

Showers today and probably Saturday; moderate southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

KIER HARDIE, M. P., AIDS CALL ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND

by BEN HANFORD.

Table with columns for dates from Monday, Aug. 9 to Monday, Aug. 23, and amounts received for the Call One Day's Wage Fund.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Saturday, Sept. 4.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Call One Day's Wage Fund on Saturday, Sept. 4.

In the receipts for August 28, Morris Slatkin, New York, should have been \$10.00. In the receipts for August 25, Robert Williams, Easton, I owe answers to important letters from Charles Zueblin, George H. Gordon, H. M. Hyndman, S. E. Rapoport, Charles H. Matchett, Jack London and others.

Without a Daily Press Our Socialist Movement Stands No Chance Against the Enemy.

To The Call: I inclose \$1 toward The Call One Day's Wage Fund, and if I could make it ten thousand I would gladly do so. I hope the workers will respond heartily to the need.

J. KIER HARDIE.

House of Commons, London, August 28, 1909.

There is One Paper That is Independent, and That Paper is The New York Call.

To The Call: I inclose \$6.35, being for One Day's Wage Fund, and payment for Comrade Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice," \$1.35.

Will you kindly see that the book is forwarded to me? Criticism of The Call? I have none. To my mind the greatest conceivable loss that could happen to the workers now—to the Trade Unionists—would be the death of The Call.

To me the last page of The Call is a continual source of wonder and delight. It is never dull. It is always good. The flow of inspiration NEVER ceases. That to me is the wonder. It is an ever-springing spring. "How stale, flat and unprofitable" seems the editorial page of the "big daily" after partaking of The Call diet!

It is well at this time to recall what Mr. John Swinton, an eminent journalist, said not many years ago. It was at a banquet of the New York Press Club. In response to a toast, "The Independent Press," he said:

There is no such thing in America as an independent press. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare to write your own opinion, and if you did you know beforehand that it would never appear in print. If I allowed my honest opinion to appear in one issue of my paper, before twenty-four hours my occupation would be gone.

M. J. CONNOLLY.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1909.

SEND HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS.

DENVER, Sept. 9.—One hundred pupils of Denver high schools have been suspended because they refused to pledge renouncing fraternities and other school organizations.

WORKERS STRIKE IN ROME.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The shoemakers of the city are out on a general strike.

KANSAS FLIER WRECKED.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 501, west-bound, was derailed near Palmer, Kan., early today.

MANY HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 9.—A passenger train on the Salt Lake route was wrecked today at Paulder Summit, and many passengers were injured, some fatally.

TRACTION SLAVES CONFIRM CALL

Investigation Shows Conditions Are Still Worse in Bronx Than in Manhattan.

POLITICIANS CONTROL JOBS

Company Spy Steals Photos from Home of One Agitator and Arrests Two.

This is the fifth of a series of articles exposing the slavery inflicted on the motormen and conductors on the surface lines of New York. Readers of The Call are requested to direct the attention of street car employees to these articles and to distribute same among them.

Investigation around the car barns of the Metropolitan Street Railway System and the Third Avenue System yesterday disclosed considerable suppressed excitement among the employees over the exposures appearing in The Call.

Few of the men are willing to talk, however, because they are in constant fear of the company spies and distrust everyone, even the men they work with.

Dare Not Speak.

Not a word can be got out of any of the men with gold-stripes on their arms, indicating five years service for each stripe. These men, the oldest and most experienced, are mostly married men, who are afraid to take any chances on losing their jobs, and do not dare to say a word that might cause them to be suspected of being agitators and giving information against the company.

These men, when questioned, make some evasive or non-committal reply, or deny having read the exposures. Others, younger men, who regard their work on the street cars of New York as a temporary makeshift, spoke enthusiastically of The Call when the reporter had established his identity, and furnished further information in regard to the lives of the traction slaves.

Three Months Without Day Off.

"I have worked on street cars in several cities in different parts of the country," said on such man, "and no where are the conditions so bad as here in New York City. It is something awful, and I am going to beat it as soon as I can get enough money together to last until I can get another job."

"I have worked three months without having a single day off, although much of this time has been spent at the barn waiting, without pay, for a run. Only the older men and those on the best regular runs have a day off. These conditions are owing to there not being any union here, and in the absence of a union the only thing that can help us is a paper like The Call."

After a few more minutes conversation the man said: "I don't want to be seen talking to you any longer. There are too many inspectors around here, and I might get into trouble."

Afraid to Take a Drink.

The reporter suggested going into a saloon to escape observation, but Ryan's wage-slave explained that it was against the rules to enter a saloon in uniform, and that he might be suspended for doing so. He then moved off nervously, as if he had been playing with dynamite.

"During the last two weeks I have kept a complete record of the time I put in," said a conductor at another barn. "Last week I put in 95 hours and 11 minutes, an average of over 13 1/2 hours a day; and the week before 85 hours and 2 minutes, an average of over 12 hours a day. This does not include the time spent in turning in the receipts at night or in making out duplicate reports of accidents, etc. For the 95 hours and 11 minutes I received pay for 62 1/2 hours, amounting to \$13.95. For the 85 hours and 2 minutes I received pay for 73 1/2 hours, amounting to \$15.07. During the first week I collected \$104.40 in fares for the company and during the second week \$154.85."

Passengers' Complaints Disregarded.

Although in constant fear of suspension, the men say that they do not mind complaints of passengers, because the company pays attention only to the reports of its professional "spotters" and in most cases disregards the complaints of patrons. "Complaints of passengers receive no attention unless they come from prominent men," said an employe yesterday.

Frightful Hours in Bronx.

The Call investigation was extended to the Bronx yesterday, and showed that conditions there are even worse than in Manhattan. One man worked from 5 A. M. to 5 P. M. the next afternoon, and two days later was discharged for taking a day off after his thirty-six-hour shift. This incident was vouched for by several employes.

Another Bronx Conductor Told The

(Continued on page 4.)

POLICE OUTWITTED

Effort to Stop Emma Goldman Meeting Fails—Speaks on Lawn. (Special to The Call.)

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—Emma Goldman spoke to an audience of more than 400 persons on the lawn of Rev. Elliot White's home, 36 Catherine street, last night, in absolute defiance of the orders of Chief of Police David A. Matthews. Her subject was "Anarchism," and she held forth for about an hour. Nineteen policemen, gum shoe men and other police officials were present, but made no attempt to interfere.

As soon as Emma Goldman's arrival in town became known, on September 4, the press began to put the Goldman bugaboo before the public. Rev. Elliot White, a resident of this city, and for ten years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church here, is a member of the National Free Speech Committee. When the police forbade Emma Goldman speaking and began harassing hallkeepers, he returned to town and was elected chairman of a local free speech committee at a hastily convened but well attended meeting.

Alexander Berkman visited this city on March 16 of this year, and was booked to speak, but the police locked him out of the hall engaged for him at 18 Mechanic street. They also closed the rooms of the Worcester Socialist Club, which were on the opposite side of the hallway. Berkman left town without making any further attempt to speak.

FEAR THE PEOPLE

Bloody Czar and Italian King Keep Meeting Place Secret.

ROME, Sept. 9.—In an effort to foil any attempt to molest the Czar, and incidentally King Victor, when the former pays his undesired visit to Italy, the press announced today another change as to the place where the two parasites are to meet. These changes are given out every few days, being sent from the Quirinal to the Tribune, which faithfully publishes everything it is told, only to deny it and publish something else within a few days.

Spesia, Bari, Taranto and Gaeta have already been mentioned as the meeting place. No reference has been made to Naples, which really seems the likeliest place for the meeting. It is the only place in Italy where it would be possible for the Czar to land from his yacht directly within the military part, from which the public could be excluded, and reach the royal palace, opening directly upon the sport and arsenal, without traversing a single street.

EXPECT A MIRACLE

Democratic Medicine Men at Saratoga to Revive Putrid Corpse.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The movement of prominent New York State Democrats looking to the galvanizing into a semblance of life the corpse of that party in this state was formally inaugurated here today, when a conference of party leaders was called to order in the town hall.

Edward M. Shepard, the temporary chairman of the conference, in his address of welcome, warned leader Murphy of Tammany Hall to manage the coming municipal campaign in New York "with suitable deference to public opinion." He also rebuked "The Committee of 100" for "injurious nonpartisanism."

KILLED BY BROTHER

Claiming Deed Was Accidental, Both Is Held for Murder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Shot through the neck, John J. Pyne, twenty-four, a laborer, was instantly killed at Bladell, this county, early today by his brother-in-law, Charles Roth, twenty-five, a discharged regular army man. Several different versions of the shooting submitted to the authorities have led them to believe that the shooting was not accidental as claimed by Roth and members of his family.

TO CUT TEACHER'S WAGES

Porto Rican Budget Shortage Causes 20 Per Cent Reduction.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 9.—Commissioner of Education Dexter has been compelled to cable to the American teachers who have contracted to serve during the coming school year, informing them that it will be necessary for them to accept a 20 per cent reduction in their pay as originally agreed upon.

POLICE ATTACK MANIFESTANTS.

MESSINA, Sept. 9.—A mighty demonstration against the inaction of the government in the work of rebuilding this city which was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake, was held here yesterday. There was a clash between the manifestants and the police because the people carried the red flag.

HARRIMAN, RAILROAD MAGNATE, IS DEAD

"Wizard" Who Controlled Almost 70,000 Miles of Track, Passes Away at Country Home.

Edward Henry Harriman, the "railroad wizard," died at his home on Tower Mountain, near Arden, Orange county, N. Y., yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Dr. William G. Lyle, Harriman's private physician, confirmed the statement given out earlier at the offices of the Union Pacific, 120 Broadway, New York, that the railroad magnate had died.

All the members of the family, were at the bedside when the end came. For several hours, Harriman had been kept alive by frequent inhalations of oxygen and the end was expected.

Sketch of Financier's Life.

Edward Henry Harriman was born February 25, 1848, in Hempstead, L. I. He was one of six children, and his father was a country clergyman, with a salary of \$200 a year. The poverty of his father cut short his school days and at the age of fourteen, after some home teaching and two years in a church school, he became an errand boy in a Wall Street office.

The boy's rise was rapid. He watched the play of the stock market and the reeling ticker tape with those big, all-seeing eyes, and never an opportunity got past him. At the age of eighteen he was a clerk in the broker's office, with a share in the profits. He speculated boldly with his savings, and when he was twenty-two years old he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange and became one of its youngest members.

He had one wealthy relative, an uncle, Oliver H. Harriman who gave him help. Young Harriman had a way of ingratiating himself with the old Knickerbocker families, and he soon had many of them among his customers.

Tackles Railroad Game.

When he was thirty-six years old Harriman got his first chance at railroad speculation and management. He was made a director in the Illinois Central and became owner of a little railroad on Lake Ontario, called the Sodus Bay. It was barely an appendix of a railroad and made no money. Harriman whetted his genius on this line. He reorganized it and ran it so well that the Pennsylvania railroad found it more useful than its rivals and in a short time it had become a factor in Western transportation and was paying dividends.

By the time he had been a director in the Illinois Central for four years Harriman owned sufficient stock to bring about the election of Stuyvesant Fish as president and himself as vice-president. Twenty years later he was twenty years later he was to year from that same office of president the man whom his power had placed there, but at that time he and Fish were friends and allies.

Harriman was not called upon to take part in any of the big reorganization schemes in Wall street until 1898, when Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made him chairman of the new executive committee of the old, run-down, scandal-ridden Union Pacific.

The Kuhn-Loeb syndicate paid the government \$57,000,000 cash and \$27,000,000 to settle with the holders of the first mortgage bonds. In return they got 1,800 miles of railroad, from Omaha to Ogden. But that road was the beginning of the great railroad system of 1909, controlled by E. H. Harriman, and stretching over 67,759 miles of track.

Begins Sensational Career.

Harriman's development of Union Pacific came at a time when the country was about to plunge into war with Spain over Cuba; when Theodore Roosevelt, as the belligerent Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was clamoring for battle; when railroads were going to be overwhelmed with traffic as never before; since the crowded days of the Civil War.

Harriman saw all this coming, and while his board of directors denounced it, he ordered equipment over their heads, consulting no one, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. paid the cost.

Instantly Union Pacific began to prosper; its stock rose in Wall Street; it was a vital railroad, pointing east toward a rich country, pointing east toward the Atlantic, west toward the Pacific, and Harriman meant that some day those shining rails should bridge the land from the one ocean to the other.

He lived to see his dream realized. At his death he was in control of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, New York Central, Atchafalaya, St. Paul, Northwestern, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Georgia Central and Erie, with many other roads building and planned.

Controversy With Roosevelt.

With such vast interests at stake, it was a natural corollary that Harriman should tamper with politics. He took an important part in the Roosevelt presidential campaign, and out of this grew his bitter and acrimonious controversy with the man whom he had helped to elect.

This controversy brought on the details of the campaign contributions made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which James H. Hays Jr. was then vice president, of the New York Life, of which George W. Perkins—J. Pierpont Morgan's partner—was the dominant factor, and others

1,117 REVACCINATED

Quarantine Official's Take Precautions Upon Discovery of Small-pox.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The White Star liner Romanic, arriving from the Mediterranean, was held up at Quarantine for five hours today while surgeons revaccinated 1,117 steerage passengers on account of the discovery of two small-pox cases among the immigrants.

All the steerage passengers had been vaccinated at Naples by the port physician of that city. But the discovery of small-pox among them caused Port Physician Carson of this port to order them all vaccinated over again. It took five hours for Dr. Carson and Dr. P. De Blasio, the Romanics surgeon, to scratch 1,117 arms with virus points.

The two small-pox patients were little Italian girls, who came over with the father, mother and two other children. The whole family was transferred to the local quarantine station at Calloupe's Island. An immigrant boy afflicted with mumps was also sent to Quarantine.

FEUD WAR IN SOUTH

Man, Marked for Death, Will Build Fortress.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—Reports from Breathitt County say that former Sheriff Ed Callahan is in a state of siege in his home at Crockettville, Callahan, who was formerly the chief lieutenant of Judge Hargis in the Harris-Cockrell feud, in which so many men were killed, has been warned that he is doomed to the assassin's bullet.

He is afraid to expose himself on the mountain side, and is preparing to have built two guard houses on either side of his home, where he will keep armed men to lay in wait for his enemies when they come to take his life.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH

Charred Bodies Taken from Farm-house Blaze.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—L. A. Clement, thirty years old, of Pittsburg, Pa., a foreman, and Thomas Flynn, thirty years, a stationary engineer, of New Jersey, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a two-story farmhouse one mile east of Pittsburg village about nine miles east of Rochester at 3 o'clock this morning.

The men with a number of other Americans in the employ of the contractors boarded at the house. They all slept in the upper part. All succeeded in escaping but Clement and Flynn. The charred bodies were found in the ruins at 10 o'clock this morning.

CHICAGO ACTORS WIN

Bring Vaudeville Managers to Time After Short Struggle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Claiming that they had their strike wrong, several hundred actors and others who furnish the thrills in the 5 and 10 cent theaters returned to their dressing rooms today and once more added to the galaxy of the nation.

They fought for a weekly scale of \$25 and their business agent declared today that victory had come so easily that a \$30 weekly scale would be applied for during the holiday season. The strike lasted only three days.

ANY ADVICE ON CHARTER?

If You Have, Send It in to Legislative Committee.

The legislative committee, which is considering charter revision has decided to hold public meetings after October 20 to determine what amendments if any are needed to the charter and code prepared by the Ivins commission.

Any person desiring to be heard shall file a brief or memorandum with the committee prior to October 20, covering the matters which he wishes to call to the attention of the committee. After the receipt of briefs and requests to be heard the committee will prepare its calendar for public hearings of which timely notice will be given. Printed rules of procedure will be furnished upon application.

PERU AND BRAZIL AGREE.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 9.—A treaty concluded yesterday by Baron Rio Branco, between Brazil and Peru in the Amazon, Hernan Velarde, the Peruvian minister, has put an end to the frontier question between Brazil and Peru in the Amazon. Each country retains its actual possessions in the Amazon.

HURT CLEANING WINDOWS.

While cleaning windows on the first floor of her home yesterday, Mary Grimes, thirty-two years old, of 324 Van-Brunst street, lost her balance and fell to the street, a distance of ten feet. She struck the pavement on her head and sustained a fracture of the skull. She will probably die.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE BURNS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 9.—Columbia College, the state Methodist school for women, was totally destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$250,000, with \$45,000 insurance. The sessions of the college, due to begin in a week, will start in smaller buildings. Plans are under way to rebuild the main building.

BOTH EXPLORERS NOW ON GRILL

Factionists Use Violent Terms in Efforts to Disprove Claims of Arctic Rivals.

COMMENT ON PEARY'S SPEECH

Commander Reports Death of Ross Marvin, Member of Expedition—Many Mourr Loss.

The Peary-Cook factionists in this city rested on their laurels yesterday pending the publication of further details from their leaders. The findings of Cook's supporters toward Commander Peary have not softened, however, and they are making extensive preparations to take up the cudgel in defense of the Brooklyn doctor.

Anthony Fiala, the Arctic explorer, thinks that Peary's remarkable speed over the ice is the most marvelous bit of news that has come out of the frozen North since Cook started the world with his announcement of the discovery of the Pole.

"Commander Peary," said Fiala, "has accomplished a feat in arctic travel that is astonishing. He has made thirty-five miles a day many days—a feat that would have been possible only on smooth ice. It is a story that takes the breath away."

"His re-urn speed seems to have been more wonderful even than his speed that he maintained on the march. He left the North Pole on August 7 and reached Cape Columbia on August 23, a distance of about 480 miles of the cross fly, and in that moving shifting ice, with the detours necessary to avoid obstacles a considerably greater distance would have to be covered. In the sixteen days' march from the Pole to Cape Columbia he must have averaged more than thirty miles a day, and with the open leads that he had to contend with and the loss of time they caused, he would have been obliged to make the phenomenal speed of forty miles many a day."

"There is one way to account for it, which would explain Dr. Cook's success as well. Dr. Cook says he saw land to the west and north of about the 87th parallel. Dr. Cook also passed ice which seemed to be like glacial ice, and which possibly may have been grounded. From the shoal water. Between these grounded floes on the east and an archipelago of islands, say on the west, and land to the south there would have been a great triangle in this polar basin of possibly immovable ice—that had not moved all winter, and so there would be a remarkable absence of pressure ridges and the rough moving ice that bothered other explorers. In fact, neither Dr. Cook nor Peary mention rough ice. These open lanes then would be simply Peary's in the ice caused by tidal action."

Mr. Fiala added that Peary's report had gone a long way toward substantiating Dr. Cook's story of the speed that he made over the ice. Mr. Fiala, following Peary's preliminary report of his trip to the top of the world, outlined the achievement in this way: "The sledge expedition left the Roosevelt on February 15, this year. It arrived at Cape Columbia sixteen days later. Already the record-breaking speed of the expedition had begun. The ice must have been smooth and conditions ideal to have enabled him to accomplish the first leg in this short time."

One day later, on March 2, he hastened by the British record, and then came his first serious delay. He was held up by open water until March 11. On the 11th he got started again, probably by a long detour, and was moving rapidly, strengthened by his long rest. Crossing the 84th parallel he seemed to have determined to make up for lost time, for after being held up for another day he crossed the 85th parallel on March 18. His speed had been good up to this time, but it was from the 85th parallel that he began the brilliant dash that carried him to the Pole in his marvelous time. I am convinced that from the time of the crossing of the 85th parallel he found the ice conditions growing steadily better, for while it took his six days of travel and one of delay to cover the distance between the 84th and the 85th, he did it in five days of actual work, crossing the 85th or March 23.

"On the same day he passed the Norwegian record and encountered an open lead which meant further delay. But in spite of this he went by the Italian record on the following day. After encountering another lead he reached the 87th parallel on March 27, clipping another day from his time between the previous parallels."

"On the next day he passed the American record, and though held up by leads for nearly two days crossing the 88th parallel on April 2. He was going a great clip then, sure and straight for the pole. On April 2, two days later, he crossed the 89th parallel and was almost within striking distance of the prize, which he acquired in two more days of steady traveling. Captain John S. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic Club of America, declared yesterday that there was nothing in Peary's statements that had

shaken his faith in Cook's achievement.

"I believe as firmly today as I ever did," said he, "that Cook was the first discoverer of the pole."

Captain Osborn added that he would not be surprised if a third claimant for polar honors would turn up within a month or two in the person of Berrien, the Canadian explorer. Berrien set out from Quebec more than a year ago, in the ship Arctic. His expedition was backed by the Canadian central government. He was to plant the British flag on island north of the mainland and west of Greenland and go through the Northwest Passage to Behring Straits. According to Captain Osborn, it was Berrien's plan after he got there to enter the ice flow with his vessel and be carried by the currents as near to the pole as possible, then make a dash over the ice. Nothing has been heard from Berrien. He had provisions for six years with him.

T. F. Foley, of 560 11th street, Brooklyn, received a telegram from Captain R. A. Bartlett, of the Roosevelt, yesterday, corroborating Peary's discovery. The Bartlett telegram read: "It is accomplished. Best regards to Mrs. Foley and yourself."

Captain Bartlett has been Commander Peary's chief aide and navigator since 1905, and to him is due in the opinion of Arctic explorers, a large share of the praise for Peary's success. Bartlett is a young man and comes from a family of Arctic navigators. Some member of the Bartlett family has been connected with nearly every expedition that has gone poleward within the last half century. Captain John's three uncles, Captains Harry, John and Samuel Bartlett have at different times taken Peary into the north.

The following cablegram has been received by a press-clipping bureau in this city from Commander Peary: "Clip all editorials, illustrations, cartoons and jokes on my work and hold till further instructions."

Marvin's Death Shocks World.

SEBASTOPOL, N. S., Sept. 9.—Herbert L. Bridgman, the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club of New York, who arrived here this morning, read in a Halifax paper early in the morning Peary's advance report of his trip from Etah to the pole and back.

The report of the death of Professor Ross G. Marvin, who had been drowned, Peary said, in April north of Cape Columbia, was a great shock to Mr. Bridgman. He immediately forwarded from the first station the following telegram to Mrs. Mary Marvin, the mother of the member of the Peary party who had been lost, addressed to her home in Elmira, N. Y.: "Accept the sincere sympathy of the Arctic Club in the loss of your noble son whose life is a sacrifice to duty which will never be forgotten."

Bridgman said that Professor Marvin's death must have robbed Commander Peary of much of the joy of his achievement, since, in all of his twenty years of Arctic exploration, but one other member of one of his expeditions had been lost. This one was John J. Starbuck, who in the Peary expedition of 1892 left camp at the head of McCormick Bay on the west coast of Greenland and was never seen again. It was believed that he fell into the crevice of a glacier, which has since borne his name.

"I believe that Marvin must have broken through thin ice after one of the leads of open water," said Mr. Bridgman, in comment on the man's death, "and that he was carried under the ice before his companions could rescue him. The sad feature of his death is that he went where he could know of Peary's triumph. Since in Peary's dispatch Marvin was mentioned as in command of one of the supporting parties and his death occurred on April 10, only a few miles north of Cape Columbia, the accident must have happened while Marvin and his party were returning to the ship in advance of Peary."

Bridgman read very carefully the skeletonized time table of his route from Etah to the Pole and back. Then in surprise he read again. The newspaper men on the train with the Arctic Club's secretary quickly sat down and figured Peary's rate of speed from parallel to parallel. When they showed Bridgman their figures, indicating that in the four days consumed by the trip from the 88th degree of latitude, Peary had averaged thirty-five statute miles a day, Bridgman pondered at length upon his commentary.

"Doesn't this seem to disprove of the objections raised against Dr. Cook that he traveled at an impossible rate of speed," he was asked.

"Well, it would seem to confirm the figures of Cook's speed as entirely possible."

Bridgman said "and to upset the contention that he performed an impossible feat." Still this is not the record for arctic sea traveling. On his expedition of 1865, Peary himself made forty miles on the day before he stopped his further advance at 87 degrees, 6 minutes. He has recorded that rate of speed in his last book.

Peary's Speed Marvellous.

"I will say this, that I am surprised at Peary's speed over the frozen ocean which is something that he has never approximated for any length of time in his previous efforts. Yet this must all depend upon conditions which are variable and never to be anticipated."

Bridgman's attention was attracted to the difference in the time Peary had occupied in going from Cape Columbia to the pole and in returning to the cape. Bridgman counted the distance between the points as 450 miles, allowing seventy miles as the distance between ten degrees of latitude. This Peary reported that he covered in thirty-seven days. It took him only sixteen days to make the return, and the season was further advanced with the presumed consequent increase in the number of open leads.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Deans, professors and scientists of Cornell University today united in tribute to Ross Gillmore Marvin, the Cornell instructor who was drowned while accompanying the Peary expedition to the North Pole. Marvin took his A. B. degree from Cornell in 1905 and after studying meteorology for several years was an instructor in the college of civil engineering. He was on leave of

absence while making the trip with Peary.

Marvin and his mother were well known here, where they lived a number of years.

The following telegram from Commander Peary was received by Mr. L. C. Bement, of this city, this morning. Mr. Peary believing that Marvin's mother was in this city: "Battle Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 8, 1909, 6:45 P. M. L. C. Bement, 142 East State street, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Break news of Marvin's death to his mother immediately before she sees it in the paper. Drowned April 10, forty-five miles north of Cape Columbia returning from 86.35 north latitude. Great loss to me and the expedition. Every member of expedition sends their deepest sympathy. (Signed) "PEARY."

"The rapid return trip is explicable," he said, "by the fact that going south he had no necessity of fixing his course for a definite point, as he did on his dash for the pole, but he could strike Grant Land at any point and then find the Roosevelt. I think that another favoring circumstance that can be deduced was the good condition of his dogs. He must have had plenty of hunting during the winter at Cape Sheridan and consequently plenty to provide for his dogs. Take into consideration also that on his rapid return from the pole he had no supporting party, that the stern necessity of getting to a base of supplies quickly must have increased his speed."

Bridgman said that probably there were not more than two of the Roosevelt's original party with Peary when he made his final dash to the pole. One of those was probably Matt Henson, the colored man who has served as a general utility man in every expedition of Peary's since 1891. The other would logically be D. B. McMillan, the ranking subordinate under Peary.

At one of the stations near Sydney, George Kerman, the writer, and Gilbert H. Grosvenor, editor of the National Geographic Magazine, at Washington, boarded the train bound for Sydney to greet Peary.

Commander Peary and the Roosevelt are still at Battle Harbor on the coast of Labrador, according to the latest wireless news received at the North Sydney station, via Cape Race, tonight. Battle Harbor is 350 miles from Sydney, and the Roosevelt is not believed to have speed greater than seven knots in her now. It is thought that should the boat leave that harbor tomorrow it cannot be here before Saturday. A local reception committee, headed by Mayor Richardson and Kehl, the American consul here, has planned a welcoming demonstration, timed to go off on a minute's notice.

ARRESTS EXPECTED IN TORSO MYSTERY

Police Get More Clues in Detroit Murder — Dr. Fritch Has Police Record.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 9.—The mystery shrouding the murder of Myrtle Hillman, the Ann Arbor girl, whose mutilated body was found in Ecorse Creek, is unfolding slowly. By tonight, the police promise, the man they suspect of being the cause of the girl's trouble, will be arrested. They declare positively he is now under surveillance.

The arrest of Dr. George A. Fritch, who has a down town office here, on "suspicion," was the result of information given the police last night by Martha Henning, the girl who knew Myrtle best and who for more than a day persisted that she knew nothing of her chum's habits.

Sheriff Canton says he will probably apply for a warrant charging Dr. Fritch with a specific offense today. Dr. Fritch was arrested in connection with the case of Edith Presley, of Lansing, in a hospital here, but later released. Before that he was arrested in connection with the death of Mollie Raeger, but released for lack of evidence.

JOHNSON WINS

Easily Beats Al Kaufman in a Ten-Round Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Heavyweight champion Jack Johnson surprised all experts this afternoon by the ease with which he defeated Al Kaufman in the ten-round fight at the Madison street arena. From the first half of the first round Johnson proved himself master of Kaufman at every angle of the game, and though the plucky Californian lasted the limit, this was largely due to the fact that Johnson didn't force the fighting in the early rounds, and when he tried to finish his man in the seventh and succeeding rounds, he didn't have enough steam.

Johnson's most effective blows were a heavy left hook to the heart and a right uppercut which landed at will when coming out of clinches.

RECOVER BODIES FROM HUDSON.

The bodies of Stephen Weeks, twenty-one years old, of 333 Thirty-fifth street, Brooklyn; Agnes Green, nineteen years old, of 174a Twenty-sixth street, Brooklyn, and Catherine Moore, nineteen years old, a waitress in one of Coddington's restaurants in Sixth avenue, Manhattan, who were drowned in the Hudson River, off the West Shore Railroad piers at Weehawken, last Sunday morning when a launch containing nine persons was upset by a railroad float, were found yesterday near the spot where the accident occurred.

MURRAY SUCCEEDS HAFEN.

The Aldermen of the Bronx at the adjourned meeting yesterday elected John F. Murray to succeed Louis F. Hafen as president of the Borough of the Bronx. Murray is Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough, and under the provisions of the Charter has been the acting president.

WHEELS TURN AGAIN AT M'KEES ROCKS

Victorious Strikers Back at Work and Last Scab Is Gone—Hoffstot Gang Treacherous.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 9.—Machinery, operated by former strikers is buzzing in the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, families of the strikers who were evicted from the company houses are moving back into their homes, and an air of activity marks the whole town. Shops and stores that have been closed for weeks are re-opened and business resumed, after the long idleness which ended yesterday by the settlement of the strike.

The last strikebreakers left the plant early today and were placed on trains for New York and Chicago. The State Constabulary and deputies are still on duty about the shops but are only awaiting official orders to move.

Will Not Take Back "Big Six."

The two important developments of yesterday, apart from the voting of the men, were the establishing of a second employment and information bureau at the McKees Rocks gate of the company, and the declaration of General Manager Rider to the effect that the executive committee of the strikers, consisting of six of the most valiant, courageous, judicious and important members of the working forces, absolutely would not be accorded the same privileges as the men for whom they have fought so long and so well. They were told frankly that they would not be given their old positions.

But probably to the surprise of Rider, these six men seemed to accept his decision almost cheerfully.

This attitude upon their part is explained by the fact that they have decided to make any personal sacrifice necessary to aid the cause of the car builders, and, though told by Rider that he would listen to them in probably two weeks, they will make no effort to secure reinstatement, but proud and glad of the fact that they have been of use to their fellow men and the cause of labor, they are determined to seek employment elsewhere, and thus eliminate any cause of friction which their presence might cause.

This traitorous conduct on the part of the company has aroused much indignation among the former strikers and the general public, however, as the officials of the plant at the time of affecting the settlement of the strike declared explicitly that the six leaders would be taken back.

Men Make Hoffstot Take Water.

Some trouble occurred today when the company declined to discharge five strike breakers who had been hired to man the dummy engines and trains inside the yards. It appears that these men were hired at big wages under a long term contract, and the mill officials were determined that the men should remain.

The former strikers sent word to the offices that they would not go to work until the five men were removed. President F. H. Hoffstot, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who had come from New York, was appealed to and he backed up the under officials of the company, saying the five men could not be discharged.

Word of this decision was passed through the mills and those of the men who had begun work stopped immediately and prepared to once more move out of the mills in a body.

Word was hurriedly telephoned to General Manager James Ryder of the company, who once more got President Hoffstot on the phone and showed how the strike was likely to be enacted all over again, and Hoffstot in haste ordered that the five scabs to be discharged, which was done, and the 3,000 workmen who had already been given places went to work with a will.

Government Wields Whitewash Brush.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Federal government, it was authoritatively learned this afternoon, has found no violation of the so-called peonage act by the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, Pa. District Attorney Jordan, of Pittsburgh, and Special Agent Hoagland, the latter being a special investigator sent by the Department of Justice, were in conference nearly the entire day with Assistant Attorney General Ellis. No statement was given out at the department.

It is understood, however, that evidence was found of violations of certain state laws in regard to the employment of labor without specific contract. The government intends to turn this evidence over to the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, in which violation of the law of those states are alleged to have occurred.

It is learned also that Special Agent Hoagland did not discover any violation of the immigration laws—the soliciting of alien laborers.

TO CUT TEACHER'S WAGES.

Porto Rican Budget Shortage Causes 20 Per Cent Reduction.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 9.—Commissioner of Education Dexter has compelled to cable to the American teachers who have contracted to serve during the coming school year, informing them that it will be necessary for them to accept a 20 per cent reduction in their pay as originally agreed upon.

This course is necessitated by the insufficient amount allotted to education by the Olmstead law, which was enacted to provide a budget for Porto Rico despite the obstructive tactics of the House of Delegates.

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

Write for Illustrated Catalogue. CASPERFELD AND CLEVELAND ESTABLISHED 1857. 144 BOWERY "Bowery Savings Bank Block." Bet. Grand & Broome Sts., north of Grand St. Sta., west side of street.

AN APPEAL. As advertisers of over fifty years' experience, we wish to impress upon you that THE CALL cannot prosper in a financial sense unless it obtains advertising and plenty of it. The management informs us that you are ready to give the preference to reliable houses which advertise in THE CALL.

We bespeak your patronage, not alone because of the advertising we are giving this paper, but also on the broad ground of values and reputation.

So that we may accurately judge of the results of our advertising in THE CALL, you will confer a benefit upon both this paper and ourselves if you will present a copy of this advertisement to the salesman after you have made your purchase. By so doing you not only help us to judge the value of THE CALL as an advertising medium, but you help your cause and official organ as well.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Open Even. Till 7. Saturdays Till 10. Mail Orders Filled. Inquiries Solicited.

SCHOOLS PARTICIPATE

Superintendent Maxwell Announces Hudson-Fulton Celebration Program.

City Superintendent Maxwell gave out a statement yesterday with regard to the participation of the public schools in the Hudson-Fulton celebration: On Wednesday, September 29, there will be a celebration of the events to be commemorated in each public school building in the city. The program is:

Kindergarten—Indian games. First Year—Indian life. Second Year—The river, represented symbolically.

Third Year—The building of the Indian canoe. Fourth Year—Hudson's arrival at Manhattan Island—Dramatization.

Fifth Year—How the English obtained the river from the Dutch. Sixth Year—(a) How the English lost the river; (b) Usefulness of the river.

Eighth Year—Preservation of the river. On the evening of September 29 lectures illustrated by stereopticon views of the Hudson Valley from 1609-1909 will be delivered in seventy public school buildings in different parts of the city. Interest in the occasion will be heightened by singing by choruses of public school children.

On Saturday, October 2, there will be a children's pageant and children's parade in fifty different centers covering the entire city, except the borough of Richmond, where the celebration will take place on Wednesday or Friday.

The educational authorities have undertaken to place from 200,000 to 250,000 children in line of march from different school buildings to parks and playgrounds, where the pageant will be fully realized.

HALF MOON'S CREW HERE.

Dutch Cruiser Utrecht Will Furnish Sailors to Man Replica.

The Dutch cruiser Utrecht, first of the foreign warships that will take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, arrived yesterday from Curacao, whence she sailed on September 2, after a pleasant passage. She is in command of Captain von Hecking Colenbrander. Lieutenant Lam of the Utrecht will impersonate Henry Hudson and Midshipman de Meester will be the make believe mate of Hudson on the replica of the Half Moon, now at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The crew of the Half Moon will be picked from the crew of the Utrecht.

The Half Moon is being prepared for rigging under the supervision of E. J. Benthams, a constructor of the Royal Dutch Navy, who superintended the building of the replica on the plans of the late C. L. Loder of the Navy.

DUKE'S WIFE INSANE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Alice Webb Duke, former wife of Brodie L. Duke, the millionaire tobacco king, today was adjudged insane and was committed to the insane hospital at Kankakee, Ill. The testimony in the case was that Mrs. Duke was afflicted with hallucinations that she has millions of dollars.

TO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF FASHION.

We advise you to buy your shoes at the Biggest ONE PRICE Store on the East Side, where you will find a large selection of up-to-date Footwear.

WILDFEUER BROS., STRICTLY ONE PRICE. 67-89 Ave. B, near 6th St., N. Y. Call in and give us a chance to enlarge this advertisement.

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

HARRIMAN, RAILROAD MAGNATE, IS DEAD

(Continued from page 1.)

touched upon in the state investigation of the life insurance scandals. Harriman himself was an important witness in that investigation, but the public got a great deal more information from the publication of a letter, which was stolen from his office by a clerk, and the subsequent controversy, than from his testimony.

Harriman, in this letter to Sidney Wabstrom, charged that President Roosevelt knew of the contributions handed to his campaign manager, Cortelyou, by Treasurer Bliss, of the campaign committee, and knew where they came from. He said that, at the solicitation of the President, he had raised a fund of \$200,000 to be applied to New York state, and had succeeded with that money in turning 50,000 votes for the President. In his reply to this, President Roosevelt applied his favorite epithet to Harriman and declared he was "as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood."

The "Practical Men" Letter.

In the course of sharp retorts between them the "practical men" letter written two weeks before President Roosevelt's election was made public, as follows:

(Personal) October 14, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Harriman—A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed of, or no matter in which I could give aid, or of course give up the visit for the time being and then a few weeks later, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign. With great regards, sincerely yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Socialists Take a Hand.

This classification by Roosevelt aroused a storm of comment throughout the nation. The Socialists and labor union men, declaring that if Debs, Moyer and Haywood were "undesirable citizens," so were millions of the most useful members of society who shared their political and economic opinions, while on the other hand the leaders of "high finance" objected to seeing their mentor put into the same category with men whom they regarded, and rightly, as enemies of the existing order of things.

As a result of all this excitement the phrase "undesirable citizen" was taken up by the progressive unionists and Socialists, and is now generally applied in a significant way to all those who are battling for the freedom of the working class from economic slavery.

In Roosevelt's middle class mind the figure of Harriman the trustifier "par excellence," was fully as abhorrent as that of Debs, personifying the receding workers, and consequently the Big Mouthed One, representing the class caught between the upper and nether millstones of economic evolution, endeavored to link them together with what he imagined was a happy phrase.

Illness Began a Year Ago.

Harriman's serious illness began a little more than a year ago, and he took vacations and long rests, without much benefit. On the first of June last he went abroad to the baths at Bad Gastein, where, under the care of noted physicians he took the treatment. But he was very restless there, and returned on Tuesday, August 24, having lost ten pounds in weight and so feeble that he could not walk alone.

In person Harriman was a very small man, not weighing more than 125 pounds. He wore big spectacles from behind which peered a soul-piercing set of gray eyes. He wore his moustach long and curled down while a small "goatee" always gave the cartoonists fine hunting ground for their caricatures. He was a man of few friends and no confidants. He loved seclusion, and it is said that he was never happier than far away from Wall street, alone with his family.

He was a lover of trotting horses, and always had a good stable of trotters and pacers, whose work on the Speedway often won admiration.

Harriman was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Averell, of Rochester, N. Y. They had five children, Mrs. Robert Gerry, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Caroline Harriman, Averell Harriman and Roland Harriman.

Estimates of Harriman's wealth range from \$100,000,000 to above \$500,000,000, and are as indefinite as possible. His principal charity was an expenditure of \$250,000 for a boys' home and club on the East Side in this city.

Offices Held by Harriman.

Here are the corporations in which Harriman was an officer or director at the time of his death: Baltimore & Ohio, Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Central Pacific Railway Company, Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Illinois Central, Illinois Railway & Navigation Company, International Banking corporations, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, Leavenworth, Kansas & Western, Louisiana Western, Michigan Central, Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad (and Steamship Company), National City Bank of New York, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, Night and Day Bank of New York, Oregon & California Railroad Company, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, Pacific Coast Company, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Pere Marquette Railroad Company, Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company, Railroad Securities

Every Socialist Must Read "THE ROAD TO POWER"

Karl Kautsky's Latest Book, because it is the very best general statement of the up-to-date Socialist position in existence. IT IS THE FINAL SUMMARY OF THE RESULT OF THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM by the man who is recognized as the foremost living Marxian scholar. IT IS THE GREATEST BOOK SINCE "THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO." This is THE BOOK to give to the person willing to do a little serious reading and thinking.

SEND FOR IT—TODAY.

Cloth, 50c, Prepaid—PAPER, 10c; Postpaid 12c—\$5.25 a Hundred

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MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label. SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d AVENUE Near 10th STREET, NEW YORK. Telephone 4035 STUYVESANT.

BUY YOUR HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS AT MAX LEIBOWITZ HATTER AND MEN'S FURNISHER 1653 PITKIN AVENUE, Bet. Chester and Bristol Sts., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Blyn Shoe A Great Array of Novelties for Fall. SMART FOOTWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. BLYN PRICES ARE PROVERBIALY POPULAR WITH EVERYBODY.

I'm Advertising Here Because I Want Your Trade Mr. Call Reader. Economical Outfitting for Men. It requires good judgment to economize wisely—and it's altogether too easy to buy things that are merely low-priced—and then regret it.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH Charred Bodies Taken from Farm-house Blaze.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—L. A. Clement, thirty years old, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a foreman, and Thomas Flynn, thirty years, a stationary engineer, of New Jersey, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a two-story farmhouse one mile east of Pittsburgh at 2 o'clock this morning.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS! M. & A. KATZ, Department Store 831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street. THE CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE AGITATION LEAFLET TO THE WIFE AND MOTHER \$1.50 PER THOUSAND, CASH. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

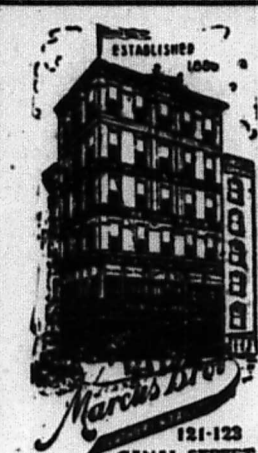
STILL OUT IN STRIKE OF HATTERS

Victory Was Only Partial The Union Still Needs Labor's Support.

Report has been circulated in labor papers and capitalist press to the effect that the hatters have returned to work...

Another reason for the false report, say some members of the hat union, is due to the statement of John A. Moffit that ten men have returned to work under conditions...

Whether we have served you before or not, it will pay you to buy your clothing for this Fall and Winter at...



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

MUSIC

"LA JUIVE." At Manhattan Opera House.

Scarcely known to the music lovers of today in this country, or, for that matter, to those in any nation outside his native France, Ludovic Halévy occupies, nevertheless, an unchallengeable station in the progressive history of French music.

Last night, at the Manhattan Opera House in this city, "La Juive" (The Jewess), a four-act grand opera, was accorded what may be regarded as its presentation in New York under really competent circumstances.

The production served to introduce to local opera-goers two soloists of more than ordinary rank on the French operatic stage, who essayed the principal roles of the opera—Mme. Eva Grippon, a mezzo-soprano, appearing as Rachel, the Jewess, and Jean Duffault, a tenor, singing the part of the goldsmith, Lazarus.

The libretto provided the work by Scribe is based upon a dramatic structure of no mean proportion, the development of which cannot be said to be elaborated or emphasized by the music scored by Helvey.

The lyrics present a vast continuity of tone, relieved by occasional melody of refinement and elegance.

In his scoring of dialogue, unenhanced by choral or instrumental ensembles, Halévy proved himself a master. In fact, the hand of a builder of oratorios, which primarily the Frenchman was, is to be discerned throughout "La Juive." But, to sum up, the opera is old, very old, and unfortunately reveals its antiquity at very nearly every turn of the pages of the score.

Its initial performance was had in 1835, one year prior to the premiere of "Les Huguenots" and sixteen years before the advent of "Il Trovatore."

The fact is not to be gainsaid, however, that the present Manhattan revival of "La Juive" is most interesting, most instructive, from an educational standpoint.

Mme. Grippon, the latest French prima donna to make her bow to New York, accomplished excellent results as the heroine of the opera. Her voice is one of firmness and volume, not markedly flexible or expressive of deep emotion. Her delivery manifests a careful schooling along the conventional lines of the French operatic school. Her acting of Rachel was quite comprehensive.

The possessor of a voice of exceeding richness, although not extraordinary power, M. Duffault sang gloriously and in the Passover hymn of the second act, particularly, qualified by the simplicity and sympathy of his expression. His best work was realized in the final act, when in an heroic duet with the latter. Historically he was superb throughout the opera.

Domenico Russo barely came within the requirements of the character of Leopold, making too frequent use of his falsetto and forcing and straining upon all high notes. As Cardinal de Brogni, M. Laskin pleased by the surety of his phrasing and intonation and the potentiality of his acting.

Mme. Walter-Villa, essaying Eudoxie, gave a nice exposition of the coloratura measures of the part. MM. Villa and de Grazia were Ruggiero, the Mayor, and Alberto, captain of the Guardsmen, respectively.

Carlo Nicotia provided a conscientious and fairly successful reading of the instrumental score. Chorus and

TRACTION SLAVES CONFIRM CALL

Call reporter that on one occasion he had worked steadily from 3:30 A. M. to midnight without food, not being permitted to take enough time off to get a bite to eat.

A superintendent of one of the Bronx divisions used to suspend men from ten to thirty days for the graft there was in it. The men were told that upon payment of from \$2 to \$5 the suspension would be canceled.

At the end of seven days lost in "breaking in," he must make a final trip with a conductor named Carlson. This man has been with the company for many years, and every applicant must pass his approval.

At the end of seven days lost in "breaking in," he must make a final trip with a conductor named Carlson. This man has been with the company for many years, and every applicant must pass his approval.

Depend on Politicians for Work.

The employment of the men is greatly affected by political influence in the Bronx and also on the Manhattan lines of the Third Avenue system. The Metropolitan does not seem to be on such good terms with the politicians at present.

A letter from a Tammany leader, alderman, assemblyman or magistrate obtains employment for a man more quickly, and also secures the reinstatement of men who have been discharged, even of men discharged for stealing.

This is a source of much power to the politicians who give franchises to the companies and permit their officials to break all the laws on the statute books. It is one of the ways by which the company help the politicians who serve them to retain control.

One of the Tammany leaders who has this power in the Bronx is Saloon-keeper McGuire, who owns the saloon at 187th street, near Third Avenue, where high police officials were recently found drinking on Sunday, to the great scandalization of the reformers.

Another Tammany leader who exercised unusual power in this respect in Manhattan was the late Magistrate Walsh.

"Favor" Is All a Bluff. It is said, however, that discharged employees who are reinstated through Tammany influences are "fired" again in a short time. The "favor" done them is only a bluff, and after having to buy a new uniform they are soon out of a job again.

The methods of the spies employed by the company were illustrated by a story told to a reporter of The Call yesterday by Mrs. Hortense Walker Dierkes, of 2504 Seventh Avenue, a widow, whose husband was at one time employed as a conductor. Through her husband's experiences Mrs. Dierkes became greatly interested in the condition of the street car employees.

Last year she wrote a Socialist pamphlet, entitled "The Rear End," intended as a special appeal to conductors, and advertised for ex-conductors to sell it.

"I was soon visited by a man over fifty, who said that he wished to sell the pamphlet," said Mrs. Dierkes. "He bought twenty copies, and returned several times, professing great sympathy with the object of the pamphlet and buying several more copies.

Spy Steals Photo from Home. "On the mantel was a photograph of two of my husband's friends in their conductor's uniforms. After the last visit of this man the photograph was missing. He had stolen it while my back was turned.

Very soon afterward the two men in the photo, who were selling the pamphlet in East New York, were arrested and fined \$3 each for peddling without a license.

Their arrest was doubtless caused by the man who stole the photo and he was undoubtedly a company spy. He had given a Brooklyn address, which proved to be false, as no such person had lived there.

The company detectives keep track of everything, and they stop at nothing to do so."

Manhattan Opera House, Tonight. "Rigoletto," four-act Italian grand opera, operatic version of Victor Hugo's tragedy, "Le roi s'amuse." Conductor, Giuseppe Sturani. Begins at 8.

Callahan's Hats 140 BOWERY, near GRAND ST. Established nearly 50 years.

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

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.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 1st and 25th A. D. (German).—111 Seventh Avenue. 4th A. D.—168 1/2 Delancey street. 5th and 7th A. D.—Spindlers, 255 West 27th street. 6th A. D.—293 East 3d street. 8th A. D. (Branch 1).—313 Grand street. 14th A. D.—T. O'Byrnes Shop, 126 East 41st street. 22d A. D. (Branch 1, Bronx).—269 Third Avenue. Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 24.—200 East 99th street. Literary meeting. Fine program.

Open Air. 10th A. D.—Northeast corner 10th street and Second Avenue. William Karlin, J. C. Frost. 20th A. D.—Northeast corner 79th street and First Avenue. Samuel Edelstein, Alex. Rosen. 22d A. D.—Northeast corner 86th street and Third Avenue. Louis Baum, Warren Atkinson. 25th A. D.—Northeast corner 17th street and Broadway. G. M. Fitzgibbon, J. J. Coronei. The following meetings are under the auspices of the organizations named: 26th A. D.—Lexington Avenue and 96th street. M. Lasowitz, B. Fine-man, William Karlin. Young Socialist Agitators.—Rutgers Square. Edward Cohen, D. Shapiro, N. Baumert, Samuel Goldstein, Anna Goldberg.

BROOKLYN. Business. 7th A. D.—Marquering Hall, 615 Sixth Avenue. 8th A. D. (Italian).—503 President street. 9th A. D. (Branch 3).—9103 Fifth Avenue. 16th A. D. and Branch 1 of 9th A. D.—3709 Fort Hamilton Avenue. 22d A. D. (Branch 1).—675 Glenmore Avenue. Open Air. 2d A. D.—Johnston and Washington streets. M. Abramson, B. Wolff. 9th A. D.—Fifth Avenue and 64th street. M. S. Kerrigan, C. Vanderporten. 21st A. D.—Bushwick Avenue, Morrell and Siegel streets. L. Davidson. 21st A. D.—Moore and Humboldt streets. Gold, M. Suman. 22d A. D. (Branch 2).—Hamburg Avenue and Palmetto street. Alex. Frazer, Mrs. B. M. Fraser. 23d A. D. (Italian).—Liberty Avenue

and Elton street. Ugo Lupi, Leone Mucci. 23d A. D. (Branch 2).—Pitkin Avenue and Osborn street. L. Baker, J. A. Behringer. NEWARK. Business. 4th Ward.—Labor Lyceum, Eighteenth Avenue and 10th street. Open Air. Fifteenth Avenue and 6th street.—C. H. Taylor, W. Haus. William and Broad.—Timothy P. Murphy, A. Scott. Smith street and South Orange Avenue.—George R. Kirkpatrick, J. L. Moore. IRVINGTON. Irvington Center.—A. B. De Mill, Open air. PHILADELPHIA, PA. The following open-air meetings have been arranged for tonight: 30th and Diamond streets.—J. P. Friedman, T. L. Wyham. Kensington Avenue and Clearfield street.—Warren Johnson, Samuel Sadler. Kensington and Lehigh Avenues.—M. Myerson, Harry Gantz. Germantown and Girard Avenues.—Isaac Paul, Charles W. Patterson. Germantown Avenue and Diamond street.—Samuel Arkan, J. E. Singer. Ridge Avenue and York street.—C. P. Hall, Charles Sehl. 5th and Moyamensing Avenue.—B. Silberman, Fred W. Whiteside. KENNEDY IN PENNSYLVANIA. Thomas F. Kennedy, state organizer of the Socialist party, will make a tour of the state and speak in the following towns: September 9-13, West Monterey; 14, Parker's Landing; 15, Butler; 16, Plumville; 17, Anita; 18-19, Punxsutawney; 20, Curwensville; 21, Glen Richey; 22-23, Phillipsburg; 24, Rosebud; 25, 26, 27, 28, Patton; 29, South Fork; 30 and October 1, Windber; 2, Hooverville; 3, 4, New Paris; 5, Everett; 6, Hyndman; 7, Boynton; 8, Garrett, and 9, Pittsburg.

VICTORY IN GERMANY. Socialists Carry Bi-Election for the Reichstag by Overwhelming Vote. BERLIN, Sept. 9.—That the rising tide of the Social Democracy is swelling at a remarkable rate is again demonstrated by the result of the bi-election for the Reichstag in the 19th Saxon district, Stolberg-Schneeberg, which became known yesterday. The Socialist candidate, George Schoepflin, was elected by a vote of 21,175 against 9,388 for the candidate of the united opposition parties. This is a great Socialist gain over the election of two years ago, when the Social Democratic candidate, Goldstein, whose death caused the recent bi-election, received 18,999 votes against 14,254 for the bourgeois candidate. This district has been in the possession of the Socialists since 1890 and is one of the strongholds of the Social Democracy in the "Red Kingdom."

LABOR UNION NOTES. PAPER HANDLERS. The sixth annual afternoon and evening picnic of the Paper Handlers' Union No. 112.34 will take place at Koenig's Glendale Scheuten Park, Glendale, L. I., on Sunday, September 12. WAITERS' UNION. The Waiters' Union, Local 5, Branch B, will hold a meeting at 12 St. Marks Place at 3 o'clock today, where the question of the settlement with Sulzer's Park will be discussed. A number of new members will be initiated and other important business will be transacted. THEY HIT STEELERS! It is noted from labor exchanges received at this office that Rev. Charles Steiler, the walking delegate of the cloth, is being severely criticized for his attempt to pledge the labor movement to prohibition, thus making it an auxiliary to the Anti Saloon League. SHIRT MAKERS. The Shirt Makers' Union, of Greater New York, will hold a meeting at 73 Ludlow street tonight, where the action taken at the last meeting of joining the Garment Workers will be ratified. The committee on getting charter will report and other business will be transacted. BRIDGEPORT BOLOGNA MAKERS. On Saturday night, September 11, at 8 o'clock sharp, there will be a meeting in Bridgeport, Conn., where General Organizer Modest, and Delegate Bartels, from New York Local No. 174, will form a union of Bologna makers. The meeting will be held in Jamaica Hall. CLEVELAND SKIRT MAKERS. The Skirt Makers' Union, of Cleveland, Ohio, Local 27, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, has ordered a strike against Prince and Wolf for recognition of the union and 15 per cent increase in wages. Representatives of the firm are in town looking for scabs. The union requests all cloak or skirt makers not to go scabbing to Cleveland, and help the 300 men and women out to win their strike. BRICK LAYERS NO. 4. The 20th grand annual picnic and summer night's festival of Bricklayers' Union No. 4 will take place on Saturday, September 25, at Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth Avenue. UNITED HEBREW TRADES. The United Hebrew Trades at their last meeting showed their loyalty to

Westchester County Socialist Party. Grand Picnic and Midsummer Night's Festival, SATURDAY, September 11, 1909, Sulzer's Westchester Park, for the benefit of the Campaign Fund.

Ten per cent of the net proceeds goes to the State Committee. Ten per cent to the strikers at McKees Rocks, Pa. Rose Pastor Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes and John Sandgren, delegate of the Swedish workers, will address the audience. Concert, dancing, prize bowling—cash prizes. Three grand prizes distributed to holders of tickets: A lot at Deet Park, L. I.; one gold watch, \$10 worth of books.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. Tickets for sale at N. Y. Volkzeitung and New York Call, Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York, and all party headquarters.

SOCIALIST AGITATOR WILL SUE OFFICIALS

J. L. Fitts, Arrested in Salt Lake City for Street Speaking, Wants Damages.

(Special to The Call.) SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 9.—J. L. Fitts, a Socialist speaker, arrested on Sunday, August 29, while speaking on the street and charged with disorderly conduct, will sue the policeman who arrested him, the chief of police and the city for false arrest. Fitts' trial comes up tomorrow, and after the disposition of the charge against him he will take immediate action to obtain damages.

Fitts tried to speak on the street. He began talking about the evils of drink, and had not touched on anything political when a policeman came along and told him to stop talking politics on Sunday. Fitts refused to stop. Fitts argued that he had a constitutional right to free speech. The officer telephoned police headquarters and came back with orders to stop Fitts on the charge of disorderly conduct. The lieutenant in charge at the police station told Fitts that he could not speak in certain parts of the city without a permit. The Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America and other people, however, are permitted freely to speak in all parts of the city without permits.

When Fitts refused to give bonds the police cleaned out his pockets, leaving him without a handkerchief or a comb. He was then locked up in a dirty cell and given blankets which were foul smelling and dirty and filled with vermin. When first arraigned it was found that the charge against him had been brought under an old city ordinance which forbade grocers and other merchants to clutter and obstruct the sidewalks. Fitts' trial was then set for tomorrow and he was released on a bond for \$25. The moment he was released Fitts returned to the place where he had been arrested and made a speech from the sidewalk to an enormous crowd. Although the police carefully watched him he was not arrested again.

ANOTHER FREAK BORN. Fusion Party of New York Gets Itself Incorporated Yesterday. ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Articles of incorporation were granted today to the "Fusion Party" of New York, organized to "promote Democratic principles, advocate home rule, borough autonomy in Greater New York, promote non-partisanship in municipal administration and nominate candidates for elective public officials in New York City and county."

The directors are John S. O'Connell, 1204 Third Avenue; John G. Feeney, 46 Stuyvesant street; John D. Ty, 328 West 188th street; Benjamin Franklin, 62 East 125th street; Ernest Harviar, 29 West 10th street; Daniel S. Jacobs, 155 East 106th street; William J. Lee, 307 West 47th street; and Conrad Miller, Jr., 209 Broadway, New York City. The principal office is at 1200-2 Broadway.

CHOLERA GETS AMERICANS. SHANGHAI, Sept. 9.—Mr. Coath, head of the American cable here, and Mr. Goodard, also an American, died here today from cholera. UNDERTAKERS. R. STUTZMANN Undertaker, 4707 Williamsburg, BROOKLYN. Telephone, 4707 Williamsburg. HARRIET A. ENGLER, George Engel, Manager, PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE, 415 Broome Ave., Brooklyn.

BAG AND PURSE MAKERS. There will be a mass meeting at 56 Orchard street tonight for the purpose of reorganizing the Bag and Purse Makers' Union. B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades; J. Berkman, Samuel Epstein and others will deliver addresses. Non-union as well as union men are invited to attend this meeting. 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. All mail should be addressed to Max Kazimirsky, organizer.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM. 123 Park Row. The Place That Delivers the Goods. PRINTING. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS, PRINTERS, 15 BROADWAY ST., N. Y. CITY. Book, Job, News. S. SCHREIBER, Union Power Printer, Best facilities for instant work. 161-65 Broome St., Tel. 5200 Orchard. G. J. SPEYER, 103 William St., 2nd Floor, N. Y. City. Commercial Printing.

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FURNITURE ON CREDIT

CARPETS, BEDDING. Complete Home Outfits. Best Goods. Low Prices. MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

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 out how we can serve you. Your interests are ours. That's the basis of our long success. Kalman Bros. 107-109 WEST 125TH ST. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. UNION MADE HATS.

H. SILVERSTEIN. 38 Delancey St., Cor. Forsyth, N. Y. Be sure to look for our name and number 38.

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. 1844 AVENUE A, Bet. 83d & 84th Sts. Prices Lower Than Anywhere Else.

WE CARRY A GREAT VARIETY OF FOOTWEAR. We reduce our profit to a minimum, and give you the benefit in price. D. MOSKOWITZ, 50 Ave. C, cor. 4th St., N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS, 1518 Third Ave., near 80th St., and 2020 Third Ave., near 151st St.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION. NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES. Do Not Buy ANY SHOE. No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION. 248 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON. John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

UNION MADE SHOES. UNION MADE SHOES.

CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE. WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE.

MEADE SHOE COMPANY. 102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE.

WILL IT PAY? This is the question advertisers ask when selecting a medium to advertise in. If The Call is in the position to prove beyond a doubt that it DOES PAY, it will get more advertising. But who is to furnish the proof? The readers, by buying of Call advertisers every day. How much "proof" have YOU placed in the hands of the advertising department by using a Call Purchaser's Card? You do not have a card. You don't think it is essential. Many others think and act like you. And yet, you ask why does The Call not have more advertisements. Why is the paper not on a paying basis? The answer is: Because you didn't do your duty.

FLOOD VICTIMS

Leave Monterey to Carry Add to Outlying Districts.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 9.—In immediate action by reports of damage brought by priests journeyed across miles of devastated country, the authorities are now sending relief expeditions for the districts near Monterey. The stories indicate that havoc is widespread and terrible than imagined.

The priest from Ascension informed Bishop Lenares that his town and population of 2,000 persons had disappeared. He believes they fled to the hills or may have died.

The priest of Arramberti reports that people are wandering over the dry in search of food. Another from Aliondo reported like conditions, and the villages of Ruesta and Escondida are also known in desperate straits.

COVERED WITH DEBRIS. RA CRUZ, Mexico, Sept. 9.—In Luis Lesine, of the ocean-going Neptune, belonging to the line, has returned from a trip of 160 miles north of Vera Cruz. The captain reports that the surface of the sea for more than one hundred miles parallel to coast is covered with floating wreckage brought down from the interior by floods that resulted from the one and torrential rains that swept the gulf and coast last week.

CROSS DISAPPOINTED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The office of the National Red Cross are disappointed over the lack of response to their appeal for funds to assist the victims at Monterey and elsewhere in Mexico. The organization sent a call to Monterey when the first appeal was made and issued an appeal to "American people." The call for help has brought in a little more than \$100.

WISS IN THE LEAD. Mexican Flier Ahead in Quick Starting Contest at Brescia. BRESCIA, Italy, Sept. 9.—In the race for quick starting today, Glenn Curtiss got his aeroplane aloft in ninety yards of the starting line, the best start that has yet been made. The limit under the rules is 100 yards, but if no one comes within 100 yards, the distance will be extended.

He also took his machine across the line to qualify for the Grand Prix. It is merely a formality to avoid a penalty of the penalization inflicted upon him at Rheims for failure to win an initial qualifying flight. The Grand Prix is to be at fifty miles.

It was announced today that business engagements would prevent him from going to America for at least a year.

Contract between Curtiss and committee of the Hudson-Fulton Exposition has now been received by him and he will probably sign it upon return to New York. The contract was for the making of flights by Curtiss during the celebration.

ON FUSION SLATE. Committee of One Hundred's candidates for Mayor has narrowed down to three, according to the report made public last night. They are ex-Judge Charles S. Smith, ex-United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson and Robert F. Roosevelt.

ARTHUR NEWMAN. Two Bronx Stores. 400 Broadway Ave., nr. 84 Ave. Westchester Ave., foot of Madison St. Subway Station.

SPORTING NEWS

LARGE CROWD WILL JAM FAIRMONT A. C.

Langford-Ketchel Mill Will Be Run According to Law Says Billy Gibson.

President Gibson, of the Fairmont A. C., announced yesterday that he has turned down nearly 500 applications for reserved seats for the Ketchel-Langford bout next Friday night because they came from non-members.

The members have received a formal notice to the effect that they cannot gain admission to the club house unless they present the usual credentials at the door, after which they will be allowed to pay for the seats they have reserved either by letter, telegraph or telephone.

Jon, it is understood, has the power to stop the bout should it be his opinion that the men are not trying, but that is only a precaution, as the club officials are confident that the combat will be decided on its merits.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with 3 columns: National League, W., L., P.C. Rows include Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston.

Yesterday's Results. New York 6, Brooklyn 5. Philadelphia 3, Boston 0. Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 1. Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Table with 3 columns: American League, W., L., P.C. Rows include Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, Washington.

Yesterday's Results. Philadelphia 11, New York 3. Boston 2, Washington 0. Chicago 1, St. Louis 1 (game called on account of rain). Cleveland-Detroit game postponed on account of rain.

ILL FEELING SHOWN BETWEEN BALL CLUBS

Rowdiness Breaking Out in Big League Circles—Stiff Fines Needed to Subdue Players.

As the major league baseball races reach the crucial stage rowdiness appears to be breaking out in spite of stringent rules. The recent series between the Cubs and the Pirates in Pittsburgh has caused much ill feeling among the players while the club officials are at loggerheads.

The Chicago club, in a statement issued yesterday, accuses Manager Fred Clarke, of the Pittsburghs, of using obscene language during the games on Forbes Field which caused many women to leave the grandstand.

The Pittsburgh club, on the other hand, backs up Klem, who is also supported by President Heydler of the National League. Heydler has imposed fines on Steinfield, Chance and Tinker, while Evers has been under suspension.

But if Evers drew a three days' suspension for kicking over decisions, it is hard to understand why Steinfield, Tinker and Chance did not suffer a like penalty for a violation of the rules, which usually results in that way.

YANKEES LOSE GAME

Quakers' Hits and Highlanders' Errors Too Much for New Yorkers. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—There was very little in the closing game between Philadelphia and New York. The Quakers more than doubling their opponents in the matter of total base hits.

It was the same story in the field. The Highlanders' errors being not only numerous but disastrous in their results.

Even Willie Keeler made a palpable muff, the second that he ever made here, according to the oldest sporting chronicler. Sweeney had a notably bad day behind the bat, and then to make the Philadelphians going all the softer they had all the luck.

Collins' stock work easily featured the contest. He made a homer, the latter a drive within the grounds, a triple and a single, out of four legal trips to the plate. In sliding into second base in the second inning LaPorte sustained a nasty injury to his ankle, which may keep him out of the game for the rest of the season.

Jon, it is understood, has the power to stop the bout should it be his opinion that the men are not trying, but that is only a precaution, as the club officials are confident that the combat will be decided on its merits.

Hundreds of people possessing moderate means have easily reached the goal of owning a home. We offer that opportunity now. See our one family, 6 rooms and bath, brick dwellings. All improvements with light airy rooms in East New York, Brooklyn. Seven minutes' walk from Montauk ave. L. station, thirty minutes to Park Row. Price only \$2,375.00. Terms to suit purchaser.

\$500 CASH will purchase \$4,500 2-story and basement brick, stone dwelling, 6 rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing; all perfect condition; Bedford section. Address box 12, N. Y. Call.

\$450 CASH required for this modern new \$5,500 2-family brick house, fronting on a parked avenue 80 feet wide; 11 rooms and 2 baths; all conveniences and comforts of a larger building; 35 minutes from Park Row; 5-cent fare. Call or write for our 16-page booklet, "New Houses." Box 35, N. Y. Call.

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Westchester. OFFENBACH, 1934 Madison av. Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes out. Choice Lots, \$400. Monthly Payments. Improvements. Titles Insured Free.

Westchester Park. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—OUT OF TOWN. \$1,200 COUNTRY COTTAGE—Large plot, fine neighborhood; good soil for vegetables or chickens; \$150 cash, \$10 monthly; 40 minutes from City Hall, fare 10c. Owner, 15 East 125th st.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE. On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, Jamaica. Biedenkapp, builder, 324 Fulton street, Jamaica.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT. 2d AVE., 1168—Elegant store with oven for bakery; cheap rent; inquire on premises.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. Unfurnished. East Side. AV. A. 1551, 3 1/2 wt.—Flat 5 rooms; cheap rent; 1/2 month free.

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

PRINCE ST., 195, near Charlton.—3 large, light rooms, through; nice house; \$19.

MORTON ST., 24, near Bleeker.—4 rooms, bath, all improvements, rent \$17, \$13.

RENWICK ST., near Canal—Two large rooms, \$8 and \$9; good order.

PARK AV., 1691—Entire floor; five large rooms, bath; small house, with owner; \$20.

2D AV., 916—Elegant apartments, 3 and 4 light rooms; \$11.50 to \$15.

2D AV., 1727-1729, near 9th st.—Three and 4 room apartments; good order; rent \$7 to \$12. See janitor.

5TH AV., 2183, near 134th—Fine third floor, 5 rooms, bath; hot water supply; \$18; near subway station; half month free.

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.

\$18 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, \$26 Large, Light, Airy Rooms. Steam heat, hot water supply, porcelain tubs, open plumbing, private dumbwaiter, ice chest, tiled bath, etc. West Farms Express to Freeman Street Station. Walk Two Blocks North on Wilkins Ave. Near Crotona and Bronx Parks. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS DESIRABLE TENANTS ONLY (LOOK FOR FLAG) CHARLOTTE APARTMENTS. Make sure of my office, which is only at 881 East 170th Street. Ask for Mr. Warshawsky.

BOY KILLED AT PLAY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—While playing the old game of "Cowboys" in pursuit of "Indians," in the neighborhood of Alexander Place, at noon today, Raymond Ryan, aged twelve, was shot through the heart by Raymond Harkell, aged fourteen. After the shooting Harkell threw aside a 32-caliber rifle he was carrying, leaped a backyard fence and disappeared. He has not yet been apprehended.

CHILDREN HAVE ART EXHIBIT.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Two of the rooms at the Autumn Salon at the Grand Palace are to be given over to the works of children, according to an announcement made today by the executive committee. The oldest of the youthful exhibitors is but twelve years old. The children's work will consist of drawings and colorings, no oil or water colors being expected from them.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE 1 Insertion 7c per Line. 3 Insertions 15c per Line. 7 Insertions 25c per Line. Seven Words to a Line.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Brooklyn.

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

EVERYONE SHOULD STRIVE TO OWN A HOME. Hundreds of people possessing moderate means have easily reached the goal of owning a home.

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

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

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

MELROSE AV., 647, 153d st.—4 and 5 rooms; hot water; hall and bath heated; corner building; \$16 and \$21.

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

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

CROTONA AV., 2419, 188th st., 183d station—Upper floor of 2-family house, 3 large rooms, steam heat, \$26.

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

142d St., 260 East—Elegant 3-room apartments; cheap rent; one-half month's rent free.

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Woman's Sphere earnestly invites contributions from all readers and authors. These may consist of poems, or articles and items of general information and interest.

CANNOT KEEP SILENT

Josephine Conger Kanego, a woman in Chicago writes: "I am possibly bored by your persistence in sending me your paper. Our literature is so fragrant with noble thoughts that I deem it waste of time and energy and to listen to the frenzy of progress fanatics or hysterical women."

Other day Leo Tolstoy wrote an article which began: "Seven death sentences, two in St. Petersburg, one in Moscow, two in St. Petersburg, one in Vilna and one in Odessa. Four executions, two in St. Petersburg, one in Vilna and one in Odessa. Information like the above is received by all the newspapers from day to day, not for weeks, not for months, not for a year, but for years; and this is Russia."

And he proceeds to say some strong things about it, all of which he heads "Cannot Keep Silent." Today I picked up a magazine and that six million babies had died ten years for the past half century of these deaths prevented that two million of our little people are slaving their young lives in cotton mill and factory; that hundreds of thousands of honest workmen are tramping the streets of our cities looking for a chance to make a decent living; that literally thousands of innocent white girls and women are ready to die, captured, and sent into lives of unrepentant misery and torment; that several millions of others are forced through the lack of poverty to keep a home, raise a family, and go out into the world to make a living by the hapless hands of unskilled labor. Up through the myriads of the people always the groan and the stench and the despair of the congested districts of our great cities and the morose wretchedness of country poverty. And this is in America.

And because this is in America, I cannot keep silent. Because this is in America, I have got to make a protest. Our English literature may be fragrant with great and noble thoughts, but our English people—our French and our German and our Russian people, for they are all reek with the stench of oppression and filth and disease. They will not keep silent, and to hell, and we cannot keep silent. Though our health and the lady-like "I cannot keep silent." I cannot keep silent.

And if this be the "frenzy of progress fanatics or hysterical women," I plead guilty, dear sister. I simply cannot keep silent, and I know that you should not. The Progressive Woman.

LOVES COUNTRY.

By ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

I saw a beautiful lad, With a far-off look in his eye, Who smiled not on the battle-field, When the calvary troop marched by.

And sorely vexed, I asked the lad, Where might his country be, Who cared not for our country's flag, And the brave from over sea?

"Oh, my country is the Land of Love," Thus did the lad reply; "My country is the Land of Love, And a patriot there am I."

And who is your king, my patriot boy, Whom loyally you obey? "My king is Freedom," quoth the lad, "And he never says me nay."

Then you do as you like in your land of Love, Where every man is free? "Why, we do as we love," replied the lad, "And his smile fell full on me."

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

By MINNIE F. REYNOLDS.

(Continued.)

Big beaters, washing machines, bread mixers, baking pans and double ovens women have patented galore; soap boards and fruit jars they have patented to constantly through the century; folding tables and all kinds of articles for holding work have been patented with them. A "rolling pin" combined with other implements has a continuous sound. There is a blood-sucking touch in "a method for the extermination of mosquitoes" and it is appropriate that a New Jersey woman should have invented it. Strange as it may seem, no woman has invented a trap.

Thirty-three times during the last century a woman patented a flat-iron. Woman has not done much with machines, but she has improved them. In 1841 the sewing machine was patented by her, and she then she has patented some 125 improvements on it. Miss Helen Blanchard made a fortune out of her sewing machine attachment. Some years later the typewriter and the electric fan were presented to woman and she has patented a number of improvements on them. Mrs. Emma D. Adams invented a typewriter attachment for the manufacture of which she established her own factory for the manufacture of her improvement. The 420 articles of dress listed are all frivolous. Hooks and eyes,

buttons and buckles and the peace promoting safety pin enter the list. The corset has troubled woman all along down the century. It was the second invention she ever patented, in 1815, and from then until 1895 she patented 179 more in the sad attempt, perhaps, to get a good one.

But women inventors have ranged far afield with humorous effects, at times, on the reports as they read: "An appliance for raising dough" stands beside "an appliance for raising sunken vessels;" "an alloy for hardening iron," cheek by jowl with a coffee pot; "an improved baby chair" is neighbor to an improvement in car axle boxes, a grain elevator to a toilet case, and a "process for welding, hardening and tempering steel," to a hairpin.

Women have invented car couplers, automatic water cutoffs, bale ties, car steps, guards for sleeping berths, life preservers, fire escapes and fire protective devices, mowers, ploughs, reapers and other farm tools; a device for covering slot of cable road, an adding machine, a number of coin controlled machines, burglar alarms, acetylene gas generators and many other strange things.

Perhaps woman cannot sharpen a pencil, but she has invented numerous pencil sharpeners. Since she found her way into offices she has invented many desk appliances. She has invented hundreds of machines and industrial processes in which no one would have imagined her to have a hand. Among these serious things a "process for creating dimples" comes in with delicious effect.

Beehives were one of the earliest things outside the house to engage the attention of women inventors. A device patented by Frances A. Dunham is one of the most valuable agricultural inventions ever made. It is a patent comb foundation, which saves the bees half the labor of construction. This is simple. The ingenious thing about it is that the cells are all made worker size, so that no drones are produced.

A Philadelphia woman invented a machine which made possible an enormous increase in the output of ready made barrels. A woman of Dorchester, Mass., invented that convenient little hand refrigerator, holding three pounds of ice, so popular for picnics and railway travel.

The modern paper bag, with bottom like a satchel, was invented by a woman. So were the typewriter and the slate for the blind. The modern way of packing eggs for market, each in its separate pasteboard compartment, a simple thing which has saved large sums in breakage, was the idea of a farmer's daughter.

Another woman, while twisting yarn, conceived an idea for twisting wire for cables which she sold later for \$50,000 and royalties. Mrs. Martha J. Coston's pyrotechnic system, used on ships for night signaling, is well known, and Mrs. Bertha Ayrton, member of the British Institute of Electrical Engineers, is now receiving recognition of the scientific bodies of England for her new searchlight.

Woman has not forgotten man while exercising her inventive powers. She has invented mustache cups and spoons, studs and collar buttons, shirts and shirt fronts, appliances for hanging and shaping his clothes. She has invented an armchair with an automatic attachment for keeping flies off a bald headed man.

In all the centuries that he had worn shirts and shirt collars man never thought to detach one from the other till she showed him how. It was Hannah Montagu, who lived in Troy in 1817, who did it. Hannah was a careful housewife and loved to see her husband immaculate, but with every soiled collar off had to come the shirt and into the wash-tub; and no laundries or washing machines invented. Mrs. Montagu then and there invented the detached linen collar for men.

Mr. Montagu was so delighted with it that he told all his friends, and Troy wives came to Mrs. Montagu to learn the art. Eventually a Troy man saw the value of the idea, opened a little shop, began to make men's linen collars by hand, and so the article became a necessity of life. (To be concluded.)

WOMEN HAVE NEED OF OCCUPATIONS.

In another part of his fine article in the September American Magazine, entitled "Woman and the Occupations," Professor W. S. Thomas says:

"But I do not contend that women should go into the occupations so much because the occupations need them, though that is also true, as because of the need women have of the occupations. No one is altogether either male or female. The life of men and women corresponds more than it differs. There is no mental function absent in either sex. The occupations represent modes in which the mind expresses itself. They are the moral field, the field of will, of experience, of practice, and of concrete purpose. In this sense work is not a duty but a right. Society may not only claim a right from the individual, but the individual may claim the right to function. At present the strain on women even in the well-to-do families is intolerable. Their isolation, the triviality of their interests and their dependence on the will of another make them nervous and intensely personal, and merely to relieve the tension, if for nothing else, they should prepare themselves for an occupation which they can practice before marriage, continue to practice if they do not enter marriage, which they may intermit in those intervals when the child is entirely helpless, and which they can resume when the child is adult and departed. Such a preparation would not only overcome their feeling of dependence but would tend to make their choice in marriage more rational. And I do not think the ideal of eugenics can be realized until woman is as free as man in the choice of a mate."

THE CRISIS IN THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY

By THEODORE ROTHSTEIN.

(Concluded.)

Here, after a long detour, we come to a right understanding of the events which are taking place at the present time in the ranks of the I. L. P. At first, dazzled by the outward successes of the Labor party, the members of the I. L. P., who, in the main, are, after all, proletarians, gradually began to understand that they had paid for their successes with their Socialist principles, and their Socialist action, indeed with their very existence as a Socialist party. Their action in putting up Grayson as a candidate outside the Labor party bloc was the first protest against the tactics of the I. L. P. leaders, and the enthusiasm which his victory called forth showed how sympathetically this protest had been received. Such cases of "insubordination" have increased from year to year, and as the leaders retaliate more violently against them, the discontent has become stronger. At last the idea arose in some of their minds that the I. L. P. should leave the Labor party bloc altogether, and together with the S. D. P. and other similar organizations, form a Socialist bloc. The idea is unripe, just as its originators themselves, for instance, Grayson, are unripe; but there is more underlying it than a bit of sectarianism, as it is represented by some to be—it is the expression of the rebellion fermenting in the I. L. P. against the opportunist tactics of its leaders.

For the most part in the so-called double constituencies which elect two members, and in which, on an arrangement with the Liberals, one Liberal and one Labor member have been elected. In order not to disturb the arrangement with the Liberals for the future, the leaders never allowed a second Labor candidate to be run at by-elections, and the local sections often revolted against this, and ignored the decision of the party management. As the candidates put up in this way fall on account of the absence of unity, the leaders always succeed in hiding the real state of things by declaring that their objection to this and that candidate is based, not upon an understanding with the Liberals, but upon their conviction of the hopelessness of the fight. They said the same thing in the case of the severe defeat suffered at the Croydon by-election by a Labor candidate whose candidature had been urged by the local section, and who had candidates of both bourgeois parties against him. Quite recently, however, a by-election took place in Attercliffe, a Sheffield constituency. Both bourgeois parties put up their candidates, yet ereupon a split occurred among the Conservatives, and they ran two rival candidates. The workers there demanded a Labor candidature, but the leaders of the party refused out of consideration for the Liberals. There was, they said, no chance of success. But the workers insisted, and at last the leaders of the party had to give in. The Labor candidate was victorious; a proof of how to take the alleged insight of the leaders into election possibilities. It is simply an excuse in order to get out of the Liberals' way.

And the latter understand it very well. Having fallen quite under the hegemony of the trade unionists, and dependent, as regards their seats, upon the Liberals (as they have not educated the working class voters), they have lately been trying to intimidate the opposition, or to captivate it by pointing to the sympathy of the international proletariat. The certificate in Marxism solemnly awarded to them by Comrade Beer was a splendid trump card for them, and Kautsky's remarks at the last meeting of the International Bureau in Brussels have been suitably made use of. But neither these witnesses nor the suddenly adopted Marxist and Socialist phraseology, such as "class-conscious" and "comrade," sufficed to convince the members of the I. L. P. that their leaders are Socialists "now as ever," and the criticism of the opposition continued. At the Edinburgh Conference the differences were thrashed out. Should the I. L. P. retire from the Labor party bloc? Should the candidates without the consent of the National Council? Should a member of the party who is in Parliament without belonging to the bloc get a salary from the party's treasury? Should a Grayson, who will no longer appear with the leaders of the party, such as Keir Hardie, at public meetings, still have his name upon the official list of the party agitators? Thus were the points of difference placed by the National Council—all upside down! Of course, the National Council had a majority. The first question was negative by all agreeing 10 votes, the second by 248 to 123, and the third by 332 to 64. The leaders might well be satisfied. But not the mood of the conference was very irritable, the majorities were obtained by means of all the force of Keir Hardie and of the chairman, MacDonald, and then each time the minority was considerable and by no means proscribed. A few more such victories, and the leaders are lost. Then came the vote on the fourth question, and behold, it was affirmed by 217 votes to 194. The leaders immediately conferred together and gave in their resignation. It was of no avail that the majority of the conference declared their full unabated confidence in their tried leaders, and withdrew the last vote by 249 votes to 110. But these figures in themselves were sufficiently uncomplimentary, and the offended quartet adhered to their decision.

After the foregoing, any commentary would be superfluous. The meaning of the action of the four members of the administration of the party I rooted much deeper than in their personality or Grayson's—it is rooted in the unbearable situation into which their opportunist policy has brought the I. L. P. The I. L. P. finds itself absorbed more and more by the Labor party bloc, and as the latter tends more and more distinctly toward Liberalism, the I. L. P. itself is losing the foundation of its existence. Hence the revolt which has crystallized itself in so bizarre a form round a young man like Grayson, and hence the feeling of discomfort which has caused the Keir Hardies and MacDonalds to resign their position. It is the moral debacle of English opportunism, which could not be expressed more distinctly. This fact is to be welcomed. It is possible that the four will return; more probably they will cut themselves off from the party altogether, and constitute with the trade unionists and the bourgeois Radicals, a Radical-Socialist wing. In any case, their tactics will no longer dominate the I. L. P. And this fact will gradually alter the position of the I. L. P. in the bloc, thereby making it possible for the S. D. P. to join the Labor party. For like Comrade Kautsky, most of the S. D. P. leaders realize that their existence outside the Labor party is an anomaly, and if they have hitherto remained outside it was because the problem that Kautsky declares an impossible one, becomes, under certain circumstances, actual: Whether to share with a large Labor party confusion and even worse things, and to renounce a clear-cut Socialist agitation among the masses, or rather to remain a small organization, but to work unimpeded toward the Socialist enlightenment of the proletariat? The degeneration of the Labor party on the one hand, and the rebellion in the ranks of the I. L. P. on the other, has proved that S. D. P.'s attitude toward this problem was a quite correct one; the mere fencing in of the proletariat into one party has led to nothing, while the I. L. P. is now discovering that as a political party, it already stands on the brink of a chasm. But if the I. L. P. will now renounce its principle of "Laborism" and announce its readiness to work for Socialism inside the Labor party bloc, the foundation will be created upon which the S. D. P. could collaborate. For it would then only have the trade union leaders to fight against, and allied with the I. L. P. it would be a match for these. From the Social Democrat (London, Eng.) translated from Neue Zeit.

Since this was written, George Lansbury has expressed in a Christian newspaper his conviction that some members of the Labor party will soon sit with the Radicals in a coalition ministry.

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The death of Harriman removes from the capitalist world of America one of its most striking figures.

Throughout his life he was swayed, like his fellows, by one master purpose—the greed for wealth and power.

In the economy of modern society men of the Harriman type are playing a role similar to that of the successful barons in feudal society.

ANOTHER GERMAN SOCIALIST VICTORY.

By a combination of most of the capitalist parties of Germany against the Socialists, the latter lost in 1907 about one-half of their entire representation in the Reichstag.

But the German Socialists by no means considered themselves "crushed." They frankly admitted that they had suffered a serious reverse, due entirely to the combination of their opponents.

On the contrary, they immediately began to redouble their efforts. They increased enormously the circulation of their press.

The by-elections that have taken place since Buelow's resignation have demonstrated the correctness of that wily politician's diagnosis of the situation.

The increase of the Socialist vote and the tremendous decrease in the capitalist vote in this by-election is undoubtedly due in large part to the anger of the masses of the German people at the new annual burden of \$125,000,000 in taxes.

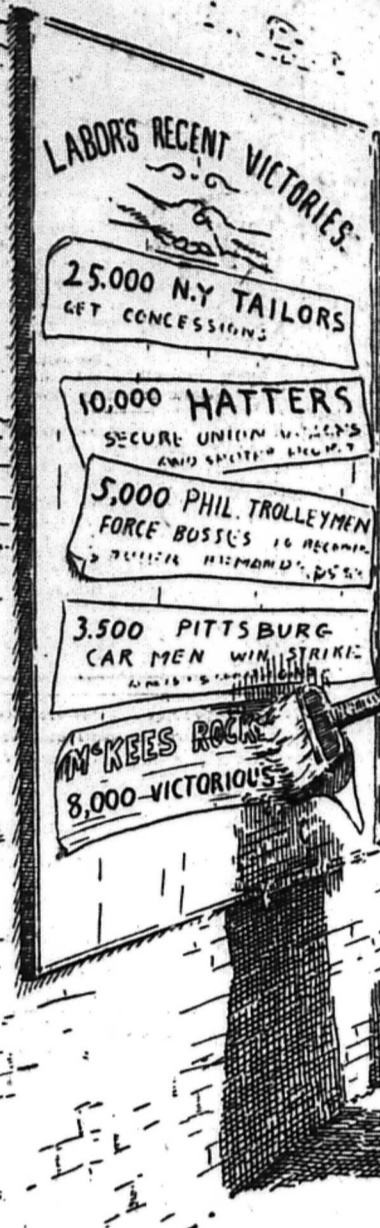
THE INTERBOROUGH GOLD MINE.

According to the annual report of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the year ending June 30, 1909, the total receipts amounted to \$27,160,035.

The total amount of taxes paid in the last year was \$1,799,807. Deducting this sum from the gross earnings of \$16,412,592, there is still left out of the year's income to the share of capital the neat little sum of \$14,692,785.

Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that the share going to capital, as shown here, does not include the income made out of stock manipulation in Wall street.

STILL ANOTHER!



Every Victory of Labor Is a Nail in the Coffin of Capitalism.

AMERICAN HEROES AGAIN.

By Robert Hunter.

I hope Mr. Charles W. Elliot, August Belmont and other gentlemen of the Civic Federation are reading the papers these days.

The true nature of the scab is becoming known. Some of the distinguished members of the Federation consider the scab as a hero.

To them he is a strong, honest, independent, liberty-loving American. He will not bow the knee to the tyranny of trade unions.

He intends to fight against the slavery of unions and to insist upon his right to work when, where, and how he pleases.

But I hope John Mitchell, who is now employed by the Civic Federation, will mark the Associated Press dispatches from McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, and beseech Mr. Elliot and Mr. Belmont to read them.

It appears that several hundred men had been picked up on the Bowery to serve as strikebreakers at McKees Rocks.

One was a member of Monk Eastman's East Side gang—a thug, burglar, and cut-throat.

The increase of the Socialist vote and the tremendous decrease in the capitalist vote in this by-election is undoubtedly due in large part to the anger of the masses of the German people at the new annual burden of \$125,000,000 in taxes.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOGABIO.

The Moroccan tribesmen may be ruffian, but they have more manhood than the King of Spain.

Breakfastless children will sbon be back to school. Think of them when you vote, oh, workers.

How many Furlongs make a mile? How many petty grafters make a judge higher up?

"Typhoid starts up on the East Side," says the New York Sun. What, has the supply of Apollinaris and other harmless waters run dry?

Public officials are back from their vacations and will now get down to the strenuous work of—electioneering.

Willy Willy Hearst is willing to fuse, if given some recognition in "principles" and candidates—especially candidates. Are not capitalists all alike?

There is said to be \$100,000,000 of graft a year in the New York City government. Who would not be a reformer?

The Taxpayers' News proposes J. Pierpont Morgan for Mayor of the city of New York. Are funds running low? In that case get Harvey, of Harpers, to introduce you.

T. E. Powers, my compliments to

works at McKees Rocks on the promise of plenty of whiskey, good food and high wages.

But the heroes were deceived and when they got to McKees Rocks they discovered what was wanted was hard labor at low wages.

They rebelled. Their guns were then taken away from them and they were told to work or they would get a hide full of buck shot.

Work! Did you ever hear of heroes working?

My, but they were indignant. However, the guards had the drop on them and so the heroes fainted.

They thought they were to be employed as gun men to shoot "hunkies." But the constabulary were on that job and maintained a closed shop.

So after a day or so of riot and disorder they trooped back to the rood old Bowery, where heroism is appreciated, and the man of action rewarded with free lodging, a cool schooner and lucrative employment at the polling place.

I begin to understand what Mr. Elliot and others of the Civic Federation consider as heroes.

Certainly no man would consider as heroes those underpaid, half-starving, slave-like toilers who labor twelve hours a day, year in and year out, to support their wives and children.

And strikers can't be heroes because they rebel against their bosses and belong to unions.

The heroes then must be these men, who, whenever the bosses are in trouble, are perfectly willing to do everything but work to help them out.

you, upon your recent cartoon in the Evening Journal, explaining how "when lambs are scarce" the Wall street shearers have "a nice, dignified way of robbing each other." It was almost worthy of Hogarth.

The New York Stock Exchange may compel its members to boycott other stock exchanges, is the dictum of Supreme Court Justice Crane. Do you hear this, Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell?

According to the New York American, not a single contract for a new public school building has been let in the first and most rapidly growing city in the United States in eighteen months.

The New York Evening World recently wasted good editorial space in a discussion whether the government is justified in blowing off in hose and smoke, at every discharge of a 12-inch gun what would reclaim enough land to provide homes for 194 people.

The World, and every well-regulated capitalist organ should know that such expenditure is eminently right, for does it not provide magnificent homes for the heads of the Powder Trust?

SONGS OF THE CITY.

Plaza Square—A Late September Twilight.

Now earth and sky melt into one Great symphony of pearl and gray. We bless the cool of dusk, the dun Departure of the dying day; Nor grieve that Summer on her way has gone.

The trees against the shifting light Form into figures; one may trace Among the boughs and branches, slight, Draperies and bits of lace Like figured veils across the face Of night.

Now it is evening, in the park The lights like burning drops of dew. Flame through the twigs, and every spark Falls in the lakes to form anew Like tattered ribbons woven through The dark.

And like an army all awry With broken hopes and banners torn, The people pass, and in each eye I see the joy for which they mourn— The glorious dream that is not born To die.

—Louis Untermeyer, in Moods.

SOCIALIST MAGAZINES.

The International Socialist Review for September contains:

The Strikes in Pennsylvania, by Louis Duches; Reformer and Revolutionist, by William E. Bohn; The Flood: A Story of the Cave People, by Mary E. Marcy; The Way to Win, by Tom Mann; The Reformer, a Story, by James O'Neal; You Are My Brother, poem, by Nicholas Klein; Work's Coming of Age, Industrial Unionism in Europe, by Odon Por; The Revolt in Spain, by a Spanish Exile; The Economic Aspects of the Negro Problem, by I. M. Robbins, and the following departments: Editor's Chair; The New Prosperity; Revolutionary Unionism; International Notes; The World of Labor; News and Views; Publisher's Department.

The Socialist Review of London, for September, contains:

The Socialist Review Outlook, by the Editor; The French Ministry and Socialism—Sweden—Spain; The Attack upon the Budget; Books of the Month, Vandervelde on Art under Capitalism, by Edward Welch; Electricity and the Small Towns, by C. Ashmore Baker; Blue Books of the Month by Henry Willmott, F. S. S.; Tepluddle, by Dr. M. Eden Paul; In Praise of Usury, by Herbert A. Day; Crete and Its People, by Mrs. F. C. Bentinck; Teachers as Civil Servants, by A. Headmaster; For the Land Is Mine, by Daisy Ha'ling; Socialism and Proportional Representation, by J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P.

The Harp for September contains: Is Socialism Destroying Religion at McKees Rocks? by Anna A. Maley, woman's national organizer of the Socialist Party; Ireland's False Leaders, by N. Industrial Unionism, by Justus Ebert; John Smith, Esquire, by Louisa Dana Harding; Esauite, Their Lesson, by the Editor; Harp Strings, by Spallpin, and reviews of the happenings of the month. The Harp is the monthly journal of the Irish Socialist Federation, and is published at 749, Third Avenue, New York City; subscription 50 cents yearly.

SWEDEN'S HUMBLE HERO

By Moses Oppenheimer.

The struggle of our Swedish comrades is truly inspiring. Their heroism is of a far nobler type than the tinsel of war victories. They feel keenly what they are fighting for. Their courage deserves the admiration and the active support of workers the world over.

A correspondent of the Berlin Vorwarts recently visited the quarters of the wage workers in Stockholm to feel the pulse of the humbler masses. What he saw and learned there ought to be written in letters of gold in the history of the proletariat.

"In the suburb of Kungsholmen there is located on a hill a colony of workers' homes, all small one-story houses with a door in front and one in the rear. A little garden is in front of the house, giving to it a pleasant aspect. But that aspect disappears when one enters. Each of these dwellings consists of a single one-window room 4 meters in length and 3.5 meters in width. The rent is two dollars and fifty cents, payable to the municipality, which owns these houses.

"In the first house we entered there were no strikers; it was occupied by a widow with five children—six human beings living in that one-room dwelling.

"In front of the second house two old women were scrubbing the stoop. Both were hit by the strike. One of them has preserved her good humor. Smilingly she tells that they must now manage to get along with less than at other times when one has nothing also. Smilingly she relates how the young children always forget that there is a strike, and how they run to the cupboard to get bread. But the bread is kept well locked up; it is dealt out only at meal time. Here, besides the parents, six children have to be fed. Last Sunday they got their strike relief; about a dollar in American money. Their regular dinner is herring and potatoes. Thus that dollar is made to feed eight mouths for one week.

"The other woman lives by doing chores. She has a daughter who is employed in a hat factory. We talked to her. She is small, a hunchback, of poor physique. She is not organized—and strikes. Not being organized she gets no strike relief, but she does not think at all of resuming work. She manages somehow to struggle along with her mother. And the mother says: 'Ah, we somehow get along, but there are such poor devils with many children—one must help them as far as one can.' We asked her how she could possibly help these 'poor devils.' 'Oh, well,' she says, 'one must—thats all!'

"We go along and turn to the rear of the house. We hear the sound of violins. A group of children is there, mostly in bare feet, some of them dancing to the music. In the little garden two young men are playing the violin. We inquire whether these children belong to the strikers. We ask a boy who stands a little apart, a boy of about eight years: 'Is your father on strike?' And the boy answers in a low voice: 'I have no father.' And sinks away quickly. We, too, go away, silently, not to disturb those children.

"In front of the next house is a gray-haired man of about fifty in shirt sleeves. He looks grave. We step up to him and ask him questions. He strikes. He is certain that the government holds with the employers and therefore will not interfere. He has as yet not asked for any strike relief, since he can get along with private credit. As an organized member and

father of a family he could not get relief, but he declines it! He rather utilizes his private credit later on pay himself what he needs. And, he, too, says: 'I have no small children. I can get along somehow. But where there are small—that is hard!'

"He shows us, at our request, the home of a family with many children. It is on the side street. We see a one-room dwelling. There is a young woman; her husband is employed in a mechanical shop. They have six children. The oldest has just celebrated his birthday—of course, without any presents. The youngest child is six months and is just being aired in a baby carriage. The man had been on strike five dollars a week. At the beginning of the strike's third week he received his first strike relief—two dollars and fifty cents. Nothing before that were the meals of this family of six. In the morning, coffee and dry bread (once in a while some white bread, too); at noon, porridge and potatoes in the evening, again porridge. The children sorely miss the usual bread between meals, bread with butter and milk. But the money is lacking for that, and they must get it without it. Just as we start to leave two of the children enter the room. We recognize two of the children whom we had seen dancing a few days ago. How fortunate that the young strikers were playing a tune for them! How fortunate that the children were thus fed, for hunger between meals, the milk and the missing bread wither!

"One house further on. Here a coal shoveller with his wife and minor children. His weekly wage were four dollars and twenty cents. Since Monday he gets no relief—one dollar and fifty cents a week. Until then he had nothing and no credit. Yes, for one thing had credit! He produced his box and tells proudly how the money promised to trust him with his tobacco while the strike lasts, cannot give up his snuff. He served him instead of many a week he says with a queer smile. He does not think of deserting the strike. He feels him hanging heavily on his hands. A cheerful striker, indeed.

"The next house. We enter a room. On the lounge lies a small, haired baby, asleep. An idyllic lives a widow. Her two daughters usually work in a candy shop—they strike. They are unused to get no relief, and the mother has nothing. And they strike. We ask on what they live. And the mother answers, pointing to the baby: 'That is my oldest daughter—well, the father sends her some money each month. Not much, but meanwhile she lives the best one can on that.'

"And these unorganized girls in the strike!

"From house to house we see in this labor colony. Everywhere the same condition—nowhere a breaker, nowhere a woman down the ranks! Here among these lives a poor girl, a salesgirl in a store. She publishes poems. Her name is Marie Særdal in her name. Some time in the Social Democratic she published a book. Some it 'Vid Starvraensen.'—On the edge of starvation, when they are working.

"Thus they live, thus they feel. Here is courage, strength, condition and the consciousness that they are fighting the power of the proletariat. The will to conquer, the strength and the consciousness that they must win is here, the heroes of Sweden."

THE NORTH POLE AND HUMAN INCENTIVE

By G. S. GELDER.

The North Pole has been discovered.

Mankind is wildly speculating on the amount of material benefit to be derived from its discovery.

Outside of the fact that a few astronomical or other scientific theories may be confirmed, it is doubtful whether the load of man's burden will be lightened by its discovery.

For what purpose, then, have the nations of the world sacrificed millions of dollars, giving up readily the lives of some of their very best men, knowing beforehand that from a commercial point of view, they could not realize upon such poor collateral as the Pole?

For what purpose have the Cooks and the Pearys taken their very lives into their hands, given up the pleasures and comforts of their homes, to march forth into the icy regions of the North, with its tortures and sufferings untold and unknown?

What was the INCENTIVE? At the most from a commercial point of view Cook and Peary may on their return each publish a book relating his experiences, or they may give a few lectures.

But their books will never realize the sale that a trashy novel commands, and their lectures will soon fall to attract the populace.

The incentive in the case of the Arctic explorers is the same that prompted Bernard Palissy to tear the doors and flooring from his house in order to heat his furnace, so the colors might run over the earthenware he was experimenting upon and the art of pottery making be revolutionized.

Without hope of material gain have the inventors, explorers and scientists of the past plodded to accomplish their ideal.

Some to establish a new truth, others again to make the lot of mankind less burdensome, but all of them actuated by an impelling desire to accomplish something useful in the world, without ever giving serious

thought to their own material displacement.

Thus does man speak out in this capitalist system, with all its idleness, is unable to completely that inherent human instinct of sacrifice, which will assert itself.

Only when we have solved the problem of the distribution of the comforts will mankind be able to assert this instinct and then a hundred fold will the suppressed desire of to perform useful service for his fellows pour out.

IGNORANCE AND SLAVERY

It is very extraordinary how utterly ignorant Englishmen of the working class are, even when we take into the fullest consideration the government minority have deliberately kept them without knowledge that they might be the easily and comfortably kept in slavery. Englishmen of the period were short of book-keeping. But they did understand the plain, technical of experience the capitalists are by far the enemies of the workers; that as the wages system endured, will the working class be played most unfortunate type, with security even for subsistence from day to day; that free trade is, by fraud upon the producers; that mere expropriation of rent on behalf the mass of the people; that the Liberals were even enemies of liberty than the two full generations have passed to have forgotten, all this. No the leaders of the Labor party most of the members of the appear to be quite as destitute as the dwellers of common sense these points. So long as common for wages goes on, so long as workers chained down to the and social slavery. So long as leaders and they are fools enough to believe that Liberal capitalism long will they remain at the of the worst class of slave world has ever known.—London