

THE CALL ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND

By BEN HANFORD.

Table with columns for dates from Monday, Aug. 9 to Tuesday, Aug. 31, and corresponding amounts received for the fund.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Monday, September 20

Table listing names of contributors and their respective amounts for the September 20 fund.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Tuesday, September 21

Table listing names of contributors and their respective amounts for the September 21 fund.

Tuesday, September 21, looks like a Friday, the 13th, is supposed to be...

Those of you who have contributed thereto should know that it was only through their sacrifice that The Call is here today.

Monday I shall report in detail as to the present financial condition of The Call and its prospects.

Last Monday the Jewish Daily Forward published an article in which I asked the readers of the Forward...

Reader, do you-or best. This is pay-day for many of you. A successful Socialist Daily Paper will do much to aid you to maintain wages...

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GOOD WORDS FROM CALL READERS.

LOUIS A. DERE, Philadelphia—"I wish I could get my paper to read cheaply, so this remittance to raise my conscience."
MARK PEISER, Brooklyn—"It is with a spirit of humility that I enclose \$3, realizing how little I am doing to bring about the Co-operative Commonwealth...

BERGER WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE TODAY

Famous Socialist Goes as American Delegate to the International Bureau at Brussels.

Victor Berger, the well-known Socialist of Milwaukee, Wis., who was recently delegated by the national executive committee of the Socialist party to represent the American movement at the next regular meeting of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, will sail on the steamship Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American line this morning.

NEW REVOLT AT HAND

Spanish Government Fears General Revolutionary Uprising. MADRID, Sept. 24.—Police authorities of the Spanish capital are today drag-netting the city for revolutionaries.

AT LEAST 200 DEAD

Storm That Ravaged Southern Coast Wrought Frightful Havoc. NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—That the South has been visited by the fiercest and most destructive storm it has ever experienced became known today, when the full story of the wreck caused by the gale of Monday was told.

JURY ACCUSES LEON LING.

Leon Ling, the fugitive Chinaman who has been sought by the police the world over since the murder of Elsie Sigel, the missionary, last June, was held responsible for the girl's death by a jury in Coroner Harburger's court yesterday.

FOUR IRONWORKERS HURT.

Four ironworkers were injured late yesterday afternoon at the New Theater, 62d street and Central Park West, when a scaffold fell with them from the first floor to the basement.

SHOW SOLIDARITY

State Labor Unions Take Up Fight for Swedish Strikers.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The following resolutions on the Swedish strike were adopted at yesterday's session of the Workmen's State Federation of Labor, having been presented by Delegate Thomas McGovern, president of the Central Federation of Labor of this city:

"Whereas that in view of a general strike having been declared by the organized workers of Sweden, and that because of this strike 150,000 are involved; and

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Workmen's State Federation of Labor, do hereby extend our sympathies, and that we demand that the delegates of the various affiliated bodies shall cause to be presented to their organizations a copy of these resolutions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we recommend to all labor organizations to render the financial assistance possible, to the end that the strike may result in a victory for organized labor."

FOR GREATER UNITY

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to Organize Along Industrial Lines.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Official circulars were sent out today by President T. J. McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, inviting the blast-furnace workers to meet with representatives of other organizations and discuss the reorganization of the amalgamation along lines intended to incorporate all men employed in the industry.

NO BOMB PLOT IN JUAREZ.

Harmless Pepper Box Cause of Big Stories of Murder Plans.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 24.—It developed yesterday that there was no plot connected with the finding of a supposed bomb in Juarez, Mexico, Wednesday night. The "bomb" proved to be a small pepper box with a substance like paraffin poured over the top.

COMPLAIN TO O'MALLEY.

Hearst Men Want Attorney General to Get Them Their Party Back.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The complaints of Representative W. S. Rensselaer, of New York, and Chairman Golden, of the New York County Independence League Committee, as to alleged illegal practices at the recent primaries, through which Tammany Hall captured the League's machinery, were today turned over to Attorney General O'Malley by Governor Hughes for investigation.

UNCONSCIOUS ON BRIDGE.

A well-dressed man, who from cards and papers in his possession was believed to be Howard Gray, thirty-eight years old, of 117 East 85th street, Manhattan, was found unconscious early yesterday on the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge.

E. F. U. TO PROBE EXCAVATORS' CASE

Ninno and Vecchio Score Previous Committees for Their Careless Attitude.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union last night in Bohemian Hall, the delegates of the Excavators and Rockmen's Unions succeeded in arousing some interest in their case. It appears that the committee from the Central Federated Union was appointed last October to see what could be done to ameliorate the condition of the aforementioned workers in the way of forcing the Contractors' Protective Association, as well as independent firms, to recognize the union, and formulate a wage scale as demanded.

Nothing came off, though, and another committee was appointed in April of the present year, with the same result.

After Delegate Saglimbene, of the Excavators, had made a request for another committee, Delegate Ninno said in part: "The Italians have been reviled as scabs time without number. But there is a reason for this. Your delegates of unions and central bodies have never taken enough interest in the Italian to help him to organize."

"When you appoint a committee here to investigate, that committee is supposed to do something. In our case it has done nothing at all. Unless the Central Federated Union is going to act in our interest, we shall be obliged to act independently, and will call out 15,000 men all over the city."

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HURT IN "L" WRECK

Conductor Rescued by Trestle Workers and Carried Up Track.

Pinned in the wreckage of a derailed car, half of which hung down through a great hole in the elevated structure at Manhattan crossing, East New York, where the Fulton and Lexington avenue tracks cross, Jacob Brownweiser, conductor, unconscious from injuries that may result in his death, was held yesterday till four trestle workers of the B. R. T. climbed down into the car and dragged him out.

Fire in the woodwork of the structure, due to a short circuit, and the spectacular rescue of Brownweiser, coupled with a half hour's tie-up of the road, held the attention of thousands of persons, brought out the police reserves from three stations, a hook and ladder company, and half a dozen ambulances.

The derailing of the car, which was the rear one on a five-car train going to the car barns, was due to the throwing of the switch before the rear trucks of the last car had passed. Thrown off the rails, the rear truck broke through the elevated structure and fell to the street with a crash that was heard for blocks away.

MAD DOGS BITE 100

Twenty-three Persons Will Die From Rabies in Portuguese Town.

LISBON, Sept. 24.—Nearly 100 persons are suffering from mad dog bites in the little town of Armeas de Balisco, according to dispatches in today's Seculo. A mad dog appeared in the village several days ago and attacked a number of pet dogs before he was finally killed.

The owners of these dogs that were bitten hid the animals in their houses for fear the authorities would kill them. As a result a number of the dogs developed rabies and ninety-six persons have been bitten. Seventy-three of the victims are now taking the Pasteur treatment, while twenty-three have developed hydrophobia and are beyond relief.

CZAR AT OLD GAME

Exposed by Press, Nicholas Admits "Trouble" at Kief.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—After repeated denial that there had been "any trouble at all" at Kief, the Russian authorities now admit that there have been "numerous slight disorders" in Kief and that in the suburb of Siebodka a clash occurred between the Jews and reactionaries, during which the "reactionaries sallied forth and attacked the Jews, and in the struggle a few persons were injured."

COSTLY LAWYERS FOR POOR.

Attorneys to Receive \$500 for Each Defense.

In pursuance of his policy to assign the ablest counsel procurable to defend prisoners who are charged with a capital crime and who are unable to pay a lawyer, Judge Malone made the following appointments yesterday: William B. Hornblower to defend John Washington, colored, who shot and killed John Chiceca, also colored, in a saloon row on August 20; De Lancy Nicoll to defend John Sullivan, a longshoreman who stabbed Ulrich McDonald on August 18, and Samuel Untermeyer to defend Agura Chisanti, who killed her husband in their rooms at 17 Avenue A. on August 15.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Strike of Omaha Car Men Still On and No Settlement in Sight.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—There was no great change in the strike situation today, as the street car men declare they will not go back until the company makes concessions, and the company officials are equally determined not to give in. Hardly any cars were run during the day.

GIRL DROWNED AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—Miss Cassie McFarledge, aged eighteen, was drowned in the Allegheny River about noon today by the overturning of a canoe in which she had gone boating with Clarence Appleby. Her escort attempted to save her, but was nearly drowned himself and was taken out of the water unconscious.

HUDSON-FULTON FETE WILL BEGIN TODAY

Great Celebration in Honor of Discoverer and Inventor to be Opened by Naval Parade.

For the first eight days the principal events of the Hudson-Fulton celebration will be held in Manhattan. The following week Hudson River cities and villages from Yonkers to Troy will witness the spectacle.

All land parades in Manhattan will be from 110th street down Central Park West to 89th street, east to Fifth avenue and thence to Washington Square. This is the official route.

Here are the events of today and tomorrow: Morning—The United States fleet of sixteen battleships, three armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, two torpedo boats, four submarines, fifteen subsidiary vessels, the fleet of fifteen battleships, four destroyers and other vessels will maneuver with the merchant marine fleet in Bay Ridge from 10 o'clock in the morning. Seats will be provided on the Shore Drive, from 16th to 20th street, and four bands will furnish music, commencing at 11:30 A. M. About 12 o'clock the Half Moon on the Clermont will anchor off the Bay Ridge shore, about midway between Fort Hamilton and Owl's Head, where Brooklyn's representatives will pay their respects to those in charge of the celebration. At 1:15 P. M. the fleet will depart for the North River, to take part in the naval demonstration off Riverside Drive.

HUDSON'S HALF MOON.

Afternoon—Rendezvous of American and foreign naval vessels in Hudson River off 110th street and Riverside Drive, Manhattan. The facsimile of the commission and take her place in line; the fac-simile of Fulton's steam boat, the Clermont, will start from the Kill, Van Kull and take position in line; naval parade encircling the fleet of war vessels and reception of official guests at 110th street and Riverside Park, starts at 1:30 o'clock. The works on the Hudson River, between 96th and 120th streets—grand display of day shells, each bearing a flag of the nations represented at the celebration.

Evening—Repetition of naval parade off Bay Ridge, starting at 7 o'clock, and illumination of Shore Road; general illumination of public buildings, including Borough Hall, Institute of Arts and Sciences, Soldiers' Tower and Brooklyn Bridge. Illumination of all the vessels on the Hudson River opposite Riverside Park; illuminated parade encircling the fleet (line of parade Riverside and feet); general illumination of public buildings. Fireworks on the Hudson River, between 96th and 120th streets—A few minutes before the display takes place a flash and sound signal will be fired from ten points, as an indication to the public that the fireworks will shortly commence.

Tomorrow organ recital, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M. Concerts by Irish citizens at Carnegie Hall, at 8:15 P. M.; by United German Singers at Hippodrome.

1,000 VESSES TO BE IN LINE.

Escorting the replicas of the Half Moon and the Clermont from the Staten Island shore up the Hudson River to their anchorage off 110th street, a thousand vessels will participate today in the marine parade that will open the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Rain or shine, the parade will be held, and the reproductions of the historic craft will be received with imposing and stirring demonstrations with the boom of 1,197 guns and with the shrill blasts of a thousand steam whistles.

Manhattan will not see the naval parade until early this afternoon, though much of the morning will be taken up in the formation of the fleet in full sight of South Brooklyn and the upper end of Richmond Borough. For three hours persons on the Bay Ridge side of the Upper Bay will have an excellent view of the Clermont, Half Moon, their escort, torpedo boats, submarines, and other smaller war craft, as well as of the vast fleet of excursion steamers, battleships, coastwise ships and other vessels which will enter the parade.

The Half Moon and the Clermont, with their escort, will leave Kill Van Kull at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, proceeding to Stapleton for an official reception. At 11 o'clock the vessels cross the bay to a point a few hundred yards or so off the Bay Ridge shore, where similar exchange of greetings will take place. From there the Half Moon, the Clermont and escorting vessels will come up to a point off Governors Island, reaching the anchorage shortly before 1 o'clock.

All the morning while this escort squadron has been maneuvering in the upper bay the great number of vessels of every type which are to join the parade, more than 500 in all, will be forming in the lower bay. This will join the escort squadron about 1 o'clock. From then on the parade will be in full view of every corner of the Hudson River. The thousands of persons who will be on the passenger steamers in the line will see the vessels, except the police

For technical reasons the publication of a SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW YORK CALL has been deferred for one week. The first issue will therefore appear October 10. The retail price will be 5 Cents a Copy.

press and official boats, will be re-arranged to keep the line formation.

How the Squadrons Will Defile.

The parade will consist of ten squadrons. In the first will be sailing and coastwise merchant vessels; in the second, steamboats plying inland waters, including ferryboats.

The third will consist of steam yachts, the fourth of motor boats, the fifth of tug and steam lighters, the sixth of sailing craft.

Then come the police and public safety, wrecking and fireboats, followed by the escort squadron, in the middle of which will be the vessels of honor, the Half Moon and Clermont.

Revenue cutters and other national and state craft will form the eighth or patrol squadron, while the ninth or scout squadron will consist of fast steamers and motor boats which will act as dispatch boats for the commanding officer.

The Half Moon and the Clermont will be near the middle of the line. The warships will not move in the parade, but will remain at their anchorages, and the line of parade will slowly up-stream until the southernmost wharf off West 42d street is reached, the line then turning outward and going to the west of the man-of-war.

This schedule, as accurate as could be made, was given out:

Start of parade, 1:15 P. M.

Head of parade reaches 97th street, 2:30 P. M.

Head of parade reaches stake boat at 17th street, 3:15 P. M.

Clermont and Half Moon reach 10th street, 3:15 P. M.

Head of parade southbound reaches 10th street, 4 P. M.

The Half Moon and Clermont will be anchored on reaching West 110th street on the return trip from around the head of the fleet at 175th street.

The official reception of the Half Moon by the Commission from the Holland Commission will take place here, with general addresses and other exercises.

The crowds at Battery Park, on Liberty Island, on the pier sheds, and ferry house roofs along the river from South Ferry to 42d street, will see the parade minus the warships and the thunder of the salutes.

Those in DeWitt Clinton Park and on the river bank from 42d street to 110th street will see both the parade and the warships, as will those above 110th street along Riverside Drive to the end of Manhattan Island.

Those at the foot of West 110th street will have the advantage of seeing and hearing all that is to see and hear.

Naturally, however, the crowd here will be the greatest.

The illuminated night parade will start from Governor's Island at 7:30 o'clock over the same course, except there will be no exercises.

In their place will be a most elaborate display of fireworks.

Half Mo-n Tried Out Yesterday.

While the whole harbor paused to look on, hundreds of people along Bowen Island crowded the shores to watch, and ocean liners and warships anchored down the bay saluted it, the little Half Moon, the exact reproduction of the craft from which Hendrick Hudson first looked on the river that bears his name, made its first trip under sail yesterday.

With Lieutenant Wilhelm Lahn and eighteen Dutch sailors aboard, it left the Navy Yard in tow of the tug Betsyhann, named down across the municipal ferry route toward Staten Island, and encountered the battleships of England plowing up toward the mouth of the Hudson. They dipped their colors to the odd craft whose rigging was hidden behind their towering sides.

Off St. George it dropped anchor amid the tooting of hundreds of whistles of scores of craft, including American warships anchored nearby.

At 1:30 o'clock before anchor was hoisted up, fished, and catted, and a dozen sailors, looking far too large for the size of the tiny vessel, ran up the rigging, and broke out the fore-sail.

The wind was blowing moderately from the northwest, and as the head of the little ship fell off before it, the mainsail was broken out, followed by the fore and main topsails.

Then, with full sail, including the strange looking trial on the mainmast, drawing, the boat was held up to the wind, and began a leg to the northeast amid cheers from surrounding vessels and from the shore.

ROW IN YONKERS

Great Charges at Meeting of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The concluding meeting of the Citizens' Committee in charge of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in Yonkers wound up tonight in a number of sensational charges being made. Though the committee requires \$30,000, it was announced that only \$12,000 had been raised.

Mayor Nathan A. Warren, who previously scathingly criticized the people of Yonkers for lack of public spirit and patriotism, and some members of the committee resented his remarks. William Riley, a prominent lawyer, charged that the whole trouble was that there were too many evidences that commercialism and honest craft were dominating the management of the celebration. This statement created a furore.

Campbell Scott, superintendent of the Otis Elevator Works, said that he had the members of the finance committee had not contributed a penny to the celebration fund, though they are trying to induce every man and woman in the city to contribute.

It was also charged that of the Citizens' committee of 450, less than a hundred had contributed. Just when the controversy was becoming personal, the Mayor banged his gavel and declared the meeting adjourned.

YOU ARE AT HOME WHEN DEALING AT FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 8th St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

We handle all union-made merchandise.

Call Book Department

442 PEARL STREET 22 22 NEW YORK CITY

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MORE GO ON STRIKE AGAINST LEISERSON

Italian Girls Also Walk Out—Union to Raise Fund of \$2,000 for Fight.

The members of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union on strike against Louis Leiseron, the so-called radical, a waist manufacturer, of 24-32 West 17th street, were augmented yesterday by the addition of six more of the Italian girls who remained at work when the strike started about a month ago.

The Ladies' Waist Makers' Union is determined to continue the fight against Leiseron until they have succeeded in obtaining the demands of their fellows who have been forced to rebel against his inhuman treatment.

At the meeting of the union Thursday evening the members voluntarily assessed themselves one dollar each for the benefit of the Leiseron strikers. Ninety-three dollars were collected in this way at the meeting.

It was also decided to raise a fund of two thousand dollars to aid the strikers win their fight against Leiseron, who poses as a friend of organized labor.

Subscription lists have been printed and they are being circulated. S. Shindler, secretary of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, of 151 Clinton street, has charge of these lists.

It is expected that the progressive elements of the East Side will turn out en masse to attend the concert and ball arranged by the union in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, tonight, for the benefit of the strikers. A fine program has been outlined.

BUTTE MINES

Dispute Between Engineers' Union and W. F. of M. Paralyzes Industry.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 24.—Eighty per cent of the Butte miners refused to go to work today on account of the dispute between the miners' union and engineers' union. This amounts practically to a shut down.

A majority of Engineers' Union, No. 83, having seceded from the Western Federation of Miners and organized a new union, the Butte miners' union ordered its members not to go to work in mines employing members of the new engineers' union.

The situation is new, the differences being confined to the unions. No strike or walkout has been ordered, for the question of hours, wages, or rules is not involved, and the employers have no part whatever in the controversy.

Unless the unions settle their differences in a few days, all the smelters at Anacondas, Great Falls, and this city will close, in which case more than 15,000 miners and smelter men will be out of employment.

Several members of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners now here endorse the stand taken by the Butte miners' union in attempting to force the engineers to remain in the Federation.

WOULD YOU THINK IT POSSIBLE?

Would you think it possible that some Call readers are neglectful of their duty to help their paper when it but requires a few words?

But this is so. We know it to be so. Here is what we experienced recently, and it is not the first time that such facts came to our notice.

Two Call readers met in a store that advertises in the Call, and both made a purchase. While one of them handed in his Call Purchaser's Card to have the purchase entered the other simply paid without saying a word.

When asked why he did not carry a card nor mention the Call he had no other explanation but that it was simply a case of negligence.

How can the Call benefit by such indifference on the part of some readers?

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NEW SENSATIONS IN CHICAGO JURY CASE

Politicians Indicted on Conspiracy Charge—Their Bonds Stolen From Judge's Desk.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Two new sensations developed in rapid succession this afternoon in State's Attorney Wayman's investigation of alleged jury "fixing."

The first was the return of indictments against Nicholas J. Norton, private secretary of Alderman Michael Kennan; John J. McManis, secretary of the County Jury Commission, and W. J. Rayburn, a real estate dealer, on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The true bills had hardly been returned when Judge McEwen, of the Criminal Court, before whom the cases will be tried, announced that unknown persons had broken the lock of his desk, and that the bonds of the three men submitted several days ago had been stolen.

The bonds were for \$20,000 each, and their loss will have no effect on the case, as under the indictments the men would have to furnish new bonds anyway.

NAUGHTY WOMEN!

Accused of Holding Up Men in Brooklyn Park.

Magistrate O'Reilly in the Bedford Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, sentenced Julia Fitzgerald, twenty-six years of age; Loretta Cottrell, thirty-six, and Eliza McMahon, forty, to serve ten days in the workhouse on the charge of vagrancy.

The women were arrested yesterday morning under orders of Captain, of the Bedford avenue station, on the complaint of a number of men—men, mark that—that they had been held up by women in the park under Williamsburg Bridge, near Wythe avenue and S. 5th street, and attempts made to rob them. In their fright, and for the good of other virtuous men, the men who were badly scared by the attack ran to the police station and entered a complaint.

The three women rounded up by the gallant police stoutly maintained that they had not attempted to hold up any one, much less to rob any one, but they had no money, no friends, and "justice" decreed that they spend ten days in jail for being poor.

FOR BARGAINS IN Clothing and Furniture GO TO THE

Chicago Credit Co. 3351 Third Avenue

where a full line of Furniture, Ladies', Men's and Children's Clothing is always kept on hand.

CASH OR CREDIT. Open Evenings.

Secure the permanency of this ad by buying here.

LOOK AT YOUR MONEY BEFORE YOU SPEND IT.

A part of the money you spend with Call advertisers goes back to your paper in payment for advertising. But every cent you hand to the people who do not advertise in this paper will absolutely work against the success of the Call.

Are you for or against the Call? Are you buying of Call advertisers and showing your Call Purchaser's Card each time you make a purchase? It is necessary to repeat and emphasize here that these cards, when returned to the Call, are invaluable in securing new advertising, as they prove black on white that Call readers patronize the advertisers of this paper.

If your card shows purchases amounting to \$15 or more, return it at once, and get a new one.

The New York Call, 442 Pearl St., N. Y.

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PEARY IN NO HURRY TO SHOW EVIDENCE

Rival Claims of North Pole Honors Will Take Their Time in Satisfying Public.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 24.—Immediate publication of Commander Robert E. Peary's evidence assailing the veracity of Dr. Cook, is not on the cards of Brother Thomas E. Hubbard, the president of the Peary Arctic Club, who now has under his consideration all the proof in contradiction of Cook's claims to polar discovery. The time and the place of the publication of the broadside against the Bushwick explorer are matters which General Hubbard today put into the field of speculation. His intimation was that it would not be soon.

This morning some of the correspondents who had followed Peary down from Labrador sent a telegram to General Hubbard at Bar Harbor asking if he had any statement to give out at present, and if not at what time such a statement would be forthcoming. The following answer came from the head of the Peary Arctic Club:

"No statement will be given out until authorized by officers of Peary's Arctic Club. This cannot be done until they meet in New York or vicinity some time ahead. My conference with Commander Peary is only to inform officers of the club and its results will be submitted to them only."

Cook Sticks by Original Plan.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook yesterday declined to comment on the implication made by Commander Peary, who has placed his proofs that Dr. Cook did not reach the pole in the hands of the Peary Arctic Club, that it is Cook's duty to place in proof in opposition at the disposal of the same authority. The Brooklyn explorer will adhere to his original plan and place all of the proofs of his accomplishment with the University of Copenhagen.

Cook spent most of his time yesterday in consultation over his coming lecture tour, which starts in St. Louis next month. Prior to going West, however, he will deliver a lecture in Carnegie Hall next Monday.

H. L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, declared yesterday that no meeting of the officers of the club had been called as yet to assist Commander Peary in laying out his plan of campaign in the Cook controversy.

STARVED TO DEATH

Old Man Drops in Railroad Yards After Long Tramp.

An old man more than sixty years of age dropped dead in the yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Ven Nest yesterday morning. He was five feet tall, weighed a little more than 100 pounds, wore a checked coat and vest, black trousers, black socks and lace shoes. There were no cards, no letters nor any other means of identifying the man.

The old man stumbled into the yard early in the morning and asked Albert Bird, the watchman, for a glass of water. He told Bird that he had just finished a tramp from New Haven. When Bird came out of the shanty the old man reached for the glass of water and dropped to the ground dead.

The old man had finished his last tramp.

The surgeon in charge of an ambulance from Fordham Hospital looked at the body, with soaked clothing clinging to the emaciated form, and declared that the old man had died of starvation and exposure.

SPORTS

WRESTLING SCRAP OCT. 12
Ketchel Will Lose Forfeit to Johnson if Not Ready Then.
Stanley Ketchel and his manager...

THINK JEFF BLUFFING

Jeffries' Manager Says ex-Champion is Only Looking for Advertising.
FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—"If Jeffries does not sign a further...

CHOKER WON'T QUIT TRACK.

Whitcomb Chief Says That He Will Stay in Racing Game.
LONDON, Sept. 24.—Richard Whitcomb today entered an emphatic...

PIRATES FEAR POSING.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Not until the world's series will the Pirates...

WOLFE FAILS AGAIN.

CALAIS, France, Sept. 24.—James Wolfe failed today in the last of his...

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, W., L., P. C. Lists standings for various teams.

WATERBURY RESULTS.

Waterbury 2, Philadelphia 1.
Waterbury 1, Cincinnati 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Table with columns: W., L., P. C. Lists standings for American League teams.

FROM ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Walter N. J., Sept. 24.—Walter N. J., murderer of his grandfather...

WILL CLEAN HOUSE

Judges Will Hit Pickpockets Hard During Hudson-Fulton Celebration.
In sentencing a number of pickpockets in General Sessions yesterday...

CHOLERA RAMPANT IN RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—During the eight days following August 29...

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New Jersey.
Bound Brook Lots: choice location; low price...

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Lots on Golden Ave., one block from Jamaica Avenue.

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It seems almost a crime against a workman's family to continue the dreadful expense of rent...

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Have a Home and Business of your own, making Rugs and Carpets on hand...

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Bread bearing this label is Union Made.

Ask for the Label when buying bread.
Beautiful gift and enamel double bed; also three-quarter bed...

DIES FROM POISON

Girl's Visitor in Hospital Turns Out to Be Her Husband.
Death yesterday brought to light a romance. "Ethel Smith" died in the Brooklyn Hospital from the effects of bichloride of mercury poison...

NO MEMBER OF THE FAMILY COULD ASSIGN ANY REASON FOR THE GIRL'S ACT.

Other than that she had grown dependent over the delay in joining her husband in a home of her own.

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Unfurnished.
East Side.
187 AVE., 1890-1891-1893, near 96th—Three large rooms; all light; cheap rent.

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Neatly furnished room. Inquire drug store, 171st st. and Brook ave., Brooklyn.

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Why pay more? We teach you to drive, care for and understand all types of automobiles...

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AGENTS sell Dallight Electric Arc Lamp; big money for hustlers; excellent opportunity.

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2264 8th Ave.

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Sam W. Edges.
405 E. 174th St.

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Kramer Co., 1748 Washington Av.

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M. Feldman.
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Dr. Isidor Russinoff.
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Brook Ave. & 471st St.
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Phonographs on easy payment.
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Standard Coffee Co., 48 Lewis St.
Teas, 25c lb.; 5 lbs. Good Coffee, \$1.00.

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Headquarters open daily, 12 to 12:30.
Business meeting every Friday night, 8 o'clock.
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President, J. P. M.
Vice President, J. P. M.
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THE M'KEES ROCKS STRIKE.

A SUMMARY.

(INDUSTRIAL PRESS BUREAU.)

Without doubt one of the greatest strikes in the history of labor conflicts in the United States has just ended at McKees Rocks.

Indeed, they were only back at work when the Pressed Steel Car Company broke its promises—and the power of the big, new union was brought out on the firing line.

The capitalist papers of the country have deliberately lied in regard to the McKees Rocks strike.

However, the McKees Rocks men have won. They are back at work with better conditions and more pay.

The strike began when fifty riveters, who could stand the conditions no longer, threw down their tools and walked out.

They stayed out about two months. During that time several were killed, a large number injured and many lives threatened.

However, while there was a committee appointed composed of six members, they were apparently unable to deal with the situation, aside from handling the commissary store house and conducting the meetings on Indian Mound.

At any rate, an unknown committee was elected. That is, it was elected by the foreigners and carried on the real work of the fight, though it did not interfere with the work of the official committee, known as the "big six."

The work of this "unknown committee" took place directly on the firing line, where all the brutal and barbaric methods of the enemy were employed.

It is true that methods were employed by the strikers that were not entirely in line with the law. The men seemed to care very little for that so long as results were attained.

This was plainly exemplified throughout the entire strike. More especially so, however, when three of the sixty strikers went into the plant after hiring as strikebreakers in order to bring the scabs out, were discovered and thrown alive into hot furnaces.

Now, this "unknown committee" was not composed of ignorant men. All of them have played prominent parts in the labor movement of Europe.

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A RUSTY KEY.

By ISRAEL ORLANDO.

It was only an ordinary door key, old and rusty, lying by the curb, half buried in the dirt when John Robin's eye caught it there.

He waited until she was asleep, then he began to search for something in the darkness. Once he lifted the torn curtain from the single narrow window and peered out.

Finally, in the ash-pan of the little range he found it. All was quiet as he slipped through the door into the corridor and down the steps.

Only a little over five squares to go, he hurried on and soon stood before the bakery where he had found the key.

The odor of the bakery drew him on. He went to a counter where stood a large basket filled with white spongy loaves.

He had intended to take an armful and go, but now he felt that he must eat, eat. He broke open the loaf and took a great bite.

Presently a shadow fell across the doorway. The man turned from the counter, but still he kept on eating.

The woman awoke in her attic room. The baby was crying, a weak little wail, sounding far away.

She hurried along the deserted street. Her famished body stimulated by the strange fear that was hunting her heart.

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Long before bacteriology became an exact science, it was known that air disseminated disease in the form of a fine dust.

The only dust that causes disease is the dust of occupations or waste materials. In fact, if there were no dust there would be no diseases of occupational or domestic origin.

Dust acts in two ways, mechanically and chemically. Mechanical dust, such as "fluff" of cotton mills, the flour of bakeries and the minute particles of coal, iron, steel and stone act as direct irritants.

"Fluff" and flour dust clog the air passages and lungs, inducing frequent colds, which end in chronic catarrhs. The sharp-pointed particles of coal, iron, steel and stone lacerate the delicate bronchial and lung tissue.

Chemical dusts such as lead, arsenic, phosphorus, antimony, mercury, bismuth and copper are distinct poisons. They enter the system through the skin, lungs, stomach and intestines.

The blue gums of lead, the ulcerated jaws of phosphorus, the puffy eyes and pimply skin of arsenic workers are striking trade marks of toil.

Presently a solemn-faced individual, aid hireling of an accused system, perverted of God's word, better known as a minister of the gospel, came along the street and saw the woman lying in the gutter.

They found the room empty, save for the baby, and that had even forgotten to cry, though they saw its little hands waving limply above the cradle.

Down in the prisoners' dock a man was answering questions. He replied at random to most of them. He cared little. He had even forgotten for the moment his starving wife and baby.

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THE DANGER OF DUST.

By MORRIS KORSHET, M. D.

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trial to the elimination of dust is a serious problem.

In the industrial world practically nothing is done to protect the workers against the danger of dust.

The streets of our large cities harbor more dust—and unhealthier dust—than country roads where the cleansing process is left to nature.

The streets should be cleaned once but three and four times daily. Instead of horse-power sweepers that scatter the dust promiscuously, automobiles that gather the dust with sweeping should be used.

In place of dark, damp ramshackle buildings there should be constructed large, airy factories providing plenty of natural and artificial ventilation.

Special measures against the accumulation of dust should embrace the substitution of machinery for hand-work; introduction of the wet instead of dry process of production; separation of the dust process from all other processes; continuous removal of dust by special ventilators; isolation of the worker from dust process; frequent resting of hours proportionate to the amount of dust exposure; and masks and respirators to be supplied where exposure to dust is unavoidable.

Personal cleanliness of the workers is a very important factor. It is a well-known fact that workers in lead factories and printing plants who are careful about their persons rarely, if ever, contract lead poisoning.

All workers in dusty or poisonous trades should be cautioned against carelessness and warned to have the hair of the head and face cropped close; never to eat without washing hands or changing clothes, and to comply strictly with all other hygienic rules.

In short, everything should be done to protect the men who feed, clothe and house the world and without whose labor the world would be helpless as a new-born babe.

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I. GOLDBERG'S

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Work for Our Working Girls.

You workinggirls who read... are in the first class, already Socialists...

are in the first class, already Socialists, help their uncertain sisters by sending to the Editor of Woman's Sphere letters telling how they became Socialists...

EDITOR, WOMAN'S SPHERE.

A CHANGE OF CLASS. An Episode.

By BRIGID STANTON.

"You understand, Marianna," said Mrs. Goff in a brusque tone. "That you will not be expected to take your meals with us. Neither will you be introduced to our guests except, of course, when you meet them by chance."

Of course, I shall expect a great deal of you. I know how kind and gentle and conscientious you are. In fact, meals with us. Neither will you be introduced to our guests except, of course, when you meet them by chance."

him, then hurried on. More than once they turned back to wave their hands and call "Good-by, Richard," to the little heir of Thornhill, who stared at them stolidly without granting them so much as a smile.

GUIDE TO THEATERS

- ASTOR, 45th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat., Wed. and Sat., 2:15—The Mas From Home... ALHAMBRA, 25th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat., Wed. and Sat., 2:15—The Intruder... AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 45th street, near Broadway, Mat. every day—Vaudeville...

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CITY VESPER

By EDITH WYATT.

Home, my child, come home. The fog is falling: the blue-walled street the street ten thousand foot-steam and smoke-wreath's... Home, my child, come home.

The War Against the White Slave Traffic.

By AGNES H. DOWNING.

Perhaps no one feature of The Call has attracted so much attention and favorable comment as its fearless exposure of the white slave traffic. This revolting subject has been studiously avoided—we would all prefer to avoid it, but by this let-alone policy on the part of people generally, the evil has been fostered by a few for profit and it is rapidly increasing.

THE CALL PATTERN

By BRIGID STANTON.

paid a toll for such permission. They permit gambling, illegal liquor selling, opium selling, but most of all they permit the sale of prostitution. This last named crime is the most profitable; it is profitable to the keepers, and to the "cadets" all of whom are used to build up a powerful political machine. So that the money spent in those houses not alone forges the chains for the wretched white slaves, but it also builds the political machine—the steam-roller that crushes the hope of the world's workers.

PLEA BY WOMEN BATHERS.

Two hundred women by a novel petition moved the hearts and "oosed" the purse strings of the municipal body in Bangor, a seaside resort in County Down, Ireland.

"You will, of course, find all sorts of books in the library. I am greatly concerned about your Socialistic tendency about Socialism. You are morbid just now and the clasp of those demagogues might appeal too strongly to your bruised spirit. Will you promise?"



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When you buy of a Call advertiser you should tell the advertiser or cashier that you saw the ad in The Call. Don't be afraid to say it. We know of instances where advertisers bought of Call advertisers without mentioning the Call. This happened repeatedly, and The Call was the loser.

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THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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

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CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

For Mayor: Edward F. Cassidy

For Comptroller: W. W. Passage

For President of Board of Aldermen: Victor Buhr

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

About a month ago we referred in these columns to certain rumors regarding the existence of a compact between Tammany Hall and the Republican party organization.

It is, of course, impossible for us to affirm or deny the truth of these rumors. But the almost interminable negotiations between the Republicans and the various "Fusion" bodies and the final outcome of these negotiations seem to indicate that the Republicans are exceedingly anxious to do nothing to the detriment of Tammany.

The break-up of "Fusion" and the certain defeat of the Republicans ought to help greatly the Socialist campaign. The Tammany regime is so hateful that many a weak-kneed Socialist has in times past voted for the capitalistic reformers in the hope of ridding the city of the disgrace of Tammany rule.

HUDSON AND FULTON.

Shows like the Hudson-Fulton celebration are frequently conducted by business interests to the end that a mighty throng of visitors may "bring money to the town."

The bourgeois mind sees in history only individuals performing wonders. Countless columns of copy on Hudson and Fulton are now being laid before the public by the newspapers and magazines of this city.

Hudson was a salaried agent of the Dutch East India Company. The stockholders of that concern were not in business to satisfy purely intellectual cravings for geographical knowledge.

The Fulton myth is more interesting. As soon as the mud deposited by story-telling historians is scraped from the facts, the truth becomes illuminating.

"As early as 1783 Oliver Evans began experimenting with the application of steam to the propulsion of wagons and boats, but not until 1804 did he successfully carry out his plans.

Meanwhile, twenty years before Fulton started for Albany in his Clermont, other inventors had succeeded in steam navigation on the Potomac, the Connecticut, the Savannah, and in numerous bays along the Atlantic Coast.

"Successful" New York business men, the dead past clinging to their coat-tails, are quite right in honoring Fulton and forgetting the others. But the intelligent workingman, seeking to understand the facts of industrial development, readily connects the creation of steam navigation, as well as the later steam railroads, with the Industrial Revolution of the latter part of the eighteenth century.



—Black Hills Daily Register.

THE TRAINED GOAT AND THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

IX.—What Shall Be Done?

By HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

The Puzzled Voter with a puzzled look:

Puzzled Voter. I was to that Gaynor meeting. I cheered myself hoarse. Those fellows mean business. They promise to put the traction bosses in jail.

Socialist. You are the original, genuine, blown-in-the-glass Easy Mark. The political mountebanks have no need of resorting to new schemes. They can sell you the same gold brick over and over. Jailing the traction thieves? Why, this is the very gold brick which Jerome sold you twice.

P. V. Jerome? Gaynor? They may run on the same ticket. It does look fishy, come to think of it.

S. And of what earthly use and interest is it to you to have a thief more or less in jail, when you leave the thief-producing system intact and working with day and night shifts?

P. V. I would like to know what a man working for a livelihood is to do? According to you Socialists, we can do nothing but just lie down.

S. How do you make that out? You don't see the Socialists indulging in a dolce far niente during a political campaign, do you?

P. V. Well, what would you have us do? Come out with it.

S. If I were you, I would not waste my breath shouting for Gaynor, who is sure to do the people good—you can bet on it—good and plenty, as Jerome did, as Low did, as McClellan, or Van Wyck, or any politician or reformer you can name.

P. V. Food supply? This is a new one. How is that a municipal problem?

S. How is it not? Suppose the city's food supply is threatened, or a number of people are actually starving because of scarcity of food. Are we to lie down and peacefully expire because you, fellows, think that we must not do anything to help ourselves, but ought to ask the politicians in Albany or in Washington to help us?

P. V. Wait a second. What is the matter with our food supply? Who is starving?

S. I see. You would not recognize the existence of starvation unless you see a person falling on the street, a crowd collecting, an ambulance arriving; the surgeon examines the case and diagnoses it—exhaustion from starvation. All the dramatic elements must be present. It is to be regretted, however, that the majority of starvation cases occur under very prosaic circumstances. People do not take a sufficient quantity of nourishing food. Their vitality is sapped. They fall an easy prey to disease. Children are especially the victims of lack of proper nutrition, as was shown by the many children attending schools in a starved condition. Just read Spargo's "The Bitter Cry of the Children" and Hunter's "Poverty." They will answer your question. Also compare the table of prices of food with the table of sickness and mortality. You will find them in a direct ratio. The higher the price of food, the greater the number of sick and dead.

meat, etc. It is interesting to know how these farmers are getting on. Well, I consulted the best authority on the subject—Uncle Sam—and found out that in great numbers they abandon their farms and run away from them. What your Uncle Sam carefully omits to say is that the exactions and oppressions of the railroad trust, the car trust, the elevator trust, the produce trusts and every other trust, are making the existence of the farmers intolerable. However, the point which concerns us just now is that while the number of the city population is increasing enormously, the population of the farmers is at a standstill, where it does not actually decrease. Take Bulletin 71 of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Estimates of Population. There was an intercensal census taken in 1905 in thirteen states and showed an increase of population of 2,127,319. Now, three-fifths of the total population of these states live in cities and incorporated villages. The increase of population in these urban places was 2,140,200. This means that the rural or farming districts have actually lost almost 13,000 population during the five years from 1900 to 1905. As New York state is one of these thirteen states, it may be of interest to know how it fared. The total population of the state has increased, from 1900 to 1905 by a little less than 800,000. The population of the incorporated places has increased by over 325,000. It means that not only have the cities absorbed the entire increase in population but the farms have lost besides to the cities about 30,000 population. Out of sixty counties in New York state, fifteen counties show an actual decrease of population. In some counties the depopulation is progressive. Thus Schoharie has suffered a decrease of population from 1895 to 1900 of almost seven per cent.; from 1900 to 1905 over 6 per cent. Schoharie is the only Democratic county in this state outside of this city.

The question arises. How long can a diminishing farming population, working under circumstances of growing adversity and hardship, continue producing and supplying sufficient food and material for clothing for a rapidly growing city population? And if the farmers fail us, are we then to starve?

P. V. You talked a blue streak about starvation—made me feel real hungry.

S. My poor Peevie, your brain is in your stomach. Better get a new supply of brain. We will postpone the discussion of the meat problem till our next argument.

Four firms in Milwaukee have just been fined for selling McLaren's potted cheese, contrary to the provisions of the pure food law of the State. The cheese was found to be doped with chemical preservatives. The local newspapers have given reports of the case but have not published the names of the firms that were fined, not wishing to do them an injury.

WHEN A WORKINGMAN IS FINED IN COURT FOR SOME PETTY MISDEMEANOR, DO THE DAILY PAPERS SPARE HIM BY WITHHOLDING HIS NAME? Not at all.

On the contrary, they try to make up a funny story at his expense, no matter how much humiliation it may cause him and those dear to him.

This is simply another illustration of capitalistic morals. You are only expected provided you have enough money to appear powerful.—Social Democratic Herald.

Owing to Gustavus Myers' preoccupation with the preparation for the press in book form of the first two volumes of his "History of the Great American Fortunes," the publication of this serial in The Call has to be temporarily suspended.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE GAME.

Editor of The Call: Recently there was published in The Call a cartoon copied from the Chicago Daily Socialist in which Labor is depicted in a game of poker with Capital. In his ponderous fist Capital holds four aces, which is usually regarded as an almost invincible hand. Labor apparently realizing that under the conditions of the "game" he cannot possibly hope to win, gazes despairingly on the cards before him. Truly a great cartoon.

May I be permitted to offer a few observations as to how this cartoon strikes me?

"The Ox knoweth his owner, The Ass his master's crib." Labor, "a Samson shorn of his locks," having sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, "overshadowed by the halo he himself has thrown about Capital, hypnotized by Capitalistic 'dope,' " "lulled by stupefying illusions," a "mist" before his eyes (as it was in Adam's time when the human mind with its "Philosophy of the Serpent" discovered that there was not a man to till the ground), his vision distorted, he cannot possibly be expected to be able to read his cards aright. In his confused state of mind, Labor cannot know or realize that which, to his concept, seems to be only a pair of deuces or possibly a "three bob" is in reality a STRAIGHT FLUSH. It is, therefore, not Capital but Labor which holds the winning hand.

But "Midnight Foretells the Dawn," and those with clever vision see at no distant day Labor's awakening. They see Labor arise, regenerated and resurrected—dominant—and assuming his rightful place, and they hear his exultant cry: LABOR OMNIA VINCIT! "DOMINION, not subjection, is MAN'S birthright!!!" The curse of Adam is annulled!!!

I congratulate you upon the appearance of The Call. There is a noticeable improvement from day to day and your editorials are powerful blows which undoubtedly will eventually aid greatly in reducing the citadel of Capitalism to its "native-nothingness."

Wishing you further success, I am fraternally yours, EDW. A. URY. New York, Sept. 22, 1909.

NEW ZEALAND IS NOT A SOCIALIST COUNTRY.

Editor of The Call: I handed a friend of mine, a Catholic, a copy of the Appeal to Reason, showing him where a Catholic editor got converted. In return he handed me a clipping out of some newspaper that showed up Socialism as a failure in New Zealand. Will you kindly print the true side of the story in your paper? I want to show him, because he said that newspaper was right and that the Socialist paper was a fake. I am a converted Catholic myself and I am after those people. OTTO GRUNDL Alexandria, Va., Sept. 22, 1909.

COMPLAINT FROM PRIMARY VOTER.

Editor of The Call: I am a daily reader of this paper, and an enrolled voter of the Socialist party in the 23d Assembly District, and 49th election district. I attended the primaries last Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock to vote the Socialist ballot and did not succeed because the inspector would not let me. They claim that the district did not send them any pink ballots, and if they did, the one who had them must have left them in some other place. I did not want to cause trouble, because I hadn't any witnesses. Now, I understand that there has been funny work on the part of that anarchistic organization known as Tammany Hall; they even robbed the Independence League of the privilege of voting at the primaries, and the enrolled Socialists have to stand disfranchised.

"OUR PROSPERITY."

By F.

I wish to make a few comments on the article "Our Prosperity," by Robert Rives La Monte, which appeared recently in The Call.

In the course of a lecture in the early part of this year, Dr. Robinson also argued that the period of business depression would last a long number of years, that the next one would last longer and that finally we would have a chronic depression. The writer took an opposing view and predicted a quick recovery.

La Monte made a prediction similar to Dr. Robinson's some time ago in The Call, and now apologizes for having been wrong. His statement that only a great war could bring early business recovery, he now supplements by saying that as war did not come, it is preparation for war which is bringing us the stimulus for the visible business recuperation.

If we would follow his logic, we should have experienced a continuous greater business prosperity every year, because preparations for war have been going on at an ever increasing rate from year to year!

The naval and military budgets of almost every civilized nation prove this.

But war, or preparation for it, is not a stimulus for general business prosperity, rather the reverse. It only affects a few branches of business, but seriously hinders general business. The expenses for war are a burden, have to be extracted from the people by taxation and are consequently a tax on the consuming power of the people. A great war requires such a large number of soldiers, who are taken from their sphere of usefulness and labor, that the lessening of consuming power thereby is doing much more harm to business than the activity in a few lines of business does good.

La Monte further maintains that the San Francisco earthquake and the Baltimore fire postponed the coming of the last crisis. In my judgment these catastrophes were among the important events leading up to the recent crisis.

That immense destruction of property forced the insurance companies here and in Europe to liquidate large holdings of securities in order to pay for the losses incurred, and resulted in a perceptible shrinkage of their resources.

The direct consequence was a fall in the prices of stocks, etc., and a reduction of credit facilities to the business community, or to use a business phrase, there resulted a "tightening of money."

Industrial production being at high point, business felt the first effect. In themselves these catastrophes would not have brought on the crisis as the effect was mitigated to a large extent by a new demand for reconstruction of useful property.

But things happened to accumulate. On account of the immense business "boom," money became tighter and tighter. The financial world could no longer digest new flotations of securities and most of the railroads and many industrial corporations were forced to issue "short time" notes at high rates of interest. This in turn made it compulsory for them to provide slowly for their redemption. The consequence was a drawing in of the horns, viz: stopping of extensions, curtailment of new equipment, reduction of operating expenses. All industry felt the effect slowly, but surely.

But the pace that production had set could not be lessened quickly all along the line, and "overproduction" made quick strides forward.

An extended speculation in real estate, fostered by a certain coterie of banks and trust companies, tying up still more "capital," had its concurrent effect.

Then came "the straw that broke the camel's back." The working class, only near the end of the period of prosperity, came forward with its just demands for higher wages. Some, who had struck for more pay, in time succeeded, but in most instances the workers came just a little too late.

But it was the middle class, finding itself ground between the upper and the nether millstone, which cried out the loudest against oppression. On the one side, labor demanded higher wages, which they could not grant; on the other side there was the pressure from concentration of capital, and the consequent encroachment of the capitalists and corporations, who had gone to excesses during the period of "prosperity." The consequence was a certain political unrest. "Rakers" appeared by the thousands. Roosevelt, the smart politician, understood the cry and, in order to political capital for himself out of this situation, made himself the champion of this fight of the middle class. The \$25,000,000 fine for the Standard Oil Company was the first of a series of such actions, which were intended to frighten, or at least alarm, the big capitalists, who at once commenced to liquidate securities on stock exchanges, resulting in a fall in prices. The open break in the market was the next step. Roosevelt threatened with and instituted investigations. But a man of large enterprises, knowing the "other side" of his gigantic deals, is not going to wait for his accusers to liquidate his properties and to spend his plans. So Harriman and his associates started to liquidate.

Morgan, who at a banquet heard Roosevelt in all earnestness make the remark that he would continue "his policies" even if business should suffer, had already commenced "liquidating," and helped the process along. Remember also the pressure against certain trust companies, which held large blocks of securities of the coveted rival companies to the Steel Trust.

The enormous liquidation of securities and additional "short time" bonds and stocks. This forced banks to call for more "margin" on outstanding loans, to call in loans, curtail credit facilities to the business community. Money became dearer and dearer. "Confidence" waned along the line, country banks withdrew their balances from the city banks, gold went to a premium and hoarding of money became the rule.

Liquidation of merchandise had to follow—a much more tedious and difficult process than the liquidating of securities. Factories had to close, labor was discharged, and the crisis was on, good and hard.

The relatively quick recuperation, which we are witnessing, has its principal causes, not war or preparation for war. First, Capital has concentrated in fewer hands. When Taft was nominated President and elected, and our financiers saw one of the causes of the panic removed, the relatively large capitalists could concentrate their efforts to stem the tide, and they went and bought securities. The stock market steadied and slowly rose. With rising prices on the Stock Exchange, confidence slowly returned, money became at once cheap, which the large financiers and financial institutions could purchase additional securities on speculation. The curtailed credit to merchants expanded again. Industry, being much more concentrated in the hands of trusts and monopolies, had a better chance than formerly to adjust production to consumption. There was no panic in the oil industry, it being an almost perfect monopoly. The Steel Trust was enabled to hold its prices during the panic and only when they came down when it suited them, when they could foresee an increase in the demand by doing so. With the help of "cheap money" railroads could again float new bonds and stock issues, and use the money realized from such to renew their equipment, extensions and betterments, stimulating all industry. It only needed the second cause of business recuperation, viz: fair competition into view the business prosperity which La Monte now has discovered to his surprise without a war. But with his prediction that we will have the final panic and we usher in the social revolution, he again finds himself wide of the mark. It will take probably a few more panics and a further trustification and concentration of capital, but it is to set a time limit. Whether we will slowly and peacefully grow from the capitalist system into the Socialist system or forcibly by a revolution, depends much upon our friend, the enemy, but it certainly will not come as the result of the next panic!

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Look up, and not down, at the man who works.

The business handshake: The more he has made-out of you the heartier it will be.

A suggestion: A Carnegie or Sage or other Foundation for eulogies upon deceased capitalists by noted preachers who are not ashamed to blaspheme for pay.

The tremendous activity of Mr. Loeb will no doubt be followed by his candidacy for some higher office. He learned the "reform" business from an adept.

A cold hot time and a hot cold time: The Ice Trust is through with us for a season—now for the tender mercy of the Coal Barons.

The New York Sunday American devotes a page to wondering how Miss Maxine Elliott got so well acquainted with King Edward of England. Might

I want to ask you if I can find out whether any pink ballots were sent to my election district, and if not, why not? Why is it that the party is not represented at the primary election for the protection of its voters, as well as at the poles on election day? When I cast my ballot on election day for the Socialist party I suppose that the capitalistic representative of these

wages, which they could not grant; on the other side there was the pressure from concentration of capital, and the consequent encroachment of the capitalists and corporations, who had gone to excesses during the period of "prosperity." The consequence was a certain political unrest. "Rakers" appeared by the thousands. Roosevelt, the smart politician, understood the cry and, in order to political capital for himself out of this situation, made himself the champion of this fight of the middle class. The \$25,000,000 fine for the Standard Oil Company was the first of a series of such actions, which were intended to frighten, or at least alarm, the big capitalists, who at once commenced to liquidate securities on stock exchanges, resulting in a fall in prices. The open break in the market was the next step. Roosevelt threatened with and instituted investigations. But a man of large enterprises, knowing the "other side" of his gigantic deals, is not going to wait for his accusers to liquidate his properties and to spend his plans. So Harriman and his associates started to liquidate.

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The enormous liquidation of securities and additional "short time" bonds and stocks. This forced banks to call for more "margin" on outstanding loans, to call in loans, curtail credit facilities to the business community. Money became dearer and dearer. "Confidence" waned along the line, country banks withdrew their balances from the city banks, gold went to a premium and hoarding of money became the rule.

Liquidation of merchandise had to follow—a much more tedious and difficult process than the liquidating of securities. Factories had to close, labor was discharged, and the crisis was on, good and hard.

The relatively quick recuperation, which we are witnessing, has its principal causes, not war or preparation for war. First, Capital has concentrated in fewer hands. When Taft was nominated President and elected, and our financiers saw one of the causes of the panic removed, the relatively large capitalists could concentrate their efforts to stem the tide, and they went and bought securities. The stock market steadied and slowly rose. With rising prices on the Stock Exchange, confidence slowly returned, money became at once cheap, which the large financiers and financial institutions could purchase additional securities on speculation. The curtailed credit to merchants expanded again. Industry, being much more concentrated in the hands of trusts and monopolies, had a better chance than formerly to adjust production to consumption. There was no panic in the oil industry, it being an almost perfect monopoly. The Steel Trust was enabled to hold its prices during the panic and only when they came down when it suited them, when they could foresee an increase in the demand by doing so. With the help of "cheap money" railroads could again float new bonds and stock issues, and use the money realized from such to renew their equipment, extensions and betterments, stimulating all industry. It only needed the second cause of business recuperation, viz: fair competition into view the business prosperity which La Monte now has discovered to his surprise without a war. But with his prediction that we will have the final panic and we usher in the social revolution, he again finds himself wide of the mark. It will take probably a few more panics and a further trustification and concentration of capital, but it is to set a time limit. Whether we will slowly and peacefully grow from the capitalist system into the Socialist system or forcibly by a revolution, depends much upon our friend, the enemy, but it certainly will not come as the result of the next panic!

George E. Roberts, formerly Director of the Mint, favors a great central bank, "to prevent panics." Capital is so timid it really ought to be this bulwark behind which to hide.

One of the first duties of the Socialist is to abolish that fiction that some favored few have the natural right to live by the sweat of the many.

In one breath they tell us that the poor would not have brains to manage their own affairs; in the next they tell of a Harriman who was from direct poverty." Hasn't he always been able to furnish brains to run the world?

two political parties will try to prevent me from voting. I am actually afraid to vote on principles for fear of getting into trouble at the polls. I may have the only enrolled Socialist in my election district, but I should have been there.

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