

FREE ADMISSION TO THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

By BEN HANFORD.

Table with columns for dates (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday) and amounts received, totaling \$2,319.82 for twenty-five days.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Monday, Sept. 6.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the wage fund, including M. A. Atlantic City (\$2.00), Little Ben the Socialist (\$2.00), and others, totaling \$106.00.

Karl Kautsky, the Socialist author, sends a letter to The Call (I shall print it soon) from Berlin, Germany, together with a contribution of 10 marks to the One Day's Wage Fund.

George D. Herron and Mrs. Herron send a letter of good cheer (it, too, shall be printed soon) from Switzerland, together with a contribution of \$100 to the One Day's Wage Fund.

Are you doing your best? We shall not succeed unless you do your best. Of course, you will do your best. And at once. All will be acknowledged from day to day on the first page of The Call, and later will be published in The Call Wage Fund Souvenir Edition. Be sure to have your name in that list.

GO TO THE GREAT SHOW AND MAKE MONEY TODAY.

Make Money Today. Make it Easily. Pleasantly. Instructively. I'll show you how. But if I show you how to make money, you must give me something in return. It is Saturday. Pay-day for many of you. Still a half-holiday for some. This afternoon or tonight you may go to the theater. Tomorrow you may go to some of the so-called "sacred concerts." Just a mean, hypocritical and cowardly way of dodging the law against Sunday theatrical entertainments. This afternoon or tomorrow I want you all to see the show—the greatest show on earth. Something more than P. T. Barnum, or Oscar Hammerstein, or any of that bunch ever saw or dreamed of. The theater now is open after the summer heat. But the plays are not what they should be.

Today with rare exception there is no Art on the stage. There can be no Art in the true sense under present-day Capitalism. Today no one goes to the show to see the show, nor to see and hear the actors.

Today we go to the theater to FORGET. So great and poignant are the horrors of Capitalism that we long to forget the real world in the world of make-believe. The playwright—he may be blessed with heaven-sent genius. But every time he writes a line, every time he dots an "i," he must take thought of the MARKET. So with the composer. Will his music take the coin? The question is not as to the tune, time, or theme.

Will that SELL? Will it Make Money? His noblest thought, where he aspires to the very stars—must be drag-anchored to Money, and there should be the eagle's wing soaring through the zenith's blue, there's nothing but a ball and chain to crush his spirit and crowd every power of his genius and every throb of his soul into the business of producing pot-bellies. To give us anything worth while he must first escape from his economic necessity (like a thief from prison) and starve his body to set his spirit free. So today there can be no Art but the Getting Art. Art that is Art must be Creative. It must Make Things and Give Them—not be a grinder-out of Makeshift Things to Sell Them. True Art must be a Producer—not a Provisioner.

So, reader, you will be disappointed if you go to the theater today or tomorrow. Unless you go simply to take your dope—to get an hour or two of pleasure, but of absent pain—as does the poppy's victim. You may as well skip that show—at least this week. Besides, it costs money. And you have to use your money.

But there is another show to which you may go, and from which you will get great profit. And it will cost you nothing—in money. And it will give you something—even money, in the sense of saving money—a something worth infinitely more than money. Ridiculous? What? Something on earth worth MORE than money? Oh, yes; to be sure. Something worth MORE than money—why, that's MORE money! Sure.

No, not that, reader. I'll pass that over, and take it up some other day. But now I want you to go to the show—today and tomorrow both. I want you to go to the wonderful show—the greatest show on earth. I speak not in figures of rhetoric. Nor hyperbole. Just fact. FACT. The earth and its people—that's the show. But not every one sees it. Some have poor eyes. They need opera glasses. Reader, today and tomorrow look at the Great Show under the Big Tent—all creation.

There's the woman—see the lines on her face. See the nerve, the strength, the character. Four children, timid, weak, less than half-fed. That woman was deserted by her husband. He gives not a cent to support either her or the children. Yet he "makes good money." The brute. Surely, a brute! Yet it is not possible that there's a word to be said on his side? Observe the woman more closely. Perhaps you may have met her some time in other days—before it all went to the bad. You have? How changed she is. She was the rosy young matron then. Quite happy. Then she got the notion that she must manage her husband. She was one of those absolutely good women. So she "managed" her husband. She was Queen of the Home—and became boss of the whole works. Finally she got hubby in perfect control. She wore the trousers. Then the brute left her. Sad. With four children. But there was only one pair of trousers in the family. She wore them. What could the poor man do? Very few men care to go about without any trousers—and if the woman must wear them, she must. So there's the poor woman, keeping boarders and trying to look out for four children. How she works and suffers. Not all her fault—for wearing trousers. Her mother, her husband—all guilty. Society guilty, too, reader. That is, you and I. Those four children are ours, as well as hers and his. Her folly, his desertion, our neglect. You see we are wife deserters, too.

Well, there's more than that to the Greatest Show on Earth. See that chap with the high hat, gloves, cane, spark in shirt front. Looks like a gentleman? No. Not quite. Though he has some of the clothes gentlemen are supposed to wear. HE thinks he looks like a gentleman. He is a workingman. It is pay-day. He has done his best, he worked many days for that lot of rags for a gentleman. He is saying to himself that all observers will think he is a gentleman, and he wants to attract as many observers as possible.

But everyone who sees him knows that he is nothing but a workingman—foolishly and ponderously, but expensively gotten up to imitate a gentleman.

He doesn't fool a man on earth except HIMSELF. Having noticed this side show, reader, make up your mind that never in your life will you pretend to be what you are not. Keep to that resolve, and it will save you many, many dollars to put to some good use.

There's the poor little girl with the itch. For years or for life got to suffer and scratch for the sins of others. And the young woman for the birth-mark. Robbed of a woman's right to be beautiful. What a handicap! Will she ever meet some man wise enough to know there is no blemish within that beautiful mind.

There you see a man and woman hungry. He out of work. Both young, strong, ambitious—and hungry. With FIVE BILLION bushels of

CAR MEN ROBBED BY ASSOCIATION

Motormen and Conductors Compelled to Join Company's "Benefit" Organization.

DUES TAKEN FROM THEIR PAY

Employees Have No Chance in Damage Suits for Injuries Received While at Work.

This is the sixth 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 the article and to distribute it among them.

The Third Avenue Railroad Employees' Association and the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, are two more devices by which the street car workers of New York are deprived of another slice of their meager wages.

In both associations the initiation fee is \$1, and the dues are 50 cents a month. Membership is supposed to be voluntary, but as a matter of fact, it is compulsory. Theoretically a man joins of his own free will. In actual practice a man must join to get a job, and must continue as a member in order to hold his job. In some cases he is given to understand this by the division superintendent. In other cases he is simply made a member without being consulted, and knows nothing about it until the initiation fee and dues are deducted from his first pay.

Ordered to Join. Employees of the Third Avenue system told a reporter of The Call yesterday of their experiences in this respect.

"When I started work at the 65th street and Third avenue barn," said a conductor, "I was asked whether I had filled out an application for membership in the association. When I said that I had not, I was given a blank and told: 'Well, here, fill this out and hand it in. I had no choice about it. The men know they have to join, and few of the superintendents take any pains to conceal this fact.'"

Another man, working on the West Farms line, did not know that he had been made a member until pay day, when he had good reason to realize it.

Member Without Knowing It. "When I went to work," he said, "Superintendent Harry Corrigan asked me: 'Have you seen the doctor yet?' When I said no, he ordered: 'Go up and see him and then report to me.' I was put through a physical examination, and that was the last I heard of it until payday. There was only \$7 coming to me, and I needed it badly, but \$1.50 had been deducted.

"When I asked the paymaster what the money was taken off for I was told that it was for initiation fee and dues. I protested, but it was no good. I was told that I had joined, and that was all there was to it."

No Benefits for First Week. In return for the money extorted from them by the company, the men get sick and death benefits, under certain conditions, and the use of the clubrooms of the association.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Association pays \$1 a day benefit to sick or disabled members, but the benefit does not begin until the man has been too sick to work for a full week. The Third Avenue Railroad Employees' Association pays \$1.50 a day after the man has been sick for five days.

In both cases the company doctors decide when a man is too sick to work.

Traction Thieves Preserve Morals. Although it is a recognized principle of the medical profession, and also of most benevolent associations, to relieve human suffering however received, this principle does not extend to the beneficiaries of these organizations, for their constitutions expressly provide that no assistance is to be rendered in cases of sickness "due to immoral conduct."

No benefits are paid unless the application forms for same are filled out and in the hands of the division

THUGS BEAT STRIKERS

Hitchhiking of L. Lelerson Assault Picked—Two Badly Injured.

Clara Lemlich, of 279 East 3d street, one of the shirt waist makers on strike against L. Lelerson, of 26-32 West 17th street, was brutally assaulted by one of the scab protectors Thursday, on 3d street, while on her way home after having picketed Lelerson's shop. Dr. King, who attended the girl, declared yesterday that she was very badly injured and would be confined to her bed for some time.

Earlier in the day, Thursday, Rose Kaminsky, Sophie Thiman and Joseph Seidel, while trying to induce scabs to leave their jobs, were also beaten by thugs. Seidel was so badly injured that he had to be taken to the office of a physician, where his wounds were cleaned and bandaged. Lena Miller, of 95 Madison street, one of the girls that remained at work when about eighty of Lelerson's employees walked out on strike, was induced to join the strikers. When seen by a reporter of The Call yesterday, Miss Miller said: "The last two days I worked I was escorted home by a man. No, I did not know him. He was not an employee of the shop before the strike began. None of the active strikers know the man, although they had seen him. The general opinion among them was that he was a hired thug."

3 DAYS STRIKE WON

Buttonhole Makers Return to Work. Having Gained All Demands.

The strike of the 300 cloak buttonhole makers which started on Tuesday and which threatened the closing of 1,000 cloak shops was settled yesterday, and all the men and women out returned to work victorious.

The victory carries with it 15 per cent increase in wages, full recognition of the union and a fixed pay day on Saturday.

All bosses signed agreements for one year and furnished bonds guaranteeing that they will observe union rules in their shops. Ernest Grove, business agent of the union, expressed to a reporter of The Call his thanks for the publicity this paper has given the strikers.

The executive board of the union will hold a meeting at 151 Clinton street tonight, where arrangements will be made for an affair to celebrate the victory.

BLAME SHIP'S CAPTAIN

British Court Severely Reprimands Commander of Stranded Slavonia.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Captain Dunning, of the Cunard steamer Slavonia, which was stranded off Flores Island, in the Azores, on June 10, when the vessel was wrecked and the lives of her passengers and crew placed in peril, was severely reprimanded today but allowed to retain his captain's certificate, following the investigation of the maritime court of inquiry.

The finding of the court, made public today, held Dunning responsible, declaring that he erred in judgment by setting too fine a course and navigating at too high speed in view of the nearness of land and the weather conditions.

BANK BLOWN UP.

Three Men Arrested for Trying to Break Into Bank.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Sept. 10.—Three men were arrested at Poughkeepsie today on suspicion of being implicated in the attempt to rob the vaults of Robbins, Burrall & Co.'s bank here today. The bandits were frightened away after they had blown open the vaults, and they escaped without getting any loot.

The interior of the bank was wrecked by the explosion. Giant powder was used to force the safes. It is believed the explosion caused the men to flee, fearing it would arouse the town.

3 BURNED TO DEATH.

Children's Bodies Found in Ruins of Summer Cottage.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 10.—The summer cottage of Robert A. Walsh, at White Bear Lake, was burned down this morning and three children of a family of thirteen were burned to death.

William Walsh, aged nine years, was terribly burned in his efforts to save his little brothers and sisters, six of whom were sleeping in the second story of the cottage. He was finally compelled to jump from a second story window.

grain food raised in a single year in their country. Then you meet the female glutton. She lacks the grace of a decent sow-race suicide for her. There you see the man with the hungry young man and woman. He will see to it that they shall be profitably exploited before they are allowed to satisfy their hunger from those five billion bushels of grain. So it goes. A marvellous world full of marvellous people. Here is a couple we overlooked. Young, handsome—in love. And—no. Yes. They are—Comrades! Well, the Show today is over. But you must come again. No reserved seats. Admission free. Was it worth while? It raises a problem—a difficult problem. How can the hungry young couple be fed from the five billion bushels of food? and how can we make the man with the steely eye do something socially useful? The Call each day will give the answer. You, reader, must now give The Call One Day's Wage to enable it to do its work. I warned you in the first paragraph. You will see the Great Free Show today and tomorrow. And send your One Day's Wage to The Call, 443 Pearl street, New York, now. Mark your letter "Wage Fund." Attend to it now.

MEXICAN TIDAL WAVE DROWNED HUNDREDS

Many Towns Along Gulf Coast Washed Away—American Colonists Among the Sufferers.

TAMPICO, Mex'co, Sept. 10.—The government relief expedition which left three days ago with food supplies for the people of the town of Soto La Marina, which was totally destroyed by a tidal wave, has sent back word that a number of towns along the Gulf Coast between the mouth of the Soto La Marina River and the mouth of the Rio Grande are reported to have been washed away, and that several hundred people were drowned.

Despite the fact that the town of Soto La Marina is situated fifty miles from the mouth of that stream, it was inundated by the tidal wave, which had a height of ten feet, it is said. The towns of Mendez and San Fernando, situated near the Rio Las Conchas, are among the places that are reported to have been destroyed. The unprecedented floods in the rivers and creeks in the Tampico region have destroyed the homes and crops of many American colonists. The oil operators of that sect on also suffered heavy losses.

BULL THE MARKET

Stock Gamblers Who Went Short on Harriman's Death Get Pinched.

With millions of cash at their command, and with a syndicate actually representing several billion dollars behind them, a clique of New York financiers, including the Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Bank, yesterday threw themselves into a stock market to see that no panic among the Wall Street gamblers should follow the death of Edward H. Harriman.

That they did their work well was evidenced by the fact that by 2 o'clock Union Pacific had risen to 206 1/2, a rise of 12 points over Thursday's closing price, and steel common had reached a new high record. Shorts, who believed that the bottom would drop out of the market at the news of the death of Harriman, were caught in the upward trend of the market and forced to cover at any price.

"CONVENTION" ENDS

Would-be Saviors of Democratic Party Organize and Go Home.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The "regeneration conference" of the New York state Democrats ended here today, with many plans laid for the "rehabilitation" of the party in its effort to secure again the control of the state offices.

The delegates to the conference adopted a long resolution which contained their understanding of the essential principles of the party.

Among other things the conference declared for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people and favored the adoption of a constitutional amendment authorizing the levy of a federal income tax.

The favoring of the constitutional amendment led to a bitter fight in committee. Former Justice Herrick and District Attorney Jerome made a bitter fight against the national income tax and in favor of the state income tax.

The portion of the committee report continuing the conference as the Democratic State League was adopted without discussion. The members of the conference representing the different counties are to elect by November 1 members of the general committee in numbers proportionate to the number of assembly districts. Counties not represented at the conference are to be represented in the general committee by executive committee appointees.

The executive committee of the League is to be composed of Thomas M. Osborne, chairman; Francis Willard, secretary; Edward M. Shepard, Morgan J. O'Brien, Stanwood Menken, Hugh Duffey, John Anderson, James Smith, W. S. Rodie, Charles C. Rattigan, James H. Glavin, William G. Rice, Robert G. Monroe. The general committee of the League is required to meet by February, 1910.

Within a few days the executive committee is to meet in Albany.

NO DECISION YET

Pittsburg Miners' Convention Marred by Officials' Personalities.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 10.—The convention of the miners of District No. 5, of the United Mine Workers, called for the purpose of settling the explosive dispute, continued today.

The personal contest between International President Tom L. Lewis and Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, prevented the convention from arriving at any decision yesterday.

When called upon by a committee to submit some proposition explaining how to settle the dispute without a strike, Lewis declared that he had nothing further to suggest, but accused Feehan of having a mania for calling strikes.

DISMISS SOCIALISTS.

"Sisters of Charity" Discharge Workers Who Read "Chicago Daily."

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 10.—The Sisters of Charity, of St. Joseph's Hospital, a Catholic institution, have had three men discharged for reading the Chicago Daily Socialist. Two of the employees of the hospital received the Daily Socialist from William Crandy, a news carrier for the St. Joseph News-Press.

Upon discovering that some of their employees were reading the Daily Socialist, the "Sisters of Charity" ordered that the two men be discharged, and also issued orders that Crandy should not leave "any such papers" at the hospital again. Not satisfied with that, however, they wrote a letter to the editor of the News-Press, who is a bigoted Catholic, and Crandy was also discharged.

Crandy, who has been unable to do any heavy work for a long time, was supporting his sick wife and four children by carrying papers. His doctor pleaded with the "Sisters of Charity" not to have him discharged, but they paid no heed to the doctor's request. After his talk with the "Sisters of Charity" the doctor said "I had no more heart than a rattlesnake!"

The two men who lost their jobs at the hospital are more firmly convinced of the correctness of the Socialist arguments than ever. Crandy is trying to make a living for himself, his sick wife and four children by taking subscriptions for Socialist publications.

ONE MAN'S WORD AGAINST OTHER'S

Great Polar Controversy Resolves Itself into Mere Question of Veracity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—It is now the unsupported word of one white man against that of another in the opinion of the nation's capital.

The great Polar controversy has resolved itself into a question of purely personal veracity between Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Commander Robert E. Peary.

According to the statements of each, neither was accompanied by a member of his own race when he is alleged to have placed the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.

That Commander Peary had with him only his old negro body servant, Matt Hansen, and a handful of Eskimos when he made the last stage of his journey toward the pole, and that he had sent back the only remaining white member of the expedition when he reached latitude 87.3 was not known until the first installment of his detailed story of his trip was published today.

One of the principal arguments made by the Peary supporters against the acceptance of Dr. Cook's claims to discovery of the Pole was his own admission that he was unaccompanied by any white man, and that aside from the records of his observations the only corroborative evidence he could produce would be the testimony of the two Eskimos who were with him on his final day.

Peary and Cook in Same Box. Now it appears from Commander Peary's own story that he himself was in a like situation. Aside from the negro Hansen, who had been his "man Friday" for the past twenty years, his sole companions were four Eskimos. There was no white man with him who can now take the witness stand and testify to the accuracy of his scientific observations above the latitude of 87 degrees and 8 minutes.

Peary says that when he started from Cape Columbia there were seven members of the party, seventeen Eskimos and thirteen dogs. The members of the expedition were Peary, Goodall, MacMillan, Borup, Marvin, Bartlett and Hansen. From time to time, as the explorer proceeded northward, Peary sent different members back, either in command of so-called supporting parties, or for other reasons. Goodall, Borup and Marvin each returned in charge of a quota of Eskimos, dogs and sleds. MacMillan was forced to return on account of a frost bitten foot. Finally, when 87.8 north latitude was reached, Peary's sole white companion was Captain Bartlett, and he was sent back from this point with two Eskimos and the necessary equipment to supply him until Cape Columbia should be reached. From there on, Peary had with him only the faithful Hansen and four Eskimos.

In the opinion of the Cook supporters here, the final records of Cook's observations are now just as worthy of credence as those of Peary. They contend that Dr. Cook's previous standing as an explorer and a man of integrity render his unsupported word of equal value to that of Peary. They do not regard the negro Hansen as a factor in the equation. His long employment by the explorer would put him in the class of prejudiced witnesses, even if his lack of scientific knowledge did not bar him.

RATIFY ON EAST SIDE

6th A. D. Socialist Party Holds Big Open-Air Meeting Tonight.

A monster meeting to ratify the candidates of the Socialist party has been arranged by the 6th Assembly District, to take place in Rutgers Square tonight, beginning at 7 o'clock.

More than a score of the best known Socialist agitators and speakers are announced to speak. The first speakers will be Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for member of the Assembly, and G. C. Street, candidate for member of the Board of Aldermen.

The other speakers announced are J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, Alexander Irvine, Robert Hunter, Meyer London, W. Karlin, I. G. Debovage, Samuel Edelstein, I. Sackin, Max Myself, Alexander Rosen, Henry Havedon, B. Rosenfeld, N. Stupnickier, J. Gold, Pauline Newman, E. Weinstein and Saul Metz.

M'CANN CASE BEGINS

Sensational Scene at First of Chicago Police Graft Trial.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Testimony in the case of Police Inspector Edward M'Cann, the first of the cases resulting from the Daily Socialist's exposure which forced States Attorney Wayne's jury crusade against police graft began today.

A dramatic feature of Wayne's sensational arraignment of M'Cann occurred when M'Cann's father fell to the floor in a faint while his son was being denounced as a "dirty grafter," "collector of blood money" and "corruptionist."

NO WITNESS ON EITHER SIDE

Scientific World Torn With Disentangling Opinions Over Merits of Cook and Peary.

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Who will constitute the court of last resort in the controversy is a problematical. Various suggestions have been made, but it is likely that no definite movement will be set on foot in this direction until the turn of the two explorers to the country. The Coast and Geodetic Survey offers to act as arbiter but hardly as accepted by Dr. Cook, inasmuch as Peary was in a sense an employe of this institution, being on detached duty for it from the naval service during his trip.

Both men are lecturers before the National Geographic Society, of this city, and as the attitude of this body has been one of "hands off" since Peary made his charges against Cook it is believed that the two explorers would be willing to submit their quarrel to the adjudication of an international board of scientists to be selected by the society. Already the Duke of Abruzzi, at one time the wearer of the "farthest north" sash, is being prominently mentioned

all the possible head of the proposed court.

France Would Act as Judge.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Society de Geographic is anxious to act as an arbitrator in the Cook-Pearry controversy. If the dispute now on between these rival North Pole explorers reaches the acute stage, it believes that it could give a better decision on the matter than an American "court," owing to its complete freedom from bias.

Dr. Cook is undoubtedly gaining friends in France with every new development. M. De Moosof, one of the leading members of the Societe de Geographic, declared today that Cook should have all the time necessary to prove his claims. He says that it is the height of absurdity to argue that because Peary found no trace of Cook at the pole, the latter did not reach the pole.

"Cook has told us that there is drifting ice at the pole," said De Moosof, "and this would make it impossible for Cook's evidence to have remained for Peary to find. Theoretically, the axis of the earth is a fixed point, but the shifting ice is constantly forming new axes."

The enmity shown by the British press toward Cook is bitterly resented by most of the British papers. They recount that the British papers called Cook a prevaricator because he said he traveled fifteen miles a day, and yet are more or less silent regarding Peary's claim that he went more than thirty miles on certain days. The English attitude is attributed to prejudice.

Shackleton on the Fence.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—"I am still of an open mind," declared Lieut. Ernest Shackleton, the "near discoverer" of the South Pole, today, when asked if it were true that he derided Dr. Cook's claims.

The Manchester Daily Dispatch today quotes Shackleton and Captain Scott, another noted English explorer, as saying:

"We saw through Cook's little game immediately and decided that it was not worth rounding on a man who was to be shown up within a few weeks anyway."

Shackleton was greatly disturbed when he saw this dispatch. He said it was a marbled report of certain conversations had at a private luncheon and did not indicate his attitude toward Cook.

"I am open to conviction," he repeated. "Cook may be able to satisfy all of his critics."

Danes Cheer Cook as He Leaves.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook left here today for Christiania, where he will take passage tomorrow on the Oscar II. for New York.

A great crowd gathered at the station to witness the departure of the world-famed explorer, and the farewell accorded to him was almost as enthusiastic as the reception of last Saturday.

The doctor's car was filled with flowers and fruits. As the train pulled out a great cheer arose.

Dr. Cook's hasty determination to go at once to America without submitting his data to the International Bureau of Polar Exploration, at Brussels, has disappointed many of his friends who hoped that he would get the endorsement of the Brussels organization before returning home.

The doctor's enemies—what few he has in the city—insist that he is afraid to submit to the test of the International Bureau. Cook's host of friends, however, say his early return home is in order to be on the ground when the controversy with Commander Peary reaches its height.

Records Sent Here, Says Cook.

On the eve of his departure Dr. Cook gave an interview, in which he asserted that his original records had been sent to America. He admitted that some explanation of his parting with them was necessary. Moreover, he recognized now that if he had been able to submit them to

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

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12 DROWNED IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, India, Sept. 10.—Torrential rains today destroyed the village of Unloo. Twelve natives are known to have been drowned. The surrounding country also suffered immensely.

TEACHER BECOMES INSANE.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 10.—Miss Adele Barrow, village school teacher at Banksville, became demented early today after one day's service as instructor there. Miss Barrow came from Edgewater, N. J.

SUICIDE AT BATTERY.

With both hands held tightly over his eyes, a young man, dressed like a steamship fireman, dived from the Battery seawall yesterday. Before he could be reached he came up the proverbial three times, still self-blinded and then disappeared.

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ceeded in cutting a trail across this ice in one day.

I understand that the start was due north over the ice to the pole. Peary seems to have had difficulty with his Eskimos. Starting with 59, he had only 17 upon leaving Cape Columbia. The usual minor disasters of the first of March, the smashing of several sledges, the loss of a man through frostbite, which is a real disaster, and the drowning of Professor Marvin. The party was also bothered at times by open water. Early in March the party saw the sun for the first time since October 1 of the previous year. When Peary crossed the 54th parallel his sledge party comprised only 16 men, a dozen of whom were Eskimos, and he had an even dozen of sledges and one hundred dogs. He had difficulty with leads and nearly lost his good man Borup when he and his dogs fell into the open water and might have drowned. Just how pleasant this experience would be is indicated by the fact that the temperature was around 50 degrees below zero.

As early as March 10 Peary had attained the latitude 85.23. Here the commander was reinforced and Bartlett was in command of the advance party. As usual the expedition was broken up into several parties, and when Peary's party touched Bartlett's encamped party, for instance, Bartlett would break camp and start on a march and Peary's party would turn in for a rest. By this method the advance party was advancing while the main party was asleep, or vice versa. Also in this way Peary kept in touch with his advance party every day.

Says Good Bye to Ill-Fated Comrade.

Peary describes his leave-taking of poor Marvin, and certainly his last words to that gallant young professor were pathetic. "Be careful of the leads, my boy." It is clear Peary was fortunate, for he frequently speaks of the unbroken expanse of comparatively smooth ice in every direction. Of course, he made good time. This was not invariable, for once he struck a harrasing open lead necessitating a heavy detour over a mass of dangerous ice and heavy snow. On another occasion, the party escaped death by being crushed with ice blocks or from drowning in suddenly opening leads. Such are the tragic and desperate experiences in which men engage in that country.

We learn of Peary's arrival at 87.48, a new record by a number of miles. We also learn that Bartlett was a real hero, and is worthy of great honor. But Bartlett, despite his magnificent work, was not to see the Pole, and it seems that Peary was to go alone, save for the presence of Major Nansent and a few Eskimos.

Peary has an amazing story to tell of his final discovery of the Pole. That he should have accomplished so much in so short a time will astonish the civilized world. It is true he was able to reach degree after degree of latitude against the heavy odds of many open leads and much bad going, but still it is a certainty he was able to keep in contact with his advance party so well would seem to indicate that the ice was not often in motion in spite of open leads, and the fact that he made such good speed would emphasize the fact that very often he had splendid ice to travel over. In fact, he must have had good going the better part of the time.

That around the eighty-sixth parallel of latitude Peary found Bartlett and party discouraged after having traveled through some bad ice, means that they were merely fagged out and temporarily discouraged and had been spooled by the good going of the previous march. That the Arctic explorer had conferred on the Times the right to copyright the story of the dash to the pole and he concurred with Attorney Beck in regarding the contract as a mere arrangement for a "scoop" story.

Peary in Hudson-Fulton Fete.

Dr. Cook will arrive in this city on the Oscar II. on September 20 or 21. Peary probably will get there a few days later, and then the rival celebrations will begin. The doings of the polar factious mixed up with the Hudson-Fulton celebration will give New York at least one warm week.

The Peary people already have declared in on the Hudson-Fulton celebration itself. This message was received yesterday from R. L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, by the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission:

"Peary Arctic Club applies for position for its steamer Roosevelt. It was with the North Pole expedition."

The commission promptly wired its acceptance of the application. The commission announced afterward that the question of getting the Roosevelt was under discussion when Bigdman's telegram arrived. It was said that Captain Miller, chairman of the Naval Parade Committee, will probably assign the Roosevelt to the Escort Squadron, which is to accompany the Half Moon and the Clermont.

"In view of the fact that the Hudson features of the great celebration commemorate prowess in exploration, the presence of the Roosevelt is regarded as particularly appropriate," says the commission's formal statement announcing their action.

In having the Roosevelt admitted to the Hudson-Fulton celebration, Commander Peary's supporters seem to have stolen a march on the Cookites. Some more may be expected from the latter today asking for equal recognition for their leader in the big celebration.

Cook's Backer Was Confident.

A letter made public yesterday by F. S. Dellenbaugh, of the American Geographical Society, which was written to him last March by John R. Bradley, Cook's financial backer, shows that Bradley was confident even then that Cook had been successful. The letter reads in part:

"Dear Sir: Yours of March 5 asking for aid in fitting out an expedition for relief of Dr. Frederick A. Cook received."

"When Dr. Cook and I parted at the winter quarters of the doctor, thirty-five miles north of Etah, he did not plan for a ship to return for him, and, in fact, the doctor did not wish a ship to come for him. We

"IDEAL" Broken Coffee

A Great Favorite. A little higher grade than our famous Broken Coffee, and unusual fine flavor. Sure to suit, especially if you enjoy a Mocha and Java blend.

ONLY 23c. A POUND

Wholesale prices—nothing less than \$1.00. ORDER BY POSTAL

GILLIES COFFEE CO

Established 1840

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"In case Dr. Cook wishes to change his plans when he returns to winter quarters, there is Peary with his expedition somewhere on the American side of Smith's Sound, between 80 and 82 North Latitude.

Dr. Cook had several weeks after the Eric left the North to come to camp, and I think he is safe at Peary's or his own winter quarters and will return next fall without the aid of a relief party, just as we planned our expedition.

"If not, he has money to pay for his passage on the Roosevelt of the Peary expedition, and no doubt Mr. Peary would be only too glad to get the money for his passage, as he sent me a bill for \$100 for sending Rudolph Francke home for humanity's sake."

Dr. Cook's neighbors out in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn are driving ahead with their plans for a celebration upon the doctor's home coming. Several thousand dollars already has been pledged for the blow-out. Near the explorer's home, at 470 Bushwick avenue, a triumphal arch of flowers will be raised. There will be a parade, a lecture and an informal reception. A committee of 100 will be appointed at a mass meeting of the Bushwickites next Monday to manage the celebration. It will be a great day for Bushwick.

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DESOPDENT AND OUT OF WORK, KILLS SELF

Machinist, Depressed on Account of His Inability to Earn a Living, a Suicide.

Beris H. Tickerill was a machinist, but when work grew slack in his line he and his wife Mary took their small savings and opened a little confectionery shop at 333 East 123d street. They lived across in a tenement at 338 with their three children, the oldest of whom is thirteen.

The new business didn't prosper according to their expectations. The husband was despondent at the breakfast yesterday morning. He finally left the fat telling Mrs. Tickerill he was going out to try to find a job in a machine shop somewhere.

Instead, he went to Central Park with a revolver in his pocket, sat down on a bench upon the mount near the East Drive opposite 106th street, and shot himself twice in the right temple.

Policeman Van Pelt, who heard the shots, got an ambulance, and Dr. Pital, where he died a few hours later. Moser took the man to Harlem Hospital.

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National Association Indorses "Economy" Policy—Officers Elected.

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C. F. U. DECIDES

SULZER PARK UNFAIR

Not to Be Taken Off List Until All Unions' Demands Are Agreed To.

The Central Federated Union, at the meeting in Bohemian Hall last night, decided after a somewhat lively discussion, in which Delegate Rosenthal, of the Waiters, and Delegate Harris, of the Cigarmakers, took a leading part, that Sulzer's Harlem River Park is considered on the unfair list till such time as the demands of all the organizations involved should be acceded to.

Delegate Rosenthal reported that the Sulzer's Park management had signed a contract with representatives of the waiters, bartenders and cooks to the effect that all these should be union men. Although the management had stated that it could not afford to use more than 50 per cent union made cigars, Delegate Rosenthal thought that the Central Federated Union ought to consider this satisfactory, arguing that no place of this description sell 100 per cent union made cigars, since their is too much demand for non-union goods.

Cigarmakers Not Consulted.

Delegate Harris said that the committee of the cigarmakers was not present when the committee which Rosenthal represented made the contract with the Harlem River Park people.

According to Delegate Brown, also of the cigarmakers, Sulzer's Park had been on the unfair list for about twenty-five years, and he could see no reason, he said, why the park could afford 100 per cent waiters, cooks and bartenders, and only 50 per cent union cigars.

In the case of the city finance department, the executive committee reported that a game of pallies was being played between the Comptroller's office and Coler's office, the wage earner being the sufferer. This was due to the new method of bookkeeping advocated by Carnegie and Metz and imported from Chicago.

On recommendation of the executive committee, the C. F. U. appointed a committee of five to confer with Metz and find out why the pay rolls are held up.

To Probe Scab Agencies.

As regards the McKees Rocks situation, the consensus of opinion was that employment agencies should be more thoroughly watched, as these supplied most of the strikebreakers. A motion was unanimously carried that a committee be appointed to investigate the sending of scabs to McKees Rocks.

A delegate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters stated that his organization had donated \$1,000 to the strikers in Sweden. The Amalgamated Carpenters' representative also reported a donation of \$200 for the same purpose. Several small donations for the strikers at McKees Rocks were reported.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, appealed to the delegates in behalf of the strikers in Sweden, and called their attention to the fact that a meeting would take place under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, on Tuesday evening, September 14, at 43 East 22d street, where Jhon Sandgren, delegate from the Swedish Lands organization, would lecture for the purpose of raising a fund to aid the Swedish workers, 163,000 of which are still out on strike.

The election of officers for the ensuing six months term resulted in few changes, and these only in the members to the General Executive Committee.

PH-HERSCHAFT

691 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

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.

COMFORTABLE SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Comfortable from the first minute you put them on. No "breaking in," because they have been carefully designed, carefully cut and carefully put together. Shoes of such character need only be placed in the hands of competent salesmen to insure a perfect fit.

Buying here means mutual benefit to you and The Call.

B. N. LEFKOWITZ, 2 Avenue C, corner Houston Street, N. Y.

LEVY BROS.—MAKERS OF CLOTHES WITH THE UNION LABEL

FALL 1909

No clothiers can show you the variety of styles, or give the value as we do in our New Fall Line. The reason is, when you buy a Levy Bros. suit or overcoat you purchase direct from the manufacturers.

We invite The Call readers for inspection to convince for themselves.

LEVY BROS.

MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING and TAILORING

53 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK

OPEN SUNDAYS.

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

CAR MEN ROBBED BY ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 1.)

superintendent within 48 hours of the time the member ceases work. The death benefit of the Third Avenue Association is \$150 and that of the Metropolitan is \$300.

It is the popular impression among the men that if a man is sick more than once or twice, or if examination at his first illness discloses any cause which might disable him again in the future, that man is discharged soon afterward.

Absolutely Owned by Company.

The constitutions of these associations, which are almost identical, put their control entirely in the hands of the traction magnates. It is provided that the general manager of the company shall always be the president of the employees' association, that the treasurer of the company shall always be its treasurer, and that the secretary of the association shall always be the general manager and treasurer of the company.

The "employees' association is thus absolutely controlled by the company, according to its very constitution, which also contains the following naive provision: "Article 4, Section 1.—There shall be no motions made that will conflict with the interests of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or its issues."

Company Controls Funds.

It will be seen that this constitution gives the company officials the power to deposit the surplus in banks controlled by them, thus turning the money of the employees over into their own hands.

The Third Avenue Railroad makes a contribution to the funds of the association equal to that of the employees, but the Metropolitan makes no contribution to its association.

The employees' association of the Metropolitan has been in existence since 1897. The Third Avenue Association was organized last year. Circulars were sent out to the men asking their opinion of the project. As reported in The Call and other newspapers at the time, very few of the men replied. Nevertheless the company's receiver went ahead with the organization of the association, and last winter opened its rooms.

Clubrooms of Little Value.

The "clubrooms" at 129th street and Third avenue consist of a reading room with a small library, a pool-room with four tables, and baths. Most of the men take no interest in the association, and many of them have never been in these rooms. One of the reasons is not far to seek. It was revealed to The Call reporter by one of the conductors who sat in the reading room yesterday.

"Most of the boys don't come here much," remarked the reporter. "Hell! they got no time," replied the conductor with amazement. When you get through work at night you're lucky to get home and get a little sleep. How long have you been working for this road anyway?"

If the unwilling members of this association have to suffer a week of illness before the sick benefits begin, they fare still worse in the matter of damages for injuries received at work.

"First Aid to the Injured."

Whenever a man is injured a paper releasing the company from damages is shoved upon him at once. He believes that if he does not sign it he will soon be discharged, and he knows that the law, the judges and the courts are in the hands of the company.

As conclusively proved by affidavits and documents in the famous case of Tillinghast, who confessed to being a professional juror serving early and often in cases against the Metropolitan, this company packs juries, buys up witnesses, hires perjurers and bribes court attendants, in addition to furnishing campaign funds for judges. It is said that sometimes as a last re-

OUR FALL AND WINTER SUITS

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

PURE WORSTED SUITS \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20

Best Values Obtainable.



THIRD AVE. & 144th ST.

sort it also buys the lawyers of the plaintiff.

And the law itself, framed and interpreted in the interest of the employer, contains the three ingenious doctrines of "assumed risk" taken by the employee when he accepted the job, "contributory negligence" on his part when he permitted himself to be knocked off the car, and "negligence of a fellow servant." These three principles of "justice" are usually sufficient to settle the case of an employee. The other methods of achieving "justice" mentioned above are primarily to meet the cases of passengers, but help to make things easier in disposing of employees as well.

If he does not know the details of all these things, the injured employee at least knows that the company has all the resources of unlimited wealth and innumerable lawyers, and that his case may drag along for years with all the law's delay and much inconvenience and uncertainty to himself. The result is that he signs a release or, if he has an especially good case, accepts a small cash settlement out of court.

Men with good cases who do not make a settlement are usually discharged as soon as the settlement is made. Men are not always discharged for refusing to sign a release. Sometimes instead, if the man has a good case, the man does not discharge him in order not to embitter him into pressing the case.

Perjury Encouraged.

In accidents to passengers the men believe that they are expected to make reports favorable to the company. If serious, the account of the accident is written by a clerk after the man has reported verbally and the man is asked to sign it. This is an affidavit, although the man who signs may not know it, as he is seldom sworn.

A conductor giving such a report was asked about a detail of the collision.

"I don't know," he replied. "There's another man being paid for what he doesn't know," he was told.

The implication was that it was "up to him" to know things favorable to the company whether they were so or not.

Union Organ Denounces Associations.

The last number of the Motorman and Conductor, the official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, says the following about "employees' associations" and similar schemes in other cities:

"Many important employing corporations throughout the country, including some large street railway concerns, are urging upon employees the establishment of an old age pension. Nearly every large employing street railway concern, and many small ones, endeavor to encourage employees to start mutual benefit associations. It cannot be argued that the average stockholder or bondholder is so particularly interested in employees that he would personally exert any great effort along charitable lines. There is a purpose in this."

"All relief associations in existence upon non-union lines have been inspired at a time when the management designed them as an obstructive measure against the organizing of the employees into a labor union. Most relief associations date their beginning from some movement of the employees to unionize the road, and they are being supported by the employees themselves, but indirectly and indirectly."

Men Bear the Expense.

"The company usually pays a little tribute, but whatever is paid is gleaned from the employees in the shape of profit from low paid labor. The rest, or the big part of the fund, is taken directly from the pay on pay day. Usually these relief associations are kept up by the direct payment of 50 cents a month and indirect payment through the company of 25 cents, 75 cents per month, and as much more as the company is enabled to take from him in the shape of low wages through the instrumentality of the relief association. If that body of men enters this association, they have an additional 75 cents per month to pay as dues, 30 cents of which goes as per capita tax to pay death and disability benefits, strike benefits and general expense funds."

"In addition to this, as a sort of labor pacifier and to parade welfare work, some corporations urge the setting aside of 50 cents to a dollar a month as an old age pension fund from employees, if they remain in the service of the company twenty-five or thirty-five years and attain a certain old age and inability to work, may draw a stipulated pension the rest of lives. The peculiar uncertainty of continued employment as a street railway man provides that but very few can ever reach the specified limit."

TRAIN KILLS TRACK WALKER.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 10.—While walking in his sleep early today, W. M. Gwinn, a traveling salesman of Charleston, W. Va., was struck by a Chesapeake and Ohio freight train, and injured so badly he died a short time later. Gwinn, who was stopping at the home of a friend, was missed and the police were looking for him when his body was found.

FOOD PRICES TAKE AN UPWARD FLIGHT

Cost of Thirty-nine Commodities Increases While "Good Times" Are Yet "a Comin'."

While prosperity is still on the road and while thousands of people are still walking the streets in search of employment, the prices of food commodities are constantly going up and soaring high above the reach of the working class.

Within the last month, according to Bradstreet's report, made public yesterday, no less than thirty-eight commodities have taken upward jumps. The articles that have risen are of the kind that play a substantial part in the makeup of the workmen's diet, and the increase is therefore bound to affect greatly the budget of the average family.

Since the last year, from September 1, 1908, to September 1, 1909, according to the same report, no less than fifty-nine commodities rose in price.

List of Commodities.

They are: Wheat, flour, beef, sheep, live; hogs, live; horses, beef, carcasses; hogs, carcasses; mutton, carcasses; milk eggs, pork, bacon, hams, lard, butter, cheese, coffee, sugar, tea, beans, lemons, raisins, hides, hemlock leather, union leather, oak leather, cotton, wool, O. and P.; wool, Australian; flax, print cloth, standard sheetings, ginghams, cotton sheetings, pig iron, Eastern; pig iron, Southern; pig iron, Bessemer; silver, tin, quicksilver, Connellville coke, linseed oil, cotton-seed oil, olive oil, rosin, turpentine, tar, brick, yellow pine, spruce lumber, hemlock timber, alcohol, hops, rubber, tobacco, ground bone, hay and cotton seed.

Other commodities remained unchanged while some even sustained a slight decrease. But while the increased and unchanged articles consist of provisions, fruits and other food-stuffs, the decreased commodities are for the greater part, drugs, petroleum, silk, paper, and those that do not directly affect the expenditure of the workman's family.

Prices Move Upward.

Bradstreet, in discussing the situation, has the following to say: "Commodity prices, speaking of them collectively, still continue on an upward grade. This movement has been clearly apparent for the past fourteen months, or ever since the low point of June 1, 1908, was struck. From that time onward the general undercurrents have made for higher and higher prices, the dips in between being of a temporary character."

"The trend is one that has kept pace with the betterment that has occurred in economic affairs, and although the higher level of things has probably deterred buyers of many lines of goods from taking on as much as they would if prices were lower, the fact is that prosperity is steadily marching on. Nevertheless, some classes, those whose incomes were severely curtailed during the depression, feel the weight of the high cost of commodities, especially of edibles. It is this latter phase of the matter that makes the subject of commodity prices one of absorbing interest, and naturally so, for it bears a close relation to one's pocketbook."

Index Highest in Years.

Bradstreet's price index number of September 1—\$85,906—is highest since 1892, with some exceptions in 1907, when commodities were extraordinary high. It represents an increase of 8.6 per cent over September 1, 1908, but at the same time it reflects a loss of 2.7 per cent from the figures registered on September 1, 1907.

Extending the study, we find that prices on September 1 this year were 10.3 per cent above what they were on the like date in 1904, that they run above those recorded on September 1, 1903, by 10.7 per cent, while they eclipse the data for September 1, 1902, by 8.3 per cent. The gain over September 1, 1901, amounts to 12.9 per cent; as compared with the corresponding date in 1900 it is 12.1 per cent, and contrasts with September 1, 1899, shows an increase of 15.1 per cent.

Beef Trust Gets Slick.

While the workman is struggling in the effort to make ends meet, the Beef Trust is doing its own to make the task more difficult and to get a slice of the general rise in the prices of commodities. Within a week beef has been advanced by the packers one cent a pound, and within a week the retailers say they expect to have another cent added to the cost of all choice beef.

The price of porterhouse steak ranges from 28 to 32 cents a pound now, according to where it is bought. If prices are advanced later in the season, as expected, these prices may go as high as 35 and 38 cents. Fine ribs of beef cost the householder about 20 cents. Chicago is even worse off than New York. Prices there were jumped 1 1/2 and 2 cents yesterday, bringing prime ribs up to 18 cents and prime loins to 21 cents.

CANADIANS SLAIN IN CHILI

TALCAHUANO, Chili, Sept. 10.—Having been stripped of nearly all his clothes, evidently for purposes of robbery, a man, supposed from papers found nearby to have been Adolfo Miller, of Toronto, Canada, a newspaper correspondent, was found murdered in the street here.

MOTHER A SUICIDE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 10.—Crased by the imprisonment of her son Mrs. Margaret Sheehan, 75 years old, committed suicide today. She died just as an ambulance arrived to take her to the hospital.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

MUST SUBSCRIBE DIRECT.

Union Journals Can No Longer Collect Subscriptions as Dues.

The Postoffice Department has ruled that subscriptions to official organs of unions, fraternal organizations, etc., must be paid by the individual to whom the paper is sent, and cannot be included in sums paid as dues. This decision was made in the case of the official organ of the International Union of Steam Engineers, published in Brooklyn, and it will be applied to all similar cases.

BRICKLAYERS.

James McElroy, chairman of the Bricklayers' Borough Board of New York, is authority for the statement that conditions are fairly satisfactory among the bricklayers, and that all the signs point to a busy season this fall.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS.

At the last meeting of the Barbers' Union, Local 610, Morris Hoffman was elected delegate to the coming convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union to be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 5.

The union announces that all members who are out of work, desiring employment, should apply to the office of the union, 151 Clinton street, not later than 3 P. M. every day, as it was decided to change the time from 4 to 3 P. M.

AMALGAMATED BUTCHERS.

Rudolph Modest, general organizer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, reports that Local No. 174, of New York, is still continuing the fight against Baker Brothers, of 143d street and Third avenue.

CHAUFFEURS AND CAB DRIVERS.

Secretary Charles W. Forster, of the Chauffeurs' and Cab Drivers' Union No. 267, is gratified to find that men are taking advantage of the reduced initiation fee to join the union. It is expected that the union will have an unprecedented growth between now and the first of November.

NECKWEAR STRIKE.

The strike of the Neckwear Workers against A. W. Cowen and his contractors is in full progress.

At the last meeting of the union all

the members pledged to donate 10 per cent of their wages toward the strike fund of Cowen's strikers.

The trade is beginning to pick up, and it is believed that Cowen will be compelled to surrender. The Executive Board of the union will hold a special meeting at 151 Clinton street tonight.

TRUCK DRIVERS.

The Wrecking Truck Drivers' Union, of Brownsville, will hold an installation meeting at Liberty Hall, 291 Watkins street, Brooklyn, tonight.

Addresses will be made by A. Leibowitz and B. Weinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades, who will deliver the charter and duly install the union.

HEBREW BUTCHERS.

The Hebrew Butchers' Union have organized a local in Brooklyn. The union held a well attended meeting on Wednesday night and seventeen new members joined. The union will hold a mass meeting on September 19 at Columbia Hall, 43 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn. Prominent trade unionists will deliver addresses.

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.

Local 498, of the United Association of Plumbers and Gasfitters, has decided to send two delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the international union, which will take place at Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 21.

CLOAK MAKERS.

The Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union has ordered strikes against Samuel Post, 22 West 21st street; Wadler & Siegler, 19 West 21st street; S. Polansky, 131 West 21st street; Simonoff Skirt Company, 25 Waverly place, for recognition of the union. The fifty men employed by Katz & Smlnk, 19 West 18th street, went on strike yesterday demanding the removal of the foreman and recognition of the union.

The union succeeded in signing agreements with Kosowitz Brothers, 18 West 18th street, and Aronson Brothers, 45 West 25th street, and almost 450 men and women will return to work today having gained full recognition of the union, a yearly agreement, a reduction of two hours a day on all time workers and from \$4 to \$6 a week to the cutters who are also members of this organization.

The union is in better condition now than ever before and hundreds of new members are joining the union.

Mr. Evalenko's statement to the contrary. As for them being as well paid as in any shop in New York, let me say that in all union shops girls working single handed make \$14, \$16 and \$18 a week, but in the shops of the Evalenko's stamp, the girls getting more than \$14 a week were responsible for the work of a group of girls ranging in number from ten to twenty.

Girls Demand More Pay.

"The only question at issue," Miss Schneidermann emphatically stated, "is a raise of \$1 a week for the girls. Evalenko refused to give all the girls a raise, but agreed, at a conference held Wednesday, I believe, to submit a list of girls that they would give a raise to. Later, however, Mr. Evalenko telephoned that they couldn't consider it at all."

"Many of the girls," she said, "have worked for the Evalenko's anywhere from a year to two years, and some of them even longer, and yet they are among those getting less than \$10 a week. The girls are not making unjust demands, surely a raise of \$1 a week in the wages of girls earning less than \$10 is not too much. The busy season is only a few days off, and we hope to settle the strike amicably."

WANT BIGGER WAGES

Railroad Telegraphers to Demand Share of Coming "Prosperity."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 10.—President Perham and Vice-President Dermody, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, were here in conference today with members of the order and announced that a demand will be made in a short time for an increase in wages.

He declared that the railroad telegraphers are overworked and underpaid, and as all the indications point to a "great prosperity," they would ask for a higher wage.

BONDING RATE REDUCED.

Postoffice Department Forces Companies to Lower Rate to Employees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Postoffice Department has ordered the surety companies which furnish bonds for postal employees to reduce their rates of premium 115 per cent. The department was aided in its fight on behalf of its employees against the surety companies by the threat of Chairman Tawney, of the appropriations committee of the House, to have his committee report legislation which would practically wipe out the business of the companies with all the departments.

MUSIC

Manhattan Opera House, Today.

"Carmen," four-act French lyric drama, music version of Prosper Merimee's romance, composed by George Bizet. Conductor Carlo Nicosia. Begins at 2.

"La Juive" (The Jewess), French grand opera, music by Ludovic Halévy. Conductor Carlo Nicosia. Begins at 8.

Academy of Music, Today.

"Aida," four-act Italian grand opera, music by Giuseppe Verdi. Conductor Jacchia. Begins at 2.

"Rigoletto," four-act Italian grand opera, music version of Victor Hugo's tragedy, "Le roi s'amuse," composed by Giuseppe Verdi. Conductor Angelini. Begins at 8.

REAL ESTATE. Richmond. NEW DORP MANOR IS A PART of NEW YORK CITY NOT MILES AWAY, BUT Close to Manhattan and Near the Seaside ON Beautiful STATEN ISLAND right on the FIVE-CENT TROLLEY LINE midway between New Dorp and Richmond. LOTS \$100.....PAYABLE \$3 MONTHLY LOTS 150.....PAYABLE 3 MONTHLY LOTS 250.....PAYABLE 6 MONTHLY LOTS 300.....PAYABLE 6 MONTHLY Being the Cheapest in New York City. \$300 Cash and \$15 Monthly will enable you to own a new two-story house, with five rooms and bath, exposed plumbing, range, boiler, sink, stationary tub, electric light, lot 40x100; five-cent trolley. SMALL FARMS garden plots and chicken runs from \$100 to \$500 each, according to size and location, payable \$2 to \$10 monthly, adjoining our New Dorp Manor development. Will double in value while being paid for. We assist you to build houses from \$900 to \$2,500 each on easy terms. Call in forenoon and see photographs. COME AND EXAMINE COME TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW GUIDE TO VISITORS—Cross by Municipal Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., fare 5c., to Staten Island. At ferry landing at St. George take car marked New Dorp and Richmond, which trolley passes our office on this property at NEW DORP MANOR. Don't get off the trolley car at New Dorp, but ride a little further until you see our large signs on the right hand side of Richmond trolley line, and our office, at New Dorp Manor between New Dorp and Richmond just a little beyond New Dorp. Write at once for our free maps, showing location and the lots. Address STATEN ISLAND HOMES CO. 49 Eighth Avenue, N. Y. Mention The Call.

TO THE PUBLIC. SOME eight years ago, owing to our enlarging and rapidly increasing business, we moved into our six-story building, 121-123 Canal street, which we now occupy and, by careful attention and study, they have been able to establish a home and trade of which we are proud. In our READY-TO-WEAR-DEPARTMENT we offer the most carefully selected collection of clothing, and it is with all impunity that we say the style and workmanship of our Suits and Overcoats from \$10 to \$22 cannot be equaled elsewhere, and are of the class and character that you would expect in custom-made garments. Whether we have served you before or not, it will pay you to buy our clothing for this Fall and Winter season at MARCUS BROTHERS, CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS, 121-123 CANAL ST., Cor. Chrystie St., New York.

WRIGHT IN FAST FLIGHT. BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Orville Wright, flying over the Templehof parade grounds this afternoon, traveled at the estimated rate of forty miles an hour and remained in the air two and a half minutes. VENEZUELA SETTLES CLAIM. CARACAS, Sept. 10.—The claim of the Orinoco Corporation against the Venezuelan government has been settled. Venezuela will pay the company \$385,000 in eight annual installments.

CALLAHAN'S HATS 140 BOWERY, near GRAND ST. Established nearly 50 years.

NOTICE! Open Meeting OF ASSORTMENT AND TIN WORKERS, TO BE HELD AT 874 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Saturday, September 11, AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

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, delegates 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 Deer Park, L. I.; one gold watch, \$10 worth of books. TICKETS, 25 CENTS Tickets for sale at N. Y. Volkszeitung and New York Call, Temple, 243 East 54th Street, New York, and all party headquarters.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS! M. & A. KATZ, Department Store 831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street. A CALL AND PURCHASE AT OUR STORE WILL HELP THE CALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS. THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

UNION MADE LADIES' and GENTS' SHOES WEAR THE BEST. Come and convince yourself. Strictly one price. Union Shoe Co. 52 AVENUE B, corner 4th STREET, N. Y.

To Call Readers HATS with the UNION LABEL from our Danbury Factory to your head from \$1.50 to \$3.50 FURNISHERS TO MEN We Guarantee all our shirts to be fast colors. GOLDBERG & LEVY 73 AVENUE B, Cor. 5th STREET Branch Store 1487 1st Ave., Danbury Hat Works, Box 74th & 75th Sts., Danbury, Conn.

AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW SOLIDARITY

More Than \$50,000 Raised for Swedish Strikers and Ten Times That Amount in Sight.

The working class of America is awakening to a sense of solidarity with the workers of the entire world...

The work of raising funds for the heroic proletarians who are waging such a determined struggle against the Swedish Employers' Association...

The new organization, which is called "The International Labor Aid Conference," came into existence at a meeting of some fifty delegates from a number of labor unions and branches of the Socialist party...

The object of the conference is to furnish immediate material and moral aid to the workers of every nation in their economic and political struggle against the ruling class.

The following organizations were represented at the meeting: Carpenters' Union, 261 and 499; Upholsterers' Union, 44; Typographers, 7; Bronx Labor Council; Tobacco Workers' International Union; Carriage Trade Council; Chandler, Brass and Metal Workers; Cigarmakers' Union, 90; Bakers' Union, 164; Scandinavian Socialist Society; Russian-American Social Democratic League...

All the delegates were instructed to agitate for the strengthening of the Conference, both by inducing the organizations which they represented to appropriate money for that purpose and by getting other organizations to send delegates to the next meeting of the Conference...

The meeting closed with cheers for the international solidarity of labor and the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this conference of delegates representing labor organizations of New York City expresses its earnest sympathy with the working class of Spain in its righteous endeavor to prevent an infamous and unnecessary war waged in the interest of a group of exploiters; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn in the strongest terms the brutality and arbitrary action of the Spanish government in suppressing newspapers, breaking up organizations and meetings, making wholesale arrests of peaceable citizens, provoking bloodshed, butchering prisoners and imprisoning its opponents by the hundred, all in the interest of an unscrupulous group of blood suckers; and be it further

Resolved, That this conference declares its solidarity with the striking workers of Sweden who are defending their interests against the heartless exploiters who wish to reduce them to helpless slavery through the destruction of their unions. We further declare that we regard our Swedish brothers as forming the vanguard of the fighting proletariat of the entire world. We hereby appeal to all organized workers to aid our Swedish brothers to the best of their ability, bearing in mind the fact that we present the Swedish strikers as fighting the battle of all organized workers, and consequently they should be helped in every possible way to win a complete victory.

Resolved, That we congratulate our brothers of the Pressed Steel Car Works at McKees Rocks, Pa., upon their heroic resistance to the arbitrary and insolent conduct of the employers, and be it further

Resolved, That we use all our efforts to see that these workers are organized upon both the economic and political field for the defence of their interests, and in close and sympathetic union with the entire working class, as this is the only way in which they can succeed in permanently escaping from slavery.

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion... To per Line. 2 Insertions... 15c per Line. 7 Insertions... 85c per Line. Seven Words to a Line.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.

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

STOP PAYING RENT.

It seems almost a crime against a workman's family to continue the dreadful expense of rent—when there is a way to avoid it. Why not investigate the brick houses I offer in East New York, Brooklyn, containing six light, airy rooms, bath and all improvements. Terms to suit purchaser, balance monthly payments. Price, \$2,975.00. Seven minutes' walk to L station, thirty minutes to Park Row. This proposition merits the investigation of any workman seriously considering owning a home. W. Butcher, 132 Nassau St., Suite 504, New York City.

\$450 CASH required for this modern new 2,500 sq. ft. brick house, fronting on a paved avenue, 60 feet wide; 11 rooms and 2 baths; all conveniences and comforts of a larger building; 35 minutes from Park Row; 25 minutes from Park Row; 15 minutes from Park Row. Call or write for our 16-page booklet, "New Houses," Box 35, N. Y. Call.

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

Westchester Park

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

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE.

On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, Jamaica, Biedewick, bullder, 224 Fulton street, Jamaica.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—OUT OF TOWN.

\$1,300 COUNTRY COTTAGE—Large plot, nice neighborhood; good soil for vegetable or chickens; \$150 cash, \$10 monthly; 45 minutes from City Hall; fare 10c. Owner, 15 East 125th St.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY.

Big bargain. New six-room cottage, all improvements, front lawn, steam heat; plot 50x100; only \$3,000; \$500 cash, \$25 monthly. Half hour out; two railroads; trolleys. Send for photo. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

2-acre fruit and poultry farm; 8 room house; new buildings; fine location; price, \$3,300. G. F. HILLET, Vineland, N. J.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT.

2D AVE., 1108—Elegant store with oven for bakery; cheap rent; inquire on premises. SALOON, 2408 2D AVE., COR. 128TH ST., Janitor, 2484 2D AVE., 127th St.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, Unfurnished, East Side.

\$13.00 Six large, light rooms, single floors. \$7.00 to \$9.00 Three large, light rooms; SALOON, 2498 2D AVE., Cor. 128th St., Janitor, 2484 2D AVE., 127th St.

FREE RENT TO OCTOBER 1.

Five large rooms, single flat; second floor. Apply Janitor, 210 E. 74th St.

AVE. A., 1851 85th St.—Flat 3 rooms; cheap rent; one-half month free.

AVE. B., 235, near 10th St.—4 rooms, \$8, 30, Inquire Janitor.

HUBBARD, 561-3 large, light rooms; newly painted; gas, water, toilet. Janitors.

PRINCE ST., 188, near Charlton—5 large, light rooms; through; nice house; \$19.

MORTON ST., 24, near Bleecker—4 rooms, bath, all improvements, rent \$11. \$18.

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

PARK AVE., 1691—Entire floor; 5 large rooms, bath; house with owner; \$30.

2D AVE., 1108—Elegant apartments, 3 and 4 light rooms; \$11.50 to \$15.

2D AVE., 1177-1179, near 90th St.—Three and four room apartments; good order; rent \$8 to \$12. See Janitor.

8TH AVE., 218, near 124th—Five third floor, 5 rooms; bath; hot water supply; \$18; rent subway station; half month free.

69TH ST., 436 E.—3 large, light rooms; hot water, all latest improvements; only \$3 weekly.

125TH ST., 320 E.—4 rooms, improvements, bath; time allowed; low rent.

10TH ST., 277 E.—Five beautiful, extra large, all light rooms; fine order; \$20.

16TH ST., 531 E., near Park—Four room flat, all improvements; reduced rents.

24TH ST., 224 EAST—Through floor, 4 large rooms, \$10; references.

32d St., 336 E.—4 Large Rooms, range, hot water; \$12 up. Janitor.

88TH, 307-311 EAST—Elegant large 4 and 3 room flats; rent \$16-\$20. Janitor.

45TH ST., 218 EAST—Two and three large light rooms, bath, hot water; rent \$16.50 to \$13.50. Janitor on premises.

51ST, 408-412 EAST—Four large, light rooms, bath, hot water; reasonable rent. Janitor.

57TH ST., 155 EAST—Elegant 6 room apartment; cheap rent; all improvements.

100TH ST., 228 EAST—Three large rooms; improvements; hot water supply; \$8.50-\$9.

102D ST., 213 EAST—Elegant 3 and 4 room apartments, cheap rent; one-half month free.

1ST AVE., 1850-1851-1853, near 10th—Three large rooms; all light; cheap rent.

2D AVE., 1060 (SME)—Entire top floor, 5 large rooms; individual toilet; \$18.

2D AVE., 1054-5 large rooms, bath; elevated station; \$17 to \$19.

37TH AVE., 2210-3 rooms, steam, hot water supply; rent \$10.

MADISON AV., 1622—Five beautiful rooms and bath, hot water and heat; rent \$19.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, Unfurnished, East Side.

PARK AVE., 3418, bet. 106th-107th, Bronx—4-5 rooms; modern improvements; \$14-\$18.

22D, 411 EAST—Four large, clean rooms; \$12 to \$14. Apply Janitor.

30TH, 308 EAST—Floor, 4 rooms through; \$15-\$16. Inquire Janitor.

31ST, 230 EAST—Five large, light rooms; improvements; \$21.

30TH ST., 421 EAST—Three light rooms, hot water; private bath; \$5.

32D 356 EAST—Five elegant, light rooms; range, boiler, bath; rents cheap. Janitor.

100TH ST., 25 EAST—Basement, 4 large rooms; steam, hot water; \$10.

151ST, 49 EAST—Four steam heated rooms; front apartment, nice neighborhood; \$16.

West Side.

BRADHURST AVE., 108, opposite Colonial Park—Five large, light rooms; inducements; \$14 to \$16.

COLUMBUS AVE., 705—Five all light room flat, floor through hot water; rent \$17; free to Sept. 15. Inquire Janitor.

COLUMBUS AVE., near 84th—Four rooms, bath; one light front; business, private; \$21.

COLUMBUS AVE., 353 (L station)—Apartment of six large, light rooms; all improvements; desirable tenants only; rent \$30.

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

COLUMBUS AVE., 940, near 100th—Five large rooms; improvements; \$17; halls carpeted.

8TH AVE., 2218—Five large, light rooms; dining room, bath and hot water supply; \$15-\$18.

7TH AVE., 270—First, fourth floors; 4 large, light rooms; \$16-\$18.

8TH AVE., 2736 (167th)—Five-room flat range and boiler; \$14; L. subway.

8TH AVE., 2103—Five large, light rooms and bath; \$20.

9TH AVE., 200—Large, spacious floor, six rooms and bath; four families in house; rent moderate; rent \$26 St.

10TH ST., 273 WEST—Three-room apartment; stationary washbath; \$12. See Janitor.

11TH, 87-91 WEST—Five large, light airy rooms; rent \$23 and \$25.

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

17TH, 212 WEST, near 7th Ave.—Four rooms and bath; \$15, \$19 and \$20.

18TH, 541 WEST—Four rooms and bath; all outside windows.

10TH ST., 440 WEST—Five rooms and bath; all improvements; rent \$22 and \$23.

10TH, 226 WEST-2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, single floors; moderate rents.

24TH 125 WEST—Three large, light apartments; hot water; \$16 to \$17.

30TH, 215 WEST—Four rooms and bath; \$21.

36TH ST., 421 WEST—Light flat to let; \$14-\$15.

40TH, 355 WEST—Month free, 3-4 large rooms; improvements; \$11-\$13.

49TH ST., 234-236 WEST—Large, light, 3-4 room apartments; \$11-\$16-\$18.

100TH, 146 WEST—Cozy three-room front flat; two beds; \$5.50.

101ST, 141 W.—Well kept house, extra large rooms; heat guaranteed entire winter.

100TH, 14-16 W., overlooking Central Park—Elegant, rooms, low rent; heat guaranteed entire winter.

130TH, 7 WEST—All light, four, five rooms; steam heat; hot water; \$16, \$19.

145TH 303 WEST near 8th Ave.—Five rooms, flat through; hot water supply; \$17.

145TH, 312 WEST—4-5 large, light rooms, bath; hot water; handsomely decorated; reasonable rents; \$10-\$22; near "L" and subway.

Bronx.

DAWSON, 755 (106th)—Seven elegant rooms, bath, modern improvements; owner living on premises.

EAGLE AVE., 669 near East 140th St.—Five large, light rooms; hot water, bath.

FOREST AVE., 1106, near 105th St.—Five extra large rooms in three-family house.

HOMER ST., 844 (near Prospect Ave.)—Five rooms, bath, hot water, light, \$18 and \$20. Apply Janitor.

JEROME AVE., cor. 106th St.—Six light, large rooms; bath and hall heated; rent \$19 and \$20. Apply Janitor on premises.

ST. ANN'S AVE., 202-204-206, at 137th—Three and four large light rooms, bath, hot water supply; rents \$12 to \$15.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD 175 (near 125th)—Light, clean, modern rooms; \$12 to \$18.

137TH, 292 EAST—Five large, light rooms and bath; floors through; \$17-\$19. Janitor.

130TH 337 EAST—5 rooms, bath; two blocks from subway; \$16.

136TH, 311 EAST—Select neighborhood, 5-6 large rooms; rent moderate; improvements.

162D, 500 EAST—4-5 large rooms, all modern improvements; steam heat; very cheap.

107TH, 614 EAST, near Boston Ave.—Five large, light rooms; \$19; second floor.

CLINTON AVE., 1229, near McKinley St., Bronx—Six large, light rooms, bath; all improvements.

FOX ST., 1044, near Simpson St. subway station—Five large rooms and bath; steam heat; three-family house; \$25.

FRANKLIN AVE., between 105th and 109th St.—New high-class five-room apartments, house detached, \$25 to \$29; Christian families; two blocks east of L station.

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

MANHATTAN ST., 715 (Hunts Point, Bronx)—Six rooms, bath, pantry, steam heated; two-family detached house; owner; red-wood Christian; adult family; references; rent; \$25; Prospect or Simpson subway.

MELROSE AVE., 607, 1536 St.—Four and five rooms; hot water; bath and hall heated; corner building; \$16 and \$21.

MORRIS PARK AVE., 640, near "Pentagon" Road—Five large rooms and bath, newly decorated; \$19.

SIMPSON ST., 1183—Four, five, six large light rooms, all modern improvements; block from Prospect St. subway station; concussions. Inquire Janitor.

ALBANY AVE., 2410, 185th St., 193 Station—Upper story of two-family house; six large rooms; steam heat; \$20.

ALBANY AVE., 141—Six rooms; all improvements; telephone; near Dean St.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET, Unfurnished, Bronx.

142D ST., 200 EAST—Elegant three-room apartments; cheap rent; one-half month's rent free.

ARTHUR AVE., 2175, near 182d St.—Seven rooms, bath; all improvements; steam heat; in two-family house; \$28; near L station.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Manhattan.

18TH ST., 322 EAST—Two large connecting rooms with running water; also small room; bath; private house.

HELP WANTED.

BOYS and girls from 14 years up can earn liberal money in pleasant work that will bring permanent income to right parties. Address Box 124, Morristown, N. J.

LEARN to make new and restive old mirrors, over from \$2.50 to \$5 a day; postal being sample and particulars. The Turf Co., 1702 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOYS and girls from 14 years up can earn liberal money in pleasant work that will bring permanent income to right parties. Address Box 124, Morristown, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

CANVASSERS WANTED—A few women of good appearance, for moderate priced article; good seller. Salary and commission. Box A. L., N. Y. Call.

CANVASSERS WANTED—A few women of good appearance for moderate priced article; good seller; salary and commission. Box A. L., N. Y. Call.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

ATTO INSTRUCTION, \$15. We guarantee you our unlimited course in shop and long road lessons; licensed; guaranteed or money refunded. West Side School of Auto Engineers, 343 W. 52d St.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION, \$15. Our unlimited course of PRACTICAL shop work and LONG ROAD LESSONS on modern HIGH SPEED CARS for \$15. Only school in New York giving ACTUAL instruction on the sliding gear, selective planetary, individual clutch and other TRANSMISSIONS. We GUARANTEE you a thorough course that will fit you for a position as a competent chauffeur in three or four weeks. License guaranteed. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS, 147 East 40th St., near 3d Ave.

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

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

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

STAMPER wanted on German and sterling silver knife handles; must be capable of making steel forms for same. Address Box D, Wallingford, Conn.

TYPEWRITER and plain bookkeeper, rooming man wanted; four hours steady position; first class references; state previous experience. Address Typewriter, 335, N. Y. Call.

WOODWORKER—Young man on jobster and circular saw. Address F. N. Y. Call.

TAILOR, first class ladies' and gentlemen's; only first class. Apply 9-11, 707 W. 57th St.

UPHOLSTERER, first class man; must be used to leather work. Address L. N. Y. Call.

UPHOLSTERER, department store; experienced; excellent references required. S. 486, N. Y. Call.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

COMRADE desires work in office or shop; can fill position as interpreter or agent; speaks and writes English and Italian. Andrew Regald, 786 9th Ave., New York.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Richard Wienecke, Notary Public. Removed to 302 West 129th Street, Manhattan.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 442 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 108 W. 112 St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9 to 12 A. M. Delegate body meets every 4th Monday, 3 P. M.

United Journeymen Plasterers of New York and vicinity, Local 112 B. C. W. L. U. U. Meeting every 1st and 3rd Saturday in the month at 4 P. M., 427 7th St. Executive Board meets by call.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 806, meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, Ladies' Aid, 1612 3d Ave.; Beef, Fire, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th St., New York.

Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association meets every 1st, 3rd and 5th Friday. Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 P. M., at Labor Temple.

Six Weavers' United Textile Workers' Local 680 meets every second and fourth Fridays at 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 84th St.

Independent Machinists' Union of N. Y. meets every Monday at 240 East 80th St. Fin. Sec. JOHN PRZYCICA, 337 East 54th St.

Co-operative League meets every Thursday evening at 10 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 147 East 7th St. H. C. H. Organizer.

Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Manhattan. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Delegates meet last Saturday in the month at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Waiters of N. Y., Local No. 5, R. E. Office, 12 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan. Members meet Fridays at 4 P. M.

Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 1, Meet every Saturday at 10 A. M. at the Labor Temple. Employment office, 238 East 84th St.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 23, N. Y. and vicinity. Meet every second and fourth Saturday of the month at 2 P. M., at Paulhaber's Hall, 1061 Second Ave.

Butchers' Union No. 11 (Storekeepers), Meats, 12 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan. Meet every 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 P. M., at Meyerhoff's Hall, 216 East 120th St.

Cigar-makers' International Progressive Union No. 90, Office and employment office 241 East 84th St.

United Journeymen Plasterers of New York and vicinity. Meet every 1st and 3rd Saturday in the month at 4 P. M., 427 7th St. Executive Board meets by call.

Socialist Party, New York City. Headquarters, 230 East 86th St., Manhattan. Office hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tel. 3568 79th St. Organizer and Financial Secretary, D. Solomon.

Bricklayers' Union No. 91. Meets every Monday at 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser.

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BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

BADGES AND BANNERS. I. Kraus, 125 Clinton St., Branch, 2205 3d Ave. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 223 E. 84th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 94 Rivington St., Eagle Shoe Store, 648 Columbus Ave. B. Hahn, 2649 8th Ave. M. Seigelman, 40 Av. B., bet. 3d & 4th Sts. I. Nathan, 118th St., 1789 Madison Ave. Weingarten, Men's Sp's, 112 Rivington CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. John & Brunhober, 1604 Ave. A. Raphael De Nat., 1590 Madison Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The F. & S. New Store, 64th St. & 5th Av. Richards Co., cor. 26th St. & 6th Av. DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES. Ch. Grubb, 304 W.

SPORTING NEWS

KAUFMAN OUT OF CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS

Jefferson Shows Himself Unable to Cope With First Rate Men Like Johnson.

Several conclusions were reached by the men who discussed the Johnson-Kaufman ten-round bout yesterday.

While Johnson was easily the winner from a scientific point of view, he was again pretty clearly shown to lack the hitting power of a heavy-weight champion.

But in spite of the fact that Kaufman had practically no defense and was punched almost at will by Johnson in a majority of the rounds, he never on the verge of a knockdown and finished full of fight and vigor.

KETCHEL TRAINING DOWN.

Both Fighters Will Tip Beam Around 170 Pounds.

The importance of the Ketchel-Langford battle, under those circumstances, can readily be appreciated, and that it will be decided strictly on its merits there can be no doubt.

Langford will tip the beam at not less than 165 pounds, it is said, and that means the men will be pretty evenly matched.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, Won, Lost, Per Ct. Rows include Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston.

Table with columns: Yesterday's Results, Chicago 3, St. Louis 1 (first game), Chicago 9, St. Louis 3 (second game), Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.

Table with columns: American League, Won, Lost, Per Ct. Rows include Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, Washington.

Table with columns: Yesterday's Results, Detroit 2, Cleveland 1 (first game), Detroit 9, Cleveland 1 (second game), St. Louis 7, Chicago 3 (first game), St. Louis 2, Chicago 0 (second game).

SOCIALIST BASEBALL TEAMS TO CLASH

Nines Representing the 23d A. D. and the Harlemites Meet This Afternoon in Brooklyn.

The publication a few days ago that the baseball pennant would be given to the representatives of the 23d A. D. of the Socialist party of Brooklyn has raised a storm of protest from the Harlem crowd.

A letter was received here yesterday signed by the manager of the Harlemites, who thinks that the members of the 23d A. D. team are a bunch of mollycoddlers compared with his gallant warriors.

This has started a friendly rivalry between the two organizations which has resulted in a series of games being arranged.

The first one will take place this afternoon at the New Lots playground at the New Lots station, Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC CO.'S STEAMS READY FOR GAME

Nines from Philadelphia and New York Will Cross Bats This Afternoon.

At American League Park this afternoon they're going to make light of the national game. That is to say, selected teams of all star players representing the Philadelphia Electric Company and the New York Edison Company are going to meet on the diamond and the doings are predicted to be scintillating, as diamond doings should be.

Every year Philadelphia and New York, as champions of the Electric League, play a deciding game. Last year it was at Philadelphia, and the winner was New York. This year Philadelphia says it will be different. The batting order has been arranged as follows:

Philadelphia Electric Company—Young, McCabe, Straub, Kelly, Brenner, Redfern, Lowrey, McCauley or Densen, Belsawinger, Shaw, Mixer and Condel.

New York Edison—Germaine, Hartman, Jones, McGoey, Patience, Munzinger, Dougherty, Levisina, Costello, Metcalf, Smith, Durning.

BACK BROKEN BY DERRICK.

After living twenty-four hours with a broken spine, James Sheridan, thirty-five years old, of 109 Douglas street, Brooklyn, died at his home yesterday.

An examination after death revealed the extent of the injury Sheridan had received while operating a derrick on the dock at the foot of Harrison street, Brooklyn. The boom of the derrick broke loose and, swinging around, struck Sheridan and knocked him down.

AUTO RUNS DOWN SAILOR.

Crossing Fourth avenue at Bergen street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Hans Hansen, a sailor, was knocked down by an automobile. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where it was said he will die.

12-YEAR-OLD MAN A SUICIDE.

Ill and despondent because of the death of his wife, Henry Meyer, seventy-three years old, committed suicide yesterday by asphyxiation in the little basement room he occupied at 322 East 94th street. He had been earning a meager living as laborer until recently.

DROWNED MAN'S BODY FOUND.

The body of a man about fifty years old was washed ashore near the New Dorp lighthouse yesterday afternoon. It was found by James Hoolihan, shore inspector of the Health Department. The body is said to have been long in the water.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH.

W. W. Passage, Socialist party candidate for Controller, will speak at the evening meeting of the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Parkside avenue, on the "Issues of the Municipal Campaign." Questions and discussion invited.

ESSEX CONVENTION.

The annual convention of Local Essex County, Socialist party, will be held at Pierson's Hall, 303 Plane street, near Market, Newark, on Sunday, September 12, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. County and city candidates will be nominated, and other campaign business transacted.

Can't Deliver the Goods

Promises are easy to make. Newspapers don't charge the advertiser extra for them. Anybody can promise. But when it comes to carrying out the promises—fitting out Men with REAL GOOD CLOTHES—with the finger marks of good style and good tailoring all over them—that fit the form smartly and hang gracefully, not every store can "deliver the goods."

We are up to our promises.

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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.

Central Committee—243 East 34th street. Hungarian Branch 2—3309 Third avenue. 22d A. D. (Day Branch)—243 East 84th street, 5 P. M. Circle 8, Y. P. S. F.—313 Grand street. Commencement of fall season. All young folks in the district are invited.

Open Air.

26th A. D.—Southeast corner 117th street and Fifth avenue. Samuel Edelstein, Warren Atkinson. 28th A. D.—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. E. M. Martin, J. B. Garity. 31st A. D.—Northeast corner 125th street and Seventh avenue. G. S. Gelder, Thomas Potter. 32d A. D.—Northeast corner 138th street and Brook avenue. Louis Baum, J. J. Coronel. 33d A. D.—Northwest corner 162d street and Third avenue. G. F. Fitzgibbon, P. L. Quinlan. 34th A. D.—Northeast corner 169th street and Clinton avenue. Wm. G. Lightbown, J. C. Frost. 1st A. D. (Italian meeting)—Northeast corner, Bleeker and Sullivan streets. Ugo Lupi.

The following meeting is under the auspices of the organization named: Irish Socialist Federation—39th street and Broadway. Timothy Walsh, Alvin S. Brown, W. S. Bredin, Seumas O'Sheel, John Walsh, Michael Brady, J. F. McCabe, Bernard O'Toole, Dennis O'Brien, Patrick L. Quinlan, Thomas Shughnessy, Patrick O'Donoghue and Alexander Irvine are announced to speak.

BROOKLYN.

Central Committee—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Open Air. 7th A. D.—Third avenue and 17th street. J. Chant Lopez, L. Davidson. 10th A. D.—Atlantic and Fourth avenues. M. S. Kerrigan, W. W. Pasage. 12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 14th street. C. MacNerney, D. DeMilt. 16th A. D.—Fort Hamilton avenue and 53rd street. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser. 18th A. D.—Flatbush and Tilden avenues. Sol. S. Schwartz, Alvin B. Brown. 2nd A. D.—Broadway and Varet street. Charles Vanderporten. 22d A. D. (Branch 1)—Pittkin avenue and Linwood street. M. Abramson, L. Baker. 22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Sutter and Williams avenues. P. Klopper, J. Finkelstein, M. Maness. 23d A. D.—Fulton street and Buffalo avenue. J. T. Hill, J. A. Behringer.

QUEENS.

Goodrich street and Hoyt avenue. Dr. Leone Mucci. Italian open air meeting.

NEWARK.

Open Air. Belmont and Court—Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, A. J. Lacombe. Clinton and Bergen streets—C. H. Taylor, R. Wolf.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The following open air meetings have been arranged for tonight: Front and Dauphin streets—Charles Orfe, Simon Knebel. Germantown and Lehigh avenues—Raymond Miller, Beaumont Sykes. 7th and Moore streets—N. Silverglate, Charles Sehl. 8th and Spring Garden streets—M. Sclarowitz, D. K. Young. 13th and Mifflin streets—Isaac Paul, L. J. Santamarie. 42nd street and Lancaster avenue—V. L. Gulbert, Thomas L. Wysham.

20th and Federal streets—J. J. Miller, Horace S. Reis.

Frankfort avenue and Cambria street—C. P. Hall, Marcellus Wait. Germantown and Chelton avenues—James McDermott, J. P. Clark. Frankfort avenue and Unity street—Warren Johnson, Martin McCue. Germantown and Huntington Park avenues—Wm. Kane, Andrew Muldowney.

SUNDAY'S MEETING

MANHATTAN.

14th A. D. (Finnish)—607 Second avenue. Business. Hungarian Branch 2—197 East 4th street. Business. 31st A. D.—250 West 125th street. W. S. Bredin will lecture on "Pittsburg," 8 o'clock. Young Socialist League—293 East 3d street. Free concert and lecture.

BROOKLYN.

14th A. D.—101 Grand street. Business in the morning. Young Socialist Literary League, 65 Thatford avenue. Special meeting at 13 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

An open air meeting has been arranged for the North Plaza of the City Hall. Isaac Paul and Edward Moore will speak.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The local of the Social party will start their winter program at half-past two in Pythian Temple, 1012 9th street, N. W. The program committee has arranged for a series of talks on "Some Phases of Socialist Thought." These discussions will take place three or four times a month. Business meetings will be held every third Sunday.

NATIONAL.

The National Office of the Socialist party has arranged the following dates for the national organizers, for the week beginning September 12: John W. Brown—September 12 to 18, Pennsylvania, under direction of the state committee. Victor Bolko—September 12-13, Worcester, Mass.; 14, Utica, N. Y.; 15, Rochester; 16-17, Buffalo; 18, Erie, Pa. John P. Burke—September 12 to 18, New Hampshire, under direction of the state committee. James Connolly—September 12, Springfield, Mo.; 13, Belton; 14, Kansas City; 15-16-17, Independence; 18, Richmond.

John Collins—September 12 to 18, special trades union propaganda in Ohio, under direction of the National Office. L. G. De Lara (Spanish)—September 12 to 18, Arizona. Geo. H. Goebel—September 12, Barton, Md.; 13, en route; 14 to 18, Danville, Va. A. Litman (Jewish)—September 12, Madison, Wis.; 13-14-15, Sheboygan; 16-17-18, Superior. Lena Morrow Lewis—September 12 to 18, Kansas. Anna A. Maley (Woman's National Organizer)—September 12-13, Pittsburg, Pa.; 14-15, Rochester; 16-17, New Brighton; 18, Beaver Falls. Dan A. White—September 12 to 16, special trades union propaganda in Connecticut; 17-8, Rhode Island, under direction of the state committee.

WESTCHESTER PICNIC.

Big Crowd Will Overflow Sulzer's Park Today.

The Socialists of Westchester County will turn out en masse today at the monster picnic arranged by the Westchester County Committee, of the Socialist party, in Sulzer's Westchester Park, Bronx. The program starts at two in the afternoon. There will be dancing, prize bowling, and various games. Among the prizes are a lot at Deer Park, a gold watch and \$10 worth of books. Rose Pastor Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes and John Sandgren, the delegate of the Swedish strikers to America, will speak. Delegations of Socialists and their friends and sympathizers are expected from all over Westchester County, from Tarrytown, New Rochelle, White Plains, Peekskill, Portchester, and other points in the county, as well as from New York, Brooklyn, and near-by New Jersey towns. The concert program is exceedingly fine, and an excellent assortment of music has been planned for the dancers. The music in the park and the dancing will be rendered by the Socialist Band and Orchestra. The committee in charge of the arrangements has planned a good time for all that attend. The proceeds of the picnic will be divided between the Westchester County campaign fund, the State Committee of the Socialist party, and the McKees Rocks strikers.

CONAN DOYLE SHOWS UP CONGO HORRORS

English Novelist Calls Upon America to Help in Driving Out Leopold's Blood Suckers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Evening Star publishes the following contribution from Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the novelist:

To the Editor of the Star: "There are many of us in England who consider the crime which has been wrought in the Congo lands by King Leopold of Belgium and his followers to be the greatest which has ever been known in human annals. Personally, I am strongly of that opinion. There have been great expropriations like that of the Normans or of the English in Ireland. There have been massacres of populations like that of the South American Indians or of the subject nations of the Turks. But never before has there been such a mixture of wholesale expropriation and wholesale massacre, all done under an odious guise of philanthropy and with the lowest commercial motives as a reason. It is this sordid cause and the unctious hypocrisy which make this crime unparalleled in its horror. The witnesses of the crime are of all nations, and there is no possibility of error concerning the facts. There are British consuls like Casement, Theisler, Mitchell and Armstrong, all writing in their official capacity with every detail of fact and date. There are Frenchmen like Pierre Mills and Felician Challenge, both of whom have written books upon the subject. There are missionaries of many races, Harris, Weeks and Channard (British), Morrison, Clarke, Shepherd (American), Sjoblom (Swedish) and Father Vermeersch, the Jesuit.

"There is the eloquent action of the Italian government, who refused to allow Italian officers to be employed any longer in such hangman's work, and there is the report of the Belgian commission, the evidence of which was suppressed because it was too dreadful for publication, finally, there is the incorruptible evidence of the kodak. Any American citizen who will glance at Mark Twain's "King Leopold Solology" will see some samples of that. A perusal of all of these sources of information will show that there is not a grotesque, obscure or ferocious torture which human ingenuity could invent which has not been used against these harmless and helpless people. "This would, to my mind, warrant our intervention in any case. Turkey has several times been intervened with simply on the general ground of humanity. But there is in this instance a very special reason why America and England should not stand by and see these people done to death. They are, in a sense, their wards. America was the first to give official recognition to King Leopold's enterprise in 1884, and so has the responsibility of having actually put him in that position which he has since so dreadfully abused. All Nations Are Guilty. "She has been the direct and innocent cause of the whole tragedy. Surely some reparation is due. On the other hand England has, with the other European powers, signed the treaty of 1885, by which each and all of them makes itself responsible for the condition of the native races. The other powers have so far shown no desire to live up to this pledge. But the conscience of England is uneasy and she is slowly rousing herself to act. Will America be behind? At this moment two American citizens, Shepherd and that noble Virginian, Morrison, are about to be tried at Boma for telling the truth about the scoundrels. Morrison is in the dock makes a finer status of liberty than Bartholdis in New York harbor. "Attempts will be made in America (for the Congo has its paid apologists everywhere) to pretend that England wants to oust Belgium from her colony and take it herself. Such accusations are folly. To run a tropical colony honestly without enslaving the natives is an expensive process. For example, Nigeria, the nearest English colony, has to be subsidized to the extent of \$2,000,000 a year. Whoever takes over the Congo will, considering its present demoralized condition, have a certain expense of \$10,000,000 a year for twenty years. Belgium has not run the colony. It has simply sacked it, forcing the inhabitants, without pay, to ship everything of value to Antwerp. No decent European power could do this. For many years to come the Congo will be a heavy expense and it will truly be a philanthropic call upon the next owner. I trust it will not fall to England. "Attempts have been made, too (for there is considerable ingenuity and unlimited money on the other side), to pretend that it is a question of Protestant missions against Catholic. Anyone who thinks this should read the book "La Question Congolaise," of the eloquent and holy Jesuit, Father Vermeersch. He lived in the country, and as he says, it was the sight of the "immeasurable misery" which drove him to write. "We English who are earnest over this matter look eagerly to the westward to see some sign of moral support or material leading. It would be a grand sight to see the banner of humanity and civilization carried forward in such a cause by the two great English speaking nations. Yours faithfully, "ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE."

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Guaranteed to Hold Any Rupture. Money Refunded When Rupture is Not Held. Full Line of Trusses, Bandages, Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensory Bandages and Artificial Limbs. Largest House of Its Kind Uptown. HENRY FRAHME 1499 3D AVENUE, Between 84th and 85th Sts., N. Y. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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SOLD AT OUR 5 STORES WHERE EVER YOU LIVE, ONE OF THEM MUST BE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM YOU. 171 EAST BROADWAY - 5TH AVE. COR. 115TH ST. HOUSTON COR. CLINTON ST. BROOKLYN. 28 GRAHAM AV. - PITKIN COR. ROCKAWAY AV.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN. THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

BARBERS!! Your attention is called to our prices and also ask you to inspect our merchandise. Call to see us and convince yourself. We carry a full line of Barbers' Supplies and perfumeries. Bargains in Hair-Brushes and Razors. WORKINGMEN! If you are your own barber, we ask you to give us a call, as we carry a full line of Barbers' Supplies. FIEBERT BROS. 100 RIVINGTON STREET, Cor. Ludlow St., New York.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 1518 Third Ave., near 86th St., and 2920 Third Ave., near 151st St. PRINTING. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS 15 SPRUCE ST. N. Y. CITY. E. SCHREIBER. Union Power Printer. Best facilities for finest work. 161-62 Broome St., Tel. 2889 Orchard. GEO. J. SPEYER, 103 William St. COMMERCIAL PRINTER. Undertakers and Stationery.

AMUSEMENTS. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th Street, near 8th Avenue. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Director. Preliminary Season Grand Opera in French and Italian. POPULAR PRICES 50c to \$2.00 TODAY, Matinee, CARMEN, with Mme. Sylva, M. Lucas and the usual cast. TONIGHT, at 8, THE JEWESS, with regular cast. SUNDAY NIGHT, at 8:30, GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Prominent Soloists and entire Manhattan Opera House Orchestra. Prices, 50c to \$1.50. Plenty good seats, 50c.

UNDERTAKERS. R. STUTZMANN Undertaker and Embalmer. Telephone, 4707 Williamsburg. ELLIOTT A. ENGLENS, George Engler, Manager. PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE. 115 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn. SUMMER RESORTS. Fred Bauch, formerly of Brooklyn, calls the attention of the comrades to his summer boarding house. Good board. Fred Bauch, Bridgeville, near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

HUDSON 44th St. nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "Sprightly performance, attractive." "Rolling comedy, roaringly funny." "Bright and humorous."—Herald. "A mine of fun."—Telegraph. AN AMERICAN WIDOW HIPPODROME Daily Mat. Best Seats \$1 Evgs. at 8. 25c to \$1.50 SPECTACLE—CIRCLE—BALLET.

Do You Think? Gustavus Myers great work, "The History of the Great American Fortunes," is arousing widespread discussion. Already it is being translated into many tongues. The only work of its kind. Masterly treatment of a big subject. A comprehensive, detailed history of the industrial development of the United States. The facts are unearched, massed together, and indisputable conclusions drawn. Mr. Myers has not received any pay, nor does he desire any, for the years of labor spent in the production of this work, but he does desire that it shall have wide circulation. This is the biggest work ever done by an American Socialist. The price of the work will be \$1.50 a volume, but to those who remit \$2.50 in advance, each of the three volumes will be mailed promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book and also help to hasten the publication of all three volumes by sending \$2.50 at once. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

CAFES. ARCH CAFE AND RESTAURANT E. MENKE, Proprietor, 217 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. Ethel's Extra Drawn from the Wood. ANTHONY KAPPEL Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 469 PEARL STREET, Opposite The Call Office, Cor. William St., New York.

# HOW MORGAN'S STEEL CORPORATION TREATS ITS LABOR HORRIBLE FOUNDATION OF CAPITAL'S DIZZY HEIGHTS

## HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

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

### PART III.

#### The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

To describe those conditions at length would be an inappropriate anticipation of another part of this work to which the description is more germane. Some glimpse, however, will be drawn to the point. Nor will the facts be drawn from working class spokesmen and writers. Do not the conventions and the day condemn these as unworthy of credence and citation? Observe with what immense respect legislators, Congress, the courts, editors and literary reviewers treat the trashiest utterances of capitalists, and swear by their value and authenticity. But working class memorials, protests and statements are obviously the productions of "rabid agitators"; they are "chronically exaggerated" and are "partial and partisan." Since capitalists (and their retinue of scribes) alone possess the high virtue of complete veracity, citations from such sources will perhaps carry weight.

#### The Condition of the Steel Workers.

What is this extraordinary document we hold in our hand? It is a report entitled "The Pittsburgh Survey," the same being an exhaustive investigation of the working class of Pittsburgh. Scrutinizing further, we find that this investigation was carried on by means of funds contributed by "The Russell Sage Endowment." (30)

(30) "The Russell Sage Endowment"—a fund amounting to many millions of dollars, given by Sage's widow for (among other purposes) the purpose of investigating the conditions producing poverty. Part of the money robbed by Sage in previous generations is thus used to find out why so many millions of the present generation are in destitution. What a grotesque!

That fact enhances its prestige for citation purposes. By all the planets, what is this further fact we note on the bottom of the cover? That the report has been published in a magazine conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York City, under which title appears—what? The name of J. Pierpont Morgan, as treasurer of that society. Now we are invulnerable on safe footing. To a report issued under such exalted auspices, who would be so reckless as to impute inaccuracy or impartiality?

On, then, with the quoting. "The United States Steel Corporation," the report said, "owns property on the South Side of Pittsburgh just beyond the Old Point Bridge. Here is located the plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, which in turn is one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation; and here, also, stands what remains of Painter's Row, where the company has housed certain of its employees, mostly immigrants. When the Carnegie Steel Company took over Painter's Mill, it renovated the plant so as to turn out the sort and quantity of output which the Carnegie name stands for. When it took over Painter's Row, it did nothing. When, a little over a year ago, and several years after the purchase of the property, I made a detailed investigation of the place, I found half a thousand people living there under conditions that were unbelievable—back-to-back houses with no through ventilation; cellar kitchens; dark, unsanitary, ill-ventilated, overcrowded sleeping rooms, no drinking water supply on the premises; and a dearth of sanitary accommodations that was shameful." (32)

(32) "The Pittsburgh Survey," II:599.

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The writer hastens to add: "The story of Painter's Row should be considered in its bearings. The United States Steel Corporation is building a remarkable new town at Gary, Indiana; its subsidiary companies have promoted house building along original lines, notably at Vandergrift, Ambridge and Lorain, and the Carnegie Steel Company has fair, low-rental houses at Munhall and elsewhere. On the other hand, other Pittsburgh corporations own company houses which have been equally as bad as Painter's Row; and a similar story could be written of a shack at one time owned by one of the foremost Protestant churches of Pittsburgh, and razed to the ground only because the headworker of Kingsley House had the courage to publish its picture and the name of the owner."

#### A Mere Incidental Horror.

Painter's Row has been improved. It is reported, since the publication of the report; the Steel Trust officials were driven to it by the resulting publicity. But Painter's Row is only a typical incident in a vast accumulation of poverty and misery, to be met with everywhere in the steel mill towns. That qualifying note regarding the erection of fine new houses for the workers in Gary and other Steel Trust towns has an altruistic touch; very melodiously and enthusiastically it rolls along. Yet we have seen, in the case of the town of Pullman, how these "model towns" work out: how the workers are reduced to a state of serfdom, exploited at every turn, in the mills and out; and such efficiency as comes from fairly decent living quarters simply redounds, as a "good investment" to the profit of the mill owners. Of the conditions noted further in Pittsburgh, one more extract from the voluminous report (which might be well termed a Chamber of Horrors) will give an additional insight:

It is a common opinion in the district that some employers of labor give the Slavs and Italians preference because of their docility, their habit of silent submission, their amenability to discipline, and their willingness to work long hours and overtimewithout a murmur. Foreigners as a rule earn the lowest wages and work the full stint of hours. I found them in the machine shops working six hours a week; at the blast furnaces working twelve hours a day for seven



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

days in the week. The common laborer in and around the mills works seventy-two hours a week. The unit of wages is an hour rate for day labor and a Slav is willing to take the longer hours (twelve hours a day for men who work fourteen and sixteen in the fatherland) with extra work on Sundays, especially in connection with clearing the yards and repaving. Possibly sixty to seventy per cent. of the laborers in the mills come out Sundays and the mechanics and other laborers on occasions work thirty-six hours in order that the plant may start on time. In one mill I found Russians (Greek Orthodox) in favor of the reason that they gladly worked on Sundays.

The Unending Slaughter in the Mills. "Many work in intense heat, the din of machinery and the noise of escaping steam. The congested condition of most of the plants in Pittsburgh adds to the physical discomforts for an out-of-doors people; while their ignorance of the language and of modern machinery increases the risk. How many of the Slavs Lithuanians and Italians are injured in Pittsburgh in one year is not known. No reliable statistics are

compiled. In their absence people guess, and the mischief wrought by contradictory and biased statements is met on all hands. When I mentioned a plant that had a bad reputation to a priest, he said, 'Oh, that is the slaughter-house; they kill them there every day.' I quote him not for his accuracy, but to show how the rumors circulate and are real to the people themselves. It is undoubtedly true, that, exaggerated though the reports may be, the waste in life and limb is great, and if it all fell upon the native born a cry would long since have gone up which would have stayed the slaughter." (33)

These are but the most cursory views of a few of the prevailing conditions. All of the bond and stock holders, large and small (34), great magnates and little parasites, not merely have acquiesced in these conditions, but have insisted upon their continuance, upon the principle (so often referred to in the course of this work) that the lower the wages and the longer the hours of work, the seductively greater the dividend prospects. Splendid mansions, as capacious and ornamental as palaces, arise upon the tense labor, the suffering and the mortality of those masses of workers. Carnegie, pompously spreading his philanthropy, draws his income from the very life blood of those workers and their families and children (35), and Morgan, piously dispensing charity, officiating at religious meetings, and posing as the incarnation of princely benevolence, allows no such impractical considerations as pity or sentiment to make life even a moiety more tolerable in the roaring hells from which are derived an average of \$145,000,000 net profits a year.

(33) Ibid., I:587 and 539. The Carnegie Steel Company began several decades ago the systematic hiring of immigrant workers. The average pay of these workers is \$1.60 a day.

(34) But the few exceptions noted. (35) "One-third of all who die in Pittsburgh, die without having anything to say about it. That is, they die under five years of age. One-fourth of all who die without having anything to say about anything. That is, they die under one year of age. Most of these deaths are preventable, being the outcome of conditions which, humanly speaking, have no right to exist." This slaughter is greatly caused by impure milk and bad housing conditions.—"The Pittsburgh Survey," II:943.

### EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The readers of The Call who have been following Mr. Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," and the Socialist movement in general will be interested in the following announcement by Charles H. Kerr & Company: "This remarkable work, which has attracted widespread attention in the course of its serial publication in the Worker and The Call, will shortly be brought out in three handsome volumes. From the beginning of the serial publication of this work, an incessant stream of inquiries has poured in as to when it would appear in book form. The first volume will be issued in September, 1909, and two other volumes will appear as rapidly as they can be published. "The author has given the publication of this book to our co-operative association of working people, because he has good reason to believe that almost any capitalist house would soon be induced to suppress the book when its revolutionary importance once came to the attention of the great captains of industry. We have little working capital, but our publishing house is owned by over two thousand Socialists who can not be bought off. "We shall publish the book, so far as the author has completed it, in three handsome volumes, printed on fine book paper, with eight engravings in each volume. The first, dealing with conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times and with the Great Land Fortunes, will be ready in September. Volumes II and III, will deal with the Great Railroad Fortunes, and we hope to publish both of these by the end of 1909. The price of the work will be \$1.50 a volume, but to those who remit \$3.50 in advance, we will mail each of the three volumes promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book, and also help us to hasten the publication of all three volumes, by sending \$1.50 at once. "Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

### THE BREAD AND BUTTER PROBLEM.

By F. S. SPALDING, Bishop of Utah. Take the definition which Eugene V. Debs gave to Lincoln Steffens, the interview reported in the October (1908) number of Everybody's Magazine: "Socialism is the next natural stage in the evolution of human society; an organization of all men in an ordered, co-operative commonwealth, in which they work together, consciously, for a common purpose, the good of all, not of the few, and the majority, but of all." Here the point I am urging is made clear—that is, that Socialism, as Debs said in another part of the interview is bound to come, even without Socialists. But the definition is hardly adequate, because it says nothing about ways and means. To the definition, therefore, let us add, to make it complete, "and therefore the means of production shall become and ever remain the property of the whole people." The proof the Socialist offers for the reorganization of society away from competition and toward co-operation is inevitable is twofold. It dwells upon the reckless waste, the unjust distribution of the necessities of life when there is really plenty for all, and the undeniable tendency of the wealth of the world to become the possession of a smaller and smaller number of its inhabitants. This is so absurd that it cannot be especially where manhood suffrage exists, and therefore the majority—the workers—has the power at any time to end it. But he especially relies on a philosophy of history which he believes is true. The argument, as I understand it, is as follows: Two forces affect the perpetuity of the human family, as indeed all species of living things, heredity and environment. Advantages for successfully competing in the struggle for life through which all living things are compelled to pass are preferred in their descendants by the laws of heredity. But, important as is this law of inheritance, a favorable environment is more important, especially in the human species. Food supply, health, climate, easy means of communication, so that Socialist instincts may have free course, are the dominant influences in the development of civilization. Back of every movement of history will be found a material cause as chief cause. It is upon this fact that Karl Marx, the founder of scientific Socialism, insisted. He called it "Historical Materialism"—a phrase which is now softened into "the economic conception of history." We preachers have become so accustomed to emphasizing the influence of great men that we overlook, possibly we scorn the humble influence which in part, at least, produced great men, and after they were produced, made it possible for them to exert an effective influence. To illustrate: Abraham would not have migrated westward had he not been plenty of food for his stock in Ur of the Chaldees. Jacob went down to Egypt in search of food. The movement of the children of Israel out of Egypt was an economic movement. All the wars of history which have altered the social development of man are out of material reasons. The voyage of Columbus, the reformation, the British revolution, the restoration, the fight for American independence, when one goes to the bottom, have behind them questions of trade, and that means bread and butter. Bread and butter are behind the great spiritual movements of history, because they are impossible to accept where there is a comparative abundance. 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.

### "WHO WILL DO THE DIRTY WORK?"

"Who will do the dirty work?" This is an old one with white whiskers clear to its knees. Every Socialist inquires: "Howdy, grandpop? How's your rheumatiz?" when this old patriarch toddles in, as it is sure to, sooner or later.

It isn't a question asked for information. It isn't popped with the expectation that a definite announcement will be made that on and after the March 4 on which a Socialist President of these United States is inaugurated certain persons will be designated to do all the dirty, disagreeable and despicable work in each and every community in the land. If it ever becomes necessary to portion out this work, I am authorized by one of the very first-rank literary men in America to put in an application for him, because he understands that those who do this kind of work will be paid, as they ought to be paid, a very high salary indeed, and that they will work very short hours indeed. He doesn't get the time to enjoy himself that he'd like to have, and he perceives that if you pay men enough, and give them chance enough to enjoy themselves you can hire them to do "most anything." For example, if you wanted a lot of children murdered by inches, there would be no sense at all in offering only \$1.50 a day and a twelve-hour day. It would be no inducement. But if you make the dividends in cotton mills, and glass works, and match factories, and such places where they work children to death, high enough, you can interest the ablest minds in the country in the proposition. So, if you can think of some particularly repulsive task you want done, you could probably get quite a crowd to work at it for an hour or two a day if you paid them \$50 a minute. Or even smaller wages than that. They might want to save up for a trip to Europe, or a chance to study music or art or some other hobby.

And, just in passing, I might say that Fourier, in planning out his Ptoleplan Socialist phalanstery, in which everyone was to have the job he liked to do, calculated that children from ten to fourteen years old ought to do the dirty work, because they were so naturally fond of messing themselves up. But this is something to smile at and pass on.

The person who puts this question is not asking for information on this or any other subject. He would probably deny that he thinks he knows it all. He would say: "I ain't got much of an education, but I got good common sense." What he's after is to corner that smart Alec of a Socialist. He expects that when that sockdologer comes the Socialist will get red in the face, and stutter and stammer, and finally wind up: "Why—ah— Well—ah, that—ahem! That hadn't occurred to me. I—I guess you got me this time. I guess there isn't so much to Socialism as I thought there was. Yes, I see now. I'm wrong and you're right."

And that's the kind of a pleasant feeling, you know, when by a simple twist of the wrist you can show the perfect folly of Socialism. For that's what it is, only tom-foolery. All you've got to do is just to read a little of their stuff and then you can show it up like a mile. Why, look! It's perfectly plain to anybody with good common sense that if it was so that everybody could do the work that he liked best

to do; if he could hold his job as long as he made good at it, and if he found out that there was something else that he could do better and so would like better to do he could change to that. Why, land of love! they'd all be like that Irishman on the section gang working in a deep cut on a hot August afternoon. "Mike," said a companion to him, "I've had yer choice of an occupation, what'd ye be?" "Well, sor," said Mike, wiping his forehead with the back of his hand, "for a nice, clean, aisy jawb, I think I'd like to be a bishop."

And, you know, that wouldn't do at all. Not at all. Everybody would want a job in which all he'd have to do would be to sit in a swivel chair at a roll top desk, with his feet cocked up, and smoking a three-for-a-quarter cigar until the stenographer brought him something to sign. Everybody would wear patent leather shoes, creased trousers turned up at the bottom, a white waist coat, a linen collar, and keep his hands white and his nails manicured. And what would be the consequence? The ruin of the country. For there wouldn't be anything Jones. Anybody but a fool Socialist would see at a glance that when a man signs his name, he doesn't accomplish anything; all he does is to get somebody else accomplish it, and get paid for allowing it to be accomplished. It's like it is on board a man-of-war when the clock says it's noon. An orderly comes and tells the captain that it's eight bells. "Make it so," says the captain. He approves of the time of day and it goes. But this thing of sitting back in a swivel chair with your feet cocked up, while it draws big pay, and is a nice, clean, aisy jawb, and all that, doesn't provide food, shelter and clothing. We'd all want to do that under Socialism and we'd all starve to death because nobody would degrade himself to perform actual necessary work if he could help it. No self-respecting person, that is, and the understanding is that under Socialism we'd all have a chance to be self-respecting.

Somebody would have to milk the cow and gather the eggs. And that isn't the worst of it. Somebody would have to clean out the cow house and the hen house. Somebody would have to cook the victuals, and that isn't the worst of it; somebody would have to wash up the dishes and the pots and skillets. Somebody would have to invest the machinery, but also somebody would have to get his hands all black and greasy making the machinery and working it. And nobody ever does that sort of thing willingly. Never in the round world do you find a man getting his hands dirty fusing with the machinery of his automobile for the fun of it. Never has there been a case in history where men have put on aprons and washed up dishes unless the muzzle of a gun was leveled at their heads. Men out camping in the woods for pleasure never turn their hands to do one mortal thing in the way of putting up a tent, or cleaning fish, or washing out their shirts. Such a thing as an amateur farmer cleaning out the cow house or the hen house is absolutely unknown. The only people that do such low-down things are those who do them because they "have to."

That's a nice expression, "have to." It's so high class. There's something bossy and dictatorial about it. It's the last word on the subject. "You don't like to, eh? Well, you have to, and that settles it." It's the most satisfactory way of dealing with other people so far invented. After you tell a man, "You have to," you can go in

peace with a contented mind, for you know then that anything that he does against his will and judgment will be done right up to the hilt, with no fault to be found by the most censorious. (Like fun!)

But "have to" isn't quite complete. There's an implied "or I'll—." What? The limit is "kill you." That's the end of the line. And yet, "You have to do that or I'll kill you" isn't an absolutely certain guarantee of performance. The history of the world is full of instances of men and women who have chosen rather to die than to do what they felt would be wrong for them to do, or even felt it would be dishonorable for them to do. Whole races of men have been killed off—have been killed themselves and their families rather than live as slaves. They weren't our ancestors. We shouldn't be here, you and I, if we weren't the descendants of poor-spirited, slinking cowards who hadn't the pluck to die fighting for their liberties, but preferred to work hard all their lives that other people might live easy. And all down the line, as fast as any real men appeared that refused to be mere work cattle, they were killed off or bought off or somehow transferred to the master class so that none of their strain is in our blood. So, if we are a lot of whipped curs, you and I, that lick the hand that beats us, and snap at the hand that would free us, it isn't to be wondered at. We come of a race of slinking cowards. Upstanding manhood has been killed off as fast as it appeared, and cringing servility has been born into us, bred into us, and rubbed into us from the day we were born to do the dirty work for our masters and not complain about how dirty it was. It isn't to be wondered at that we "scab" at the first chance we get, that we run and tattle on the man that tries to get up a union, that we won't even listen to any talk of Socialism. "Wages not so much an object as steady employment." That's it. Enough to keep soul and body together is all we ask, and thank you kindly. Any sort of dirty, disagreeable, despicable work will suit us clear to the ground, only please let us live. Don't kill us, at least, not suddenly. A lingering death is much preferred by yours affectionately.

Take notice that those bold fellows who have risen out of the shameful condition of labor into the honorable estate of swivel chairs and signing permission to do the work that keeps us all alive, have no sullen fondness for living when the greatest calamity of all befalls them, when they are stripped of everything by their fellow rich. When it comes to a choice between death and having to put on overalls, any of them who have ever worn the overalls lose no time in blowing their brains out. You can see that in the newspapers any day you look. Howsoever strongly instinct moves them to cling to life, they know what they are up against if they sink to the level of the common laborer, and suicide is their choice.

You remember some years ago there was an accident in a coal mine in Pennsylvania, a big cave in, and some dozen men were shut off almost beyond hope of rescue. But there was one miner among them who in the ten days or so that they were imprisoned in the dark, kept them all heartened up with his songs and stories so that they didn't give up and die. He was such a hero that a dime museum hired him for a curiosity. I suppose he must have got as much as \$25 a week, and lived in all the luxury that can be had for \$25 a week. But after awhile he petered out as an attraction, and all there was for him was to go

back to coal mining. He, that had been so cheerful and gay, shut up there in the dark, underground, with every chance of starving to death, yet hoping that he would live to go on mining coal, once he found out for himself how wretched and miserable that life was, found out also that he didn't "have to." So he shot himself rather than go back to it.

And that's one reason why nice people, people in the more comfortable walks of life, cannot believe the stories they hear about the way poor people live, and what they endure. They think such accounts must be overdrawn. Nobody could stand such a life, nobody would stand it. "If what you say is so," they ask, "why don't they rise up in rebellion? They could only get killed, anyhow, and I'd a lot rather be dead than live that way." And so they would, the kind-hearted ones, those who have never experienced poverty—I don't mean the poverty of \$15 a week. But the hard hearts, and those who are most afraid of being taken for working people, are the ones who ask: "Who will do the dirty work?" They believe that there must always be a cowed and spiritless mob of men and women so crazy to live that they will degrade themselves to do repulsive work, a class of people inferior in dogs. For you can pet dogs and take them into your house, while contact with "the lower classes" is to be shunned as if their condition were contagious. They're "class conscious." Don't you make any mistake about that. They've got very distinct notions about what they are and what you are. Their only conception of labor is forced labor. A clergyman once said to me: "We're not allowed to beat them nowadays, you know." That's the sad thing about it, isn't it? Nowadays we're not allowed to beat the lazy, good-for-nothing things. All we can do is to let 'em starve to death. Trifling and no-account, "if they go on strike, they ought to be shot down like dogs." I've heard that sweet expression many, many times from persons of "the better class." Never satisfied with what they get, always wanting more money to spend for beer; always wanting more time to hang around street corners and insult decent people going by; not worth their salt. You have to stand over them to get anything done at all.

Naturally this inferior grade of humanity, beings born into the world fit for nothing but to be servants and hardly fit for that, marked sometimes by a dark skin, but always by a curious inability to speak the English language grammatically and with pure intonation and accent, have to be forced by shotguns or whips or by the fear of hunger for themselves and families to do the necessary work of the world. And if, as the Socialists pretend, a time is coming when this fear of starvation will be done away with as the fear of being killed by the lord of the manor or being whipped by the master has been done away with; if no one is to be allowed to draw down money unless he gives value for value, nothing whatever deducted from the product for those who merely use the machinery, to use the process of exchanging product for product, if there is to be no rake-off whatever for the benefit of the able-bodied idlers, and consequently no risk of starvation, how's the dirty work to be done?

A grave problem. Were you ever out camping in the woods? You did dirty work then, didn't you? You were literally "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water," weren't you? You did scullion work then, didn't you? "Oh, but," you say, "that's different. That was for fun. And there's a big difference between doing a thing for fun and doing it for a living." Yes, you're right. But, don't you see? It isn't the actual work itself that is degrading you, but the "have to" in it, the "have to" of somebody else, the confession that somebody else is your master and you are his slave. That's what ranks. And if whoever acts as organizer in the camping party puts orders you around, then what was before only fun becomes the source of bitter quarrels. And even so, because each of you does his share of the work there isn't much of it to do, and you're not long at it; but suppose all of the rest of the camping party shirked their share, and put it all on you, so that you had to stick around camp from early morning till late at night, and you felt that though you had spent money to have a good time in the woods, the others were cheating you out of your good time and you couldn't help yourself, then the knowledge that you were a spiritless and cowardly cur that would stand for being put upon would make you despise yourself and the others despise you. That's where the "dirty work" come in. It isn't in the nature of the action itself.

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Talk to some physician and he'll tell you of things that he has had to do in the nature of dirty work that aren't a bit pretty to tell about. Yet he doesn't feel degraded; he even feels a little bit proud of doing them. It was all in the line of his profession. He didn't exactly hanker to do them, but he had to be done. . . . And he didn't think about the pay at all; maybe he did it in the interest of science. I tell you it's only as an action shows that you belong to the conquered class and not to the conquering class that it becomes "dirty work." There was a time, as history will tell you, when to be a banker was to belong among the off-scourings of the earth, yet, when that class came into power, it became the top notch of respectability to be a banker. All that is necessary to take the curse off any kind of work is to put the working class into political power, so that the government shall be run as an institution of the working class and not as an institution upon the working class, as it now is. Can such a thing be done? Are there enough working people in the country to make a majority? You know the answer to that as well as I do.

But perhaps somebody would really like to know how dirty work would be done when the revolution, already nearly accomplished, shall be fully accomplished. Writing is dirty work; you get your fingers all bedaubed with ink. How will that dirty work be done under Socialism? Probably we can all afford fountain pens of a good make then; probably we can use typewriters. If you don't like dish-rags, and getting soapy water on your hands, you can do your dish-washing in a dish-washing machine; you can sweep with vacuum cleaners; ditch-digging machines beat the pick-and-shovel method all hollow; sanitary plumbing and a sewer system do away with a lot of unpleasant tasks of former times. Any kind of disagreeable labor can be done without difficulty by machinery and methods now unknown, the minute it is more desirable to do it that way than by the forced labor of men who hate their job and work at it only because they are afraid to die. If we ever pluck up the courage to have an industrial republic as we now pretend we have a political republic, we'll do by machinery what dirty work cannot be obviated by more fore-thought methods, for we'll be more interested then in saving men than in saving money.

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# Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

## SOCIALIST WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

By CLARA ZETKIN.

In 1907 the Social-Democratic party of Germany embraced 2,456 women members; in 1908 they numbered 62,257. These figures show the practical result of political propaganda in favor of Socialism during the last twelve months; 1908 was the first year in which the new law on association for the whole empire gave permission to the women to join political organizations. Until then every federated state had an association law of its own, and in the greater part of the empire the legal prescriptions forbade women to be members of political societies or to establish them. Still worse, the authorities interpreted the laws so arbitrarily as to declare committees of three women comrades to be political organizations, which were dissolved, and severe punishments were inflicted on their members. In some of the federated states the law, up to May, 1908, even prohibited women the attending of political meetings and conferences.

It is an evidence of a very powerful class-conscious conviction and good political sense and training, that in spite of the fetters of the reactionary laws and the brutal practices of the authorities, the Socialist women had succeeded in joining the party to the number of nearly 30,000, and that in the course of last year, in 257 local sections of the Social-Democratic party they elected in 1908 a woman into the executive committee, and in more than fifty other sections such election were to take place. One hundred and fifty lecture and study circles for women have been established by party sections in order to serve the theoretical and practical instruction of their women members.

The Socialist propaganda among the workers' wives and women wage earners has been carried on by hundreds of public meetings in which women comrades addressed most particularly the working class women. There were distributed among them 250,000 copies of a leaflet, which in a simple and popular manner analyzed the political events of the day, showing for what reasons women as well as men are interested in politics and must join the Social-Democratic party. As since 1892 Gleichheit, the organ of the Socialist women, which is the property of the party, has spread Socialist ideas among the working class women and provided for the theoretical education of the women comrades. Several trade unions with a large free of cost of women give the paper free of cost to their women members; Gleichheit last year had a circulation of 73,000 copies.

The office of the Socialist women, which in former years was the center of their propaganda and activity, and was managed by their trustee for the empire (who was elected at their biannual conferences) was joined in 1908 to the general office of the party, according to the new form of political organization for both sexes. The women's office now works with the party's executive in which one of the two women office holders fills the post of assistant member. In cases where it seems useful—and such happens very often—the women's office enters also in relation with the general committee of the trade unions. Thus the political leaflet mentioned above was issued by our women's office in conjunction with the executive of the Social-Democratic party, and together with them and the general committee of the trade unions the office called the attention of the women comrades to various political tasks in favor of social reforms by sending out circulars. They sought to make a vigorous propaganda so that the wage-earning women in large numbers shall be able to franchise in the administrative bodies of the state since women possess in kind of franchise women possess in Germany. The women comrades were further engaged to found local committees for the protection of children and to perfect those already existing. As the legal inspection of the enforcement of the children's protective law is absolutely insufficient, these committees, together with the local trade unions' councils, have to watch over the enforcement of that law. Besides the Socialist women were urged to found and to perfect protective committees for women workers which collect their grievances on illegal and pernicious conditions of labor, forwarding them to the factory inspection office.

Besides their activity in that line, the Socialist women have continued their propaganda in favor of the full political emancipation of their sex, vigorously maintained, particularly in Prussia, was a struggle for adult suffrage for both sexes, propagated in meetings and leaflets. Public and factory meetings in many other forms have helped the trade union in organizing the women trade unionists. The number of women trade unionists has increased from 136,929 in 1907 to 135,442 in 1908. The work of our trade unions in enlightening and organizing wage-earning women is not smaller nor less important than the work of the Social-Democratic party to make women enter into the political battles of the working class.

The party and trade unions are inspired with the Socialist conception of history. Therefore they are aware of the great importance, in principle and practice, that a Socialist woman movement has. In consequence the political and trade union organizations give hearty help to the work of the women comrades. Yet, in spite of the fact that our Socialist women's movement is indebted to them for fraternal assistance, it must be emphasized that its development as to extension and maturity is in the last analysis the work of the women comrades themselves.

The most prominent feature of the Socialist women's movement in Germany is clearness and a revolutionary attitude as to Socialist theories and principles. The women who head it are fully conscious that the social fate of their sex is indissolubly connected with the general evolution of society, the most powerful moving force of which is the evolution of labor, of economic life. The integral human emancipation of all women depends in consequence on the social emancipa-

## THE CALL PATTERN



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## EXPLORER NANSEN A COMRADE.

Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer, is a Socialist and carried his Socialist toward the North Pole. On May Day Nansen planted the red flag of brotherhood on the ice and delivered an address on industrial freedom, the first to expound the gospel of the New Time in the Far North.

A writer in the Labour World, of Oakland, Cal., thus describes the impressive scene:

"A ship in the frozen sea of the Arctic region: Thousands of miles away from their homes, the explorers were caught in the ice and delivered to the mercy of the ocean current, which drove them toward the North Pole, the great unknown.

"One day they planted a big pole on the ice and hoisted a weather red flag. In the super-zero weather they formed a circle round one tall, intelligent-looking man, their leader, and he spoke to them about the great future that is promised to all mankind; about the comrades in Norway, and their struggle for national and industrial freedom.

"They did not work that day, not more than feeding their dogs an extra holiday bite and sweeping the deck.

"All day long the red flag floated on the feble wind, blowing through the icy regions, pointing south to all the comrades in all the world.

"This is the way Comrade Fridtjof Nansen, the great Arctic explorer, celebrated May Day and kept the international holiday even in the Farthest North."—Exchange.

## LABOR MEN FOR SUFFRAGE.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting in Atlantic City, listening to addresses from Mrs. Clara Laddey and Dr. Mary D. Hussey, passed a resolution in favor of woman suffrage. Similar resolutions have been passed by the State Federation of Labor in California, Connecticut, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and West Virginia, and by the American Federation of Labor.

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

Wood Carvers' Union, city, pledge.....	2.00
Young People's Socialist Club, Circle No. 5, pledge.....	1.00
Cloak Operators' Union No. 1, pledge.....	6.00
Cloak and Suit Tailors' Union No. 9, pledge.....	4.00
Walters' Union, Branch B, Local No. 5, formerly No. 1, pledge.....	4.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 220, pledge.....	2.00
W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 75, Bushwick, pledge.....	4.00
Workmen's Circle No. 45, Pittsburg, Pa., pledge.....	4.00
Local Mt. Vernon, S. P., pledge.....	2.00
Total.....	\$176.95

## READ THIS

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

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

1. Cigar-makers' Union, No. 146, Bay St., Brooklyn.
2. Progressives' Literary Aid Society, Brooklyn.
3. 24th A. D. S. P., New York.
4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 255, A. of M.
5. 8th A. D. S. P., New York.
6. Local Carpenters' Union, No. 10, New York.
7. American Flint Glass Workers' Local No. 68, Brooklyn.
8. Manhattan Lodge No. 402, I. A. of M. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Ass'n.
11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Broward, Brooklyn.
12. Workmen's Circle, Br. 11, Brooklyn.
13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.
14. 22d A. D. S. P., Kings County, N. Y.
15. Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co. Rochester, N. Y. (25 weekly).
16. 17th A. D. S. P., New Jersey.
17. Local Waterworks, S. P., New York.
18. Jewish Socialist Branch of Chelsea, Women's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.
19. Romanian-Bakers, No. 22.
20. 25th A. D. S. P., Kings County, Brooklyn.
21. 20th A. D. S. P., Kings County, Brooklyn.
22. 26th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
23. Local D. S. P., Manhattan.
24. Local Dover, S. P., Dover, N. J.
25. Suspender Makers' Union, Employees of A. B. E. Rosenbluth, Branch Wyckoff Heights.
26. Int. Arbitrator Union, Jersey City, N. J.
27. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia.
28. Workmen's Circle, Branch 40, Frank Gerou Maschinenher, Brooklyn.
29. 2d and 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
30. Harrison Lodge No. 1, A. of M., Brooklyn Union No. 60.
31. Local East Manchester, S. P., N. H.
32. Local Union County, Branch 2, Elizabeth, N. J.
33. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
34. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn.
35. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
36. 25th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
37. Employees of Jerome & McLean avenue ice cream store.
38. 8th Ward Branch S. P., Jersey City.
39. Local S. P., Springfield, Mass.
40. Typographical Union, No. 47, New York.
41. Cooks' Union, No. 381, Brooklyn.
42. Co-operative League.
43. Brooklyn Education Committee.
44. Employees of Charles & Morris Cigar Factory.
45. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 1, Richmond Borough.
46. Painters and Decorators, No. 948, city.
47. Local Elizabeth, S. P.
48. Amos Cutler Protective Association.
49. "Bothal Harmoniks Bureau" of Joazeus Chant Lips.
50. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
51. Longwood Club, Boston.
52. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1.
53. No. 1.
54. 20th and 27th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
55. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, No. 623.
56. Beer Drivers' No. 54, Brooklyn (25 weekly).
57. Puff Cigarette Makers' Union.
58. Workmen's Educational Club, Bklyn.
59. 14th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
60. 14th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
61. W. C. Branch 7, West Hoboken, N. J.
62. The Frudent Club.
63. Int. Arbetar Kassa Carpenters and Joiners, No. 487.
64. Union of Brush and Wire Workers.
65. Workmen's Circle, 180.
66. Rochester Branch of Wood Carvers.
67. 2d A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
68. Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 845.
69. Local 342, Butcher Store Tenders.
70. Butcher Store Tenders.
71. Nuzum Economic Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
72. 22d A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
73. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 391 (25 weekly).
74. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32.
75. Union of Brush and Wire Workers, No. 56.
76. Walters' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B, Brooklyn.
77. Carpenters' Union, No. 593.
78. Union of Wagon Workers' Union, Brooklyn.
79. Shoemakers' Union, Local 1, Newark.
80. Farmers' Union, New York.
81. 16th and 18th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
82. Union of Brush and Wire Workers' Association.
83. Arbitrator Liedertafel.
84. Branch S. Bloomfield, N. J.
85. W. C. Branch 3, N. Y. City.
86. Int. Wood Carvers' Association, Excelsior Club, Local No. 2.
87. N. Y. City Club, No. 608, A. of M.
88. Local Mount Vernon, S. P.
100. W. C. Branch 37, N. Y. City.
101. W. C. Branch 212, Norfolk, Va.
102. Metal Polishers' Union No. 12, Brooklyn.
103. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.
104. 34th, 44th, 46th Wards, Branch of Local, Phila.
105. W. C. Br. 32, Chicago.
106. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.
107. W. C. Br. 23, Buffalo.
108. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Bklyn.
109. Walters' Union, Branch B, Local No. 5.
110. W. C. No. 296, Washington, D. C.
111. Ladies' Br. 151, W. C. Trenton, N. J.
112. Brewers' Union, No. 2.
113. 4th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
114. 20 members of the New York Times Chapter, "Big Six."
115. W. C. Branch 222, Trenton.
116. W. C. Branch 150, New York.
117. Chacres' League.
118. W. S. & D. B. F., Branch 135, 2d and 5th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.
119. Financial Chronicle Chapel, 2d A. D. Manhattan.
121. Employees of Wait & Bond's Cigar Factory, Boston, Mass.
122. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 245, Haverhill, Conn.
124. Machinists' Union, No. 634, Roxbury, Mass.
125. 15th A. D. S. P., Kings.
126. Shirt Makers Union of Greater New York.
127. W. C. Br. 90, Trenton, N. J.
128. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 89, Whitman, Mass.
129. United Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 493, Mount Vernon (25 weekly).
130. W. C. No. 45, New York.
131. Young People's Socialist Federation (Circle 5).
132. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 245, Glendale, L. I.
133. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 4.
134. W. C. Branch 42, Pittsburg.
135. W. C. Branch 42, New York.
136. W. C. No. 175, New York.
137. Local Nyack, S. P.
138. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 75, Bushwick.
139. Cloak Operators' Union No. 1 of the International Garment Workers of America.

## SCHOOL REOPENING

It is impossible to observe the reopening of the public schools without some very definite thoughts upon one.

The first thought—and a depressing one—is of the 70,000 children for whom there is no room in the schools. In order to get any room at all this fall, must be secured on "half-time." And this because not enough money has been provided by the richest city in the world to supply adequate accommodations for the education of its future citizens.

It is more important to the city to send thousands and thousands of children on a celebration lasting two months than to save from illiteracy its next generation. These are not words, it is important to the interests of New York to give the world prominence it will enjoy the next few weeks. But it is the least important to the business interests of New York to train and develop the children of the proletariat. And the only things that count in our present capitalist system are the things that are important to the business interests. Today it is the things that are precious and the children that are dear.

What does it mean to deprive children of the proletariat—for, of course, it is only they who suffer from the school famine—of the education they are entitled to? It is not depriving them too strongly to say that it is one of the things that are dear to their hope for the future. Education is the greatest asset of the men and women of the working class can have in their struggle for freedom. One of the chief reasons why Socialism makes headway so rapidly in the United States is because of the education of the American working class at such a frightfully low level.

The working class of Germany is, on the whole, well educated, and, therefore, to be born a workingman in Germany means to be born a Socialist. If merely an ordinary education could be insured to every child of the working class in America, so that the reading of books would become a matter of ease, instead of an almost unmountable difficulty, as it is today, the Socialist propagandist could accomplish the work of ten years in the space of one year.

The schoolmasters of the South understood this when they refused to let their negroes learn to read lest they come to dread word "Liberty" or that threatening phrase: "All men are free and equal!"

Besides depriving the children of their greatest chance of becoming intelligent class conscious workers, the "half-time" system sends them out on the streets so much longer each day, and in addition to suffering from that dreadful positive evil, the contamination of street-life in a great city, the fathers of the working class, you know best what this means! You know that you are true mothers, how it grieves you to see your dear little ones so foul of mouth and of thought, and with knowledge of things they should not know. You know the wrong ideas, the false information, the wrong understanding that is becoming theirs down in the street, and you know how powerless you are to check this in any way. And here are 70,000 of your children forced to spend half their precious school time in the vicious crime-breeding streets! Don't you think it is about time you aroused yourselves to action? Don't you realize how much there is for you to do? Do you think that if all you mothers had a vote on the spending of the school money, you would keep your children on "half-time"? Do you think that if your husband voted according to the interest of his children, he would vote for the political parties that continue placing your children in "half-time" mothers of the working class arouse your husbands to action, for the sake of the little ones for whose existence and welfare and future you are responsible!

## WOMEN INVENTORS.

By MINNIE J. REYNOLDS. (Concluded.)

Many articles, commercially valuable today, were used by the women in their kitchen for generations before some man thought to put them on the market. In the modern grocery "coffee settler" may be purchased. This is merely codfish skin, prepared in those factories where flaked codfish is put up for the market. Our New England grandmothers, when they freshened salt cod in winter, always freshened the skin a little more and put it aside for "coffee settler," having discovered that it possessed the same properties for that function, as white of egg. In the same way fortunes have been built up on old household recipes for pickled, preserved, salted and canned products. The increasing number of inventions patented and manufactured by women indicates that they are learning how to retain control of their own ideas and secure the profit from them.

This is not strange. The inferiority of women in invention is a comparatively recent phenomenon, largely contemporaneous with the removal of the industrial processes from the home to the factory. Men have erected the vast canning, meat packing and clothing industries on those domestic activities which many of us can remember in our own homes. This process has been going on since civilization began. No woman can read "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," by Orla Tutton Mason, curator of the Department of Ethnology of the United States National Museum, without feeling a new and almost surprised sensation of respect for her own sex.

He shows that primitive woman was the inventor of agriculture, transportation, cloth making and pottery, and the tools and utensils for the same. Primitive man was engaged almost exclusively in hunting and war. He invented the bow and arrow, the war club, the birch bark canoe. But woman invented the mortar, the mill, the cook pot, the loom. She was the first animal on earth to make a receptacle, place an object inside, and carry that object from one point to another, and in that act transportation was invented. She not only did that, but she tamed the pack animals and trained them to carry burdens, one of the great steps in human progress. She invented the cache, the granary, the corn-crib; and she tamed the wild cat into the domestic pussy to protect her corn bins. The cat goddess of Egypt personified this ancient function of woman as food storer and preserver.

She discovered and tamed the milk giving animals, another step of enormous influence. Another of her great gifts to the race was leather. She was the first animal that ever took a pointed stick and dug up a root for food; the first that ever cooked food; the first that ever made clothing. Every tailor must look back to the savage woman as the originator of his craft; every harvester, builder, carrier, miller, stone cutter, wood worker, potter, furrier, physician and artist. She was the first to build houses, to plan gardens, to burn off forests to make room for crops, to dig wells, to construct waterpipes, to irrigate land and to apply the principle of the suction pump. She invented pemmican, the ancestor of all cured meat. She first dressed skins and made rawhide ropes. She discovered the food, the medicine and the clothing values of plants. She discovered potter's clay. She was the first to utilize the fire—probably discovered by accident. She was the first to mine salt, to make sugar, and to manufacture silk. She invented the hoe, the plow, the butcher's cleaver, the saddler's knife, baskets, ropes, yarn, thread, cloth, matting, the cradle, the baby carrier, the knapsack, trunk, valise, refectory, chimney, torch, pulley. She was the first to use the pulley, and compound pulley; the first to utilize wind, by a moveable fly to expel smoke from a tent. "The first continuous motion was by the spindle in the hands of the woman." "The most intricate of modern patents have grown out of the savage woman's loom." She invented the separate sleeping room, eating room, sitting room, an evolution making for comfort, morality and elegance. She was, in fact, the creator of the home, just as the female bird builds the nest, the female mammal digs the burrow, and the female bee builds the honey comb as a receptacle for the young.

She was, in addition, the originator of all art; the first dyer, painter and moulder, the inventor of decoration; in the belief of some, the inventor of picture writing. "Modern and classic art are indebted to woman for the beginning of landscape gardening, including the aviary and the zoological garden for the cone and the dome in ceramics and sculpture, for all geometric ornament of every sort whatsoever, for textiles, tapestries, embroideries, laces, and largely for freehand drawing and painting." She was the "author of industrialism," and the first seeker after beauty. "All along the line of history it has been the women who were willing to leave savagery and take the higher step in the industrial pursuits."

When the men began to build up the present fabric of commercial industrialism, they did not create or invent the basic processes. They took them as the women had evolved them and applied the machine to them instead of the hand. The machine has created an era of industrialism which has no precedent in the history of the world. Women have not yet adjusted themselves to it. When they have done so, it is to be supposed that they will contribute to it as largely as they did to the earlier industrialism of the world.

## DEATH AND LIFE.

By Earnest Howard Crosby.

So he died for his faith—that is fine—More than most of us do. But, stay, can you add to that line That he lived for it, too?

In his death he bore witness at last As a martyr to truth. Did his life do the same in the past From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die. Men have died For a wish or a whim—From bravado, or passion or pride. Was it harder for him?

But to live: every day to live out All the truth he dreamt. While his friends met his conduct with doubt And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead, Never turning aside? Then 'twere talking of the life that he led— Never might how he died.

## THE SUSTAINING FUND.

The New York Call: Dear Comrades—Inclosed find \$1. contributed to The Call by Branch Hooverville, Pa. Am sending the same amount to the Chicago Daily Socialist. It is not much, but shows our hearts are in the right place if we had the money.

Fraternally,  
U. S. G. GALLAGHER,  
Cor. Sec.

The Sustaining Fund acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the week ending September 10. Please report errors and omissions to the secretary of the Sustaining Fund, 442 Pearl street, New York City.

Correction.—The item which read "Fred H. Billman, stamps, \$2, was wrong. It should have been "Members of Times Chapel, Fred H. Billman, collector, stamps, \$5."

Previously acknowledged.....	\$25.70
Workmen's Circle, Norfolk, Va., pledge.....	4.00
2d and 5th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, Pa., pledge.....	1.00
20 members of Times Chapel, through H. L. Ford, pledge	1.00
Branch Hooverville, Pa., donation.....	1.00
Local Mercer County, N. J., pledge.....	1.00
Employees of Jerome & McLean Ave. ice cream store, pledge.....	1.00
34th A. D. S. P., Manhattan, pledge.....	1.00
32d A. D. S. P., Manhattan, pledge.....	1.00
25th and 27th A. D. S. P., Manhattan, pledge.....	10.00
Employees of A. & H. Rosenbluth, pledge.....	1.00
Workmen's Circle No. 181, Ladies' Branch, Trenton, N. J., pledge.....	1.00
Inter-High School Socialist Club, stamps.....	7.00
Machinists' No. 402, pledge.....	1.00
Bertha Hemberger, pledge.....	2.00
Tobacco Workers' International Union 98, pledge.....	2.00
Workmen's Circle No. 7, West Hoboken, N. J., pledge.....	2.00
Suspender Makers' Union, Jersey Branch, S. P., Washington, D. C., collected by R. Morstadt, Brooklyn, collection.....	3.13
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A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N. D., pledge.....	1.00
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Typographer No. 7, pledge.....	4.68
John Ronnie, pledge.....	2.00
A. Ourada, donation.....	.75
S. Zachneke, Mohawk, N. Y., donation.....	1.00
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelties Workers No. 19, donation.....	5.00
Cooks' Union 181, Brooklyn, pledge.....	10.00
Branch Wyckoff Heights, pledge.....	1.00
10th A. D. S. P., city, pledge.....	2.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 613, pledge.....	1.00
Local Nyack, S. P., pledge.....	2.90
F. W. Ziegler, New Haven, Conn., collector, stamps.....	1.85
J. Klein, pledge.....	1.00
Local Dover, N. J., pledge.....	1.00
Bakers' Union No. 1, pledge.....	4.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 68, pledge.....	4.00
Workmen's Circle No. 166, Milwaukee, pledge.....	2.00
S. Zechnowitz, pledge.....	.80

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## MEETING HALLS

**LABOR TEMPLE** 241-247 E. 34th St., New York.  
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THE NEW YORK CALL

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McKEES ROCKS AFTERMATH.

Stirring, inspiring, and instructive as was the heroic strike of the workers of the Pressed Steel Car Company in its various phases...

Inspiring to every one imbued with the infinite, the magnificent possibilities that ordinarily lie dormant in our working class...

Among the conditions of the strike settlement were these—first, that the company shall take back every one of the strike leaders...

No difficulty seems to have been put in the way of the return of the first six hundred. At least, none has been reported.

The company also attempted to violate the agreement in regard to the discharge of all the remaining strikebreakers.

The noble self-effacing conduct of the strike leaders stands out in glaring contrast to the violation of faith by the servants of Mammon.

It is the same old story. The capitalists, swollen with pride, look upon their workers as their natural slaves and inferiors...

Capital can be met successfully only when labor evinces the firm resolve to defend stubbornly the least of the rights it has won...

IRISH PROSPERITY.

Mr. John D. Crimmins amassed a fortune as a Tammany contractor. Then, as is quite commonly the case with Tammany men...

He now can allow himself the luxury of visiting Ireland quite frequently. There, no doubt, he plays the role of patriot and benefactor.

On his recent return from his native island he made the public statement that, as a result of the various measures of reform adopted by England, Ireland has become happy and prosperous.

The statement does not quite tally with the "good news for housekeepers," recently made known through the New York Times...

The emigration of girls in large numbers from Ireland to seek work here as domestic servants does not seem to us to be a very strong corroboration of Mr. Crimmins' statement...

But maybe we did not correctly interpret the words of Mr. Crimmins. Maybe that when Mr. Crimmins speaks of Irish happiness and prosperity he means exactly the same thing as when he and the likes of him speak of our own prosperity.

Some time ago John J. Hill, the railway magnate, made the statement that the American workers will have to adapt themselves to a change of diet, owing to the increasing scarcity and rising price of beef.

IT'S A HARD HAND TO BEAT



—Chicago Daily Socialist.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

By Robert Hunter.

One of the most enlightening things at the present moment is labor in politics. The masses are in a state of unrest. They don't know much, but this at least they know that somehow they get it in the neck.

MR. DOOLEY ON SOCIALISM.

(With Humble Apologies to P. F. Dunne.)

By Edward Perkins Clarke.

"Say, Dooley, where hev ye be'n kapin' yerself lately? I ain't seen ye fer a fortnit." "That's aisy, Hinnessy. I've ben a studin'." "Ah, Dooley, ye're a joke, what hev ye ben studin'?" "Ye needn't be passin' round any bouquets, Hinnessy. It wudn't hurt the likes o' you to study a leetle whin it comes handy, Mike.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

VII.—Municipal Dairy Farms.

By HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

We, Socialists, are impracticable politicians. So the average voter tells us. A. V. is a practical politician, first and last. You will find his attention engrossed with matters of no concern to him; things of the most vital importance interest him the least.

Municipal dairy farming is one of those subjects. Municipal farming has been tried and tested in several communities in England. Birmingham, Nottingham and Reading have municipal farms to supply milk to their hospitals and other municipal institutions.

The reports of the boards of health show that over 100,000 baby lives could be saved in this country annually by a rational milk supply. The milk supply problem has been given a thorough study. Enough books have been written on the subject to make a little library.

"We, Socialists, are working with might and main for the social revolution. Of this our main object we should never lose sight. But we must also learn how to preserve the health and lives of our children. At least nobody will do it for us if we fail.

Now, what is the milk supply situation in New York City? This city consumes daily about 1,600,000 quarts of milk. It is obtained from 35,000 farms which are scattered over the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

"Why, Hinnessy, right here on Manhattan the Irish Socialists are gettin' so thick that they hev organized an Irish Socialist Federation, an' they publish a magazine especially for Irishin called the Harp. An' ye'll find out if ye take the trouble to investigate that the Kellys, Ryans, Flanagan, Donahues, O'Shaughnessys, Connollys, Murphys, and Rileys are just a stieck in the Socialist Party as they are in the other parties in proportion.

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Infants D'Adam. One was a lily, one a rose; Great Nature gave them bliss. Nor White nor Red the Mother's name. Nor Great nor small of worth. And who be there to frown or smile. His Judgment on the work of God.