Socialist Magazine per month. The copies are to be used for distribution among the pupils of the Socialist Sunday Schools.

A committee of three, to establish a Socialist Sunday School in Jersey City for propaganda among the children, was elected. The school is to be conducted along similar lines, and work in co-operation with the school recently founded in West Hoboken.

To Establish Sinking Fund.

It has been decided that the local set aside 10 per cent of all its net receipts to establish a sinking fund for the purpose of sustaining and paying off the debt on the new clubhouse.

One thousand copies of the local constitution have been ordered printed; a committee of three were elected to revise the present constitution and insert all amendments.

The local organizer was empowered to appoint a board of five sub-organizers, each to be assigned to a specified district in the county, for the purpose of engineering his supervision over the activity and operations of the individual branches.

The secretary of the Socialist Educational Club, on being granted the floor, made the following announcement: Dues to the amount of five cents per month will be charged to each party member desiring to enjoy all the privileges of the clubhouse. This will be credited to him on a dues card, the possession of which will make him a member of the Socialist Educational Club. A member falling in arrears to the extent of six months or more shall no longer be considered a member in good standing, and his privileges as a member will be withdrawn. The holder of a share of stock only shall be exempt from dues and regarded as a good standing member, until such time as his share may be redeemed. Membership cards are now in circulation and can be secured upon application to the club. The funds thus received will be used to meet a portion of the expenses attached on the management of the clubhouse.

OVERCOME BY GAS.

Edward Anderson, thirty-eight years old, a porter in the Newport apartments, 206 West 52d street, was overcome by gas yesterday morning and is in a critical condition in Flower Hospital. He arose in the night for a drink of water and thought he had turned the gas out, but instead led the burner open.

JUST LIKE NEW YORK.

ROME, Sept. 7.—A gang of thieves, who broke into the offices of L'Avanti!, the Socialist daily, secured only \$2 for their trouble.



We offer the most carefully selected collection of clothing, and it is with all impunity that we say the style and workmanship of our Suits and Overcoats, from \$10 to \$22, cannot be equaled elsewhere, and are of the class and character that you would expect in custom made garments.

MARCUS BROTHERS

Clothiers and Tailors, 121-123 Canal St., Cor. Chrystie St., New York City.

FIRE INJURES HATTERS

Three Seriously Hurt by Gasolene Explosion.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 7.—An explosion of gasoline in the hat factory of Ferry & Weber, at Bloomfield avenue and 3d street, today burned three men, one of them seriously. John Muddill, of 155 Valley street, Orange, was the most seriously burned, and he is in a critical condition at the City Hospital. Joseph Conde and Robert Hoffman, both employed in the factory, were also burned and were sent to the same hospital.

MORE TAMMANY GRAFT

Political Ax Grinders Again Expose the Flannery Syndicate.

The Committee of One Hundred made another attack yesterday on what it calls the Joseph A. Flannery Condemnation Syndicate. It was asserted that the profits of Flannery and his associates in the lands taken for the Bronx Park extension ranged from 76 to 237 per cent. It says in part: "One case of a remarkable series of transfers, creating evidence of the sort which condemnation commissioners have too frequently accepted as indicating the value of property about to be taken by the city culminated in the ownership of a parcel of land in the line of the improvement by the Queens Building Company, another Flannery corporation. This instance is treated of in the report of the Comptroller's examiner. The parcel was transferred by H. Chapman and associates to Hannah B. Birchall, who is the apparent owner of other property in this Bronx Park proceeding, represented by Flannery as attorney. A little later Hannah B. Birchall sold the parcel in question to Leona A. Rains and wife. It will be remembered that Rains was one of the incorporators of the Richmond Building Company, the Flannery dummy which appeared as claimant in the opening of the new street from the Bowers to Elm street. Rains has also appeared as a dummy for Flannery on other occasions. On January 13, 1906, Rains and wife transferred the property to the Queens Building Company, which is the claimant in the Bronx Park proceeding.

FOR OLD EMPLOYEES

Postal Clerks Want to Be Protected Against Poverty.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—"The problem of caring for superannuated employes in the civil service after their days of usefulness to the government are over, is the greatest problem of the exponents of civil service," according to M. F. O'Donoghue, president of the Civil Service Retirement Association, who appeared before the convention of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks today and secured their support for the movement toward "extended leave," under which the old government employes hope to be warranted in employing substitutes at low pay to do their work while they collect the full remuneration allowed by their long service terms.

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WIRE TAPPER ON TRIAL

Serious Charge Against W. U. Officials—Phila. Supt. Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—What is alleged to have been the most sensational and complete wire tapping scheme in the history of Pennsylvania was partly aired in court today when E. B. Saylor, former superintendent of the Western Union at Pittsburgh, was placed on trial charged with conspiracy in conjunction with William H. Smith and William Thompson.

Saylor, who is a brother of one of the executive officials of the company at New York was formerly wire chief in the Western Union office at Philadelphia. He, with Smith and Thompson, is charged with conspiring to steal the news from the Chicago Board of Trade wire into Pittsburgh, selling the same to bucket shops here. Isaac E. Barto, who was general wire chief of the Western Union at Pittsburgh at the time the arrests were made, is also under indictment and was brought from jail to the court room today, where it is understood he will be placed on the stand tomorrow and turn state's evidence. Barto was a former Philadelphia operator and later of Wilkes-Barre, being brought from the latter place to Pittsburgh by Saylor, it is alleged by the prosecution, to assist him in his work of wire tapping.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—

Charges that he had conspired to furnish stock quotations sent from Chicago and New York over private wires of the Western Union Company to persons who were not entitled to receive them, through the medium of tapped wires, were made against John P. Alsbarger, superintendent of the local office of the company, when he returned to this city after a month in Europe, today.

STRIKERS ASSAULTED

Seriously Injured by Thugs—Female Shirtmakers Discharged in Court.

Ida Rubin, one of the shirtmakers that are striking against L. Leidersohn, was acquitted of the charge of assault by Judge Krotell in the Essex Market Court, yesterday.

The four girls, who were summoned charged with assaulting scabs, were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow at the Jefferson Market Court and were all discharged.

It is alleged by the officers of the union that the bosses are employing thugs to assault the strikers. While two strikers were walking near the shop of Leffer, 114 West 17th street, they were attacked by a band of these ruffians and so seriously hurt that they had to be attended by a physician.

Business Agent Abe Baroff, of the union said to a reporter of The Call yesterday, that the union is determined to keep up the fight in spite of all the underhand methods used by the bosses.

MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

Gave Up Eleven Pieces of Skin to Save Child's Life.

Mrs. Dennis H. Heffron, of 293 New street, Newark, yesterday allowed three physicians to cut from her body eleven pieces of skin to be grafted on her four-year-old daughter, Genevieve, who was terribly burned on July 5 last while playing with fire-crackers.

Some of the burns did not heal and the doctors decided to try skin grafting. The operation was performed yesterday at the Heffron home by Dr. Thomas McCabe, the family physician, assisted by two other doctors. The operation was successful and both mother and child are expected to recover.

PEONAGE IN MINNESOTA?

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—That a system of peonage and white slave labor exists in Minnesota so pronounced that it may involve the Federal government in trouble with Russia, is the sensational charge made by John Clifton Elder, of the United States Immigration Department, in a letter to Governor Johnson.

McKEES ROCKS STRIKERS WIN

(Continued from Page 1)

to make any comment on the strike situation to newspaper men.

The long struggle of the 8,000 downtrodden slaves of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, which has just ended in a partial victory for the strikers, will go down in the history of the labor movement in America as one of the bloodiest battles ever waged between the workers and the bosses and also as one of the most inspiring examples of working class solidarity ever witnessed in this country.

Ever since the unorganized foreign and native workmen employed in the plant walked out July 13, in an effort to obtain better working and living conditions, they have stood shoulder to shoulder in the ranks and not a man is reported as having scabbed. Even when the aggressions of the state constabulary and the deputy sheriffs forced the strikers to resort to violence to defend themselves the lives of the eleven workers and their assailants were wiped out, the lines remained unbroken and the steel slaves' confidence in ultimate victory never faltered.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Rules for Socialist News Correspondents:

1. Do not hold up reports of meetings. A separate announcement of the next meeting will be given, if desired. All reports of meetings must reach this office not later than three days after meetings were held, if you want them published.
2. Be short, give us facts, not phrases.
3. Write plainly, using only one side of the paper.
4. Indicate the day of the week and date.
5. Sign your name. It will not be published without your consent.

HEADQUARTERS OPEN TO ALL

Third and Tenth A. D. Invites Workers to Use Rooms for Meetings.

The Third and Tenth Assembly Districts, Socialist party, extend an invitation to all organized workers to use their headquarters at 266 East 16th street at any time for conducting all business connected with any dispute at their masters. They also extend the same cordial welcome to all workers desirous of organizing. The rooms may be used for committee work, organization work, or strike meetings. There are no strings to this invitation, it is general, unqualified.

SOCIALIST SCHOOLS IN KINGS.

Committee Issues Statement of Its Needs—Money and Teachers.

The Socialist Schools Committee of Kings County stands ready at any time to aid in the organization of Socialist Schools for children. At present, however, the committee finds itself short of funds. Certain printing is needed, but it cannot be done until the necessary funds are forthcoming. An earnest appeal is made to all comrades and all organizations to give all in their power to make this work a success. The committee desires the names of young men and women who will fit themselves to teach in the Socialist schools. Edward H. Sobol, 207 Central avenue, is secretary-treasurer of the committee, and all those that are interested should write to him.

10TH A. D. YOUNG PEOPLE.

Following the lead of other district organizations of the Socialist party, the 10th A. D. will organize a circle of the Young People's Socialist Federation at their headquarters, 266 East 16th street, tonight.

The young people will gather at headquarters at 8 o'clock sharp. The organization will be completed under the direction of Edwin J. Ross, chairman of the federation committee. All young Socialists living in the district are invited to attend and help in the formation of the circle.

BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE.

Owing to the fact that a report of the Powell-Pirani Opera Company cannot be had in time, the meeting of the conference has been postponed from tonight to tomorrow night. The regular meeting will be held tomorrow night at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 849 Willoughby avenue.

Call Conference—243 East 94th street. All delegates should attend.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

BAKERS NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The Bakers' Union, Local 100, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, has moved from 151 Clinton street to their new headquarters, 287 Grand street. Phone, 3770 Orchard street.

NEW YORK CALL CONFERENCE.

The Call Conference meets in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. All trade union delegates are urgently requested to attend. Every delegate should make it his business to be present, if business of great importance will be taken up.

WAITERS STRIKE.

The Waiters Union, Branch A, Local 5, has ordered a strike against Philip Sachs, of 243 Grand street, for recognition of the union. Sachs' men have been getting \$7 for six and a half days' work and working twelve hours a day, and still Sachs, when seen by a committee of the union, stated that he would not have anything to do with the union, as he gets the trade of non-union men and he will employ girls who will not bother with the union trouble-makers.

Isidore Sax, business agent of the union, stated to a reporter of The Call that the union is determined to keep up the strike as long as Sachs remains in business, if necessary. The union moved its office to 85 East 4th street, and any one desiring waters may get them by applying to I. Sax, business agent.

AMALGAMATED BUTCHERS.

A mass meeting took place in Mechel's Hall, Newark, last night for the purpose of organizing a new local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. In Newark and Harrison a number of markets and shops have hoodwinked the butcher workmen and the public by displaying in their windows market cards which they have kept since the old organization broke up.

LITHUANIAN TAILORS.

The Lithuanian Tailors' Union, Local 54, will hold its monthly meeting at its headquarters, 161 Grand street, Brooklyn, tonight. The union held a well attended organization meeting last month, and about 150 new members enrolled. The union also succeeded in unionizing four new shops.

SHIRT MAKERS.

At a special meeting of the Independent Shirt Makers' Union, of Greater New York, held, September 5, at 73 Ludlow street, it was unanimously decided to join the United Garment Workers and a committee was elected to apply for a charter.

NEWWEAR STRIKERS FIRM.

The newweave strikers of A. W. Cowen, 3-5-7 Union Square, are highly elated over the action taken by Man-

RUPTURE CURED BY MY LATEST INVENTION

Guaranteed to Hold Any Rupture. Money Refunded When Rupture is Not Held. Full Line of Trusses, Bandages, Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensory Bandages and Artificial Limbs. Largest House of Its Kind Uptown.



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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.

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MUSIC

Manhattan Opera House Tonight.

"Le Prophete," four-act French grand opera, libretto by Scribe, music by Giacomo Meyerbeer. Conductor, Giuseppe Sturani. Begins at 8.

Academy of Music Today.

"La Boheme," four-act Italian opera comique, operatic version of Murger novel, music by Giacomo Puccini. Conductor, Jacchia. Begins at 8.

SLAIN GIRL IDENTIFIED

Mystery of Body of Woman Found in Gunny-Sack Partly Solved.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—Miss Mabel Millman, of 210 North Ashley street, Ann Arbor, Mich., was the victim of the brutal crime which came to light with the finding of a gunny-sack containing a human torso in Ecourse Creek yesterday.

THE IDENTIFICATION WAS MADE IN THE COUNTY MORGUE THIS MORNING BY MISS MARTHA HENNING, FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF A SECOND SACK, CONTAINING THE VICTIM'S HEAD, ARMS AND LEGS IN THE ECOURSE CREEK, UNDER A BRIDGE.

Miss Millman had been missing since a week ago Friday. She came from Ann Arbor four weeks ago to visit Miss Henning, and on the day of her disappearance told the latter she was going to visit another friend, Mrs. E. Osborne. That morning Miss Henning went to work, leaving Miss Millman in bed. That was the last seen of her alive. She never reached Mrs. Osborne's.

VOTING ON CAR STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Balloting by the South Side street car men was begun today to determine the acceptance or rejection of the compromise wage scale offered by the company. Upon the issue the question of peace or strike depends.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today.
Lusitania for Liverpool.
Teutonic for Southampton.
Korona for Barbados.
Allegany for Haiti.
Bermudian for Bermuda.
Brenfance for Para.
Prinz August Wilhelm from Kingston, September 2.
Yumuri from Progreso, August 31.
Adriatic from Southampton, September 1.
San Giovanni from Palermo, August 25.
Corrientes from Barbados, September 1.

SHIPMENTS.

Gallia from St. Michaels, August 20.
Buenos Aires from Havana, September 1.
Marina from Antwerp, August 25.
Prinz August Wilhelm from Kingston, September 2.
Yumuri from Progreso, August 31.
Adriatic from Southampton, September 1.
San Giovanni from Palermo, August 25.
Corrientes from Barbados, September 1.

UNION MADE SHOES.

B.N. LEFKOWITZ

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

THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE

Will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1909, at 8 P. M. sharp. As there will be very important business to be transacted, every delegate is expected to be present.

TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS.

Need a Trunk? I am the Trunk Man. **Thos. G. ...** 450 SIXTH AVE. Near 25th St. NEW YORK

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular **O. W. WERTZ PIANOS** 1518 Third Ave., near 86th St., 2220 Third Ave., near 152nd St.

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Name of W. S. ...
Amount of ...
on presentation of this coupon during month of September only.
Illustration of a coupon.

SPORTING NEWS

GIANTS WIN

Defeat Boston in Close Game by Score of 3 to 1.

In a mechanical way there was a good deal of work well done in the game between the Giants and Boston yesterday, the good-by performance for the Boston and a defeat for them.

CATCHER GIBSON'S RECORD.

Catcher Gibson, of the Pittsburghs has equalled Chief Zimmer's record of 117 consecutive games behind the bat, made in 1890.

Raymond was back at the old stand for the first time since a pitched ball hit him on the head and filled his vision with stars and bright lights generally last week.

Becker and Beaumont slipped Buggs' delivery without finding anything in it to bother them, but the others couldn't. Becker and Beaumont made seven of the eleven Boston hits.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: Club, W., L., P.C. for National League and American League.

Yesterday's Results. New York 3, Boston 1. Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 2. Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 6.

Table with columns: Club, W., L., P.C. for National League and American League.

JOHNSON HOT FAVORITE

Picked as Easy Winner in His Fight With Kaufman.

Jack Johnson is still a 2 to 1 favorite for the ten-round bout with Al Kaufman to be decided at Colma tomorrow afternoon.

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

Advertisement for I. Hausman & Sons Fine Footwear, 169-171 Springfield Ave.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET - UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful High-Class Apartments. Situated in One of the Highest and Most Inviting Sections of the Bronx. AT EXTREMELY LOW RENTALS.

With the blade of a safety razor, T. L. Schmidt, thirty years old, member of the firm of Schmidt & Ziegler.

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

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- BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 2271 Pitkin Ave. DENTIST. Dr. Isidor Rusanoff, 462 Stone Ave.

OUT OF TOWN

- BOOTS AND SHOES - Newark. The Bates Shoe Co., 178 Ferry St. CUSTOM TAILOR - Jersey City, N. J.

CRISIS IN THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY

By THEODORE ROTHEIN.

The present time a great crisis exists in the ranks of the Independent Labor Party (I. L. P.). The most important members of its National Council—Keir Hardie, Macdonald, Snowden and Bruce Glasier—of the party organ, the Labor Leader, have, in consequence of the change of their policy as leaders of the party which was expressed at the conference, demonstrated their disapproval from office. In an open letter addressed to the members of the party they point out that confusion has existed for some time, caused by the division within their ranks of a group who do not know what they are doing and today applaud the Labor Leader and tomorrow demand the resignation of a new Socialist party, and who want the minds of their comrades and undermine their confidence in the leaders by their criticisms and allusions and erroneous statements. How could the business of the party be carried on under such circumstances? It is indeed not a question of the tactics of the party—were laid down once for all when it was founded—but only as to what the party is desirous of carrying out these tactics, of insisting on loyalty to the latter, and of rejecting any actions or methods not in agreement with them. But it is especially on this point that the conference has in some instances not supported the Council, thus leaving them, as writers of the letter, no choice but to resign the mandate given by the party. Horrible! What can have happened? What is this mysterious group which is confusing the spirits of the party, and has driven the four respected leaders and founders of the party out of the "responsible" positions of the party ministry? The proclamation of the four—the quartet—as it is now called in I. L. P. circles—does not mention any names, but all the world knows that the allusion is to the Grayson group. Now, who is Grayson? Who constitute his group? Wherein consists their distinctive activity? Grayson is still quite a young man, about twenty-seven years old, gifted with a temperamental, a born agitator, and without any sort of theoretical knowledge, no Marxist—more inclined to be an opponent of Marxism—in fact, a sentimental Socialist—at an age when the wine is not yet fermented. Like all Socialists of this type, and the type is a historical one, dating far back beyond our period—he represents more the tribune of the people than the modern party man, and without being an anarchist or radical, he has a great horror of materialism and of the planned industrial struggle, which he looks upon as a dirty jobbery. This horror seems to be very widespread in England, in the case of the prevalent fetish-worship of Parliament, and is caused by the long and deceitful tactics of the bourgeois parties. It is more to be ascribed to this horror than to the firmness of principle, that Grayson, when set up as candidate at a bye-election in the summer of 1907 by the workers of Colne Valley, a Yorkshire constituency, fought for the mandate as a declared Socialist upon an openly Socialist program, and rejected the compromise proposed by his National Council to appear before the public as a mere "Labor candidate" according to the arrangement of the Labor party bloc. In spite of his being boycotted by the administration of his own party, as well as that of the Labor party, and having candidates of both the bourgeois parties opposed to him, he was elected and came into Parliament, the first representative of the workers to get in on a Socialist ticket; thus proving that the hushing-up policy of the National Council of the I. L. P. and their trade unionist villages of the bloc of the Labor party is not a necessity, and occasion for great joy in the S. D. F., as well as among the Socialist elements, as well as among the National Council of the latter. Since that time Grayson has come to be in permanent opposition to the needs of his party, as well as the Labor party group in general. As he did not join the latter, it boycotted him, and on the few occasions when he spoke in the House (as a Parliamentarian he was chiefly remarkable by his absence) he always came into collision with it. As, for instance, when the English King's visit to Reval was discussed. The Labor fraction, encouraged by the Radicals, had decided upon an interpellation, and as polite people (unlike the Irish who always cross their questions upon the "Honorable House") they entered into negotiations with the government as to when and under what conditions they would allow this interpellation to be discussed. The government said they would be glad to meet the wishes of the Labor fraction; only the debate must be closed at a certain hour by the leader of the Labor party himself, and besides, the speakers must observe a respectful tone toward the King. The group joyfully accepted the conditions, and during the hours made their speeches, which were a curious mixture of friendliness and loyal words of praise to the King. The time for adjourning the debate had already passed, and two Liberals spoke in succession, and the leader of the Labor group, Henderson, showed no signs of interrupting them. Suddenly there arose from his seat, the "enfant terrible" of Grayson, who might well be expected to adopt a sharp tone against the King. Immediately at a sign from the government, Henderson rose and secured the debate. Grayson protested, but was not allowed to speak. Grayson came into collision a second time with the Labor party on the question of unemployment. The Labor party had neglected this question very much, while it had supported with great enthusiasm the government's Licensing Bill. The protests against this outside the House were becoming more frequent and violent, and one fine day when the whole House was deep in discussing a paragraph of the Licensing Bill, Grayson appeared upon the scene and announced to the House an obstructive motion, the time for adjourning the debate not occupy itself, instead of the trivialities, with the unemployment question. Grayson's appearance was unexpected, and one could justly

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Announcement

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

THE "MOTHERING" OF THE CRIMINAL

Women police is the latest panacea for the attainment of ideal civic conditions. The idea emanates, of course, from the facile, not to say erratic, brain of a woman reformer. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, informed the students of the University of Minnesota the other day that all Minneapolis needs to become a model city is 100 women on its police force. "One hundred women specialists upon the police force of a city would make for improvement in civic conditions. The criminal needs mothering." So says Dr. Shaw. Oh, pshaw! It will doubtless strike the ordinary observer that what is fathering—administered with a strong hand. The criminal has been mothered already ad nauseam. States and municipalities vie with each other in coddling him. Large sums are spent to make his cell a boudoir and to save the poor convict from feeling the shame of his condition. Free entertainments are provided at the taxpayers' expense. Saturday half holidays are the vogue in penitentiaries. In all probability the word penitentiary will be discarded ere long, lest it hurt the feelings of the thieves, forgers, perjurers and murderers who are confined in such places.—Kansas City Journal.

tim having been brought up in unfit conditions for a human being to develop in. Feed a child's stomach on slum-food and it becomes the physical type of our slums, pale, undersized, emaciated, not normal; feed a child's mind on slum-morals and it becomes our criminal type, brutal, vicious, indifferent, not normal. For the actions of the mind are as much due to physical causes as the actions of the stomach. Crush in a child's skull so that the bones will press on a certain part of the brain and one of any number of mental defects may result. A human being becomes a criminal because through some condition he has been made not normal, i. e., diseased, since the normal type of humanity is not the criminal type. And since it is or at least should be, under a decent system of society, one of the first duties of society, adequately to care for its diseased members, the sooner our present prison system is razed off the face of the earth the better. Yes, rather a "boudoir" with a woman skillfully trained for her work, administering medical and physical treatment to her criminal patient, than the "cell" which today vies with the slum as the breeding ground of criminals.

But a society that permits the slaughter of its children, the debilitation and prostitution of its women, cannot be expected to have a humanitarian, not to mention scientific, attitude toward its criminals. A. C. B.

THE RIGHT TO DANCE

No, Yetta Weinberg did not look to be fifteen years old. Justice Mayo admitted that when he surveyed the fragile, sickly little creature in the New York Children's Court. She was such a tiny youngster—a mere pocket edition of a child, sobbing like a baby. And yet the child had produced the necessary document to establish her right to dance around while the orchestra played on the school roof playground at Rivington and Suffolk streets. Joseph R. Helms, principal of the playground, had Yetta brought to court. She had broken one of the ironclad rules of the playground which in simple language reads this way: "Girls under fifteen years of age must sit quietly on the benches while the orchestra plays. Those who are more than fifteen may dance." "I have had a lot of trouble with this little girl," said Principal Helms. "Night after night she has insisted on dancing with the older girls. I was convinced she was not fifteen years old." Mr. Helms told how Yetta insisted

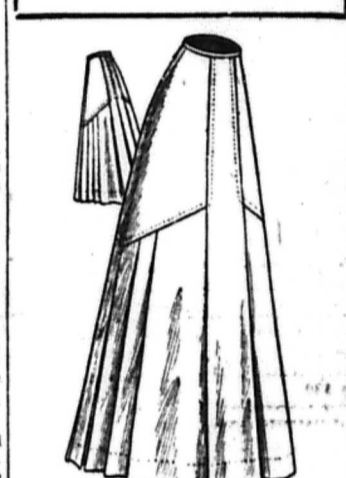
she was fifteen years old, and how, only a week ago, he had been compelled to call a policeman to take the youngster away after she had become what he called unruly. Friday night she would not take her seat when told, and Mr. Helms called the policeman on the beat and had Yetta arrested.

"No she wasn't boisterous," said Mr. Helms to Justice Mayo. "She screamed hysterically when I took her by the arm. Her waist was torn in the scuffle and she tried to slap me." Yetta's mother was in court. An old woman who looked worn out from hard work slowly told Justice Mayo about Yetta. A good girl, was Yetta, she said, working every day in a sweatshop from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. The \$2.50 Yetta earns each week, the mother related, is turned over to her and goes a good way toward supporting her and her smaller children. Yetta took from her mother a soiled and crumpled paper which she had in her hand. It was Yetta's birth certificate, showing that she was not only fifteen, but was approaching sixteen. With this evidence Justice Mayo told Principal Helms that the child was entitled to dance, and Yetta, and her mother went home with her mother under a suspension of sentence.—Bulletin of the Clothing Trade.

SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN RELEASED

Four members of the Women's Freedom League were lately released from prison before their terms expired. The Christian Commonwealth says: "No reason was assigned except Mr. Gladstone's 'clemency.' But this, we may take it, is one of the first results of the siege of Westminster. Public opinion has spoken with no uncertain voice, and both inside and outside the House there is setting in a strong current of sympathy with the women who with such patience and fortitude are seeking their constitutional right. At the breakfast of welcome in the Eustace Miles Restaurant, a great crowd of sympathizers from both sides of the Atlantic were present. Mrs. Despard presided. The prisoners gave humorous sketches of their 'holiday' in Holloway Gaol. In the afternoon a huge demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square, and several thousands of persons gathered round the three platforms."—Woman's Journal.

THE CALL PATTERN



8087 LADIES SEVEN-OURED SKIRT Paris Pattern No. 8087 All Seams Allowed. This smart model is one of the newest and is excellent for reproduction in Panama, serge, Venetian and Henrietta. It is made with panel front and plaited founce attached to a close-fitting upper portion. The pattern is in 6 sizes—2 to 22 inches waist measure. For 20-inch waist the skirt will require 10 1/2 yards of material 30 inches wide, 8 1/2 yards 34 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 42 inches and 3 1/2 yards 54 inches wide. Width of lower edge in medium size about 4 1/2 yards. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

CALL PATTERN COUPON. No. 3037. Sept. 5. Name, Street, City, State. Size Desired. Fill out this coupon and inclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, N. Y. Call, 442 Pearl St., New York City.

AMUSEMENTS

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th Street and Eighth Ave. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director. Preliminary Season, Grand Opera in French and Italian. POPULAR 50c to \$2. TONIGHT, at 8, LE PROPHETE, with Mme. D'Alvarez, M. Lucas and regular cast. Conductor, Sturani. THURSDAY, at 8 (first time at this house), THE JEWESS, with Mmes. Eva Grignon, Walter-Villa, De Grazia, Conductor, Nicossi. FRIDAY, at 8, RIGOLETTO, with Mme. Lalla Miranda; MM. Caraso and the eminent Hungarian singer. Wilhelm Beck Conductor, Sturani. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2, CARMEN, with Mme. Sylvia, M. Lucas, and usual cast. SATURDAY, at 8, THE JEWESS, with regular cast. SUNDAY, at 8:30, GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Prices 50c to \$1.50. HIPPODROME Daily: Mats. Best Seats \$1.50. Evgs. at 8.25c to \$1.00. SPECTACLE—CIRCLE—BALLET. HUDSON 44th St. nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. The Contemporary Comedies. AN AMERICAN WIDOW

THE DRAMA

GUIDE TO THEATERS. ASTOR, 45th 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 125th street, mat. every day.—Vaudeville. AMERICAN, 42d Street and Eighth avenue, Mat. daily, vaudeville. AMERICAN WINTER GARDEN, 42d street and Eighth avenue, 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Only Law." BELASCO, 42d street, west of B'way, 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.—"A 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 Rhodes and Wise. Last week. 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. COMEDY—41st street, bet. B'way and 6th avenue, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill. DALY'S, 30th street and B'way, 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.—"Billy," by George Cameron. Farce. EMPIRE—40th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.—"Jack Straw," comedy by W. Somerset Maugham, with John Drew. Two weeks only. FIFTH AVENUE, KEITH & PROCTOR, 25th street and B'way, daily mat.—Vaudeville. GAIETY—46th street and B'way.—"The Fortune Hunter," comedy by Winchell Smith. GARRICK—35th street, near B'way, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.—"Detective Sparkes," with Hattie Williams. Comedy by Michael Morton. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—13d street and Eighth avenue, 8:15. Mats. that at first Engels had great hopes of this, but the hopes were not realized. The I. L. P. remained for years quite as small a group as the S. D. F., and the unions gave it quite a little attention. Therefore the alleged bitter tone adopted by the S. D. F. toward the trade unions was not a factor in the want of success of this party's agitation among the masses. (To Be Continued.)

READ THIS

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

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

- 1. Cigarettes' Union, No. 149, Buysa, Brooklyn.
2. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
3. 34th A. D. S. P. New York.
4. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
5. 6th A. D. S. P. New York.
6. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
7. Local Syracuse, S. P. New York.
8. American Pilot Glass Workers, Local No. 68, Brooklyn.
9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M.
10. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Ass'n.
11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brooklyn.
12. Workmen's Circle, Br. 11, Brownsville.
13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' I. U. of A. Local No. 56, New York.
14. 22d A. D. S. P. Kings County.
15. Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co. Rochester, N. Y. (63 weekly).
16. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
17. Local Waterworks, S. P. New York.
18. Jewish Socialist Branch of Chelsea.
19. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.
20. Boerians Bakery, No. 22, 12th A. D. S. P. Kings County.
21. 22d A. D. S. P. Kings County.
22. 20th A. D. S. P. Kings County.
23. 20th A. D. S. P. Kings County.
24. 20th A. D. S. P. Kings County.
25. 20th A. D. S. P. Kings County.
26. Employees of A. & H. Rosenblith, Branch Wyckoff Heights.
27. Int. Arbeliter Union, Verlin, Brooklyn.
28. Workmen's Circle, Branch 49, Philadelphia.
29. Franz Gerat Massembroch, Brooklyn.
30. 3d and 10th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
31. Carpenters' Union, No. 56, New York.
32. Brewers' Union No. 60.
33. Local East Manchester, S. P. N. H.
34. Local Union, Branch 8, Elizabeth, N. J.
35. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
36. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
37. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
38. 35th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
39. Local Union, Branch 8, McLean avenue, ice cream store.
40. 8th Ward Branch S. P. Jersey City.
41. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
42. Typographical Union No. 7, New York.
43. Cooks' Union, No. 281, Brooklyn.
44. Co-operative Gas and Electric, Brooklyn.
45. Carpenters' Union, No. 56, New York.
46. Employees of Charles & Morris Cigar Factory.
47. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 472, Richmond Borough.
48. Painters and Decorators' No. 848, city.
49. Local Elizabeth, S. P. New Jersey.
50. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association.
51. "Social Harmonics Bureau" of Joseph Cant Lipa, No. 56, New York.
52. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
53. Longwood Club, Boston.
54. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1.
55. 20th and 27th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
56. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, No. 621.
57. Beer Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (63 weekly).
58. Paper Cigarettes' Union.
59. Workmen's Educational Club, Skia.
60. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 407.
61. Employees of A. & B. Panama Works.
62. Workmen's Circle, 190.
63. Rochester Branch, No. 56, New York.
64. 22d A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
65. Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 848.
66. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
67. Butchers' Union, No. 211.
68. Nutmeg Economic Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
69. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
70. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 291 (63 weekly).
71. Union of Steam Engineers, No. 56.
72. Waiters' Union, Local No. 8, Branch B.
73. Carpenters' Union, No. 56, New York.
74. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Brooklyn.
75. Butchers' Union, Local 1, Newark, N. J.
76. Furriers' Union, New York.
77. Local 10, Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. A. of M.
78. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association.
79. Arbeliter Liedertafel.
80. Branch No. 1, S. P. New York.
81. W. C. Branch 23, Terrytown.
82. W. C. Branch 23, Terrytown.
83. Int. Wood Carvers' Association.
84. Excelsior Club, Local No. 405, I. A. of M.
85. Local Mount Vernon, S. P.
86. W. C. Branch 27, N. Y. City.
87. W. C. Branch 212, Norfolk, Va.
88. Brooklyn.
89. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.
90. 34th, 44th, 46th Wards, Branch of Local, Phila.
91. W. C. Br. 32, Chicago.
92. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.
93. W. C. Br. 29, Buffalo.
94. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Bklyn.
95. Waiters' Union, Branch B, Local No. 8.
96. W. C. No. 296, Washington, D. C.
97. Ladies' Br. 151, W. C., Trenton, N. J.
98. Brewers' Union No. 2.
99. 4th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
100. 20 members of the New York Times Chapel, "Big Six."
101. W. C. Branch 252, Trenton.
102. W. C. Branch 150, New York.
103. Chacera's League.
104. W. S. & D. B. F., Branch 135, 2d and 11th Wards, Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.
105. Financial Chronicle Chapel.
106. 2d A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
107. Employees of Wait & Bond's Cigar Factory, Boston, Mass.
108. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 24, New Haven, Conn.
109. Machinists' Union, No. 624, Roxbury, Mass.
110. 18th A. D. S. P. Kings.
111. Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York.
112. W. C. Br. 90, Trenton, N. J.
113. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 69, Whitman, Mass.
114. United Carpenters and Joiners, Local 492, Mount Vernon (63 weekly).
115. W. C. No. 42, New York.
116. Young People's Socialist Federation (Circle 5).
117. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 245, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
118. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 4.
119. W. C. Branch 42, Pittsburg.
120. W. C. Branch 42, New York.
121. W. C. No. 275, New York.
122. ? ? ? ? ?

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THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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

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

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

PARTY MACHINES.

Judge Gaynor's published letter, in which he announces himself a candidate for Mayor of any and all parties that may choose to nominate him, proves conclusively that as a public man he is altogether behind the times.

His fundamental proposition is that "extreme" partisanship in city or local elections is most unfortunate, the main result of such partisanship being "to play everything year after year into the hands of party machines."

Again, toward the conclusion of his letter he repeats the same proposition in another form. "No party or party machine," he says, "can drag us down if we stand fast together; on the contrary, we may lift city politics up in all parties, and make the spoliation of the city's treasury through mere machine political control a thing impossible in the future."

And what is the remedy for "mere machine political control" of the city? Here is Justice Gaynor's remedy: "I shall not take a nomination from any organization to which is annexed any pledge, promise or condition whatsoever, other than to be Mayor in fact and do my duty if elected."

In other words: PERSONAL RULE.

The city cannot be trusted to the combinations of individuals called political parties. But it can and should be trusted to a single individual responsible to no party, to no association of men, on his mere promise that he will be "Mayor in fact" and do his duty.

The immeasurable silliness of the conclusion arrived at by this shining light of middle class radicalism is quite worthy of his absurd and ridiculous premises.

Party machines, as they exist in this country, are undoubtedly a great evil. There is no counterpart to them in any country of Europe. This, however, is not due to any defect in the American character. It is due to the peculiar political and economic conditions in this country. On the one hand, formal democracy is more fully developed here than in any other great country. The number of public officials directly to be elected by the people at every annual election places a great part of the real political power in the hands of the people.

Under these conditions it is clear that the seizure of the public wealth by the capitalist class could not have proceeded without fooling and corrupting the electorate. The political machines have served this purpose. Controlled in every instance by bands of capitalist looters, the political machines corrupted the masses of the voters through the bestowal of paltry favors and fooled them into the belief that they—the voters—were still the fountain head of all political power, while as a matter of fact this power was being exercised by the bands of brigands through their tools—the elected of the people.

Hence if any one wishes to strike at the political machine he can do so in only one of two ways. He must either aim at the overthrow of popular government, so that the looters may divide among themselves the public wealth without having to resort to the degrading practices of political corruption, or he must strive to overthrow the power of the capitalist class and the establishment of a workers' republic.

The former method—that of depriving the electorate of its power—has been adopted by the capitalists in various states of the Union, and with signal success. In the South almost the entire working class, white as well as black, has been disfranchised. In other states the length of the terms for which public officials are elected has been extended. In this way these officials have been removed farther from popular control. The constitutional amendments to be voted on this month in New Jersey are intended for this purpose. The increase of the number of appointive officials and the difficulties put in the way of nominations by small parties have the same end in view, that of thwarting the expression of the will of the people through their votes.

This insidious confining of political action by the people within narrower limits has been effected by means of both the Republican and Democratic parties, the only party that has been consistently fighting this trend toward political oligarchy being the Socialist party.

But Judge Gaynor seems to know nothing of the actual, objective causes that have given rise to our corrupt political machines. He seems to regard them as creations of the devil, which can only be fought by pushing to the front just and honest men. And as he is perfectly convinced of his just and honest intentions he wants to have himself elected Mayor of this great city "without any pledge, promise or condition whatsoever."

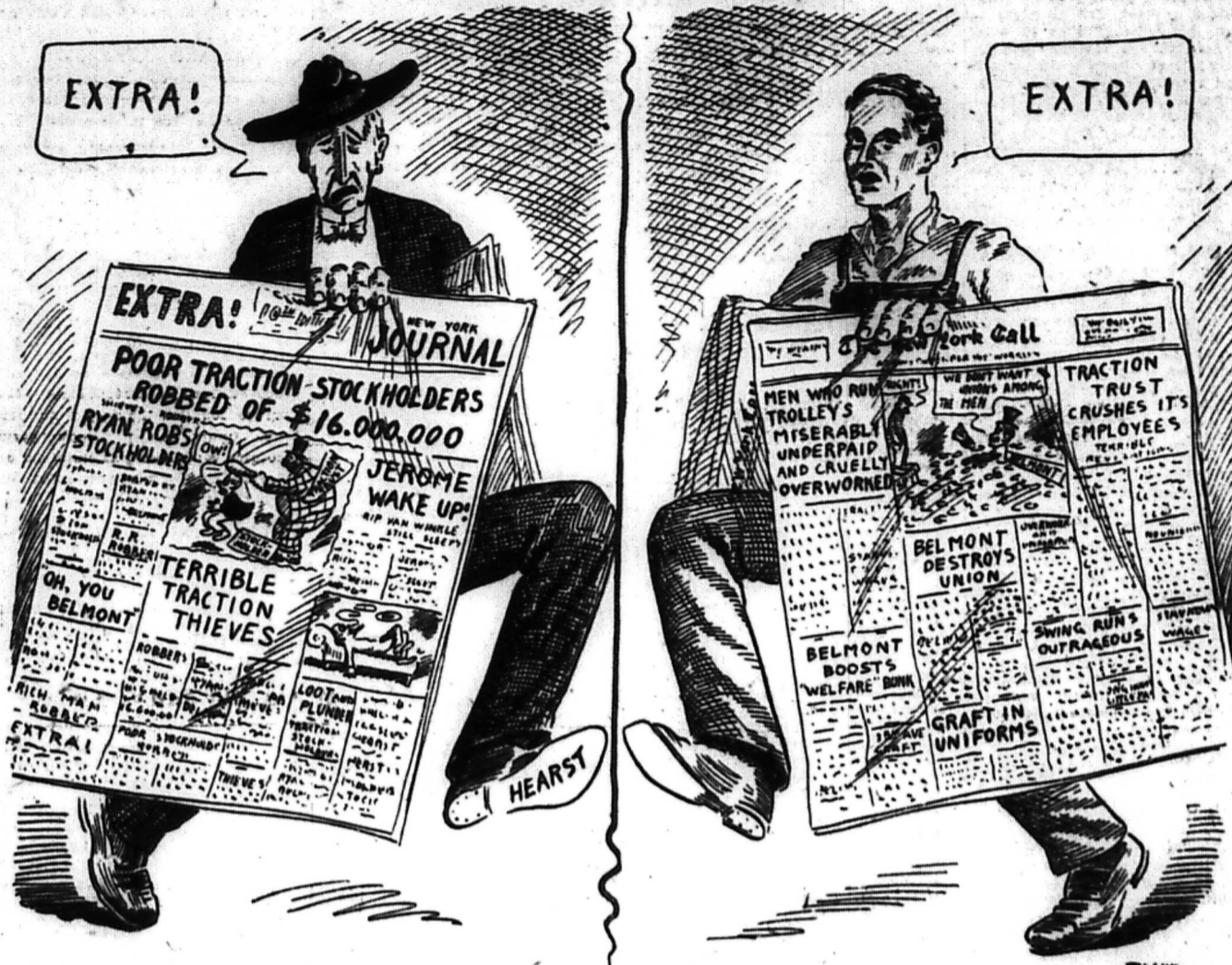
Does Mr. Gaynor think the people of this city are such fools as to intrust their fortunes to any man, whoever he be, blindly and unconditionally?

Does Mr. Gaynor think so little of democracy, has he such contempt for the people, that he believes they can be persuaded into electing him their monarch for the next four years "without any pledge, promise or condition whatsoever?"

Does Mr. Gaynor think that mere formal honesty is going to satisfy the people? Does he, for example, believe that if our public franchises were to be given away honestly, without the intermediary of political corruption, the people of this city would like it better than if they were given away in the old way, through the political machines?

Does not Mr. Gaynor know that the great working class of this city has the most serious grievances against this city's government, and that the awakened and enlightened section of this class is resolved upon demanding the most stringent, binding and unequivocal "pledges, promises and conditions" from any candidate for Mayor appealing for its suffrages?

THE DIFFERENCE



HOW THE CHAMPIONS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS AND THE WORKING CLASS HANDLE THE TRACTION QUESTION.

The Convention at Saratoga.

By Robert Hunter.

There assembles today at Saratoga a collection of appetites. They are those of the itching palm.

The Democratic party is a collection of big thieves and little thieves.

The little thieves levy tribute on the saloonkeepers, lawbreakers, push-cart peddlers, pickpockets and prostitutes. They run the lodging houses, the dives, the fences and the polling places. They are allowed by the big thieves to sort the garbage and to keep what they find.

The big thieves are the vultures of Wall street. They are corporation lawyers and lobbyists, who hold in leash the black handers below. They are men of the white shirt bosom who give to Tammany Hall a respectable front.

They are chiefly useful in national campaigns when New York state is needed by the Republicans.

They then desert the black handers to help out the big fellows in Washington.

But today the ash cans and garbage pails of New York City are in danger. Tammany Hall may lose its special prey. The people may turn the city over to the black handers of the Republican machine.

The shirt fronts must get busy. Once more they must reform the organization, revive the old principles and call the people to action.

Therefore, Morgan J. O'Brien, Alton B. Parker, Martin W. Littleton are gathering in Saratoga, the high born of the itching palm.

It doesn't much matter, dear people, what you do. You are not yet ready to vote for yourselves.

You have not yet intelligence or skill enough to take your government into your own hands.

Until you become ready it is of little consequence whether the black handers of Tammany Hall or the black handers of the Republican party are the masters of your great metropolis.

Both great fraternities of the itching palm are after all merely agents for transferring the municipal property into the hands of Mr. Edward Harriman.

The Democrats may get a bigger commission on the transfer than the Republicans, but in no case will you profit.

The people are in the position of a feeble-minded man of small property. Two sets of brigands are determined to steal his property.

A sensible man would put up a fight. But this feeble-minded gentleman rushes, breathless, from his house to present his property to the more respectable and polite of the two brigands.

In the fall there will be an election. The good people of New York will rush breathlessly to the polling places, not to save their property from the hands of thieves, but to present it with superb enthusiasm to the Republican or Democratic brigand who seems to have the gentlest voice, the comeliest face and the largest expanse of white shirt bosom.

MY APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

As I am a preacher, some of you may question my right to make suggestions to workers. To which I would reply, my early life was that of a toiler at the bench; and again I believe that in my professional life I have earned that right. When I started in my ministry I took sides with organized labor. I was kindly cautioned by a friendly member of the church, a manufacturer, that my continued championship of labor unions would bar my chances of professional success. Notwithstanding this counsel I continued, and I have found it as he said. I have paid the price, and I believe by doing so I have earned the right to speak to the working class. And my word of appeal is to Organize, Organize.

that you organize. And the longer you delay, the more you hinder your welfare and that of your class, the workers. And again.

ORGANIZE POLITICALLY.

You may work together, strike together, stand together, march together, but in this land where the ballot is power, you must vote together, if you would use that power placed in your hands.

To vote together means to vote unitedly for the candidate and the party that represents the workers.

The two great parties do not do this. The Republican and Democratic parties represent the big interests. Candidates in these parties, even though friendly to you, would be shelved by party managers; therefore it is foolish to vote for your friends who stand on these party platforms.

You could organize a new labor party, but you need not do this. Already there is a party that represents the workingman's interest. The sacrifices of your fellow workers have built it up, established for it a press, and political machinery. This party is the Socialist party, and I appeal to you workingmen to vote for your own interests, to do this intelligently and where it will tell; and so

I SAY TO YOU TO VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

RETARDING INFLUENCES.

By Moses Oppenheimer.

Many of our young comrades show signs of impatience because the Socialist movement in the United States has not made such headway as they wished. They point to other countries where our party has more consistency, more influence upon public opinion, a better organization, a well sustained press, a voice in the halls of legislation.

Why have we not been able to rival our comrades in Germany, in Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Belgium and Holland? That anxious inquiry is heard so often that an attempt to answer it seems worth while.

The reasons for our general backwardness are twofold; political and economic. First as to political reasons. Everywhere in Europe the past century has seen long struggles of the rising bourgeoisie class against the remnants of feudalistic institutions. In this struggle the working class took an active part. It received thereby a sort of political training. When the awakening came and the workers realized that it was not exactly their business to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the new master class, they could enter the arena, not as raw recruits, but as soldiers drilled in political warfare, led by men of clear vision, men whom they trusted, though not blindly.

Here in America feudalism with all its works was a dead issue. Our constitutions granted on paper at least—most of the things for which labor in Europe had to battle fiercely; the suffrage, free press, free speech, free assembly, etc. Our working class was fed with the stock phrases of political freedom. Was not every man as good as another? Was there not equality before the law? Could not every native American become the chosen head of the nation? Did not every man have the same chance to rise by his own efforts? Was not the humblest worker a sovereign citizen? In those terms our working class was taught to think. It accepted all that clap trap as gospel truth, it looked down in condescending pity upon its brothers in Europe who had not yet attained such glorious heights. They might well fight czars, emperors and kings. We are above all that, we, the free sons of the great republic!

On the other hand, individual property was made the cornerstone of our whole political fabric. The constitution provides that nobody shall be deprived of his liberty or property without due process of law. The phraseology seems to create the same safeguards for the person of the individual and for the property he owns. What has become of the constitutional right of the person is now slowly dawning upon our working class. They get the lesson driven home in every great strike. The police, the constabulary, the deputy sheriffs, the militia and the Pinkertons act as teachers. By numberless injunctions the courts allow the lesson to soak in. While thus the constitutional right to liberty of the individual—the propertyless individual—is reduced to an empty phrase, the constitutional protection of private property has tremendously expanded. Volumes could be written about the ingenious way in which our courts have read into the phrase of "due process of law" all kinds of interpretations in the interest of capitalist property. To mention but one instance, that phrase is at the bottom of all court decisions in cases of accidents to employees, so much so that in this matter we are far behind the whole civilized world.

And yet, our working class has been systematically hypnotized into respect for the courts and their readings of the law. The foremost leaders of the working class—old school leaders at least—are never more earnest or elo-

quent than in telling their followers that they must be law abiding. Formalism running away with robust common sense!

In exercising his rights as a sovereign citizen the American working man has been accustomed to turn to one or the other of the two political parties representing to him the alpha and omega of statecraft. He has had but little faith in third party movements. He is mortally afraid of "throwing away" his vote, a fear carefully nursed by wily politicians. Thus far, third parties have been of short-lived existence. The American worker does not see very clearly that the third party, representing Socialism, differs radically from all former third parties.

The political blindness of our working class enabled the politicians to bring into action all their tricks for keeping the masses within their fold. If deemed necessary, leaders were coaxed, provided with jobs, or bought outright to mislead their followers. Nowhere else could such a monstrosity as our Civic Federation ensnare a score of labor leaders without making them lose caste among their own.

On the economic field other important factors work as retarding influences. The development of a distinct class of wage workers is a comparatively new phenomenon in America. In Europe, capitalism found the ground prepared for its expansion because the masses of proletarians had been excluded from the ownership of the soil, as pointed out by Karl Marx. Aside from this important factor, organization of journeymen along craft lines had been in existence for centuries.

But in America access to the land was comparatively easy. The farmer's hired man of this year might next season turn farmer on his own account. Even today access to the land is far easier here than in Europe. Hence that passionate land hunger, so striking a quality of the European peasantry, is unknown among us. The chance of turning to the soil for a living exercised a powerful economic influence upon our working class. It might even be interesting to inquire as to what extent it contributed to make the struggle for shorter hours more successful here than in Europe. The alternative thus left to our wage workers influenced their views as to their own position in society.

When they finally began to feel the need of organization they took as their model the British trade union movement, following it well high slavishly. Yet they lacked the strong class spirit of their British brothers, roused in the latter by centuries of economic dependence.

And here we may be pardoned in mentioning a word about the gambling spirit so powerful among our workers. They saw men rising to immense wealth and power right from their own midst. With fatalistic stubbornness they clung to the doctrine: "There is always room at the top." They failed to see that in the great economic lottery in which they were willing players there must inevitably be a hundred thousand losers to one big winner.

Another element of backwardness was contributed by the question of race and nationality. Like a huge magnet our vast territory attracted people from all parts of the globe. Capitalism did its full part to stimulate immigration in order to increase the mass from which it could recruit its wage slaves. For the purpose of wage cutting it played race against race. The process of bringing the workers of many nationalities to the point where they realize their community of interest is necessarily very slow and extremely laborious. In thus sketching some of the difficulties encountered, we ought to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEW JERSEY WORKERS, DOWN AMENDMENTS!

Editor of The Call: On September 14 the voters of New Jersey are to vote upon several proposed amendments to the state constitution. Article 3 of the present constitution provides how amendments shall be submitted, and if more than one is to be voted upon it says: "They shall be submitted in such manner as to form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, separately and distinctly."

The last state convention of the Socialist party, as well as its state committee, having the above sections in mind and believing that one proposed amendment, to wit, the election of assemblymen by districts, would be beneficial to the working class, on record in favor of that amendment and against all the others.

But, lo and behold! we now see a printed form of the ballot to be used, and, according to that, the following amendments, almost all of which are with separate and distinct questions are grouped together in the same amendment. Paragraph 3, section 4, article 4, lengthens the term of assemblymen to two years. Paragraph 1, section 2, article 4, lengthens the term of State Senators to four years. Paragraph 3, article 5, lengthens the term of Governor to four years. Paragraph 6, section 7, article 7, lengthens the terms of County Clerks and Judges to six years. Paragraph 2, section 2, article 7, lengthens the term of the Sheriff to four years. It is proposed to add paragraphs to sections 2 of article 7, to be known as paragraphs 12, 13 and 14, and which provide for the separation of city county elections. It is also proposed to amend paragraph 2, section 4, article 4, so that Assemblymen may be elected by districts and not by cities at large, as at present; BUT THE BALLOT IS ARRANGED SO THAT CITIZEN CANNOT VOTE FOR ONE OF THE ABOVE PROPOSITIONS WITHOUT VOTING FOR ALL OF THEM.

It seems to me, therefore, that SOCIALISTS SHOULD VOTE AGAINST ALL OF THE AMENDMENTS.

Yours fraternally, HENRY CARLEW, Newark, N. J., Sept. 6, 1909.

THE FUTURE WILL SOLVE PROBLEMS.

Editor of The Call:

In your issue of September 3 there was a letter from Paul Wallace Hanson of Philadelphia, who seemed to be somewhat perturbed because Socialists do not explain all the details of methods to be pursued under Socialism. And he says: "There are thousands of men in America today who refuse to vote the Socialist ticket because it insists on what it intends to do without giving details of its purposes to inaugurate and develop the co-operative commonwealth."

It seems Mr. Hanna does not realize that Socialists do not intend to do that but do propose to construct, in other words, build upon the foundation the capitalists have laid.

Under capitalism industry has been consolidated, economy of operation demonstrated, and elimination of waste effected. Three distinctively Socialistic features inaugurated, prepared for the benefit of those who own the means of production. Therefore, but now remains for those who are real producers to acquire the power through their economic and political agencies, to so order the method of production that workers shall own the wealth they have produced—something the capitalists, who for generations have had the power, have self-interest—failed to accomplish. True, it is a big undertaking and revolutionary to the core. But to be sure the desired result it must be accomplished. Then why should Socialists concern ourselves about what methods to be pursued when it has been accomplished?

We should even remember that every age has had its problems, that every age has produced its own and women who have solved the problems. That we are but building the future as those of the past have done for us, and that as we build the future will reap. We know of the necessity for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. Let us work with might and main to establish it. When it has been established there is no danger but that its benefits will carefully nurture it. The future will solve its problems.

E. S. EGERTON, New York, Sept. 5, 1909.

The woman of the future, about to start downtown, when her husband placed his arms around her neck and kissed her.

"Darling, light of my life," he whispered softly, "I love you more than words can tell."

"Oh, you do, eh?" she responded suspiciously. "Well, what is it, Henry—a new silk hat or a pair of trousers?"—Success Magazine.

Marvel at the progress made in a century. A quarter of a century ago, an exotic among us. In the fall of 1885, the Henry George campaign, the New York Herald editorially exclaimed: "nobody knew what Socialism was, challenged some Socialist to explain. What editor of a third party paper could win in such a manner day without provoking laughter? Socialism today has a literature. First-class public houses are willing, nay, eager, to set Socialist books, a sure sign that they are a source of commercial peril. Society begins to fear it, at a tremendous force. Though we are not as yet elected our representatives to Congress, we are a political force that must be reckoned with. It was clearly demonstrated in Moyer-Haywood campaign and in Jan Prouden fight. There is no despair. We are marching. We will get there!"