

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves



The Weather.

Fair and slightly cooler.

TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

### Y. C. HEAD BEARS BIG PANIC

#### President Prophecies Big Industrial Crisis America Has Ever Seen.

### FACES STAGNATION

#### Production Is Outdistancing Production of Food Stuffs and Manufactured Goods, Says Capitalist.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 23.—That the United States is facing the most serious crisis in its history was the declaration of W. C. Brown, president of the New Central system, in a sensational address delivered today at the twenty-first annual convention of the Minnesota Bankers' Association. He declared that the food consumption of the nation is rapidly exceeding its production and that its purchasing power is being seriously reduced, and that the development of the farms of the country is the most imperative problem now before the nation.

### Prices Steadily Higher.

President Brown discussed the fact that, despite the bountiful crops grown in this country since 1898, prices of commodities have steadily advanced, and this example has been followed by everything grown or manufactured. The land values in the Middle West are more than doubled. He stated that there is a direct relation between the increasing supply of gold and the high price now prevailing inasmuch as gold, being indestructible, stays in the market and coal is burned and grains, etc., are consumed.

### Argentina Outdistances U. S.

"Our failure to increase the products of our farms in anything like the ratio of increase of consumption," he declared, "is costing more than three times the cost upon the cost of living that is being asserted by all other causes, including the increase of gold. Last year Argentina forged ahead of the United States and took first place among the grain exporting countries in the world in addition to shipping 60 per cent of all the wheat consumed in Europe. This was due to her lax methods."

### Disaster Inevitable.

"It does not require the experience of a hundred man to know that, with one man representing production, running at the rate of thirty-six miles per hour, and another train—representing consumption, running at the rate of sixty miles per hour, either the leading train will be speeded up, or disaster is only a question of time. We are building great ships, two of them a year, costing \$10,000,000 each, and \$1,000,000 a year to maintain them, and I wish that the money expended in building just one ship could be devoted to improving agricultural agriculture."

### DRY GOODS TRUST GROWS.

It was officially announced yesterday that H. B. Claiborn had closed the negotiations for the purchase of an interest in the dry goods firm of Lord &

### TAFT SAYS SHERMAN LAW IS FOR UNIONS

#### Replies to Firemen's Convention in Lengthy and Stinging Telegram. Congressmen Support Him.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Taft is opposed to "class legislation" for labor. The President left no doubt in the minds of laboring men how he feels on this subject. The President's expression was called for chiefly by a telegram which he received from W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers of St. Paul, Minn. This telegram read: "The President—Press reports of today indicate that you favor using the people's money to prosecute labor in their efforts to better conditions. The 738 delegates attending the twelfth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers at St. Paul, Minn., instruct me to protest against this unjust policy."

In reply to this telegram, the President immediately sat down and dictated the following dispatch, which was made public at the White House this evening: "W. S. Carter, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, St. Paul, Minn.—Your dispatch of June 22 received in which you say that reports today indicate that I favor using the people's money to prosecute labor in their efforts to better conditions and you protest against such a policy. I presume you refer to the proposition now before Congress that money appropriated for the fiscal year 1911 for enforcement of anti-trust laws and acts to regulate commerce shall not part of it be expended in the prosecution of conspiracies in the nature of boycotts to increase wages, shorten hours, or better the condition of labor."

### Supreme Court Has Decided.

The Supreme Court decided that such a boycott is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and this proposal is an attempt to withhold the means of prosecuting that law when it is violated by a particular class to be made privileged; I am entirely opposed to such class legislation. "If it was proposed to amend the language of the Sherman anti-trust law itself so as somewhat to narrow its scope, that would present a proper question for consideration, but so long as the present anti-trust law remains upon the statute books an attempt to modify its enforcement so as to render immune any particular class of citizens, rich or poor, employers or employees, is improper legislation and, in my judgment, ought to be opposed by your brotherhood. The laboring man and the trade unionist, if I understand him, asks only equality before the law. Class legislation and unequal privilege, though expressly in his favor, will in the end work no benefit to him or to society."

### Representatives With Taft.

Two notable speeches in opposition to the amendment were made by Representative Tawney of Minnesota, who always has been noted for his fearlessness, and Representative Madison of Kansas, the insurgent. Tawney had had breakfast at the White House with the President this morning, but it is hardly likely that he needed any bolstering, as he had voted against the proposition when it first came up. Tawney declared that he would give up his seat in Congress rather than vote for a proposition that exempted one class of people from the operations of the criminal law of the country.

"This is a proposal," he added, "to grant immunity to one class of society and I trust that it will be voted down." "Accept this amendment," said Representative Madison, "and you vote to repeal the law of conspiracy. At the same time you will legalize the secondary boycott. Labor has the right to strike and laborers have the right to agree among themselves to boycott an individual or a group of individuals. It is only when labor attempts to interfere with the business of a man by driving away his customers that the law steps in. This is the secondary boycott. Every man must stand equal before the law and every man without exception must obey the law. This is an attempt to make an exception."

Representative Hughes of New Jersey was the author of the amendment. He declared that President Roosevelt had recommended the enactment of a law exempting laborers and farmers' organizations from the application of the anti-trust act. He declared further that it was not unusual for Republicans to advocate class legislation. The original draft of the administration railroad bill, he contended, proposed to exempt railroads from the operation of the anti-trust act. "This was an endorsement of a principle from one high in authority," said he. "If it is fair for the railroads, why isn't it fair for the labor unions?"

### CHARLTON ADMITS HE MURDERED WIFE

#### Caught at Hoboken as He Lands From Steamer From Italy, He Makes Full Confession to Police.

Porter Charlton is locked up in a cell in the Hoboken police headquarters, the self-confessed murderer of his wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, whose body was found in a trunk fished up from the bottom of Lake Como, Italy, on the shores of which the two had been living in a rented villa. Charlton was arrested on the North Greer he had landed from the Princess Irene, on which he had taken passage at Genoa on June 2, the day the trunk was brought up from the bottom of the lake by fishermen. Shaking from head to foot with nervousness while he waited for his baggage to be examined on the pier, he was in bad condition to disarm suspicion. He made a futile fight to conceal his identity from Captain Henry Harrison Scott, the brother of the murdered woman, who came from his station at Fort Fisher to search the liners reaching here in the next ten days in the hope of running down the slayer of his sister. Captain Scott was armed with a description of Charlton and with a sample of his handwriting, and in the face of these boys—he is only twenty-one years old—finally broke down and confessed to the murder in the office of Chief of Police Hayes, where he had been taken from the pier.

In his confession he exonerated the Russian Spoloff from any complicity whatever and took upon himself all the blame for the murder. Possible Extradition. Charlton was arraigned before Recorder McGovern immediately after he had signed this confession on a charge of being a fugitive from justice and was then locked in a cell. He will be again arraigned before the recorder at 9 o'clock this morning. In the meantime it is expected that the state department will take steps to have him turned over to the federal officials pending a decision on the matter of his extradition to Italy. It is presumed that the Italian ambassador will make a request for his extradition, in which case there would be an arraignment before a United States commissioner, whose business it would be to turn Charlton over to the Italian authorities for deportation to Italy.

### CRISIS IN JAPAN

#### Cabinet Embroiled Over Militarism and Katsura's Policy for Increasing the Navy.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 23.—It is reported from Tokyo in mail advices brought by steamship, that a crisis is impending in the Japanese cabinet over a dispute between Prince Yamagata, head of the military party, and Premier Marquis Katsura with regard to the Premier's proposed policy for increasing the navy. This question will overshadow all others at the next session of the Diet. A law will shortly be promulgated by the Japanese government governing the property of the emperor and imperial household, the aggregate value of which is given as \$250,000,000. It includes thousands of shares in Japanese enterprises, notably the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other steamship companies, banks, etc. In the feudal days of less than a half century ago the imperial income was 100,000 koku (about half a million bushels) of rice. Advice from Hongkong tell of the assassination of a Mr. Martin, a customs landing waiter, by a Chinese from America, while Martin was examining the baggage of the Chinese, which contained a large supply of rifles. The murderer committed suicide.

### MANCHU DYNASTY IN PERIL

#### Foreigners Warned of Threatened Rebellion in China.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 23.—News of unrest in several districts of China comes by the Tamba Maru. Many ominous rumors of impending trouble are reported from the Yangtze valley. Foreign ministers in Peking have received a letter from a high Chinese military officer of the Yangtze valley to the effect that a great rebellion against the Manchu dynasty is near. The writer warns foreigners that those who show practical sympathy with the ruling dynasty will be treated as enemies, their lives forfeited and property destroyed. Peking authorities denounce the letter as a forgery. From Shanghai comes news of rioting at Luho, where a mob attacked the mission, but was dispersed by troops before much damage was done. From the vicinity of Shanghai also came many reports of rioting, but the officers seem to have the situation in hand there.

### APOLOGY REPAIRS INSULT.

#### Grecian Government Makes Amends for Citizen's Riotous Conduct.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 23.—The Grecian government has granted the demands of the Roumanian foreign office in satisfaction of the recent incident at the Piraeus, when a Greek mob attacked a Roumanian mail steamship. Roumanians demanded official apologies, monetary compensation and the dismissal of the prefect of the port of the Piraeus. Greece was given eight days in which to comply with the terms of the ultimatum.

### SPANISH CATHOLICS THREATEN CIVIL WAR

#### Declare They Prefer Violence Before They Will Consent to Lay Schools. Revolutionists Repatriated.

MADRID, June 22.—A rupture seems imminent in the negotiations between the government and the Vatican, on the subject of the church and non-Catholic societies. Premier Canalejas has received by telegraph a summary of the Vatican's reply to his proposals, and he has had a conference with the king for the purpose of discussing a future action. It is understood that the Vatican's reply is unsatisfactory. A semi-official note recently issued intimated that if the Vatican insisted on coupling its protest against the royal decree of June 11 with the negotiations to revise the Concordat, the government would be obliged to break off all negotiations. Prior to the issuance of this note the premier declared in the chamber of deputies that the government was resolved to live up to the constitution and to settle the religious question from the standpoint of reform.

At a meeting of the Catholic defense societies it was announced that before the policies outlined in the speech from the throne were permitted to become law Spain would have to undergo a perilous crisis, as Catholics preferred civil war to the lay school system. Clerical agitation is growing in Barcelona and Seville, while the Clerical party in Madrid has begun a strong campaign against the ministry.

Pending the passage by the cortes of a general amnesty measure, Premier Canalejas has authorized the repatriation, without punishment, of 1,000 revolutionary sympathizers who, following the revolt in the Catalan provinces last year, fled from the country and found a refuge at Perpignan, France. The misery which they suffered was so great that they decided recently to return to Spain regardless of consequences.

Since the association's law was passed in France, Spain and Austria have been the principal strongholds of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe, and now the Spanish government is following the example of the Combes ministry in France, and is introducing legislation with a view to the separation of church and state.

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### NOBODY ARRESTS THE BLITHESOME "HIGGY"

#### Warrant for Defaulting Brooklyn Magistrate Taken as a Summer-Day Joke—Judgments Against Him.

Magistrate Higginbotham wasn't arrested yesterday. No reasons could be culled in Brooklyn except that it is too hot to jail anybody just now, anyhow. Perhaps it wouldn't be well for any of the strikers, whom Higginbotham has taken such pleasure in punishing, to presume on this, however. It never gets too hot to arrest undesirable citizens like strikers and labor agitators. Higginbotham has a reputation as a defaulter, a petty tyrant, a withholder of women's money and a boozing artist, but still he stays on the bench. It is explained by his friends that he is such a soft-hearted man that he makes everybody else likewise. There seemed to be more or less of a mixup yesterday among those who were wondering whether Higginbotham intended to permit himself to be incarcerated in Raymond street jail because of a little matter he has on the Surrogate's Court.

### Warrant Not Served.

The warrant was issued by Surrogate Ketcham all right, and in the paper were all the necessary words directing the attachment of the body of the magistrate for failure to pay over \$249.60 belonging to the estate of the late John A. Dorcey, but where Magistrate Higginbotham would be required to pay over the money was not so plain, it was said in explanation. Word was sent downtown yesterday morning that the magistrate had left his court and, presumably, was on his way to see Surrogate Ketcham, but he didn't show up there. Then inquiries were sent into the law office of Philip P. Safford, who secured the body attachment, but Lawyer Safford was out, and a representative in the office was inclined to view the matter somewhat facetiously.

It really amounted, it appeared, to the fact that the folk in Lawyer Safford's office were expecting the delinquent magistrate to drop in there any minute and fix the matter up. Some of the crimes charged against "Higgy" in the past were told of yesterday. Also by garnishee Higginbotham is now paying a judgment obtained against him by the Packard Motor Company for \$515.26 on account of an automobile sold to him. The Lafayette Trust Company, of Brooklyn, had a judgment entered against him for \$12,031.61 on April 12, 1909. In the same year Lewis Pearsall, of Queens county, got a judgment against him for \$107.75. The Citizens' Trust Company got one for \$3,308.03. The Nassau Trust Company, of Brooklyn, got one for \$11,685.54. The Citizens' Trust Company had another for \$3,369.85, and the Union Bank entered one for \$5,220.92.

### ENGINEER SKENE SAID TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT

#### ALBANY, June 23.—Governor Hughes today directed the calling of an extraordinary grand jury and a special trial term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Albany, to investigate the acts of a former state official.

While secrecy is exercised about the executive chamber and Attorney General O'Malley's department, in order that the witnesses to be summoned could be subpoenaed before the governor's action had become known, it is pretty generally understood that the official to be investigated is former State Engineer and Surveyor Frederick Skene, of Astoria, Long Island, who was elected on the Hearst ticket. After a conference today with Governor Hughes and District Attorney Rollin R. Sanford, of Albany, O'Malley went to New York, and it is stated he carried a bundle of subpoenas to serve within the next twenty-four hours. Governor Hughes has designated Supreme Court Justice Henry B. Conant, of Morrisville, Madison county, to preside at the special term, which will convene here on July 18. Deputy Attorney J. Samuel Fowler will conduct the proceedings for the state.

### BUDGET UP NEXT WEEK.

#### British Premier Also Helps Bill for Women's Enfranchisement.

LONDON, June 23.—In the house of commons this afternoon Premier Asquith announced that the budget would be introduced on June 26. The prime minister promised to give an opportunity for the second reading of David James Shackleton's bill for the enfranchisement of women, but said he was unable to promise further facilities in this respect at the present session.

### FERDINAND IN PARIS.

PARIS, June 23.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Queen Eleanor arrived here today, and were received with full military honors. The program for their four days' visit is crowded with official functions and fetes.

### MYSTERY IN SHOOTING OF A YOUNG GIRL

#### Conflicting Tales Told by Victim Starts Investigation by Utica Police, Who Scold Suicide Attempt.

UTICA, N. Y., June 23.—Elvira Widrick, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Widrick, residing on a farm seven miles north of this city, was found today by her father in a clump of bushes several hundred feet from her home with a bullet wound in her right breast. A revolver lay beside the girl, who was in a dazed condition and bleeding profusely. The physicians say the wound is a mortal one and that she will hardly survive the night. The girl told her father that a man dressed in blue and wearing a derby hat shot her. Mr. Widrick picked the girl up and carried her to the house. From one of his sons the father inquired whether he had met any one and the latter replied in the negative. The girl's grandfather was also unable to get any clue to the alleged assailant.

Later the child told the coroner she did not know whether or not she shot herself and that she did not know who shot her. The revolver with which the shooting was done had a single empty shell in the cylinder. The weapon belonged to the Widrick home and according to the statement of Mrs. Widrick had been lying on a shelf in the kitchen. One thing which seems to indicate that the wound was self-inflicted was the fact that the girl's jacket bore powder marks showing that the weapon was held close to her clothing when it was discharged. The girl attended the district school and was an attractive child. It is stated that Elvira wished to go to a party given today by one of her schoolmates and that Mrs. Widrick told her daughter that she could not go to the party after which, in childish pique, Elvira inflicted the wound. The sheriff's department is investigating.

### LITTLE LAD PLUNGES 4 STORIES TO DEATH

#### Mother Left "Buster" While She Prepared Breakfast and He Fell From Window.

"Buster," the two-year-old son of Policeman William Longuet, climbed on to a Morris chair in the front room of the family flat at 300 West 143d street at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning and leaned against a fly screen, which gave under his weight, precipitating him to the sidewalk, where he was instantly killed. Longuet was telephoned for and when he reached home became so frantic that he attempted to jump from the window, but was restrained by neighbors. The mother was hysterical when she learned what had happened to happy, rollicking "Buster."

### JURY REBUKED AGAIN

#### Judge O'Sullivan Orders Rockefeller Talesmen to Continue Work and Return Indictments.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and his associate members of the grand jury, appointed some months ago to investigate the "white slave" traffic in New York, were again publicly rebuked by Justice O'Sullivan yesterday when they asked to be discharged. Rockefeller brought with him into the courtroom the presentment dealing with the traffic in women prepared by the jury a month ago and which the court had heretofore refused to accept. "I am delegated by my associates," began Rockefeller, "to read a paper setting forth our views and would like to do so."

### 38 STRIKES ON IN THE EMPIRE STATE

#### ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—Thirty-eight strikes, involving 20,000 men, are now receiving the attention of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The strikes are scattered over the entire state, the largest num-

### YONKERSTROLLEYMEN GO BACK TO WORK

#### Pending a Decision of Justice Keogh, the Men Return—Got a Great Lesson in Economics.

What was probably the most unusual labor difficulty that has occurred in the vicinity of New York in many a long day terminated when the motormen and conductors of the Yonkers Railway Company returned to work yesterday at 3 p.m., pending a decision from Justice Keogh regarding a new wage schedule, which will probably be agreed upon by Saturday. The men quit work on Wednesday, June 15, after having waited for over a year for the receiver of the railway line to try to have the courts give them an advance in pay, which he obstinately refused to do. The men, realizing there was no alternative for them to pursue other than to quit work and force an issue, did so, and as a result of that move their case was brought before the courts in a way that forced immediate action.

### Men Wanted Respectful Hearing.

On the advice of Justice Keogh, before whom the case was brought, the men resumed the operation of the cars, showing by their action that they were at all times willing to operate them, but felt that their demands were entitled to a respectful hearing. Briefs were submitted on all sides. The judge requested of the committee representing the men a statement showing the wages paid on all lines in the vicinity so that he will have something to be guided by.

The men place implicit confidence in Justice Keogh, saying he has shown a disposition all along to treat their case with fairness. Although nothing official has been stated by him there is a feeling that he will note the justice of the demands made and will order an increase. Men's Eyes Now Opened. The difficulty has had the effect of opening the eyes of many of the men to facts that hitherto have been quite beyond their grasp. One of the men in talking to The Call reporter stated the case in this wise: "I can understand the arguments of the Socialists quite plainly now. We, the men who run the cars on these lines, are really the railroad company. That is, we actually operate the railroad, and all that is made in the way of profit comes from our work. While we worked there was a railroad. When we quit there was no longer any railroad. Today, when the cars were started and operated by us, there was a railroad again. It was a lesson."

### Fear Demand on Other Lines.

The receiver of the road was guided in his actions evidently from sources other than the interests of the Yonkers railway. This was plainly evident by the line of argument introduced by his counsel, Mr. Crum. It was not a question of raising the wages of the Yonkers men at all. Rather, it was a question of resisting their demands and thereby smothering the possibility of any demands being made by the various other lines operated in Westchester county, practically all of which are under one corporate control.

### BROOKLYN BAKERS' PICKETS DISCHARGED

#### "Strikers have a right to walk up and down the street just as well as you or anybody else has, and you should not make any foolish arrests like this hereafter," said Magistrate O'Reilly in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Brooklyn, to an officer when he discharged Ernest Mohr and August Wessel, striking bakers, who were arrested near Achtziger's bakery on Bushwick avenue, because they walked up and down the street in front of the bakery.

The police yesterday again showed that they are slaves of the master class by making arrests of pickets because they dared to walk and picket the struck shop. All the efforts of the police to frighten the strikers away from doing picket duty were foiled by the magistrates as all the strikers were discharged and the cops reimprisoned. August Kuffenockel, Franz Heyock, Christ Roth and Louis Rindke, who were arrested near Isenberger's bakery, Broadway and Montrose avenue, were discharged by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Bedford Avenue Court. Christ Fisher, Lucas Kaslo, A. Komerick, A. Volderin and A. Fallhaber, who were arrested near Fritz Sher's bakery on Summer and Park avenues, were discharged in the Gates Avenue Court. They were told that they could all go back to the shop and continue picketing, as the Supreme Court gives strikers the right to picket struck shops.

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ber of men being involved in the strike of the laborers at Rochester. In most cases the strike cause is the demand on the employers to sign working agreements which were allowed to lapse during the industrial depression. In the strike of the International Paper Company employees, which has been settled, it is estimated that 148,000 working days were lost in this state.

### SHEET MILL BOSSES REFUSE ANY INCREASE

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—The wage scale between the Amalgamated Association and the thirteen independent iron and sheet mill companies will continue in force for another year, this conclusion being reached at a conference which ended early this morning. The workers demanded an advance of 10 per cent, but it was refused. Such an increase would have brought the rate above that paid by the United States Steel Corporation. The wage committee sought a compromise with an advance of 5 per cent, but this was also turned down. There are 4,000 skilled workers affected by the agreement, but 15,000 are affected directly. The settlement of the scale means that orders will be placed for business and that there will be plenty of work for the independent mills. In spite of the settlement it is yet maintained that the workmen yesterday refused a small advance which had been offered. Later the operators withdrew this offer and later said to the workers that they would not pay a cent in advance.

### LOCAL BAKERS MAKE KICK AGAINST COPS

A formal protest against police brutality inflicted upon union pickets was lodged at Police Headquarters yesterday by a committee of the striking bakers. Inspector Schmitzberger listened to the complaint and promised to refer the matter to Police Commissioner Baker. The bakers made a specific complaint against three policemen who have been doing scab guard duty at the big bakeries, and also lodged a general complaint against the attitude of the police toward the strikers. Tomorrow afternoon the strikers will parade through the streets of the upper West Side, beginning at 127th street and ending up over on the East Side at East End Park, 81st street and East End avenue. Later in the afternoon arrangements have been made for the holding of an open air meeting at East End avenue and 81st street, near the big Fleischmann bakery, now manned by scabs, at which Carrie W. Allen, Edward F. Cassidy, Mark Roth, organizer of the Bakers' Union, and other speakers will deliver addresses. Organizer Roth declared last night that the strikers are just as optimistic and their loyalty and solidarity just as great as they were when the strike began.

### CORDAGE STRIKERS HOLD STREET MEETING

The long battle of the 2,000 workers at the plant of the cordage trust, otherwise known as the American Manufacturing Company, has been taken up by the Socialist party in Brooklyn, and the first of a series of open air meetings for the purpose of acquainting the public with the story was held last night at the corner of Wythe avenue and North 7th street. The following speakers addressed the meeting: Naguszewski, Olszewski and

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made wares and chandise.

## DON'T MISS NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

THE BIG FEATURES WILL BE:

- Are We Losing the Use of Our Hands? The Socialism of Ancient Peru. By Barry Boyle
- Some Wolves and a Wolf-man. A story. By Edward Curzon-Howe.
- "The Model City." By Dave Fulton Karsner.
- Life. A story. By Sonia Ureles.

AMONG THE OTHER GOOD THINGS WILL BE:

- The Waves Are Raging. By Nicholas Alienikoff.
- The Enchanter, Myopia. A story. By Pierre Veber.
- The Clutch of Circumstance. A story. By Mary Rantz.
- A Song. By W. R. Van Trenck.
- Judge Gary and the Press. By John D.
- A Professional Peacemaker. A story. By John Eills.
- Another Socialist Study in Literature. By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.
- Woman's Sphere. In which Mrs. Meta Berger will write on "Social Democracy and the Public School" and Anna A. Maley on "Proletarian Mothers."
- Socialist and Labor News of the World.

AMERICA'S BEST SUNDAY PAPER

# THE SUNDAY CALL

ORDER IT TODAY!

Organizer Tytkoff, in Polish, and Schukos, in Lithuanian. Strike benefits were paid to the men and girls yesterday at the union headquarters in Lithuanian Hall, 103 Grand street. Miss Leonora O'Reilly, who is in charge of gathering funds for the strike, has been meeting with fair success in her appeals to organized labor.

### LOCOMOTIVE MEN RE-ELECT OLD OFFICERS

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 23.—Election of international officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was begun last night when W. S. Carter was re-elected president and C. A. Wilson, assistant president, both were chosen by acclamation, there being no contest for the places.

### OLD PRINTER'S DEATH A MYSTERY

Hearing that the dead body of a man had been found in the hallway below, Mrs. George W. Sargent, who occupies a flat on the second floor of an apartment house at 1905 Flatbush avenue, came to the top of the stairs yesterday and looked curiously at the crowd of excited persons that had gathered below. The next moment she gave a shriek as she recognized in the limp form of the man her own husband. Then she fainted, and her condition is critical. George W. Sargent was a printer, but had been out of work for some time and had been rather despondent. How Sargent met his death is a mystery, but his wife thinks that he was probably overcome by the heat as he reached the top of the great flight of stairs and pitched over the banisters. It is her theory that he was taken ill and was trying to reach his apartments when he became dizzy and fell. Sargent had worked as a printer for J. & M. Cornell in Manhattan, but when this firm gave up the printing business he lost his position and had been unable to obtain another one. This, his wife said, had made him very despondent.

### ROCHESTER'S MILK SUPPLY NOT CUT OFF

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—Notwithstanding their decision at a stormy meeting yesterday afternoon to cut off Rochester's milk supply because Health Officer Coler demanded that their cows be given the state test for tuberculosis, the Western New York Milk Producers' Association thought better of their action and announced this morning that they will reconsider the whole matter at another meeting. It is believed that the wrath aroused by the announcement of their intention and the fear of possible prosecution as a trust caused the change of front.

### MORSE FURNITURE SOLD

Convicted Banker's Household Effects Brought Good Prices. Mrs. Charles W. Morse, wife of the convicted banker, sat in an alcove on the third floor of her home at 738 Fifth avenue and listened to the auctioneer as he urged the last dollar out of the perspiring crowd for her furniture. Some one asked Mrs. Morse what articles had the most sentiment attached to it. She replied that there was no sentiment to anything in the house and said she had sentiment but for one thing, and everybody knows what that was. Later on she said that it wasn't much fun to see the home stripped by would-be purchasers. The topfloor furnishings were sold yesterday, bringing a total of \$12,850. The most valuable furniture in the house is on the lower floors and will be sold today or Monday. The largest pieces obtained were \$240 for a mahogany Louis XVI two bedroom suite, sold to Mrs. Clarence M. Bush, of Great Neck, L. I., and a four-post mahogany Venetian bedstead from Mrs. Morse's own bedroom, sold for \$750. Mrs. Morse said that it had been carved specially by Casserine, a Florentine woodcarver, and had cost \$3,000.

### GARMENT WORKERS EAGER TO STRIKE

Join Union in Large Numbers to Battle for Higher Wage and Human Conditions.

Ever since the convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers in London a couple of weeks ago, the New York ladies tailors should strike some time this summer, there has been a growing restlessness in the trade and new members are flocking to the union in batches of ten, twenty, fifty and a hundred yesterday and the day before, hundreds were lined up with eager applicants and the men were gathered in as quickly as the special strike committee of forty-five could attend to them. Abraham Rosenberg, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told a reporter for The Call yesterday that for several days the membership has increased on an average of 800 a day. Tired of slaving long hours for a starvation wage and eager to end the horrible conditions under which thousands of the unorganized tailors are toiling, the men are impatient for the strike and several shops walked out yesterday and the day before, in all involving about 2,000 men. Some of these, however, went back to work yesterday, and in many places the disputes were adjusted after a few hours of arbitration between the bosses and officers of the union. It is thought, also, it was explained yesterday, to concentrate all the forces for the general strike and not to dissipate them in individual disputes of the kind that arose during the last few days.

### Monster Mass Meeting.

The monster mass meeting planned for next Wednesday, June 29, at Madison Square Garden, promises to be a huge success, and it is feared that the large hall may not be able to hold the throng that is sure to clamor for admission. Entrance to the meeting will be gained by cards only, 25,000 of which have been printed and are being distributed through the shop delegates.

### MONTEREY, Mexico, June 23.—Francisco L. Madero, the candidate for president against Diaz, who has been in prison here for some time on the charge of insulting the government, was removed to San Luis Potosi last night to answer to a similar charge that has been filed against him there by the federal authorities. After entering a plea in that case he will be returned to the prison here.

### Revolution Ready to Break in Mexico

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### CANANEA, Mexico, June 23.—One hundred and twenty additional troops reached here yesterday, and 200 more are en route from Hermosillo. Mexican officers still deny that they expect trouble, but say it there is to be any they wish to be prepared to offer every possible protection to Americans and property interests here in case of an uprising on Sunday. It is not believed by any one, however, that such an uprising will occur considering the timely activity of the government. The local stores have all been forbidden to sell arms or ammunition of any description. There was no trouble along the border last night, but Colonel Kosterlitz and his rurales are active in their campaign after additional smugglers of arms reported seen in the mountains, and not yet taken.

### EL PASO, Tex., June 23.—Mexico is in the throes of a threatened revolution. Attacks are expected to be made by the troops of the revolutionary cause tomorrow on the Mexican officials and custom houses. All the government troops throughout the country are under arms awaiting orders. According to reports the revolutionists have planned their first attack for tomorrow, but may defer it until Sunday.

### CAPITALISTS FACING RUIN IN NICARAGUA

Laborers Being Carried Off With Ropes Tied Around Necks by Officers. NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Sidney Hennings, an American manager of the San Antonio sugar estates, a large English corporation near Corinto, Nicaragua, who arrived here today from that country, declares that his company and all the other agricultural companies in Nicaragua are being ruined by the war, and by the leasing and conscription of their labor by the Madriz government. He said that this company alone had lost 25,000 bags of growing rice and 25,000 tons of sugar cane, the crops rotting in the fields from lack of labor, the laborers on the plantations having been carried off by the recruiting officers tied with ropes around their necks and a large part of the agricultural labor of the Pacific coast had been thus conscripted or kidnapped for military service.

### CAR KILLS WOMAN.

Knocked Down Beneath Wheels and Body Cut Almost in Two. Miss Julia Gatsen, forty-seven years old, of 471 Second avenue, was knocked down and wedged under the forward tracks of a northbound car in front of her home yesterday and was instantly killed. The wheels almost cut her in two below the shoulders.

### CONTRACTOR'S SKULL BROKEN.

Losing his balance and falling a distance of twelve feet from one of his new buildings at Crescent and Etna streets yesterday, Herman Richter, a contractor, forty-eight years old, of 23 Shepherd avenue, struck the ground. His skull was fractured at the base. He was taken to the Bradford Street hospital.

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WASHINGTON, June 23.—Jose De Olivares, American consul at Managua, advised the State Department of the arrest of Dr. Felipe Ailes, editor of La Tarda, of Managua, for failing to suppress the text of President Taft's reply to the protest of President Madriz regarding the recent actions of Commander W. W. Gilmer, commanding officer of the gunboat Paducah.

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Miss Trazzini has broken off negotiations with the Metropolitan opera trust, and it is extremely unlikely that she will be heard in opera in America, or at all events in the East next season. She will undoubtedly return, however, having received a number of flattering offers for concerts.

### ASKS FEDERAL AID TO STOP MINE FIRE

CARBONDALE, Pa., June 23.—The fight against the Carbonade mine fire has been carried to Washington by Rev. H. E. Robbins, rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church of this place. Robbins, in a letter to Secretary of the Interior R. A. Ballinger, declares that all efforts to have the fire, which for several years has been raging in the Watt-Scurry tract, and has caused much property damage, as well as risk to life, have failed and he requests relief from the federal government. Rev. Robbins' letter to Secretary Ballinger says in part: "Inasmuch as a field of anthracite coal situated in this city and borough has been on fire for a period of more than five years, as thousands of tons of coal of the best quality are being destroyed daily, and the property and the houses of many people adjacent thereto are being destroyed by said fire, and as the gases and fumes now generated by the fire are a serious menace to life and health in that vicinity, and inasmuch as local and state officials have been appealed to in vain to extinguish the fire and conserve the remainder of the coal and save the rest of the property and protect the lives and health of those who are compelled to live nearby, I hereby respectfully call your attention to the seriousness of the situation, and I believe that every other resident of Carbonade will join me in appealing to you to use the good offices of the federal government to come to our relief."

### PEONAGE THREATENS AMERICAN WORKERS

Unguarded Words of Mann Disclose Plot to Use Cheap Mexican Labor Against Ours. (By Pan-American Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Tear down the tariff wall that divides us from Mexico. The speaker was Mann, the mouthpiece of the administration, and the startled house listened. "For the truth is," continued the Illinois representative, "that Mexico and the United States ought to be held together by very much closer bonds of union. Amazed at Mann's words, which exposed the plans for flooding the United States with the cheap products of Mexico's slave labor, those Republican and Democratic representatives who were not in touch with the great desire of Porfirio Diaz and his American partners in the exploitation of Mexico, made protest. But Mann refused to answer questions—it was plain he had let slip more than it was intended to make public—and he quickly drew his address to a close with these words: "I reiterate that there ought to be such a reciprocity between that republic and this that we would have the best of the market in Mexico and Mexico would have the best of the market in the United States."

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### ADDUCTED BOY SAID TO BE SAFE

Father Not Worried and Claims Police Are Interfering With His Own Arrangements. Michael Scimeca, the three-year-old son of Dr. Scimeca, of 2 Prince street, who was kidnapped on Tuesday, didn't return yesterday as the doctor had prophesied the day before. The doctor seemed more angry than frightened over the failure of his friends to bring the child stealer to immediate terms. He said that the activity of the police was interfering with his plans, but it looked very much as if the case had boiled down to a hicker over the price to be paid for the boy's return. Giuseppe L. Maggio di Geraci, Dr. Scimeca's lawyer, who knows as much about the ways of bad Italians as any one, having had to defend many of them, explained that the doctor and his friends weren't terribly excited over the matter, because they knew that the child, being too young to inform against his captors, wouldn't be ill-treated. Federico Manfredonia, an Italian newspaper man and a friend of the doctor, said yesterday afternoon that the doctor had decided not to pay a cent, but that it was possible that the kidnappers might get something out of the doctor's father-in-law, Dr. M. Petrella, of Brooklyn, who was very fond of the child and had asked to be allowed to help purchase his return.

### TO ANALYZE STOMACH.

Death of Mrs. Bacon Mystifies Coroner—Claim Brewers Use Strychnine in Beer. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 23.—Coroner Amos O. Squire arrived at White Plains this afternoon to have analyzed the stomach of Mrs. Nettie Bacon, wife of Charles T. Bacon, of Bedford, who died in convulsions last night after drinking a bottle of beer with her husband. Mr. Bacon, who is a retired builder of Bedford, although very ill, will recover, as he took only two or three swallows of the contents. He will also have an analysis made of eight bottles of beer which remained in the case and a small quantity which remained in the bottle from which the aged couple drank. "I have found no reason why the aged couple should have been poisoned," said the coroner, "still the case is a most unusual one."

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## PICNIC

OF THE Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union

### Saturday, June 25, 1910

#### AT LIBERTY PARK, BROOKLYN

50 Prizes, value \$1,000, will be distributed at the Picnic

Admission Tickets, 25 Cents

Sold at the office, 151 Clinton St., and by all the Members of the Union.

Watch our Ad. every day. Members of the Union should call or send their shop delegates for their tickets, as they will have to pay for them anyway.

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### COMMISSION ACQUITS KOHLER OF CHARGES

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Paul Kohler, known as Roosevelt's best chief of police, was found not guilty by the civil service commission of charges filed against him several weeks ago, made by persons seeking to oust him from his position. He was reinstated by Mayor Baehr late this afternoon. The decision of the civil service commission is lengthy. In effect it says that the evidence offered by the prosecution at the trial was not sufficient to declare Kohler guilty. Habitual drunkard, said the commission, was not clearly proven, and this seemed to be the only charge, to substantiate which any great amount of testimony was given. The chief received the verdict with great emotion. He broke down and wept when President Holding, of the commission, announced it. He was given a great ovation as he left the city hall.

### QUEENS GRaftERS REMAIN SILENT

President Greaser of Queens was in at Boro Hall, Long Island City, yesterday, and no one in authority there would say where he was. So far he has made no statement in regard to the charges Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick has made against him in his latest report to the Mayor. The grand jury convenes today, and it is the understanding that Commissioner Fosdick's report, now in the hands of District Attorney De Witt, will be laid before the jurors, and an indictment may be handed up. Wednesday Clarence Edwards, representing former Sewer Superintendent Cornelius Burke, argued a demurrer against the indictments found against Burke. All the indicted men are interested in the outcome in this case, for upon the fate of this indictment will depend that of all the rest. If the demurrer is sustained attorneys representing the other men will make similar motions. In view of the argument in this case, the trial of John J. Dunn, former inspector in the Sewer Department, which was scheduled to begin yesterday, was over for the term. District Attorney De Witt did not want to go to trial while the legality of the indictments were being attacked. It was said, however, that if the present indictments fail the cases will be submitted to the grand jury and other indictments will likely follow. Justice Stapleton reserved decision on Lawyer Edwards' argument.

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## Blyn Shoes

### Shoes for Outing and Every Wear

Whether you are planning a vacation or whether you are numbered among the great army of "stay-at-homes," assure yourself of foot comfort and perfect shoe style by selecting your summer footwear in any one of our TEN BIG BEST STORES. BLYN assortments are no less remarkable for their great varieties than for their sterling merit. It has been our policy for over forty years to sell the best possible grades at the lowest consistent prices. These are BLYN principles and they have built BLYN popularity.

The TENTH BLYN STORE is now open at 222-224 West 125th St. (between 7th and 8th avs.). Residents of the section of which this store is the center are invited to call and acquaint themselves with the completeness of our stock and the novelty of our styles.

### Canvas Footwear for Men, Women and Children

Staples and novelties in canvas shoes, Oxfords and pumps—very popular for outing or vacation wear. Reliable grades only at popular prices.

#### Style No. 14574

Ladies' canvas ankle strap pump with can vas covered buckle. A moderate price, high quality summer shoe. \$2.00

Men's 2-eyelet tan Russian Calf Tie, also in patent colt and gun metal. A new medium narrow last; high toe and high heel. Perforated quarter. \$3

### TEN BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE.

|                                   |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| EAST SIDE:<br>34 Ave. & 124th St. | WEST SIDE:<br>82 Ave. and 27th St.<br>8th Ave. 20th and 40th St.<br>222-224 West 125th St. | BROOKLYN STORES:<br>Broadway, bet. Park & Elmy Streets<br>Fulton St., opp. A. & S.<br>F'way, nr. Greene Ave.<br>FACTORIES:<br>511 to 519 East 79th St. |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|



Penrose's Choice  
Ports Gangsters

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PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—If Sen. Penrose and his organization had not imagined the nomination of John H. Toner for governor would have been a great mistake, it is pointed out by those who are considered to be the machine's most faithful henchmen that the choice of Toner for the chief executive has been the culmination of a damaging series of blunders which began when Boss McPherson acknowledged the corrupt nature of the state leader.

Aside from Toner's friendly, not to say brotherly, interest in the welfare of Pennsylvania's notorious liquor traffic, the absolute lack of ability shown by the Republican nominee during his term in Congress, marks him as a mere nonentity and a palpable tool of the Keystone state's pretentious political-business mechanism.

It was all out and dried. Penrose cracked the whip and the puppets cried "Toner!" The usual hue and cry of a strong independent element, conspicuous at all conventions, was heard and acclaimed by the Democratic press as sure signs of disintegrating influences at work in the Republican ranks and the downfall of the Penrose leadership. But such things have been heard before and their constant reiteration is now regarded as an open acknowledgement that Penrose or his organization will triumph as usual.

The present governor, helmsman of the Pennsylvania machine, is a "penning personality" than any aggressive anti-machine measure, has won the respect of the well-plotted machine voters because of his pre-election promise to prosecute the capitol gangsters and the carrying out of that pledge.

But now, say the machine satraps, things are different and they clamor loudly for a man of Governor Stuart's calibre. They know only too well that the election of Toner will mean tremendous labor and additional levies on their salaries, all of which they claim could have been avoided by the nomination of a man who has displayed ability either in a legislative or professional role.

Toner's friendliness to the distillery gang is the principal bugbear and is certain to be played right up to the roof by the opposite press and if this does not actually defeat Penrose's choice, the victory is certain to be of the hairline variety. Meanwhile the gang leaders are burnishing up Toner's record and by the time election day rolls around the dear peepul will have been assured of his "spotless reputation, flawless integrity and distinguished record as their faithful servant."

To paraphrase the slang expression: what's what they all say.

UNION LABELS  
Broad bearing  
this label is Union  
Made. Ask for  
the Label when  
buying bread.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION  
NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY  
MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES  
Do Not Buy ANY SHOE  
No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable  
impression of the UNION  
STAMP.

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

YOU WILL SOON NEED  
A NEW HAT  
We have  
everything in  
Men's Hats  
at a decided  
saving in price

McCann's Hats  
210 BOWERY, Near Spring St.

"SOCIALISTIC" TABLET  
REFUSED BY REGENTS

MADISON, Wis., June 23.—The board of regents of the State University today refused to accept the memorial of this year's graduating class.

The regents took the position that in a great institution like the University of Wisconsin there should be no denial of the right of free speech. The regents gave as their reason for declining to accept the tablet that it would appear out of place in the spot in the main hall selected for it.

TUBERCULOSIS CURE  
BONANZA FOR QUACKS  
According to the officials of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis more than \$15,000,000 is paid by the public for fake consumption cures.

CONDUCTOR LOSES  
LIFE SAVING WOMAN

WHEELING, W. Va., June 23.—Henry W. Jaeger was killed and a half dozen passengers were badly injured here today when a trolley car of the City and Elm Grove line jumped the track and fell over a fifteen-foot embankment.

DEFENDS DAUGHTER'S NAME.  
Someone Left Her Card in Stateroom  
With Abandoned Baby.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—Miss Amy Blackall, of 179 Congress avenue, whose card was found in stateroom 31 of the steamer Richard Peck with an abandoned baby, is the daughter of Robert Blackall, yard master of the Hartford and New Haven road, who now resides on Portsea street.

WIRELESS MAN IN CONTEMPT.

Lucien C. Wallace, who is understood to be an officer of the United Wireless Telegraph Company at 42 Broadway, was fined \$50 today by Judge Hand in the United States circuit court for contempt in refusing to be sworn in response to a subpoena requiring him to testify before the federal grand jury, which is known to be investigating the government's charges against the wireless telegraph company.

TAFT FAMILY AT BEVERLY.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 23.—President Taft's family is now comfortably settled in the summer capital and all Beverly rejoices. Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen and Master Charles reached here about 4 o'clock this afternoon, having come from Boston in a large automobile and as the servants had been on hand everything was in readiness. Mrs. Taft came over by train from New York today, meeting her son, Robert, on the way.

GLASSWORKERS TORTURED.

MILLVILLE, June 23.—Glassworkers state that yesterday was the hottest they have ever experienced in the factories. About half of the factories continued to work through the afternoon. The Millville bottle works discontinued for the day an hour before the usual quitting time. Numerous heat prostrations kept the physicians busy.

L. NATHAN'S  
SHOE STORE  
Has Removed to 1785 Madison Ave.

CITY'S PRINTING RICH  
FIELD FOR GRAFTERS

Marlin B. Brown Company Got Additional Contracts for Pens, Mucilage Toilet Paper, Ink and Other Items.

In another report submitted yesterday to Mayor Gaynor by the committee he appointed to investigate the workings of the city's printing and advertising details were presented to support the assertions made in the committee's preliminary report that the City Record has been made a medium of wholesale grafting.

The story of the printing, the report continues, is largely a story of waste and favoritism. All three members of the board of city record grossly neglected their duty.

YOUTH ADMITS MURDER  
OF MARRIED WOMAN

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 23.—Harry B. Noland, eighteen-year-old son of Joseph W. Noland, retired Baltimore and Ohio locomotive engineer, charged with the murder of Alice Brown Litten, the seventeen-year-old wife of Frank Litten, last night confessed after he was confronted with his bloody shirt.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS ARRESTED

VICTORIA, B. C., June 23.—Much excitement was caused in Tokio shortly before the Tamba Maru sailed over the arrest of the Socialist party's leader, Kotoku Denjuro, and six associates on the charge of manufacturing infernal machines.

CUT THROAT IN PARK.

Sick Bank Clerk, Possibly Affected by Heat, Ends Life.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—Illness, coupled with the heat, is believed to have caused Joseph W. Mandeville, draft clerk in the National Newark Banking Company, in Newark, to end his life yesterday by cutting his throat.

DOESN'T PLEASE GUARDSMEN.

ALBANY, June 23.—Several letters have been received by Governor Hughes from members of the National Guard in New York protesting against the announced intention of Mayor Gaynor to have orders issued, if possible, directing them to parade on July 4.

LOSES ITS LICENSE.

The license of the Rough Riders Scenic Railway Company at Coney Island was suspended yesterday by Charles Oliver, chief clerk in the bureau of licenses.

PLEASED PACKERS  
GET A SUDDEN JOLT

CHICAGO, June 23.—While attorneys for the National Packing Company and its subsidiary concerns were congratulating each other this morning, the announcement by Judge Landis in the United States district court that he would sustain their demurrer to the indictments against them, suffered a rude jolt when the magistrate in the next breath proceeded to order a venire of seventy-five men for a new grand jury to bring revised and more substantial charges.

The investigation began in January and on March 20 the grand jury returned an indictment against the National Packing Company and the following subsidiary concerns: G. H. Hammond Company, of Michigan; Fowler Packing Company, of Kansas; United Dressed Beef Company, of New York; St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, of Missouri; Hammond Packing Company, of Illinois; Omaha Packing Company, of Illinois; Anglo-American Provision Company, of Illinois; Western Packing Company, of Colorado; Colorado Packing and Provision Company, of Colorado, and the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company, of New York.

GERMANS ANXIOUS  
FOR AIRSHIP TRIP

DUSSELDORF, Germany, June 23.—The Deutschland, the Lusitania of the sky, is tugging at her anchors today, ready for her 300-mile scheduled return trip to Friedrichshafen, with a score of first-cabin passengers. Reports from the Berlin office indicate that bookings are being made several weeks in advance, prospective passengers fighting for the privilege of paying \$50 to take the airline voyage.

YOUTH ADMITS MURDER  
OF MARRIED WOMAN

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 23.—Harry B. Noland, eighteen-year-old son of Joseph W. Noland, retired Baltimore and Ohio locomotive engineer, charged with the murder of Alice Brown Litten, the seventeen-year-old wife of Frank Litten, last night confessed after he was confronted with his bloody shirt.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS ARRESTED

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The epoch-making flight of yesterday has thrilled Germany as nothing has done in years and Count Zeppelin, the aged inventor, is the hero of the nation.

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—The 335th Day of The Call and our 10  
UNION LABEL GOODS  
MEN'S underwear, size for short or fat men, 50c to \$1.00  
Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Latholin Collars, 25c, Cleaning  
free; Hosiery, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties,  
Waistcoats, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs,  
Writers and Cooks' Outfits.  
LADIES' Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Hosiery,  
Aprons, Neckties, Vails, Shirts, Shirts with Union Labels.  
CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE.  
SIG. KLEIN and Assistants  
30-32 THIRD AVE. (10TH ST.)  
N. Y. TEL. 6033 SEVENTH AVE.

SPORTS

BASEBALL SCORES.

Table with baseball scores for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York.

AVIATOR CODY  
FALLS 100 FEET

LONDON, June 23.—Captain F. G. Cody, the American aviator, while making a flight at Aldershot today, fell from a height of 100 feet and was gravely injured.

EXPERTS TO DECIDE  
FISHERY CASE

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Hague court, which is hearing the New Foundland fishery case, has asked both the United States and Great Britain to appoint a commission of experts to advise the tribunal on the practical and technical questions involved in the dispute.

FOUND WITH THROAT CUT.

A woman who was identified last night as Mrs. Bruno Rokowsky, thirty-five years old, of 704 Ninth avenue, Astoria, was found stabbed to death yesterday morning in a patch of grass beside a path leading from North Beach to the Steinyway section of Long Island City.

BACK TO UNIFORM.

With the exception of twenty-five men, all of the 203 plain-clothes men of the various precincts went back into uniform yesterday. The plan is not to leave the station houses without any detectives of their own; but the assignments to plain-clothes duty from now on are to be only temporary, for a period of a week or ten days.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER DROWN

READING, Pa., June 23.—Mrs. John Orre and her four-year-old daughter lost their lives by drowning here today. The child was playing near a quarry hole and fell into deep water. Her cries were heard by the mother, who jumped in after her, and in her efforts to save the child she was drowned.

STRAW HATS

In large varieties to select from, at prices ranging from \$1 and upward. Panama Hats at \$2.50 Upward.

BARDIN

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 25th.

DUPLICATORS  
If you have read our ad, you will see that we do not yet have a duplicator in New York City. Today! Our duplicator is a masterpiece of modern science. It copies any printed or written matter in any language. It copies any size of type, and any style of letter, and any style of book. It copies any style of map, and any style of drawing. It copies any style of photograph, and any style of picture. It copies any style of document, and any style of contract. It copies any style of letter, and any style of card. It copies any style of envelope, and any style of stationery. It copies any style of book, and any style of paper. It copies any style of manuscript, and any style of document. It copies any style of letter, and any style of card. It copies any style of envelope, and any style of stationery. It copies any style of book, and any style of paper. It copies any style of manuscript, and any style of document.

FRIGHTFUL EPIDEMIC  
THREATENS RUSSIA

Doctors Foresee Spread of Cholera. Due to Official Negligence. Rostov is Suffering. ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Dispatches telling of the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in Rostov and other cities of Southern Russia have disclosed the fact that despite the statement of the local authorities, the dread disease is again gaining ground here.

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HIGH COST REPORT MENTIONS WAGE RISE

Lodge's Senate Committee Blames Lots of Causes But Carefully Exonerates Labor Unions.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A variety of reasons are given for the increase in the cost of commodities...

The committee found that "wholesale prices in the United States in 1909, as measured by the prices of the 357 commodities included by the price index number of the United States bureau of labor, advanced 3 per cent over 1908 and 14.5 per cent over 1900.

The committee found that the general wholesale price level in the United States on 257 commodities advanced between the years 1900 and 1909 about 14.5 per cent.

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GIRL'S PROTECTORS ACCUSED OF MURDER

Seven Persons Face Trial at Cambridge, Mass., on Charge Growing Out of Mysterious Death.

BOSTON, June 23.—Secretly indicted as accessories after the fact to the murder of Clarence F. Glover, a Waltham (Mass.) laundryman, last fall, Glover's wife, Lillian M. Glover; her attorney, Samuel D. Elmoro; Glover's two brothers, Seymour and A. M. Glover; Arthur F. Lupper and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Freeman were arraigned today before Judge Stevens in the Cambridge Superior Court.

The murdered Glover on his dying bed accused seventeen-year-old Hattie LeBlanc of having shot him in his laundry building, where the two had clandestinely met. After the shooting the LeBlanc girl disappeared and was found three days later secreted under a bed in the Glover home, where she had been employed as a domestic.

The trial of the seven persons accused in the latest development of the case is being proceeded with today.

JOKER DISCOVERED IN POSTAL SAVINGS BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—When President Taft signs the bill for the establishment of postal savings banks it will be a law in full force.

It will be some time, however, before the people will be able to take their savings to the postoffices with the confidence that under Uncle Sam's protection the money will be there when they choose to call for it.

The surprising discovery was made today that the house bill, which was passed by the senate, is minus any provision fixing any time when it shall take effect.

The intention of congress was to make the law effective at some time far enough in the future to give the board of trustees opportunity to perfect the system for the operation of the postal banks.

The bill is now at the White House awaiting the President's signature.

PARR IS GRATEFUL

Thanks Taft for Reward for Exposing Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Richard Parr today thanked President Taft for the \$100,000 reward which he is to receive for his work in unearthing the sugar frauds at the New York custom house.

With Parr came F. J. H. Kraack, naval officer of the port of New York, and Representative Cocks, of Brooklyn.

Parr told the president that a wrong impression had been created as to his willingness to accept the \$100,000 awarded him by Attorney General Wickham and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh.

Parr declared that he had no thought of receiving any reward when he made the discovery of how the sugar company was robbing the government.

He had no thought of a reward for at least a year after that discovery, and in fact didn't know he could get any compensation other than his salary, until a brother officer in the customs service told him so.

Police Scatter Gambling Crowd

Efforts to Revive Three-Card Monte Game and Similar Swindles Fall Flat.

After an interval of more than two weeks, due to the activity of the police in arresting the side-walk three-card monte game started up in full blast yesterday in 21st street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

With two exceptions, this was a different gang from the one which flourished so long on money taken principally in 31st and 32d streets.

The operators were understood to be the same, and even the boy who held the newspaper was no other than the pretending newsboy who used to be on the job.

Besides him there were six in the party, all well dressed. The negro watchman who used to do such yeoman service was absent, and so far as could be seen, there wasn't any watchman on duty.

Two men who stood near the players, the game started promptly at 8:30 o'clock, but for ten minutes not a single customer came up. The cappers were busy, of course, and money passed, but everybody who stopped merely looked on a while and passed on.

The sight of a policeman down near the Grand Hotel broke up the game, and the gang went around to the old place in 32d street, where they attempted to start business, but without result.

Manhattan Attorneys at Law

Attorneys at Law, 149 Broadway, 151 Broadway, 153 Broadway, 155 Broadway, 157 Broadway, 159 Broadway, 161 Broadway, 163 Broadway, 165 Broadway, 167 Broadway, 169 Broadway, 171 Broadway, 173 Broadway, 175 Broadway, 177 Broadway, 179 Broadway, 181 Broadway, 183 Broadway, 185 Broadway, 187 Broadway, 189 Broadway, 191 Broadway, 193 Broadway, 195 Broadway, 197 Broadway, 199 Broadway, 201 Broadway, 203 Broadway, 205 Broadway, 207 Broadway, 209 Broadway, 211 Broadway, 213 Broadway, 215 Broadway, 217 Broadway, 219 Broadway, 221 Broadway, 223 Broadway, 225 Broadway, 227 Broadway, 229 Broadway, 231 Broadway, 233 Broadway, 235 Broadway, 237 Broadway, 239 Broadway, 241 Broadway, 243 Broadway, 245 Broadway, 247 Broadway, 249 Broadway, 251 Broadway, 253 Broadway, 255 Broadway, 257 Broadway, 259 Broadway, 261 Broadway, 263 Broadway, 265 Broadway, 267 Broadway, 269 Broadway, 271 Broadway, 273 Broadway, 275 Broadway, 277 Broadway, 279 Broadway, 281 Broadway, 283 Broadway, 285 Broadway, 287 Broadway, 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Broadway.

Clothing For Men and Women

No matter where you live or what you do, your Credit is good at our store.

2274-3d Ave. 12th St. and 13th St. Business Hours. Open Evenings.

GAYNOR FORGIVES ELOPING DAUGHTER

Because she dreaded an elaborate function which would have been necessary had her wedding been formal was the reason assigned yesterday by Mrs. Harry K. Vignut for her elopement, to Wilmington, Del., where she was married last night.

Mrs. Vignut is the second of Mayor Gaynor's children to elope to wed. His son, F. U. V. Gaynor, eloped on December 10, 1908, with Maria Giuffa, daughter of a barber, of New London, Conn.

Penny Freight Falls onto Reading Road

READING, Pa., June 23.—Traffic on both the Pennsylvania and Reading roads between this city and Pottsville was blocked for several hours by a peculiar freight wreck early today.

While a northbound Pennsylvania freight train, drawing fifteen heavily loaded freight cars, was crossing the steel bridge over the Reading main line near Auburn, a car in the middle of the train struck the western span.

When the car struck the coupling gave away and this was all that prevented the remainder of the train from going through the opening.

Fraud of Dictator Roosevelt

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23.—Eugene Zimmerman, railroad millionaire and father of the Duchess of Manchester, announced here today that if Theodore Roosevelt is elected president again he would become a subject of King George of Great Britain.

The election of Roosevelt would mean the first step toward a dictatorship and when that happens I will prefer a liberal constitutional monarchy such as England is," said Zimmerman.

Shipping News

To Arrive Today. Alliance, Cristobal, June 18. Albatross, Santa Maria, June 18. Oscar, Para, June 12. Crown of Grenada, Grenada, June 16. Boreby, St. Lucia, June 16. El Paso, Galveston, June 18. Jeany, Para, June 12. Mexico, Havana, June 21. Tomaso di Savoia, Genoa, June 9. Zaira, Havana, June 8.

To Sail Today. Arapahoe, Jacksonville, 1 p.m. Alm. St. Kitts, 1 p.m. Bevano, Tampa, 12 m. Jefferson, Norfolk, 3 p.m. Prior, Richmond, Jamaica, 1 p.m. Zaccas, Cristobal, 3 p.m.

Howland is a candidate for the congressional seat of Senator Lodge, and the mayor's friends today are predicting an easy victory for their picturesque leader.

Provisions of the State Income Tax

ALBANY, June 23.—The tentative draft of the state income tax bill which is being put in final shape for introduction at the special session of the legislature and which is being considered by the Republican legislative leaders, proposes to annul the tax on the income of persons domiciled within the State of New York or having their residence within the state for a period equal to three months in any calendar year or becoming a householder in the state for a like period, or having an office or place of business in the state for such a period of time.

The tax is to be collected annually upon his or her net income, whether such income shall be received in his or her individual capacity or as agent or trustee or executor, or administrator, or guardian, or a committee or any other representative capacity. The income of every person up to \$2,500 is exempt from taxation under the bill now receiving consideration.

On all net income above \$2,500 annually, upon the first \$10,000 thereof, there shall be paid in cash a tax at the rate of 1 per cent; above \$10,000 and up to and including \$25,000 a tax of 2 per cent; above \$25,000 up to and including \$50,000 a tax of 3 per cent; above \$50,000 up to and including \$100,000 a tax of 4 per cent; over \$100,000 up to and including \$200,000 at the rate of 5 per cent, and upon all such income over the sum of \$200,000, a tax of six per cent. It is contemplated to have the law administered through the state controller's office.

Capitalist "Free Love"

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 23.—Pleading not guilty to a charge of bigamy, Bernard L. Tarbox, the rich Boston coal operator, who a year ago eloped with his stenographer, Gertrude Devine, and is said to have married her here, is today under \$1,500 bail, imposed by Judge McFee of the Twelfth district court.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$9; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. A. Adams, 149 Broadway, 151 Broadway, 153 Broadway, 155 Broadway, 157 Broadway, 159 Broadway, 161 Broadway, 163 Broadway, 165 Broadway, 167 Broadway, 169 Broadway, 171 Broadway, 173 Broadway, 175 Broadway, 177 Broadway, 179 Broadway, 181 Broadway, 183 Broadway, 185 Broadway, 187 Broadway, 189 Broadway, 191 Broadway, 193 Broadway, 195 Broadway, 197 Broadway, 199 Broadway, 201 Broadway, 203 Broadway, 205 Broadway, 207 Broadway, 209 Broadway, 211 Broadway, 213 Broadway, 215 Broadway, 217 Broadway, 219 Broadway, 221 Broadway, 223 Broadway, 225 Broadway, 227 Broadway, 229 Broadway, 231 Broadway, 233 Broadway, 235 Broadway, 237 Broadway, 239 Broadway, 241 Broadway, 243 Broadway, 245 Broadway, 247 Broadway, 249 Broadway, 251 Broadway, 253 Broadway, 255 Broadway, 257 Broadway, 259 Broadway, 261 Broadway, 263 Broadway, 265 Broadway, 267 Broadway, 269 Broadway, 271 Broadway, 273 Broadway, 275 Broadway, 277 Broadway, 279 Broadway, 281 Broadway, 283 Broadway, 285 Broadway, 287 Broadway, 289 Broadway, 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Comfortable Clothes for the Summer Months

Charge accounts opened with Call readers no matter where you reside.

ALSO CASH STORE. PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT STORE. Elizabeth, N. J. Cash or Credit Store. Plainfield Credit Outfitting Co. Plainfield, N. J.

WORKER A HEAT VICTIM

ELIABETH, N. J., June 23.—Overcome by the intense heat while working at the Bowker Fertilizing Company plant this afternoon, George Rebois, of Rahway, is in a serious condition at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Rebois was working in an open yard all day, and was continually exposed to the heat. About 2 o'clock he was seen to drop suddenly to the ground unconscious, and no amount of effort on the part of the other employees could resuscitate him.

HAVANA HAS LITTLE MONACO

HAVANA, June 23.—The House of Representatives passed yesterday the bill granting a thirty years' concession to an American company to operate bull fights, cock fights, horse racing and gambling generally on the reservation at Buena Vista, a suburb of Havana.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory. Patronize The Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay. Use Your Purchasers' Card.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES—RAZORS—RESHAPEING. C. F. Clamps, 111 Portland St., Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston. Herman Brandt, 1219 Washington St., Boston.

CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. Olsen & Anderson, 3 School St., Boston.

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Boston. E. Marcus, 1047 Washington St., Boston.

UNION READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston. F. Dean & Co., 1119 Colton Ave., Boston.

CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING. Boston. S. Goodman, 145-152 Chambers St., Boston.

UNION MADE LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Boston. Chas. Fabel Co., 16-18 Cambridge St., Boston.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS—Boston. Dr. H. J. Konikow, 175 Warren St., Boston. Office hours, 9-5 and 6-7 p.m. Tel. Berkeley 1900.

SHOE REPAIRING—Boston. Sudbury St. Shoe Repairing Co., 81 Sudbury St., Boston; shoes repaired while you wait.

SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. I. Strumson, 60 Chambers St., Boston.

SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS. Boston. K. Andelman, 201 Tremont St., Boston.

UNION-MADE BODIES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTON CELLULOID NOVELTIES. A. R. Lopez & Bro., 1 School St., Boston.

UNION-MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE MAIL ORDER—Boston. Boston Smoker, 150 Levee St., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston. I. Hoffman, 128 Levee St., Boston.

UNION MADE HATS—Boston. "Hats," 4 Tremont St., Boston.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS. Hingham, Mass., 175 Hancock St., Boston. A. R. Lopez & Son, 19 Washington St., Boston.

UNION LABEL HOSIERY. Lynn, Mass., 112 Pleasant St., Lynn, Mass.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Union-Made Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Cor. Monroe and Washington Sts., Lynn, Mass.

UNION LABEL SHOES. Lynn, Mass. Ash & Heblin, 17 Market St., Lynn, Mass.

UNION-MADE CIGARS—Lynn. Carlsen, "Regular" Cigar, 108 Market St., Lynn, Mass.

NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY. BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 178 1/2 St. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS—Newark, N. J. Henry Green, 131 Springfield Ave. H. Littman, 100 Springfield Ave.

CASH AND CREDIT CLOTHIERS. Hoboken, N. J. The People's Outfitter Co., 111 Washington St. JEWELRY—Hoboken. Marcus Weinstock, 111 Washington Ave.

Pennsylvania Advertisers' Directory. Patronize The Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay. Use Your Purchasers' Card.



WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Avenue, New York City.

THE MALINGERER.

By Charlotte P. Gilman. She does not have to work! She does not have to work! She does not have to work!

Why not? Who has to work? Why not? Who has to work? Why not? Who has to work?

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GEORGE J. SCHWARZ

LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD. Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

Hot Summer Day Furniture

Oppressive summer days can be made endurable by having comfortable furniture. There are some pieces that will increase your comfort.

1279-91 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST.

GREGORY POLLOCK, NOW SICK, IS IMPROVING

Gregory Pollock, a well known Russian Socialist revolutionist, who has been in the past two weeks at Mt. Sinai Hospital, is now improving, and the doctors assured the family yesterday that the chances for his recovery are bright.

"Even now the nature of the disease has not been placed," said Simon P. Pollock, brother of the sick man.

Gregory Pollock is a druggist, married, and his family lives at 65 Osborn street, Brooklyn.

"He was first arrested in 1889," said his brother, Simon, "in the city of Konotop, where he then lived. He was placed in solitary confinement pending the trial, which did not come up until a year and a half later.

"On the day his term came to an end," said the brother, "he had to flee to America for fear that he would be held on a 'prolongation,' which is nothing else than a scheme to detain the prisoners after they have served their sentences.

"And closing this very brief speech, she took up a small collection and sold a few pamphlets to serve as propaganda and to further her in the work."

WAGES AND UNORGANIZED TRADES. Curious ignorance on the subject of pay is found in unorganized trades.

Curious ignorance on the subject of pay is found in unorganized trades. A strike broke out in a shirt factory in the East End, London.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT. Branch 2, northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue—Henry T. Jones and Robert L. Madowne.

Branch 3, northeast corner of Freedom and Simpson streets—Jennie Potter and John Flanagan.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25. Branch 5, northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue—Fred Harwood and I. Phillips.

Branch 6, northeast corner of 79th street and First avenue—John McCort and Carrie W. Allen.

Branch 8, southeast corner of 18th street and Willis avenue—Jean Jacques Coronel and James Connolly.

Branch 9, northwest corner of 169th street and Clinton avenue—J. C. Frost and Sol Fieldman.

German Branch, Bronx, southwest corner of Jackson avenue and 165th street—Victor Buhr and Chris Kerker, in English and Bruno Wagner, in German.

Two of the speakers above listed have announced to the organizer that they will refuse to speak if they find, on their arrival, that there is no printed matter for distribution.

As good Socialists, they can hardly be criticized for taking this attitude, but rather commended.

The branches should see to it that leaflets, etc., are distributed at all meetings, in order to strengthen the impression on the listeners made by our speakers.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

9th A. D. (Branch 2)—Third avenue and 54th street. J. A. Well and M. S. Kerrigan; chairman, Miss L. Galland.

14th A. D.—South 44 and Have-meyer streets. J. T. Hill and S. M. White; chairman, B. Brandis.

21st A. D. (Branch 1)—Manhattan avenue and Boerum street. L. Gold and M. Goldblatt.

22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues. M. Mann and L. Baker.

23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Pitkin avenue and Osborn street. M. Abramson and C. L. Furman; chairman, L. Damsker.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25. 3d A. D.—Court and President streets. C. L. Furman; chairman, A. Rosenfeld.

11th A. D.—Bedford avenue and Monroe street. J. Chant Lipas and George M. Marr.

18th A. D.—Flatbush and Tilden avenues. M. S. Kerrigan and John Roberts.

21st A. D. (Branch 1)—Graham avenue and Stagg street. B. Rabbiner and I. Polsky.

21st A. D. (Branch 2)—Manhattan avenue and Stagg street. Alex. Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser; chairman, Wm. Barcan.

Bakers' Meeting (1 o'clock noon)—Fulton and Bridge streets. W. W. Passage, M. S. Kerrigan.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 2.—Regular meeting tonight at 313 Grand street. Committee report on assembly candidates and other important matters. All members are urged to attend.

Socialist Educational Circle. 54 Orchard street, on the first front floor.

Italian Branch. 3d and 10th A. D. (Italian Branch)—272 East 10th street, at 8 p.m. Arturo Caroli will speak.

Socialist Federation. Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 6, 51 Columbia street, will give a literary entertainment, followed by a debate. Young boys and girls especially invited.

GERMAN BRANCH. The German branch of the Bronx Boro will meet this evening at 3093 3d avenue. Besides making arrangements for open air meetings in aid of the striking bakers, business of other importance will come before the body for consideration.

Be on hand, Comrades, and prepare to take an active interest in all matters tending toward strengthening, up-building and enthroning our party.

IRVING, N. J. Branch Irving 8 p.m. Union and Springfield avenues.

HARRISON, N. J. Regular meeting of Branch Harrison tonight at West Hudson Labor Lyceum, 4 6th street. Business of importance. All members requested to be present.

PHILADELPHIA. Twenty thousand copies of the 32-page pamphlet, "Unionism, Industrial and Political," in which eleven different writers treat of the lessons of the great car strike here last February, have been printed as a starter, and these are nearly all gone. The distributors don't intend to stop till 100,000 copies are put out where they will do the most good.

Local Socialists, however, and wherever situated are given an opportunity to aid in this distribution by a

members are full of expectations to enlarge the subscription list to 500 the coming two months. In all probabilities their expectations will be realized.

Although the publication will be of a serious character, yet there will be enough light material to attract and hold the interest of the average high school boy and girl.

Let every Comrade do something for our cause and for his cause. Let them subscribe to The Searchlight as soon as possible. We must have weapons in order to fight and rid ourselves of this present system of inequality and corruption. The Searchlight is our weapon, and it is possible that the comrades will refuse to invest \$1 in hastening the coming of Socialism, and remain deaf to our plea for weapons which we are to use for self-defense.

On the other hand, Comrade, we do not want from your dollar as a donation for which you will only receive thanks and be conscious of the fact that you have done your duty toward the Socialist movement. In return for your dollar you will get in addition to the two above mentioned facts, twelve copies of a decidedly good, interesting and instructive magazine, which you will enjoy immensely.

If you have any younger friends, brothers, sisters and cousins whom you should like to become interested in Socialism, you can do nothing better than to send them a paid yearly subscription, what you can do by mailing their names and the necessary amount (\$1 per year) to Julius P. Rudnitzky, care Rand School, 112 E. 19th street, New York City.

P. S.—Don't delay with your subscription. Send your name, address and \$1 in stamps or cash immediately, and don't depend upon your neighbor to do the work and subscribe to The Searchlight.

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call. The most closely read daily paper.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Long Island. WORKINGMEN'S HOMES. 4 Rooms, new improvements, \$1,600, cash \$100.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side. LENOX AVE., 342 (near 125th st. subway)—Two lights, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$22.

8TH AVE., 2014—13th St. station—Three rooms, decorated, tub, hot water, bath; \$11.

9TH AVE., 720-4 rooms, stationary tub; large light room, 2d floor; rent \$18.

25TH ST., 143 W.—Apartments of 3 and 4 rooms, \$12.50.

41ST, 444 W.—Three front rooms, \$13.50; rear, 100 W.—4 large, light rooms with bath, all conveniences, \$15. Self-heating.

21ST, 527 W.—3-4 rooms, improvements, \$11-14, half month free. Self-heating.

43D, 178 W.—Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam aves.—5 large rooms, bath \$20.

76th, 101 W.—4 large, light rooms with bath, all conveniences, \$15. Self-heating.

100TH, 45 W.—3-4 nice, light rooms; near Central Park; ranges, bath; \$12-15.

100TH, 60 W.—6 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, near L. station, \$24.

124TH, 450 W.—near "L" and subway—Four large, light rooms; steam hot water, \$18.

133D, 510 W.—4 rooms and bath, hot water, broiler, subway, \$16.

143D, 300 W.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, \$20; 2 weeks free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. AVE. C, 145, corner 10th st.—2d floor, two large rooms to let, \$5.

MADISON AVE., 1566-6 light rooms and bath, hot water, subway, \$22-24.

51ST, 235-7 E.—Elegant light apartments, 4 rooms, bath, \$15. Self-heating.

61D, 227 E.—4 beautiful rooms, hot water, \$12-15.

78TH, 232 E.—4 light rooms; hot water, \$12 up; half month free.

79TH ST., 440 E.—Elegant six rooms, bath, hot water, open plumbing, open shaft; \$22.

83D, 81 E.—near Park—Four rooms and bath; improvements, \$15. Half month free.

122th, 446 E.—5 large rooms, newly renovated, \$14-17.

125TH ST., 320 E.—Four, all light rooms; bath, low rent, time allowed.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. CORTLANDT AVE., 628, bet. 160th-160th—Elegant 3-room flats, \$14-16. Janitor.

150TH ST., 602 E.—5 nice, light rooms and bath, hot water, \$17.

150TH ST., 674 E.—5 elegant, large rooms; bath; hot water; steam; \$17-20.

160D, 506 E.—(near L. station)—4 rooms, bath, hot water, month free, \$21.

WESTER AVE., 177 (174th st.)—Five 1-room, light rooms, bath; all improvements; \$20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. ROSE AVE., 114 (near Dumont station, Jamaica)—Five rooms, bath; \$13.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. Manhattan. TO RENT—Furnished single bedroom, suitable for study, at 275 East 10th st., near Second ave. Inquire of Mrs. Malley, 112 East 10th st., c12.

10TH ST., 450 E.—Large and small furnished rooms, very reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. Bronx. FULTON AVE., 1369, near Park and 160th st.—1 room, nicely furnished room, for single man, \$12.

BOOKS FOR SALE. THE OVERMAN, by Cyrus Sinsler. Thrilling story of adventure, by the author of "The Jungle." Bound, 50 cents. Special price for these two books, postpaid, \$1.00. Limited supply. The New York Call, 450 Pearl st., N. Y. City.

house-to-house canvass by wards and divisions, by joining a "flying squadron" to work in unorganized territory, by canvassing places of employment, by distribution among the members of the different unions, or by making contributions to the distributing fund. A nickel will pay for the printing of four of these pamphlets.

The fourth annual picnic of the Socialist party of Philadelphia will be held July 30 at Washington Park, 26th and Allegheny avenue.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Wage Earners' League. Edward King will speak before the Wage Earners' League this evening at 8 o'clock on the subject, "The Dangers of Altruism." If warm ice cream will be served. Admission 5 cents.

Brotherhood of Machinists. Metropolitan Lodge No. 1 of the Brotherhood of Machinists, will hold their regular quarterly meeting tonight at Melrose Turn hall, Cortlandt avenue near E. 150th street. George M. Marr will speak. All members of the brotherhood invited to attend.

DINNER TONIGHT FOR ALEXANDER IRVINE. Alexander Irvine, the Socialist preacher at the Church of the Ascension, will close his active ties in connection with the church the last of this month. In celebration of this event about 200 of his friends will gather in the large dining room of the St. Denis Hotel, 11th street and Broadway, at 6:30 o'clock this evening. There will be many speakers, among them being Dr. Thomas Darling, Sol Fieldman, Mrs. Florence Kelly, W. S. Grady, George Gordon Battle, Dr. H. S. Patrick, Quinlan, Robert W. Bruers and Lincoln Steffens. Eugene Debs is expected to be present. He is on his way to Schenectady to attend the state convention of the Socialist party.

SUICIDE WITH RAZOR. John Tracy, twenty years, a laborer, boarding at 25 Willow place, Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital yesterday as a result of cutting his throat with a razor.

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The fourth annual picnic of the Socialist party of Philadelphia will be held July 30 at Washington Park, 26th and Allegheny avenue.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Wage Earners' League. Edward King will speak before the Wage Earners' League this evening at 8 o'clock on the subject, "The Dangers of Altruism." If warm ice cream will be served. Admission 5 cents.

Brotherhood of Machinists. Metropolitan Lodge No. 1 of the Brotherhood of Machinists, will hold their regular quarterly meeting tonight at Melrose Turn hall, Cortlandt avenue near E. 150th street. George M. Marr will speak. All members of the brotherhood invited to attend.

DINNER TONIGHT FOR ALEXANDER IRVINE. Alexander Irvine, the Socialist preacher at the Church of the Ascension, will close his active ties in connection with the church the last of this month. In celebration of this event about 200 of his friends will gather in the large dining room of the St. Denis Hotel, 11th street and Broadway, at 6:30 o'clock this evening. There will be many speakers, among them being Dr. Thomas Darling, Sol Fieldman, Mrs. Florence Kelly, W. S. Grady, George Gordon Battle, Dr. H. S. Patrick, Quinlan, Robert W. Bruers and Lincoln Steffens. Eugene Debs



# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.  
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## THE FAILURE OF BEGGING.

Few will sympathize with Mr. Gompers in the defeats he has suffered before Congress. Those who believe the working class should be content to take what our legislators choose to offer do not consider in the first place that Mr. Gompers had a right to ask Congress for anything. Those who believe the working class has a right to attend to its own business and is best competent to decide what is best, declare the whole course of Mr. Gompers futile, silly and cowardly. Mr. Gompers knows that the working class is subjected to inhuman treatment, and he knows the treatment comes from the employers. He has been in conflict with employers often enough to have this driven home. But unfortunately he has divided employers into two classes, the good and the bad. More unfortunately still, he has concluded that the persons to discipline and control the bad employers are the members of the national legislature. So he has spent much time and energy appealing to them.

It seems never to have occurred to him that good and bad employers alike are represented by the national as well as by the state legislators, and that these legislators work indiscriminately for the employers. There is nobody, in either house, representing labor. So when Mr. Gompers asks for anything he asks it of an avowed enemy.

Sometimes, as a matter of expediency, he has received a promise. He cannot stand up honestly and point to any one real thing he has been able to obtain. Some labor unions have been granted concessions in government work. But they won them the same as unions not engaged in government work. They won them by fighting or threatening to fight.

Mr. Gompers, and his legislative begging campaign, was in no way a factor.

Now it is evident that he lacks either sincere intention or real intelligence. He does not desire the working class, of which the trade unions are the industrial fighting army, to win anything real and important, or else he is growing blinder and ever blinder to the means whereby it may be won and made lastingly effective. He is a resident of Washington and he knows, or it may be conceded that he knows, there is not an important American industry from railroads and packing plants to the cotton mills that has not a representative and champion in office. All of the representatives and champions combined make our national legislature. They are on the job all the time defending their special industries and in a crisis they act as a unit.

If Mr. Gompers wants some one to whom he may with decency appeal he should help elect a working class representative, or several of them, or a majority of them. He knows, though he stubbornly refuses to acknowledge it, that such a representative can be elected only on the Socialist ticket. Then he would not have to beg, and no other members of the working class would have to beg. Such legislators would work as efficiently for the working class as the capitalist representatives now work for the capitalist class.

At this session all of Mr. Gompers' schemes have failed. He has won nothing. Whatever has been won for the working class has been won by the Socialist party, and its most striking indication is the opposition of Mr. Taft and others, as shown in their recent speeches.

## HANDING OUT DEGREES.

Aside from its humor there is something more connected with the conferring of the degree of doctor of laws on the Wright brothers, aviators, by Oberlin College, Ohio. It is only a couple of generations ago that degrees were reserved for those Brahmins who, if they could not produce literature could at least discuss it. The Wright brothers, who would not then have been aviators, but would have engaged in some other industry, would have been looked upon as very good, very honest mechanics, but the colleges and universities of the time would have considered it a degradation to recognize a mere mechanic.

But things have changed, rather, and there is a new condition of affairs. There is an annual scramble by great and small institutions to find some one on whom they may confer degrees. It has come to such a point that the public does not recognize the recipient as honored, but look upon the giving institution as being advertised.

Oberlin, therefore, got the bulge on other seats of learning in passing out a degree to the Wrights. They are pioneers in the navigation of the air, and there is many a man in this nation who will hear of Oberlin for the first time simply because it made doctors of law of two men who know how to fly.

Underneath all this is another fact. The Wrights are not rich and they have no donations to give Oberlin. Hitherto the Morgans and similar persons have received degrees as slight hints for a handout. But that list is exhausted. Our rich men have been loaded down with degrees, and for them the novelty of receiving one is gone forever. So the colleges are reaching down into a class that up to the present has been neglected, the working class. And the Wrights are members of it.

Therefore it is not visionary to think that the time is coming when actual work, actual performance will be recognized by institutions of learning, even though they have to the present time been the most backward of all. In a few years they will be chasing Socialists to confer degrees on them. They will be naming college buildings after great Socialists of the past, and they will be seeking Socialists as patrons and instructors.

They have already passed through several stages in this country. First there were the intellectual aristocrats, or Brahmins, then there were the rich men of a giving turn of mind; now the illustrious mechanics are on the list.

Next will come to progressive politicians and fighting workmen.

## STILL THE WORLD MOVES.

When Ferrer was shot to pieces and the revolt in Spain was put down in blood, progress in Spain did not end and the reactionists did not win. Whoever was morally responsible for the outrage, one thing is certain—the Catholic Church applauded what it considered the result. But the Catholic Church won nothing, neither the respect of decent non-Spaniards, nor increased love nor increased fear among the Spanish people.

It has not needed a new Ferrer nor more men like the nameless dead who were murdered in the streets or tortured to death in the prisons to carry on the war against clerical absolutism and the revival of the Inquisition. Supporters of the Catholic Church in Spain have themselves risen against Romanism, against centralized spiritual and social tyranny.

That is the simple interpretation of the news from Spain concerning the differences between the Vatican and the Spanish government in the matter of recognition, or rather toleration of non-Catholic bodies in Spain. It is not the ghost of the dead Ferrer still at work. It is simply a manifestation of the fact that progress did not die when Ferrer was murdered.

It always struck me that the best way to study a great question, one of world politics, for example, was from the standpoint of your own individual experience. That is the way, also, to get at the heart of such big matters as liberty, freedom of contract, equality before the law, and the growth of democracy in America. Just now, in the house in which I live, personal liberty and freedom of contract are being demonstrated.

The man who built the house did so during the big Bronx boom of a few years ago. He spent all the money he had, borrowed all the money he could and tied the whole of it in this pile of brick. The boom deflated and the race to put money into Bronx real estate fell off. Now, from the signs I see as I walk along the streets, I figure there must be several thousand vacant apartments in the Bronx. In this twenty-nine room affair we have always had, during the past three years, from eight to fifteen rooms vacant, and consequently the landlord has been losing more money than that he was forced to borrow.

He got it from his brother-in-law, a 14th street manufacturer. The brother-in-law held the landlord up as long as he dared, or he could, but the demands of the house seem to have been endless. So now a new twist has been given to it: the place is being filled up with employees of the manufacturer. They must live here or lose their job.

One with whom I talked the other evening thought he was going to own his own home. His employer told him differently.

## LIBERTY

By A FLAT DWELLER.

"I had it all mapped out," said the man regretfully. "I was going to buy a nice little place over in Brooklyn when the boss said, 'I want you to move into my brother-in-law's place up in the Bronx. It's a fine, modern house, and cheap, too, only \$5 a room.' I tried to explain that I didn't want to come, but he plainly threatened to get another man for my job. What could I do? The business ain't at its best, and I knew it would be hard to get another job. So here I am. Besides, I figure that he may treat me a little better now that I am a tenant."

Since this man came three others have also come, all against their will. Three others are expected shortly, for they also have practically been ordered to give up living where, if actions indicate anything, they want to live and come up here and live where their employer wants them to live.

I have had a little sidewalk talk with the four men already here, and not one of them wished to come. Not one of them wishes to stay. But they feared if they didn't come and they fear if they do not stay that they will be fired.

Yet they are free American citizens. No union rules bind them. They can live where they wish, if they care to run the risk of being fired. For the boss is also a free American citizen. He can ask them to live where he would like to have them, but he cannot make them live there. He can, however, discharge them. So there is freedom of contract, perfect liberty to act on either side. Yet, and mark it well, the employer has a

club that renders the freedom of the others a mockery.

If they were ordinary workmen getting \$2 or \$2.50 a day for as many weeks in the year as they could find work, a man like Chancellor Day, for instance, would say they evinced proper docility and had a due regard for the interests of the man kind enough to supply them with a chance to earn their bread and butter. But it happens they are the higher priced men in the establishment. Three of them are traveling salesmen, the other is a designer. All get more than average wages. If they didn't the manufacturer wouldn't want them here, for he would know they couldn't pay the rent.

There is another little element that enters into the case. "You see," said the first man who moved in, "the boss is getting doubtful of his money. He wants to help his brother-in-law fill up the house so the brother-in-law can pay off the mortgage. It is a big one, and the interest is 7 per cent."

"You don't mean that a man charges his wife's own brother 7 per cent for a real estate loan?"

"Why not? See the risk. Besides, the boss charged him a bonus for negotiating the loan."

So there you have it. The employer forces his men to live in this house so that, through their rents, the brother-in-law will be able to pay 7 per cent interest. It is a nice, little business. But even when I spoke of it none of the men would admit that it in any way interfered with their liberty as free, brave American citizens.

## A SIMPLE SERMON ON "PRAISE"

By ELIOT WHITE.

As the readers of The Call have not had a sermon in their paper for some time, they may not find it irksome to consider the following text-headed discourse.

Solemon had a reputation for wisdom, and he surely spoke with a knowledge of human nature when in Proverbs 27:21 (revised version with marginal alternative) he declared: The fitting pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold, and a man is tried by that which he praiseth."

Next hear what is said in the New York Sun of September 29, 1907, under the caption "Roosevelt Praises Governor" Denver, September 25.—The annual raid of Utes from the Utah reservation across the border into the Colorado game preserves was indirectly the cause of an expression of the high esteem in which Governor Buchtel is held by President Roosevelt.

The governor wrote the President a personal letter notifying him of the expected coming of the Utes and asking that the war department prevent it. The President sent the following reply: "My dear governor—I shall communicate with the department at once and ask that these instructions be given. Will you let me say, irrelevantly, how delighted I am with what I hear of the way you are handling your office, and of your record as a public man? I wish I could see you some time in Washington."

And our text says: "A man is tried by that which he praiseth." Hear now the testimony of Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, in Everybody's Magazine for June, 1910, pages 509, 511-512, in his answer to adverse critics of his narrative "The Beast and the Jungle." The attacks have been chiefly circulated, he says, by the Denver Republican, Post, Clay's Review, and by a pamphlet issued by Rev. Henry Augustus Buchtel, chancellor of the Denver (Methodist) university and ex-governor of the state of Colorado under the beast. After replying to the three papers first mentioned, Judge Lindsey continues: "It has been left to Rev. Henry Augustus Buchtel to be the one man, in any

sort of reputable public position, to try to defend the indefensible. For the second time in the history of Colorado he has rushed forth to champion the beast. Just before he was elected governor I wrote him a letter which was not only delivered into his hands, but was also published in the Denver Times, giving him proof that he was being 'used by as infamous a pack of political scoundrels as ever disgraced a state or debauched a community.' And in November, 1905, just after he was elected governor, I followed it up with an earnest personal letter, hoping that he might give me an opportunity to open his eyes to the use that was being made of him.

"I had heard the gossip," Judge Lindsey continues, "among the politicians that in return for the support which the gamblers and divekeepers had given him in his campaign, they were to have one year of open gambling and immunity from prosecution in Denver. I watched, with hope, the earnest efforts of the Christian Citizenship Union and the leading ministers of Denver to put a stop to the carnival of public vice that followed Governor Buchtel's installation in the state house. I read with amazement his contemptuous letters to the young men of the Christian Citizenship Union and his defense of the public officials who were protecting the gamblers. I saw, with dismay, the ruined homes, the misery of women and children, that resulted from his failure to use the power that was in his hands every minute of this year of license."

"At the end of the year he was forced to use his power (when it was politically in the interests of the beast) to end public gambling temporarily, and he confessed, thereby, the guilt of his failure to act before. Still I tried to believe that he did not understand the political connection between the public-service corporations and protected vice. I watched him parading and paroling, at the request of pothouse politicians, all sorts of poor tools of vice and infamy who had been caught by the law. I saw him fighting the real measures for local

option introduced by Senator Drake for the Anti-Saloon League in the Legislature of 1907, and aiding the 'fake' Kelly bill fathered by the liquor 'interests,' until his own ministers of the Methodist Church, at a ministers' meeting, repudiated him and his liquor bill, and he was finally forced to stand for the right. I heard him subsequently claiming a public credit for the passing of the very local option law that he had so insidiously fought. I saw him the defender of the Guggenheim steal of the Senatorship; the champion of the corporation political machine; the advocate and exalter of those men who have made the politics of Colorado a reign of corruption and a tyranny of crime. And it became impossible for me to believe that he was anything but willfully subservient to the interests of public wrong."

And it was in September of the year last mentioned by Judge Lindsey, 1907, that President Roosevelt sent the Rev. Augustus Buchtel the laudatory message: "Will you let me say how delighted I am with what I hear of the way you are handling your office, and of your record as a public man?"

"And our text, you remember, says: 'The fitting pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold, and a man is tried by that which he praiseth.' I will now yield place to the Rev. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, New York, that he may close this preaching with one of his inimitably graceful eulogies. I quote from a report of his sermon, on page 2 of the New York Times of June 29, 1910:

"This nation is blessed by God. Whenever it has needed a leader He has raised one up. When the country was torn asunder in civil war He gave us Abraham Lincoln; when the time arrived to end tyranny in this hemisphere and set free an oppressed people, He gave us William McKinley; and when a feeble arm was needed to wield a cudgel against corruption, in high places, He gave us the pair of them all—Theodore Roosevelt."

## AS OTHERS SEE US

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

In a recently published book on "Trusts and Cartels," Professor Lieftmann, of the German University of Freiburg, gives a lucid description of American trusts and their structure. The author has made his studies on the spot, during a visit to this country for purposes of close personal research. This is the way in which the German scientist describes the modern phenomena of American trustification:

"The trust is the financial aggregation of several enterprises through the form of a controlling organization. In other words, a share company is organized solely for the purpose of acquiring all, or at least the majority, of the shares of other enterprises. The new company does not itself carry on any industry; it only buys the shares of existing industrial concerns. Such a combination is called in America a 'holding company.' The new concern, controlling through the ownership of the shares the subsidiary concerns, thereby acquires decisive influence over their management."

This then is called a trust. The most important effects of the American trust," says Lieftmann, "are henceforth in the domain of the foundation, the financing and the administration of large corporations."

This form of organization has become of tremendous extent in America. "A great financial manual enumerated in 1905 not less than 400 trust railways, and about 900 gas and electrical corporations, nearly 1,000 railroad companies, about 100 water, 150 telegraph and telephone corporations, about 130 mining and petroleum companies, and more than 1,600 industrial and other enterprises that have been absorbed during the last few years by other organizations, and have passed completely under their control."

The manner in which such a trust operates is described by the author in the case of the Standard Oil and the steel trust. The first named, the Standard Oil Company, is a holding company controlling about sixty-three American corporations, and a large number of selling companies in other countries. Ninety per cent of the American output of petroleum is controlled by this concern in one way or another. "The Standard Oil Com-

pany has organized the refining and the sale of its products all over the world. It owns its own railroads, pipelines, tank ships. It establishes all extensive tanks and oil wagons in all countries, and in many its own refineries. It manufactures all its own implements, such as barrels, cans, pumps, distilling apparatus, and it utilizes all over its by-products in making them over into marketable commodities."

The profits of the gigantic enterprise are enormous. For the year 1907 alone they were estimated at over \$50,000,000. A large share of these profits has been used for years to acquire a hold, or even control, in other industries or enterprises. Thus Rockefeller has gradually acquired the largest part of the most important iron or mines of America. Thereby he became one of the leading influences in the organization of the steel trust. The Standard Oil group likewise controls a large part of the American production of copper. They also have considerable influence over zinc, lead, and other metal mines. They control quite a number of railroads, and many street and subway lines, gas, electricity, and water power corporations, as well as a long line of banks and trust companies.

And all this vast property is in the hands of a small group of individuals. Usually, only three names are mentioned—John D. Rockefeller, James Stillman, and the late Henry Rogers. To give an idea of the tremendous power and influence of steel trust, the author points out that in 1907 this trust employed 210,150 workers whose wages and salaries amounted to about \$160,000,000.

Nearly all the important railroads of the United States are in the hands of a few groups, each of which is usually headed by a single large financier. The late railroad magnate, E. H. Harriman, controlled an aggregate of railroad companies whose mileage exceeded that of all railroads in the German empire. Governmental statistics show that ninety-three capitalists, co-operating, can control more than 75 per cent of the country's whole railway mileage, more than 81 per cent of the gross profits, more than 82 per cent of the railway prop-

erty. And the same people hold sway in other enterprises."

And the painstaking German professor, after facing the bewildering array of his own facts, sees no other way of preventing the establishment of a permanent oligarchy than the hope that our "best elements" will be able to cope with the situation.

And so they will. But not the way the German professor has in mind. Not the "best elements" of the perpetrat, the beneficiaries and retainers of gigantic confiscation and exploitation of the people's rich patrimony. The best elements of the despoiled and the exploited, the suffering millions, will tackle the modern Gordian knot. And in the fullness of time they will cut it.

## A PARABLE.

By J. S. Freeman.

A dozen boys were at play in Mrs. Brown's yard. Presently she appeared at the door, set out a plate of doughnuts and went back, saying nothing. One boy saw the act and called out: "I see some doughnuts." Then followed a rush, but one boy, longer of limb than the rest, reached them first, and seizing the plate, exclaimed: "These doughnuts are mine. A penny a piece, boys." "No," said the bright-eyed boy, "they belong to me by right of priority of discovery."

"No," said the big boy, "they are mine by right of superior ability."

"No," broke in Mrs. Brown's boy, "they are mine by right of heredity."

As the dispute waxed warm, one of the boys suggested, "Here comes Professor White. Let's leave it to him." To this they agreed and stated their case.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ANTI-MILWAUKEE.

Editor of The Call.

"Nothing succeeds like success" is one of those glibly short-sighted proverbs which seems to be no longer confined to the practical bourgeoisie and the cynical politician, but has become the unworthy and apologetic motto of many sincere but overwrought Socialists, who hasten to sprinkle holy water on the hitherto distrusted Milwaukee movement, merely because it has achieved "success" by political "victory."

For years the Milwaukee movement has been regarded with doubt and adverse criticism by what was once the revolutionary majority of the Socialist party, on account of the insidious spirit of vote-catching conciliation and opportunism which shone through the utterances of its spokesman and its official organ. But now it has been sanctified over night by "victory," and is decorously greeted everywhere with safe-and-sane hurrahs, sometimes shouted in a louder tone to drown the doubt within.

The essence of the criticism directed against the Milwaukee movement has been, and is, that it sacrifices the revolutionary spirit, and compromises the fundamental principles of the Socialist movement to gain immediate political victory. In reply to this, the chief points made by the spokesman of the "Milwaukee idea" are that on the contrary the movement there has been denounced by the bourgeois press and politicians as "red-flag revolutionism," that "it is impossible to abolish capitalism in one city," and that the city charter and the state laws prevent radical action in behalf of the working class.

The fact that the Milwaukee Socialists were attacked (before election) by the capitalist press as red-flag wavers and dangerous revolutionists, signifies nothing. Any opposition party, however innocuous, will be so characterized if it has a chance to win.

There is so much to handle and so much to be said in this way. Look, rather, to the attitude of the capitalist press since the "victory." Does the Milwaukee election inspire any deep-seated fear within the bourgeois press? On the contrary, it is (after election) made the best of as the sort of "reasonable," "common sense," mild, reform Socialism which, however distasteful to them it may be, the bourgeoisie at once recognize as preferable to a really revolutionary social movement, and look upon as an offset to the dangerous sort of revolutionism which occasionally haunts them. The capitalists, of course, don't like the Milwaukee election, as compared with a conservative victory, but they much prefer it to the revolutionary spirit, which they fondly hope to emasculate and sidetrack.

As regards the second point of the Milwaukee apologists:

"We can't do anything revolutionary in Milwaukee; the laws forbid it; we can't abolish capitalism in one city." The reply of the Milwaukee opportunists begs the question. No one expects them "to abolish capitalism in one city." But we do demand them to show something besides such a acquiescence to existing laws and conditions. Whence this reverence for capitalist-made law imposed on the popular will by fraud and coercion? In the face of such law, has the Socialist movement nothing to do but to lay down and await the will of legislators selected by capitalists who frame laws in the interests of capital, which the capitalists themselves never hesitate to break for one-tenth of 1 per cent additional profit? Shame on such an attitude! Let the Milwaukee movement—if it really has the backing of the working people—let it smash through the capitalist laws, meanwhile fighting the issue in the courts, seizing what advantage it can from "the law's delay," making propaganda out of the adverse decisions of the courts, and carrying the fight to the state election, appealing to the people to elect representatives who will change these laws. If such a course cannot now succeed, then the Milwaukee victory was at present illusory and futile, and the Milwaukee movement could have accomplished more by the maintenance of a revolutionary attitude out of office, and the exercise of external revolutionary pressure against the existing state!

As it is, no doubt, the Milwaukee Socialists will give an honest administration, and accomplish some petty reforms. But what will this amount to? Graft is a vicious and ugly thing, and we all wish to see it abolished, but it does not touch the real issue between capital and labor. Abolish all graft, and you will put no more wages in the workingman's pocket. The abolition of political graft is chiefly of interest to the capitalist, who wishes to escape the exorbitant demands of politicians for those things which he considers his natural right. The graft which the workingman is primarily interested in abolishing is the industrial graft which is levied by his employer on pay day.

Therefore, every revolutionary movement should devote directly at the question of wages and hours, should center its attention on the fundamental exploitation which takes place in the workshop, and is concealed in the pay envelope. But this the Milwaukee movement does not do—the eight-hour day and the union wage are secondary to a long string of other immediate demands.

There is something lacking in a Socialist mayor, who, immediately after his election by a big plurality, and while confronted with the opportunity to deliver a historic message to the working class of America, can think of nothing better than to reassure the corporations that business conditions will not be disturbed!

Three-cent fares and municipal economy on the by-products of garbage, however estimable these things may be, are not the stuff of which revolutionists and revolution are made; they do not make anybody's blood circulate, nor appeal to the imagination of the people. These little reforms are the natural work of the bourgeoisie—to be carried out by them on concessions to the pressure of revolutionary discontent—they are not the primary mission of the Socialist movement, nor are they things that Socialists are now asked to become enthusiastic over, while the idea of revolution is relegated to the position of a mere pious wish, useful

for purposes of incidental after-the-fact eloquence.

But the Comrades who think of something more than social reform and electoral victories will not ever be put off with this attitude. Understanding Socialists will not remain satisfied with the pious platitudes of elementary propaganda, and the easy witticisms, with which Comrade Berger attempts to meet these questions.

They have seen the Socialist movements of Europe provide berths for such men as Briand and Burnes. These identical tactics. The potent American Briands and Burnes of the future can already be foreseen in movement, and if the opportunist tactics which are now coming into vogue continue to increase, the ultimate result will be to disgust the working class with political action altogether. This would be most unfortunate, for political power is a weapon which revolutionary working class can use with immense effect, hand in hand with direct action by revolutionary economic unions.

But if opportunism continues to develop at the present rate, the inevitable result will be eventually to split the party into two organizations, one standing for ministerialism and social reform, with the rigor of the class struggle deprecated as unacceptable and inexpedient, and the other standing for revolutionary propaganda by means of the political forum in co-operation with the direct action of the future revolutionary unionism. Such a future division can be avoided only by strenuous effort directed to keeping the present party organization true to the principles of uncompromising Socialism.

All talk about the advertisement value and educational value of the Milwaukee victory is beside the point. It reminds one of the commercial fakers who advertise something "as good." Its educational value amounts to just this: Milwaukee Socialism misleads the voters as to what Socialism really is, and we have to laboriously begin all over again to teach them what Socialism really is. We have to unlearn what they imagine they have learned from Milwaukee.

In view of the eulogies with which the Milwaukee movement has been swallowed by The Call, it is strange that so little attention has been paid to the struggles of real revolutionary Comrades in New Castle. These Comrades are not respectable opportunists. They are workers who are hated and despised by the bourgeoisie. (When a powerful Socialist movement in any locality is hated, and despised by the bourgeoisie, there is something suspicious about it.) Yet their struggle has been comparatively neglected by The Call, both editorially, and in the news columns, where their struggle for a free press against capitalist control has been inconspicuously "buried," instead of being "played up" and victoriously supported in a manner commensurate with its national importance.

The instinct of the bourgeoisie in these matters is rather sure. They persecute the Appeal, because it makes a revolutionary attitude, persecute the Spokane speakers, and the New Castle Comrades, because they instinctively sense the fact that uncompromising agitation is a fundamental menace to the existing order, which they tolerate Milwaukee, even welcome it as "safe" and "common sense," because they recognize that it is comparatively harmless.

COURTENAY LEMON.  
New York, June 14.

## LOYD'S NOTEWORTHY ARTICLE

Editor of The Call:  
Permit me to congratulate you and the readers of the Call on the splendid contribution of J. William Lloyd on Roosevelt, in last Saturday's issue. I have known Lloyd for many years, as a clear and vigorous thinker and an upright and fearless expounder of his own views. Lloyd's analysis of Roosevelt's character, and of the relation of such a man to the present tendencies in our nation is a real masterpiece, a gem of rare value. Would that The Call should attract more talent of that type!

MOSES OPPENHEIMER.  
New York, June 20, 1910.

## UTILIZING CAPITALIST PAPERS

Editor of The Call:  
Comrades Ghent and Passage are doing good work in exploiting the capitalist newspapers for our movement. The field can be extended almost without limit, and the members of the party that can write should do so, since it pays to advertise movements as well as individuals.

Roosevelt understands that, and why shouldn't we take advantage of everything open to us?

The newspapers are opening up their columns to us as never before, and while I am not in favor of loose writing, still we have enough men in our ranks to qualify and defend our position on economic and political lines.

Hope to see more of it in the future.  
JOHN D.  
New York, June 20, 1910.

## A CASE IN POINT.

Dr. Andrew D. White, in saying that Mr. Roosevelt "saved the country from Socialism," makes the Socialist men. They can point to Milwaukee in reply, Springfield Republicans.

Mr. Roosevelt's abhorrence of murder in Egypt—and his contention that the political assassination demonstrates that a people—in Egypt—is unfit for self-government, have been put to rather cruel use by the Manchester Guardian, which cites the international statistics of homicide, with the sad result of showing that the rate per million for the United States is ten or twelve times higher than in any country of Europe. Chicago, with 2,000,000, has as many murders in a year as India, with 300,000,000. Nor in the matter of political assassinations are we withers unwring. The Guardian recalls the murder of the Governor of Kentucky, and of the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and puts the malicious inquiry: "If you cannot keep order, you cannot get out, says Roosevelt. In that case, what nation will take over the government of the United States?"—New York Evening Post.