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The Call



The Weather. FAIR AND SLIGHTLY COOLER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2303 BEEKMAN.

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SOCIALISTS ALWAYS ORDERLY, SAYS MAYOR

"Police Were Afraid of a Shadow," Mayor Said to Committee Who Called Upon Him Yesterday.

"The police have no right to interfere with your meetings. Of course, I understand that there is a strike on Franklin and Noble streets, but the police were afraid of a shadow. The socialists are peaceable citizens. Your meetings are the most peaceable in the city. I'll invite Commissioner Reynolds to come over and talk the matter over, and I think you'll have no more trouble. The only way to do it is to let you fellows hold a couple of meetings and find out whether there is any trouble. If there is we can stop you."

This is the substance of a statement made by Mayor Gaynor to a committee from the Socialist party in Brooklyn at the City Hall yesterday afternoon.

The committee which visited Gaynor was composed of Edward Lindgren, organizer of the Socialist party in Kings county; W. W. Passage, N. T. Fall and Henry L. Siobodin, attorney.

The committee called at City Hall yesterday afternoon to protest against the action of the police in breaking up Socialist party meetings at Noble and Franklin streets and arresting speakers. A letter had been mailed to Mayor Gaynor on July 21 calling his attention to the police outrages, but no reply having been received the executive committee sent a delegation to call upon the Mayor.

Gaynor for Fair Treatment.

The committee was courteously received, the case discussed and the Mayor assured the committee that so far as he was concerned the Socialist party should receive fair treatment at the hands of the police.

The letter sent to Mayor Gaynor by the Brooklyn executive committee of the Socialist party read:

"The Socialist party of Kings county hereby calls your attention as the Mayor of the city of New York to the criminal conduct of the police captain in charge of the 161st precinct and his superior officers, including the fourth deputy police commissioner, in unlawfully and without any justification breaking up public meetings held by the Socialist party and arresting its speakers.

"On the 30th of June last, a meeting of the Socialist party was scheduled to be held at the corner of Franklin and Noble streets at 5:30 p.m., the police headquarters in Brooklyn having been previously notified of such meeting. Captain Coleman, of said precinct, arrested the speaker, Edward Lindgren, who had spoken only about five minutes, and broke up the meeting. At another meeting of the Socialist party, held on the 2d of July, 1910, at the corner of Manhattan avenue and Huron street, our speaker, John Lockwood, was arrested and the meeting broken up. On the 13th day of July, 1910, our speaker, John A. Behringer and Max

(Continued on Page 4.)

Allen Cook's Reply to Rev. Hill

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN LEAFLET FORM BY The New York Call

It will also appear in next Sunday's issue of The Call. Order a bundle of The Call at once; special rate for this edition only, 33.50 per hundred copies. Orders for this Sunday edition must reach us not later than Saturday morning in order to be filled. The leaflet will be ready next week and will be sold at the rate of \$1.50 a thousand. Especially suited for distribution among church members, but also good for all-around agitation. It will be a four-page leaflet, gotten out in a neat and attractive form. Order at once.

The New York Call

BOOK DEPARTMENT 400 PEARL STREET NEW YORK

DEBS RESTING EASY AFTER OPERATION

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 28.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist orator and writer, underwent an operation at St. Mary's Hospital here today. The operation was performed by the Drs. Mayo.

The nature or cause of the operation was not divulged, but the Mayos declare that it was not serious and that the patient will be confined to his bed not more than three days.

Mrs. Debs accompanied her husband and will remain with him during his convalescence.

ENGINEER ALMOST BEHEADED IN C/B

One of the fast freights on the Harlem division of the New York Central railroad thundered into the Williamsbridge station about 3 o'clock yesterday morning and, in utter disregard of the red and green signals that flashed and blinked their warning from positions far down the track, whizzed on by. The train was running wild. No hand was at the throttle.

Norman Crouse, the engineer, lay dead and all but headless in the bottom of his cab, and Philip Mosher, the fireman, was back in his tender digging down coal. Five minutes more would have meant a bad wreck. Mosher noticed the lights of the station go sailing by, saw the flashing danger lights, and in the next instant had bounded into the cab, shut off the steam and thrown on the air brakes. Switchmen with lanterns were sent by the track in either direction, and as soon as possible the heavy train was backed on a siding.

Crouse apparently leaned too far out of his cab window and was struck by an upright pole of the signal tower, about 600 feet beyond the station. The whole top of his head had been carried away. He dropped to the bottom of his cab and had lain there for some little time when discovered by the fireman.

When the heavy train had been switched on the siding the engine was uncoupled, and with Fireman Mosher and the conductor in the cab the body was hurried to the Bronx Park station, where it was met by Dr. Pierce with an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital. The physician, after an examination, said that Crouse's death had been instantaneous. The body was taken off and conveyed to an undertaking establishment, and the train was taken to its destination by Fireman Mosher.

Crouse was about forty years old. He lived at Chatham, N. Y.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF FILIPINO OUTLAW

MANILA, P. I., July 28.—Felipe Salvador, the most dangerous outlaw in Luzon, was surprised and captured near San Isidro, in the province of Pampanga, by a squad of constabulary and local police, according to reports received today.

He was at the head of a band of fanatics known as the Santa Iglesia or Holy Church, the adherents of which have been numbered by the thousands among the more ignorant people in the provinces of Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Bulacan.

The crimes laid to Salvador and his followers have been principally cattle stealing, abduction and murder, the victims generally being more prosperous natives. He has been so generally feared that for more than seven years he had defied the authorities, who were unable to take him.

CLASH NEAR BETWEEN VATICAN AND SPAIN

MADRID, July 28.—El Liberal, one of the leading Madrid papers, declares today that the Vatican has addressed a curt note, practically amounting to an ultimatum, to the Spanish government, stating that it will be impossible to continue negotiations for notifying the concordat unless Spain postpones or withdraws its recent laws regulating the state church.

These laws are far more liberal to the non-Catholic organizations than the old laws and have proved offensive to the Catholic leaders.

A cabinet meeting has been called to discuss the situation. El Liberal understands that the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican will be immediately recalled and that the papal nuncio at Madrid will be given his passport.

CITY LABORERS UNPAID.

Laborers in the Department of Highways of Brooklyn boro say the city owes them three weeks' wages. A committee representing 250 employees says the men find it hard to live, as grocers and butchers will not give them credit.

WIDER, WHEN READY, WILL COME TO COURT

Defaulter's Lawyer Knows Where He Is, But Refuses to Tell, Pleading Professional Immunity.

One of the stock exchange transactions of Erwin Wider with a block of certificates that he had extracted from the strong box of the Russo-Chinese bank's local agency occupied the attention of the grand jury yesterday, and there is practically no doubt that a true bill against him will be handed up today. Acting District Attorney Charles C. Nott, Jr., called only two witnesses, and a number who were there on subpoenas were apparently not needed. Carl Schulz, the procurist of the agency in the absence of Gustav Gertz, its agent, was one of these, and the other was Earl T. Shaw, manager of Dick Bros. & Co.

The representative of the brokerage house was wanted to prove that it had received from Wider three certificates, one for fifty shares and the others for twenty-five each, of B. & O. stock. These securities bore the usual indorsement under the power of attorney which Wider possessed for the agency. Mr. Nott was also anxious to bring out that these certificates were deposited to Wider's own credit and that they were subsequently sold out for his account. George S. Graham, of 42 Broadway, counsel for Dick Bros. & Co., gave out a short statement yesterday afternoon in which he said that these things were true.

Wider Sold Property.

"There were five or six houses concerned in Wider's transactions," said Mr. Nott yesterday afternoon, "and he closed out them all before he disappeared. In the case of Dick Bros. & Co., I understand that he always kept there a balance of about \$20,000 on his credit. This was drawn upon from time to time to meet what he lost on margins, but that was usually about the size of his active account."

The District Attorney seemed to be content to let the case stand as it is, until the police are able to get hold of the missing cashier.

Word came to the police yesterday that a sister of Wider's lives in White Plains and that there was the place to look for him. A house in that town is being watched.

To get a line on Wider's whereabouts, his lawyer, Leon B. Ginsburg, was subpoenaed yesterday, and although he wasn't called before the grand jury, he did have a pretty straight talk from the acting District Attorney. It was about a story that Ginsburg had helped Wider to get away last Sunday. Ginsburg called in as his personal counsel Moses Grossman. He advised Ginsburg to tell anything about Wider that he could without violating professional confidences.

Last Sunday afternoon, it seems, a taxicab went away from the house occupied by the families of Wider and Ginsburg, at 2 Mount Hope place, the Bronx, and it was a man who looked like Wider to some of the neighbors.

It appears that this incident was a little pleasant on the part of Ginsburg and aimed at the detectives who had been set to watch his house.

"Why, that wasn't Wider!" Ginsburg told Nott yesterday. "It was a man named Alexander Henschel, whom I employ in my office."

Women Sick of Detectives.

Ginsburg said that his wife and Mrs. Wider were tired of being watched and he wanted to take them for a ride. So just to try the detectives he took his family physician and Henschel and they started out. At the elevated station Henschel got out and went downtown, and Ginsburg shouted to Henschel: "Now you beat it!" Just to fool the detectives, who he knew would question the chauffeur.

Those who have seen Henschel know that he looks like the descriptions of Wider, but Henschel was a little surprised yesterday when he was told what his employer had told Mr. Nott. However, he said: "Anything Ginsburg says goes."

The lawyer told Mr. Nott that he hadn't seen Wider since last Friday, the day after the cashier made his confession. But he intimated that he knew where Wider was. He considered that something received in confidence and wouldn't tell.

"But when I asked him whether he was going to produce his client if the man wasn't caught," said Mr. Nott afterward, "he replied that Wider's physical condition was very bad and that as soon as it improved the cashier would be brought to us."

Inspector Markowski, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, sent out a statement last evening in which he said that the directors of the bank had instructed him to state that "however annoying" Erwin Wider's robbery may be, a full examination has shown that the loss cannot exceed \$500,000. He also says that of that amount a large sum is sure to be recovered by the bank.

"The robbery cannot in any way affect the normal course of the business of the bank," the statement

LORDS FEARFUL OF FOREIGN INVASION

British "Nobles" Are Trying to Pass Measure Looking Forward to Compulsory Conscription in Merry Isle.

LONDON, July 28.—The agitation for compulsory military service in England, which started for the second time in the house of lords ten days ago, has been pushed so energetically that there is today no doubt that it will be an issue in the next national campaign, which will probably be early in January.

It is a matter of months since Lord Roberts tried to start a "compulsory military service" boom with a speech in the house of lords, pointing to the danger of an invasion of England by a foreign power, Germany, of course, implied. A vigorous conscription campaign followed in the conservative newspapers. But England did not take to the idea of conscription and the militarists, fearful of injuring their chances in the last election, dropped the subject.

Since then a quiet campaign of education has been in progress until the conscription party decided it was safe to get out into the open again. It raised the question when the administration recently advised that it needed considerable more men to join the territorials, or English militia, to bring it up to an efficient standard so as to be in a state of preparedness in time of invasion.

The minute this admission was made the Earl of Portsmouth arose in the house of lords to say that the present voluntary system of enlistment is never going to provide an "adequate force for home defense, in view of the opinions prevalent among experts that the landing of a large hostile force is practicable." Other conservatives backed him strongly and, the lords being largely militarists, the conscriptionists had much the better of the argument.

While the Liberals remain in control of the administration it is certain that the military element will fail to secure the fulfillment of its wishes, and in the event of a Conservative victory at the next election, it is equally certain that every effort will be made for the adoption of the militarists' plans.

LABOR PARTY TURNED DOWN BY REFORMERS

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Independent state convention, called by Republicans and Democrats who are dissatisfied with the candidates placed in the field by the two old political organizations, assembled here this morning in Witherspoon Hall with much uncertainty as to who would head the ticket for governor.

The United Labor party, an outgrowth of the trolley strike here last spring, has demanded that it be given representation in the convention and on the state ticket, but the executive committee in charge of the meetings announced that under the call of the convention the United Labor party could not be given the representation asked.

The Labor party candidate, it is given out here, is Hugh Frayne of Scranton, for secretary of internal affairs. Frayne is an organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

Seven Laborers Drugged by Midnight Burglars Who Ransack Shanty.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 28.—Seven employees of the Ontario and Western railroad, at Cornwall, who slept together in a shanty at Cornwall, were chloroformed by burglars some time last night and robbed of all of their money and their watches.

The men all awoke at 2 o'clock this morning and were very ill, and the room was filled with the fumes of chloroform. After they had partly recovered they found that they had been robbed of everything of value. Their trunks had been taken out of doors and ransacked. There is no clew to the burglars.

TRINITY ON A TEAR.

Church Corporation to Demolish Two More of Its Tenements.

Trinity Corporation, that fine old bunch of pot-bellied Pharisees, is to give up more of its life-destroying tenements.

Rudolph F. Miller, superintendent of the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings, has issued permits for the demolition of two more tenements owned by the corporation. One is a three-story building, 6 Sullivan street, and the other a four-story structure at 50 1/2 King street, in the rear.

continues, "nor exert any influence upon the bank's dividend, particularly as the business of the bank for the first six months of this year has shown very satisfactory results."

CHINESE STARVING DOWN IN MEXICO

Trying to Get United States Government to Deport Them Back to China. Letters Intercepted.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Just across the Mexican border tens of thousands of starving Chinese are joining in what is called a "conspiracy" to induce the United States government to pay their passage back to China. They are starving to death in Mexico.

The conspiracy has long been suspected, and recent arrests of Chinese who had crossed into Arizona brought the facts to light. This information is contained in two letters sent by Chinese prisoners held in Jalel at Tucson, Ariz., on a charge of violating the Chinese exclusion law.

Labor conditions in Mexico, according to these letters, have become so bad that even a Chinese cannot make his living there. The Chinese, however, found themselves denied the right to the United States and did not have sufficient funds to buy their return passage back to China. "Starvation or suicide" confronts them, the letters say.

A plan was evolved whereby the Chinese were to cross the American border, surrender themselves to the United States immigration officers and get a free trip home. This would cost Uncle Sam \$10 per head.

The letters, sent by prisoners to the "Six Companies" who look after the interests of Chinese here, were intercepted by the officials.

One letter says in part: "We people, small and insignificant as ants, are on our knees petitioning our great minister. (The head of one of these companies and not the Chinese minister.)"

"The United States has enacted a new law, and instead of shipping our countrymen back to China is sending them to Mexico. They never had such a law before. It has never even been advertised in the newspapers. They did it all secretly."

"Over in Mexico there are still tens of thousands of our countrymen who have no work to do, and who are looking forward to smuggling themselves into the United States, submit to arrest and be deported back to China. If this course is closed many of them will have to commit suicide by hanging themselves or die of starvation."

"Have pity on us and deliver us from starvation in this country. By accomplishment of this you will be blessed unto your ten thousandth generation."

This letter was signed by twenty of the Chinese prisoners in Tucson and addressed to a Chinese newspaper in San Francisco.

Another letter says: "In Nogales, whenever any of you desire to smuggle yourselves over to the United States, take provisions and water, walk into United States territory a few miles. When arrested by an immigration officer tell him you were born in United States, and then you might get deported back to China."

"I did not get here in time," the letter ends sadly. "I came just about the time they changed the law. It is, indeed, too bad."

As a matter of fact, there is no new law. It is simply that Assistant Secretary Cable has ordered the old law strictly interpreted and enforced. The United States already had footed a big steamship bill for Chinese before the fraud was suspected.

RAILROAD ROBBED BY ITS HIGH OFFICIALS

CHICAGO, July 28.—High officials of the Illinois Central railroad who were interested in car repairing plants entered into an agreement among themselves to divide profits granted from the railroad.

These profits amounted to as high as 40 per cent of total amount paid by the railroad company.

That is the charge made today on the witness stand by Harold A. Sims in his continued testimony concerning the grafting from the Illinois Central railroad. His testimony began Wednesday before Master in Chancery Roswell B. Mason in the suit of the railroad to recover \$300,000 from the Memphis Car Repair Company.

Although he was on the "inside" and knew in detail the method used to rob the railroad, Sims says that he realized only \$750 for his share in the work. Illinois Central lumber was used to repair Illinois Central cars, and then the road was charged for the lumber, was another of his charges.

"Cars loaded with material were shipped to the Memphis Car Repair Company, and it was the practice to charge for repairs made on the cars whether they were made or not, the witness said, and more often they were not."

Much of the lumber used came from the Illinois Central shops at Burnside, Ill., just outside South Chicago. No credit was ever given to the railroad for any materials of any sort, said the witness.

He also related that Henry C. Ostermann, president of the company, held stock in the concern for certain other persons, who, although their names were not asked, were by inference connected with the railroad company.

STRIKERS SHOT DOWN, 1 KILLED, 6 BADLY HURT

Cashier Morgan, of American Sugar Refining Company, Held for Murder of Sugar Trust Worker in Assault Begun by Scabs.

MANY SCORES OF STRIKERS CLUBBED TO GROUND

In Terrible Battle in Williamsburg, Unarmed Workingmen Are Fired Upon by Army of Hired Thugs, and Women With Babies Are Beaten by Police.

Not content with robbing the United States government of untold thousands of dollars through many years, the sugar trust yesterday murdered a striking workman.

Valery Stanislaus Novakovski yesterday was shot down in cold blood and expired in agony two minutes later.

A sugar trust official is held responsible for his death. Novakovski was a Russian subject, having come here on a passport issued by the Russian government. He leaves behind in the province of Lomza, Russian Poland, a wife and four babies.

Four strikers and one bystander were shot down at the same time.

Novakovski lost his life in the most terrible battle that labor fighting for a living wage, has been forced into in this vicinity in many years.

It took place yesterday at South 44th street and Kent avenue, Williamsburg, many workmen being shot, clubbed, beaten and trampled under the iron-shod hoofs of horses.

Nearly all these bruised and mangled men are employees of the American Sugar Refining Company, which locked out its workers following a strike three weeks ago yesterday.

Soon after the killing of Novakovski, Thomas A. Morgan, twenty-nine years old, of 199 Kingston street, Brooklyn, cashier for the sugar trust and successor of the notorious Bendernagel, recently tried for fraud, was arrested, charged with the striking workman's murder.

Four witnesses swear that Morgan is the man who deliberately killed Novakovski. One of them, a bystander, asserts with positiveness that the dead worker was shot twice, once after he had already fallen helpless to the ground.

THERE ARE TWO BULLET HOLES IN NOVAKOVSKI'S BODY.

Both wounds are on the left side of the abdomen, one slightly above the other.

The wounded men are: JOSEPH KIVETA, trustee of the sugar refinery workers' union, of 28 Grand street, two bullets in the leg and thigh. Sent to Eastern District Hospital.

JOHN ONACEKY, of 291 South 2d street, bullets in left arm and leg.

JOHN PENTAS, of 41 South 2d street, bullet in right leg and arm. Not a striker.

JOHN LEVONTOVSKY, of 94 North 1st street, bullet in chest.

SIGMUND MILEVEKY, of 49 1/2 1st street, shot in the right leg. Walked to strike headquarters with blood streaming from his wound. Was attended there, but was later overpowered and was then taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

Michael Kocan, while walking down Kent avenue, was shot through the hat, bullet barely missing his head.

Peter Ulicny, president of the sugar refinery workers' union, also narrowly escaped murder. He says that as he was passing Kent avenue and South 3d street he was fired upon point blank by mounted policeman No. 5320, but that he ducked in time to escape the bullet.

Trofin Volokotruch, a striker, said that he saw Kiveta shot. He ran to pick Kiveta up and as he was dragging Kiveta out of further harm's way Morgan, the trust cashier, also shot at him but missed. He also says that he saw Morgan about three times from the window at Kent avenue and South 3d street.

Morgan, who is a big, burly man, and was well disliked by the men under him because of his brutality and oppressive measures, almost collapsed when arrested. The lion-like demeanor he wore while having his force of strong-armers and Pinkertons at his back quickly wilted. He whimpered and covered.

"O, my God, O, my God!" he cried. "I didn't do it! I swear I didn't do it!"

It was plain that he was terribly afraid. However, the policemen were evidently convinced that he was the man, as they paid no heed to his protests, but put him into a patrol wagon. Policeman Thomas Polsky took him in charge.

Morgan was arraigned before Magistrate Frank O'Reilly in the Bedford Avenue Court. To the police Morgan at first tried to deny that he had used his revolver at all. Later he admitted that he had fired "just once," but pleaded over and over that he fired over the heads of the strikers.

Notwithstanding that Morgan was charged with homicide, Magistrate O'Reilly's excuse was that MORGAN WAS DEFENDING PROPERTY.

That prisoner was defended by Henry A. Cochrane, one of the sugar trust's legal force of kept men. He defended the trust's officials during their recent trial for frauds against the United States government.

The battle centered around 3d street and Kent avenue. Never was

July 28.

"SACRIFICE OF LIFE UNJUSTIFIED"—SEIDEL

"I deny the pertinence of the demand for equal rights for capital and labor. It is economically unsound, morally wrong and in practice on the spur of the moment never used. It is a plea for equality of the creator and the creature, hand and machine, man and dollar, life and the box car. Capital creates nothing; it is created. Capital is the result of labor applied to natural resources."

"When confronted with the emergency men will destroy property to save life. If a building is in jeopardy we will sacrifice one part to save another. Therefore, I hold that when a dispute is on between an owner of property and his employes, no one is justified in sacrificing any life even if the workmen in their fury destroy property."

"The thought of shooting a man because he throws a brick in a car is monstrous. Destruction of property is wrong, but the destruction of labor is terrible wrong. If a laborer viciously destroys a box car, he can be compelled to produce another box car and perhaps two box cars as a matter of punishment. If, on the other hand, the box car runs over a workman, that box car cannot produce another workman."—Mayor Seidel, speaking at the closing of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention, July 25.

the class struggle enacted any more clearly in real life. No man could have stood and looked on that scene, with workmen falling right and left with bleeding heads and paralyzed limbs as the clubs and "specials" pummeled them...

More than 100 workmen were beaten to the ground. Even the women were not spared, but were seized and punched, with babies in their arms, by brawny cops and heavy-faced thugs who were acting as the company's strong-arm men.

The police beat the heads of those who were struck by the "specials". Here a man bent double and toppled to the ground with blood streaming from his head and even his ears. There a man went stumbling away nursing a paralyzed arm, his face contorted in agony, the moans heaving up from his convulsive lungs.

There were four thugs to each of the six wagons with whose issuance from the factory the trouble began. Each of these twenty-four "bulls" were heavily armed. Though there was no concerted move on the part of the assembled strikers to start disorder, at the first raise of a hand all these twenty-four men began firing at once.

Witnesses swear they saw at least six different policemen fire revolvers directly at fleeing men. Not the least interested in the harried throng were the women, the wives of the striking workmen.

Not the least interested in the harried throng were the women, the wives of the striking workmen. The shouts from the tumult drew at least 300 of them to the scene, and at the sight of their husbands and fathers being shot down and beaten to earth by the "specials" they forgot they were mothers and home loving wives.

Two of these women were arrested for "inciting to riot." One of them, a short woman with a baby in her arms, was taken away under the close guard of six policemen.

The women were not spared any more than the men. Whenever they got too near the scene, they were held back by their husbands and fathers, blows from police night sticks striking their soft bodies with sickening sounds.

Patrolman Bernard Meyer bravely arrested two little women whom the capitalist papers called "Amazon" and "devil"—Julia Sabatski and Victoria Grogas. O'Reilly found them guilty of inciting to riot, but released them under suspended sentence.

The whole trouble was started, pushed and carried to a finish by the company's hired thugs, detectives and Pinks. Even the police freely assert this.

Inspector Harkins of the 10th district was heard to reply when a bystander warned him that "the crowd is coming back again": "Never mind them. It isn't these strikers who are responsible for this. It's those scabs and men with sticks inside the factory that have started this trouble."

A number of policemen were heard to remark that the company's hired "special policemen" were to blame for all the disorder.

How these hired men get authority to act as policemen and attack citizens is not known. Several witnesses of the battle remarked that, after all, the strikers were only defending themselves, as was their right, against a force of men who have no authority in the eyes of the law.

The trouble began when six trucks loaded with sugar started from the company's stables at South 2d street and Kent avenue. There were four men with clubs and revolvers and two strike breaking drivers to each truck. This was shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Previously the superintendent of the Brooklyn Transportation company, a trust organization, had notified the steward of the drivers' union that unless the drivers returned to work at 5 o'clock yesterday morning their places would be filled with strike-breakers.

One of the striking drivers who passed the stable before the trouble was driven away at the point of a revolver by Richard Lee, superintendent of the stables. This is taken to indicate that the company had armed its men in preparation for doing some shooting.

As the trucks, loaded with their armed men, passed out on Kent avenue, about 600 of the trust's striking workers were scattered along the sidewalks. They made no move to start anything, but merely looked on.

Over Kent avenue the company has a bridge running from one building to another. This bridge was covered with the trust's armed strikebreakers, ready and watching.

Twenty cops and three motorcycle men followed the trucks. Just what was the match that set off the powder very few know. It is said that a boy on the street yelled something at a truck driver.

An instant later a yell came from one of the trucks: "Fire!" Instantly the twenty-four men on the wagons and the armed force on the bridge opened fire on the crowd, which had been augmented until it numbered about 1,200 men.

The company's specials, armed with long sticks, jumped from the trucks and started for the throng with up-lifted weapons. They were joined by a force of Pinks, which had been stationed in front of the factory. An armed special darted out and struck a striker to the ground.

There followed the general melee. Police reserves were hastily ordered out. They fell upon the steadily growing crowd. Commissioner Reynolds, of Brooklyn, and Inspector Holohan came hurrying up. Superintendent Pool rushed up to Reynolds and made some kind of an expostulation. Ambulances were now arriving to pick up the injured men and haul them away.

Pool demanded of Reynolds why he had not furnished the trust with adequate protection. "You are the man who has caused all this trouble," replied Reynolds angrily. "We would have no trouble dispersing these people if it were not for your own hired men. We'll give you plenty of men to protect your property, but we haven't got enough men to spare to fight your battles for you!"

Just after Cashier Morgan got his man and Kliveta fell, Father Farrell, of St. Peter and Paul's church, rushed into the throng. "Stop! Stop! You'll be killed!" begged the priest.

He was answered by a voice from the throng of strikers: "We might as well be killed as starve. We are hungry!" Though the priest mingled freely in the melee, he was not hurt at all, but withdrew entirely unharmed.

In talking with a Call reporter afterward, he said: "By all means deny for me the statement that I have been hurt or in any way harmed. These are the my people. They are well behaved and inoffensive. It was not they who started this trouble. I didn't see a man of them throw a brick. It is the company's men who are responsible for this."

Father Farrell spoke with some heat. He was indignant over the lying statements credited to him in the capitalist papers, especially over the reports that his parishioners had assaulted him and had even hit him with bricks.

"That is all absurd," said the priest. "I found it easy to disperse the throng. They didn't come here meaning injury to any one. They went home readily enough after I had appealed to them, but even then the company's men continued brandishing their clubs. The company's officials have played a terrible part in this affair."

The battle was over in about half an hour and the streets were quickly cleared, the strikers showing no disposition to make trouble, once the company's trucks had been hauled back to the stables and the threatening strikebreakers and detectives had been removed.

Injuries done to policemen were vastly exaggerated by the capitalist papers. Even the cops engaged were laughing over some of the stories that were printed yesterday afternoon on the scene which the striking workmen and do not consider them the dangerous beads depicted by the company and the capitalist papers.

The strikers held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Joseph Tykon asked that all rise in respect to the memory of the murdered Novakovski. All rose and remained standing, many men breaking down and sobbing like women, as the dead Novakovski was well beloved by his fellows. He was an active worker among the strikers and once served on the strike committee.

Father Farrell was then introduced. "I think you men are justified in your demands. Every good man wants to see the poor win. Some think I went down to the scene of trouble in the interests of the company. I went there in your interest. I wanted to avoid bloodshed. I didn't want to see you killed."

Father Farrell said he had gone to see Superintendent Pool, who promised to take all men back except those who "had been causing trouble."

The priest also said he had heard of the brutality of the sugar foremen to the workers, the kickings and curings, and said he hoped to see it stopped.

Many witnesses testified last night to the brutality they witnessed yesterday. Adam Klusavsky is certain that he saw the afternoon shooting into the crowd. His number is 525.

John Carbovski saw a pink clothes man fire at strikers and asked three different cops to arrest him, but was ignored. One of these was No. 491.

More trouble is feared. Commissioner Baker ordered that 600 policemen in two shifts should cover the moving operations today.

TROOPS TO HELP RUN COLUMBUS TROLLEYS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—War is in the air here tonight. All day long state troops have been arriving, laying out their camps and preparing to shoot down the striking employees of the Columbus Railway and Light Company, which is seeking to operate its cars with imported strikebreakers.

The mayor of Columbus showed himself a willing tool of the company and last night he made formal request for state troops to aid him in "preserving the peace," as the city police, he said, were unable to cope with the situation.

The request of the mayor fell on willing ears. From Charlevoix, Mich., where he is spending his vacation, the governor authorized Adjutant General Weybrecht to call out the troops, and the 6th, 2d and 3d infantry of the 1st brigade, troop A, of Cleveland, and the 1st company signal corps of Toledo were called out.

By noon 2,000 troops arrived in the capital city and were stationed near the bars of the company and along the line where rioting is likely to occur.

As the company has plenty of strikebreakers on hand and insists on running the cars, trouble is expected at any moment. The strikers are very bitter against the scabs and the company which put them on the cars, for they consider their demands to be just and reasonable.

Not only the strikers, but all the citizens, excepting those under the influence of the railway company, feel that the strikers' demands are justified and the strikers' sympathizers are actively fighting the railroad company by blocking the streets and otherwise making it difficult for them to run cars.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the Street Car Men's Union, is directing the contest for the men. "The union went on strike late in April because it claimed the Columbus Railway and Light Company was discharging all men suspected of belonging to the union. An increase in pay also was asked. Business men brought about a peaceful settlement after six days, but since then, the union alleges, the company has continued to discriminate against its members. Since the present strike was ordered Sunday, the men have demanded further increase in pay to a minimum of 25 cents an hour and for recognition of the union."

EMPLOYER FOMENTING RACIAL ANTAGONISM

By FRANCESCO TERRUSO. (Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—A scheme to pit a group of workers against another, an effort to play nationality against nationality, is being made in the shop of Leopold, Morse & Co., tailors, of this city.

The Italian tailors here lately organized, joining the United Garment Workers of America, and the organization bids fair to embrace all of the Italian tailors, and thus correct many of the abuses which they have to bear in the various shops.

But Leopold, Morse & Co., who claim to employ only union tailors in their shop, to check the work of the Italian unionists started to discharge those most active in the new union and began replacing them with Jews.

Tuesday a new batch was brought into the shop while there was not half work enough for the regular shop crew. When one of the men asked the foreman to give more work to those already employed before engaging any new workers he was insulted. All of the Italians walked out of the shop to protect themselves against abuse.

The worst of the affair is that the company is playing on the racial sentiment among the workers, pitting Jew against Italian.

BRIDGEMEN STRIKE ON BARGE CANAL

FORT PLAINS, N. Y., July 28.—Forty steel structural workers from New York, employed here on the barge canal bridges being built by the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, of New York and Cold Springs, have struck for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages.

This same company have the contract for the building of many bridges to cross the canal, but as yet the strike is confined to this section only.

WORD KEPT BY RIVAL

Stallyfids Promised Long at Wedding That He Would Kill Him, and He Did So. MOUNT VERNON, Ind., July 28.—Five years ago, when Harry Long was married in Henderson county, Ky., he scented Lee Stallyfids an invitation to his wedding, the two having been rivals for the hand of the bride. Stallyfids replied, "I will kill you like a dog the first time I see you." Long and his wife came here to live and unknown to them Stallyfids secured work near here some weeks ago.

Late last night Long and his wife were sitting in the swing in front of their house and Mrs. Long was holding the baby in her lap. Stallyfids passed by and seeing them, without saying a word opened fire. He shot three times, one shot striking Long in the leg and the other two passed through his abdomen.

CONFERENCE CHANGES BOSSES' UNION IDEAS

First Day's Session Favorable to Strikers—Points for Discussion. Statement Issued by Attorneys.

Regardless of how the conference of the committees from the striking cloak makers and their employers, which began at the Metropolitan Life building yesterday, will end, the strikers scored a point on the manufacturers at the close of the first day's session. The manufacturers, or rather their committee, emerged from the conference with their views about unionism in general, and the recognition of the cloak makers' union in particular, considerably modified.

In a statement by the attorneys for both the strikers and their employers it is announced that the employers have come to the realization "that practical and efficient co-operation between the employers' association and the unions in the maintenance of standards agreed upon at this conference, is essential to solution of many of the difficulties presented." In other words, the employers now admit the necessity of dealing with the union, with an organization.

Brandeis Opens Conference. The conference was opened at 10 o'clock with Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston attorney, who won national fame by his defense of the ten-hour law, as chairman; Meyer London, attorney for the strikers, and Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the manufacturers, completed the legal talent of the conference.

The committees of the strikers and the manufacturers consisted of the following: For the strikers: Abraham Rosenberg, John A. Dyche, Jesse Greenberger, S. Pollakoff, Alexander Bloch, B. Schlesinger, H. Kleinman, A. Baatfe, Morris Stegman and John B. Lennon. For the employers: A. E. Lefcourt, M. Silberman, Max H. Schwarcz, Max Moyer, Jesse Joseph Jonsson, Max Rubel, William Fischman, L. M. Stern, Max Solomon and R. Sadowsky.

Grievances to Be Discussed. It was agreed at the outset that various subjects to be submitted to the conference, consisting of the grievances complained of, should be taken up in the following order: The practice of charging employees for electricity and materials used in connection with the work.

The carrying on of work in tenement houses. The practice of exacting from employees security in some form. Discrimination by employers against union men.

The blacklisting of men active in union work. Excessive hours of labor, overtime and night work. The question of pay for holidays and work on holidays and Sundays.

Irregularity in the time for payment of wages and in methods of payment. The practice of subcontracting work within the factory. The rate of wages.

Insanitary conditions. General methods of enforcing such agreements as may be reached on both subjects between the Manufacturers' Association and the union. The first nine of these subjects were discussed in a general way yesterday. The others will be taken up in their order this morning.

Decisions Won't Bind Strikers

It was stated yesterday that whatever decisions are reached by this conference will not be final, at least so far as the union is concerned, but will go for approval either of the general strike committee, which consists of about fifty members, or for the approval of the rank and file of the strikers.

While the committees from the strikers and manufacturers were meeting with a view of bringing about a settlement of the cloak strike, the settlement committee of the cloak makers' union did not relax its activity. At its new headquarters, 161 West 34th street, agreements were being signed with manufacturers at the usual rate of fifty or sixty agreements a day. The pickets likewise did not relinquish their activity, so that in case the conference comes to a satisfactory conclusion the strikers will have lost nothing and will proceed with their fight against the manufacturers with the same vigor and energy with which they kept it up until the present time.

Statement by Attorneys. At the conclusion of the conference Attorneys London and Cohen jointly issued the following statement: "After a brief and preliminary statement of the discussions of the various grievances were taken up in their order and before adjournment the first nine subjects were discussed at considerable length. Various matters were taken under consideration for decision at a later meeting, and it was the opinion of all present that considerable progress had been made. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 until 11 o'clock Friday morning, the conference to begin at that hour in order to enable the respective parties to meet before the conference to discuss the various questions on which it is expected that a decision will be reached. The discussion developed that practical and efficient co-operation between the employers' association and the unions in the maintenance of standards agreed upon at this conference is essential to a solution of many of the difficulties presented."

Mr. Brandeis said of the conference: "The tone of the conference is such as to promise a satisfactory solution of the difficulties. The vital questions affecting the trade were discussed freely and fully and in very good temper. And all present recognized the seriousness of the questions involved and the importance of reaching an early and sound conclusion."

"Another matter which I believe should receive the careful attention of this convention is the part that labor should occupy in the framing of a constitution to govern the new states of Arizona and New Mexico, admitted by our last Congress. I feel it unnecessary for me to go into detail as to the

MOYER FAVORS THE SOCIALIST PARTY

President of W. F. of M. Denies Advocating Formation of a "Labor Party" in His Report.

(Special to The Call.) DENVER, Colo., July 28.—An extract from the report of President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, on which a news service based the story that Moyer favored a Labor party is herewith given, and with the quotation accompanying this story as direct from Moyer, it is clear that the miner meant action with the Socialist party when he wrote:

"Look at the situation as we cannot avoid the struggle. Under the wage system, the conflict must and will go on, ever continuing until the workers themselves, without consulting their masters, shall settle the wage question for all time. Our economic organization has been and will continue to be the schoolroom for the working class. Here we are made to realize the power of united action. The producer once awakened to this power on the industrial field will not stop there, but knowing full well that permanent relief under the present system is impossible will march on to the political field, and with the same unity of action, take over the tools of production, thus removing the cause which makes master and servant, strikes, lockouts and misery. We need but to compare the conditions existing in organized and unorganized districts to silence those who argue that united action has been of no benefit to the wage workers."

Moyer himself is a Socialist. Stands for Socialism. In the course of his report he makes the following statement, which shows clearly that he has Socialism in mind as labor's party:

"As to the future, there should be no question as to the policy of your organization. The preamble of our constitution says: 'We hold that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by economic conditions. We affirm the economic condition of the producer to be that he is exploited of the wealth to remain barely sufficient for his elementary necessities. We hold that the class struggle will continue until the producer is recognized as the sole master of his product. We assert the working class, and it alone, can and must achieve its own emancipation. We hold, finally, that an industrial union and the concerted political action of all wage workers is the only method of attaining this end. Therefore, we, the wage slaves employed in and around the mines, mills and smelters of the world have associated in the Western Federation of Miners.'

Road is Clear. "If the membership of our organization were sincere in adopting this preamble, then their duty is plain today, the issue is here defined in no uncertain way. Section five points the way, which I believe will lead the workers of the world beyond reach of the power of capitalism and usher in the day of final deliverance from all injustice. I cannot impress too strongly upon you the importance of embracing each and every opportunity to install in the minds of your fellow workers the ideal we set forth in your preamble. If your policy is sincere, you are firm in your convictions, your place is among those who hesitate to abandon a policy which you believe to be effective. Armed with such convictions, your position is invincible. Recognizing and conceding the same rights to others as we demand for ourselves, yet ever firm and determined in defense of industrial unions and concerted political action, we have nothing to fear from coming in contact with the organized workers entertaining different ideas. The work of educating the workers, both organized and unorganized, along industrial lines, which is the only unionism that can be expected to cope successfully with the employing class, is a question of vital importance."

Favors Industrial Unionism. The Western Federation of Miners, many years past, declared for and adopted the industrial form of organization, and I believe there are few among our membership today who are not fully in accord with that policy. Personally, I am more convinced than ever before, if that be possible, and would be unable to place my position more fully before you on this important matter than I did in my last report; when discussing this question I said that if in union there is strength, then the working class must be brought to realize that only through the most complete unity can they expect to organize an industrial army that will prove invincible. They must be educated to understand that united action to be successful means the coming together in its fullest sense every man and woman whose condition in life compels them under the present system to sell their labor to another. When so united and realizing that regardless of what their position may be as wage workers that they belong to that class and recognize that an injury to one is the concern of all, then, and then only, will organized labor be in a position to enforce its just demands. Labor industrially organized, ready to fall into line when the order is given, will serve notice upon the employer that the day of his refusal to treat with his employees because they reserve the right to affiliate with organized labor is past, and refusal to do so will not only bring him face to face with every worker in his employ, regardless of the occupation he may follow, but that organized labor in its entirety will rise up as one man and in no uncertain way insist that he shall do so.

New State Constitutions. "Another matter which I believe should receive the careful attention of this convention is the part that labor should occupy in the framing of a constitution to govern the new states of Arizona and New Mexico, admitted by our last Congress. I feel it unnecessary for me to go into detail as to the

DODGING AUTO KILLS BABY IN CARRIAGE

Magnate's Mech-ne Jumps Curbing and Crushes Head of Child—Police Cap'tain's Strange Action.

William E. Walker, president of the American Thermos Bottle Company, driving his own automobile last night on Seventh avenue near 122d street, ran down a baby carriage in which a little Italian girl was sitting for an airing. The child was killed. Bettina Galicia, who was sitting in the carriage, ran it to the sidewalk in an effort to avoid the car, but the car climbed the curb and overturned the perambulator when she thought she had pushed it to safety.

The child was Alia Guida, daughter of Antonio Guida, who lives at 232 Eighth avenue, and has a fruit stand in Washington Market. She was just learning to talk. Bettina, an fifteen-year-old nurse, didn't know Eighth avenue with the clutter of elevated trains, so when she took the baby out she turned toward Seventh avenue and turned up the west side of the street.

At 122d street she started across the street to the sidewalk. There were few vehicles in sight, and the passage looked safe. She was in the middle of the street before she saw the lights on the front of Walker's motor. He wasn't coming swiftly. The sidewalk was only twenty feet away, and Bettina thought she could make it. She gave the baby carriage a shove and started to run for it, but as she would, she couldn't get away from the automobile. It seemed to her that the car kept chasing her. Really, the driver, uncertain of what Bettina was going to do next, was trying to dodge her. In an instant she was on the sidewalk, and it was that the car knocked her down, and the baby carriage and ran over the baby's head.

The machine kept on, bringing against a tree undamaged. Walker jumped out to see what injury he had done. Bettina scrambled to her feet, badly scared, but not much hurt. The baby was still alive.

Walker placed the little girl in a car. Bettina climbed in, too, and followed by the policeman they hurried to Harlem Hospital. Alia died as they reached it. After that she started for the West 12th street police station.

Bettina started back for Guida's house, trying to get up her courage to tell Alia's mother that the child was killed. It didn't take two weeks to see that something had gone wrong with Bettina and she was having trouble of an explanation. Guida came off for the police station vowing vengeance.

He found Mr. Walker there talking with Captain Farrell. Coroner Holtzhauser had been sent for to question Walker and a witness, Levy, of 2035 Seventh avenue. Guida couldn't see why the law should go so slowly against the man who had killed his little girl. He avowed he would even things himself.

Captain Farrell told him that he wouldn't do. He said that Walker couldn't even be arrested because he hadn't meant to kill Alia. Guida would have to go to the magistrate's in Harlem Court and ask for a warrant. Then if the magistrate says yes, Walker could be arrested.

Coroner Holtzhauser had Walker explain how it had happened, and Dr. Marvin R. Palmer, chief of the police surgeons, friends of Walker, were on hand to help him. Coroner Holtzhauser had finished questioning him he said that he couldn't see that there was anything upon which Walker could be held. Walker went home to 363 Riverside drive.

MOLDERS STRIKE AT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. CHESTER, Pa., July 28.—Four hundred molders at the Locomotive plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works went on strike today. The men quit because of a reduction in the price for certain class of work.

After the molders walked out all the helpers quit.

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LADIES' Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Hats, Aprons, Neckties, Vests, Skirts, Shirts, Suits With Union Labels. CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants 80-82 THIRD AVE. (107th St.) N. Y. TEL. 485 SUTHERLAND

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Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1624, New York City.

Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for weeks.

Pratersonally yours, Name..... Address.....

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SING SING CONVICTS CAPTURED

Make Bold Dash for Freedom, but Enjoy Only Brief Leave of Liberty.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The daring escape in the history of Sing prison was attempted this morning and four convicts enjoyed a brief leave of liberty before they were recaptured. About 9 o'clock a gate on the north wall swung back to allow a party to pass to the icehouse, located on the walls, and at the same time a large body of convicts, known as the "idle gang," lounging in the yard in charge of a keeper, made a dash for the open gateway. They were managed to get through the gate back and lock it.

SOCIALIST VETERAN, DR. LILIENTHAL, DEAD

Boys Discover Escaped Men.

Boys swimming near an abandoned pier outside the walls saw one of the convicts lurking in the shadows and notified the prison and the convicts were recaptured. Another was seen in the icehouse and a third on a more remote part of the prison grounds. The remaining member of the quartet was caught near Scarborough, about two miles away. A keeper saw him riding between two cars on a freight train and fired at him.

The report attracted the attention of the engineer, who stopped the train and the convict surrendered. Meanwhile the convicts had been recalled from the shops and were marched back to their cells. It is estimated that it could be determined how many got away. The number is believed to be four. The four fugitives, and this corresponds with the figures as shown on the records for the day.

TRAIN ENDS VACATION

McAuley, With Chum, Was Taking Parting Look at Scenery When Engine Struck Him.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 28.—Alexander McAuley, a clerk in the office of John C. Crawford, an importer, at 150 Fifth avenue, New York, was killed near Stony Ford, eight miles south of this city, this morning. McAuley, whose home was at 138 Oakland street, Brooklyn, had been spending a two weeks' vacation at the home of C. W. Harlow at Great Run.

HE INSULTED DIAZ

Manager of Gas Company Is Wanted For Using "Butcher's" Name In Vain.

EL PASO, Tex., July 28.—Juan H. Medina, Mexican manager of the El Paso Gas Company, is not at Ciudad Juarez any more. He is said by friends to be in El Paso. The management of the El Paso Gas Company admits that he is no longer its Mexican manager, that he has resigned for "political reasons," and that his accounts were all right.

RATIFICATION OF EAST SIDE TONIGHT

Socialist candidates of the East Side who are about to start in on their campaign work will be given a hearty sendoff at the ratification meeting which will be held at the People's Theater this evening. The candidates to be ratified will be Meyer London, 9th C. D.; M. Meyers, 2d A. D.; Dr. Ab. Caspe, 4th A. D.; Algernon Lee, 6th A. D.; W. Karlin, 8th A. D., and E. Weinstein, state senator.

DIES AFTER FALLING OFF STOOP

While sitting on the back stoop of his sister's home, at 17 Vanderbilt street, Brooklyn, last night, Thorwald Tallackson, thirty-two years old, of 21 Cheever place, lost his balance and fell off, sustaining a fractured skull from which he died two hours later in Seney Hospital.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law. Removed to 302 Broadway, Room 303. Telephone 4943 Worth.

JUMPED TO DEATH AMONG CHILDREN

Karl Doll, an engineer, with a wife and four children, killed himself last night by jumping from the Williamsburg bridge. He fell eighty feet into the children's playground at South 4th street and Wythe avenue, Williamsburg.

Doll climbed the five-foot railing on the north foot path of the bridge and let himself drop. The children in the playground were so frightened that not until a policeman came was Doll approached. He was quite dead.

There was naught of any consequence found upon the dead man except a letter to his wife. The police did not divulge its contents, but said that Doll had stated very simply that he was sick in body and in mind and could see but one rational way out.

The engineer had been at the mental hospital for a long time. Yesterday morning his wife and daughter, Elsie, set out and searched most of the Manhattan hospitals to find him. On their way back across the Williamsburg bridge—the Dolls live at 312 South 4th street—the two women heard of some one having jumped from the bridge. Mrs. Doll went with her daughter to the police station of Bridge Squad C. She was just able to straighten out to identify her husband before she collapsed.

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MANHATTAN SHIRT SALE

Levy Brothers beg to call the attention of the readers of The Call that our Sale of MANHATTAN SHIRTS Begins Today, July 29, 1910

In order to get the proper selection, call early, as you will do yourself an injustice by not taking advantage of this Sale.

SHIRTS		NECKWEAR	
Regular Price.	Sale Price.	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
\$1.50 & \$1.65 Manhattan	\$1.15	\$1.00 Silk	\$0.55
\$2.00 Manhattan	1.35	50 and 75c Silk	29c, 4 for 1.00
\$2.50 Manhattan	1.85	32c Silk	18c, 3 for .50
\$3.50 Manhattan	2.45	25c Shield Bows	.05

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Money refunded if purchase is not satisfactory.

EAST SIDE AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE—A CITY CONTRAST

Is the lower East Side to become the plague spot of New York through the neglect of the street cleaning department? It looks very much this way.

With a population five, and in many cases ten, times as large as that in other sections of New York, the East Side, according to a statement made by the head of the bureau of street cleaning, gets only twice the number of street cleaners and garbage men as the other less congested sections of the city.

On the Riverside drive, where most of the houses are boarded up for the summer, their millionaire owners having left for their summer homes in the country, you will not find a scrap of paper on the streets.

On the East Side dead cats and dogs lay for days in the middle of the street. The street cleaners who have more than enough to look after will now and then toss the dead cat or dog into the gutter and will let it lie there for weeks, exposing hundreds of children to all sorts of diseases, filling the street with a horrible stench and disgusting every person who happens to pass the spot.

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FORCE MAY BE USED

Settlers in Imperial Valley Tired of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's Dilatory Tactics.

IMPERIAL CAL., July 28.—Settlers in Imperial Valley are considering the proposition to seize by force the Southern Pacific Company's pile-driver and dredge and operate them to construct a levee across the Colorado river in order to assure a supply of water during the summer months. Unless this levee is built and 1,500 feet of canal at Intake is dredged, the water supply of the valley will soon be stopped and a million-dollar cotton crop and half a million dollars' worth of other crops will be destroyed.

AUTO KILLS LITTLE CHILD

Three-Year-Old Run Down By Publisher's Machine.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., July 28.—A three-year-old child, Anna Hempstead, of Locust Grove, was run down and instantly killed today by an automobile in which F. N. Doubleday, of the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., his daughter, and a chauffeur, were riding. No arrests have been made. Coroner Augustus Franklin will decide at an inquest whether there was any negligence.

Doubleday and his daughter were en route to Oyster Bay. The little girl was on her way to a grocery store for her mother and started in front of the automobile. She was knocked down and run over, her skull being crushed.

TRIED TO BRIBE POLICEMAN

Bar tender Held in \$2,000 Bail for His Attempt.

BIG COTTON TRUST TO START BUSINESS

\$20,000,000 Company Incorporated Under Laws of N. Y. to Acquire Control of Mills.

The meat trust dictates to the population of this country what it shall pay for food. The wool trust soaks the consumer when he buys a coat and pair of pants. Now looks the cotton trust to demand a place at the trough.

Through a statement made yesterday afternoon by Myron C. Taylor, the president of the newly formed International Cotton Mills Corporation, it became known that a large corporation had been formed to acquire control of many of the textile mills in this country and Canada. The statement ran:

"The International Cotton Mills Corporation was incorporated today, under the laws of New York, with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, divided into 10,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 10,000,000 common stock.

The company will acquire, either by direct ownership or by stock control, certain textile mills, sales and distributing companies, located in this country and in Canada, which together manufacture and sell some 3,000 varieties of cotton fabrics, probably a greater diversity of cotton fabrics than any other concern.

A number of prominent New England, New York and Baltimore mill men are identified with the new company and will control its management.

Negotiations for the acquisition of the properties acquired have been in progress for several months, and some of the leading mill and manufacturing experts of New England have been actively engaged in this direction.

A controlling interest in the preferred and common stocks of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company will be acquired. This company, in addition to owning directly the Stark Mills, Manchester, N. H., and several Southern mills, also owns the group of mills comprising the Mount Vernon Woodbury Cotton Duck Company.

Appraisal of the properties represented by the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company was made by the engineering firm of C. B. Makepeace & Co., Providence, R. I. before it was determined to acquire the control of that company.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS ACQUIRED

Other properties comprise the group of mills constituting the Bay State Cotton Corporation of Massachusetts, which company owns mills in Massachusetts and New York.

Among the other mills controlled are two mills in Canada, also the selling company, the J. Spencer Turner Company, New York, and the Boston Yarn Company, Boston.

The office of the company will be located in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, London and Manchester, England, with agencies in other foreign countries.

The selling companies, in addition to handling the output of the mill properties acquired, also sell the output of other mills which make a variety of goods not made in those acquired.

Through the control of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company, the Bay State and other properties, there is brought under one management properties which have not been in competition, but which have manufactured different varieties of cotton fabrics, the statement continued.

Therefore the new company is enabled to present to the trade probably a greater diversity of fabrics made from cotton than any other textile organization.

Properties represented number twenty-two mills and include some thirty-five principal brands, many of which have been in the world's markets for more than half a century. The long established character of the business is indicated by the fact that one of the selling companies has this year celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the founding of its business.

The new corporation will employ more than 10,000 operatives and employees, and will own some 10,000 acres of land, part of which is under cotton cultivation.

It is understood to be the purpose of the management to extend its operations in this direction.

Companies acquired control or own valuable water powers in various sections of the country; the mills being located at points in the East and South best adapted for economical operations and shipments to market of the world. The annual sales of the companies will be approximately \$18,000,000.

Myron C. Taylor, the president of the corporation, has been identified with cotton manufacturing in New England and organized the Bay State cotton corporation, one of the properties to be acquired.

"The International Cotton Mills Corporation carries out a plan which has been carefully worked out during the last six months," according to the statement, "with a view of concentrating large non-competitive cotton interests, manufacturing a great variety of cotton products. The products of these mills reach the markets of the world; it is therefore recognized that the extension of the business and its more effective management can be better accomplished by union of forces."

SHOT OVER FARM DISPUTE

Argument Over Threshing Grain Leads to Murdering.

GOT MONEY IN NAME OF "CHIEF CROAKER"

Chief Croaker was one of the witnesses against George S. Davis in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of collecting money while he posed as a member of the Fire Department.

The complaint in court was made by Thomas Lenane, who is in the flour and grain business at 307 West street. He parted with \$20. Davis was arrested on the complaint of George F. Maur, of 504 East 59th street, who made inquiries before giving up \$23 that the supposed fireman was after. The collecting was done in the name of the New York Fire Department Benevolent Association, a legitimate organization.

Lenane says that on July 14 he was called up on the telephone by a man who said he was Reilly, secretary of Fire Chief Croaker. He asked a contribution to the Fire Department Benevolent Association and said he would send a man around.

Presently Davis called on Lenane and said that he was a fireman and represented the benevolent association, whose funds were low. He got \$20.

Davis, who is forty years old and is married, lives at 221 West 35th street, the address he gave when he called at the Curtis-Blaisdell Coal Company and asked that a contribution be sent to him at his home. Detective McKean, of Police Headquarters, went there on Wednesday and said to Davis:

"There's some money for you at the coal company if you will call for it." Davis got his hat and accompanied the messenger to the office of the coal company, where he was arrested.

What first aroused suspicion against Davis was a letter he had produced signed "Chief Croaker."

NEWMAN'S CASE GETS TO BAR ASSOCIATION

The chairman of the Bar Association's grievance committee, Howari Townsend, wrote to Controller Prendergast yesterday asking for the evidence on which he bases his assertions that a law office is maintained in the chambers of Judge Foster, of the Court of General Sessions, by Jacob Newman, once an employe of the city's civil list as Judge Foster's attendant. Townsend wrote:

"It was stated in the papers this morning that the payment of the salary of one Newman has been stopped by you. This man is, as I understand, either a court attendant or an attendant of one of the judges of the court and is also an attorney of record. If in your opinion any facts have been ascertained tending to show that an attorney has been guilty of professional misconduct, the grievance committee of this association would be glad to have you place before it such evidence as you have in your possession so that the committee may take action if the facts warrant it."

Prendergast will turn the whole matter over to the Bar Association. He said yesterday that he would forward today to Townsend all the facts that he had which went to support the statements he made in his letter to Judge Foster, and he would also send to Townsend a score or more of letters he had received from persons who stated that they could show that Judge Foster's chambers were occupied as a law office by Newman.

TRAIN HITS TEACHER

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 28.—Miss Beattie Tollman, a teacher in one of the New York public schools, was struck by a train on the Ontario and Western railroad near Little Britain early this evening and fatally injured. She is twenty-five years old.

Miss Tollman has been spending the summer with her parents near Little Britain. This afternoon she called upon friends some distance from her home, and returning took a short cut and walked down the Ontario and Western tracks. She did not hear train No. 2, due in New York at 7:20, and was struck a glancing blow.

The train was stopped and she was picked up and carried to this city. At Thrall Hospital it was found that she had sustained a fracture of the skull and that there was little hope of saving her life.

At a late hour tonight, although she had been operated upon, she had not recovered consciousness.

PROMISES CAPTURE

Sleuth Says He Has Jurdor Accused of Child Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—According to Detective J. F. Carney, chief of the capture department of the Louisville, Ky., police force, Joseph Wedding, the janitor of St. John's parochial school, who is accused of the murder of Alma Keller, the eight-year-old niece of a wealthy brewer of the Kentucky city, is surrounded in this city, and his capture is only a question of a few hours. Carney has been in San Francisco for the last three weeks, having traced Wendling from Vallejo, where he had been living under an assumed name.

Alma Keller left home on the morning of December 8 to attend mass at St. John's parochial school. The girl's body, fearfully mutilated, was found on May 30 in the basement of the school.

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At Philadelphia—Washington 2000021001—6 12 0 Philadelphia 0300100010—3 5 0

Batteries—Reiding and Henry; Moran and Livingston.

At Detroit—Chicago... 000000000—0 5 2 Detroit... 100000100—2 7 0

Batteries—Olmstead, Young and Payne; Mullin and Stange.

BOY IMPALED, DIES

Ten-year-old Henry Anderson, who fell from the fourth story window and was impaled on an iron picket fence in front of his home at 143 Dickman street Wednesday, died at the Long Island College Hospital Wednesday night, following an operation.

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GERMAN SOCIALISTS FACE GRAVE CRISIS

Baden Parliamentarians Deliberately Vote for Budget Against Party Discipline and May Split Next Congress.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, July 19.—Whatever happens in the German Social-Democracy the advance guard of the international Socialist proletariat is of such great importance that the latest crisis, of which you have, no doubt, already received news by cable, is causing the greatest stir in political circles all over Europe.

The fact that we nevertheless do take part in the proceedings on the budget, introduce and advocate our amendments and even vote on its separate items does not in the least impair the validity of the rule that when it comes to the final reading we should decline the budget as a whole, since we only take part in the budgetary proceedings because we know that unfortunately the budget would pass, even against our votes, and therefore try to minimize its harmful and to increase its useful features.

Local Autonomy Demanded.

So, as I say, the Nuremberg congress passed an injunction against voting for the budget, and though the sixty-seven representatives of the southern states issued a declaration claiming for themselves "local autonomy," it was the universal impression that they would not dare to provoke the party and impair the discipline by repeating their action in the future.

Opportunism at Fault.

For consider what the Baden Parliamentarians have done. It will be remembered two years ago our representatives in the South German states—Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hesse—secretly conspired against the party and its executive by coming to an agreement to vote for the budgets of their respective governments. This action, which was not only opportunist but also disloyal to the highest degree, created an enormous stir and was fought out at great length and with great passion at the party congress at Nuremberg.

Influenced by Royal Panders.

What had happened overnight? Though Frank and his friends had only regarded the rejection of the budget as a mere "demonstration," even for abandoning a demonstration some important things must have occurred. What were they? They were the following: The Baden government had submitted a new bill which among other things, proposed some slight improvement in the franchise law which, as in Prussia, was based on a three-class system. The improvement proposed was so slight that even the Liberals in the chamber regarded it as of little consequence, and the Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the chief Liberal organs in Germany, wrote that "from the standpoint of consistent Liberalism the bill left so many aspirations and, so many just demands unfulfilled that even the parties of the left, not to speak of the Social-Democrats, would be justified in declining to pass the measure."

Split May Follow Discussion.

We have no doubt that at the Magdeburg congress the matter will be discussed properly, but the hope may be expressed that both for their own and for the sake of the international movement, which is resting every-where from Revisionists, the discussion will be followed up by action, and not by a mere resolution as at Nuremberg. The time is certainly very critical—the general elections are coming off next year—and a split in the ranks would be lamentable and crippling. But it is better to suffer failure at the elections than to allow the party to be undermined by men who are no more Social Democrats than the average labor man in England. The party cannot possibly ignore the tactics pursued by these men, and if the latter choose to pursue them, and the center in the cheers in honor of the grand duke, with which the session of the diet has been closed) their place is clearly outside the party.

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tion. Sufficient to point out the present state being an instrument of domination in the hands of the bourgeoisie by which she maintains the capitalist order of society, it is manifestly absurd that we, who are the eternal enemies of that order, should by voting for the budget, supply the state and the bourgeoisie with the means for carrying out their mission. The refusal of supplies has always been even with bourgeois parties the means of expressing their opposition to the established government or order of things, and it ought to be the more the practice of a party like ours which is in constant revolutionary opposition to the state as at present constituted.

Flattery of Prince Wins. His speech was supported by Prince Max, the heir to the Baden throne, who is a member of the upper chamber, who observed that the "Social-Democracy was a magnificent movement of the fourth estate." This was sufficient to change the mind of the Baden parliamentarians. "After Bodmann," so wrote the Karlsruhe Volksfreund, one of the prominent men, Wilhelm Kolb, "after Minister von Bodmann had taken up in the upper chamber an attitude on the municipal bill, which must be recognized as just, it became the duty of the parliamentary group to consider whether it ought to sacrifice the minister and the measure to the Center. The Center had only been waiting for our parliamentary group to reject the measure in order to overthrow both the bill and the minister. In these circumstances it would have been a hollow demonstration to have voted against the budget."

Just think. To vote against the budget would have been a futile "demonstration" because (which, as a matter of fact, is not even true) it would have led to the fall of a measure which the Liberals themselves had declared to be unworthy of support, and of a minister who but a couple of days previously had declared that Social Democrats were not good enough citizens to fill official posts; and that the strength of a few words on the part of that self-same minister and of Prince Max, recognizing that, after all, the Social Democrats were not a band of highwaymen, but representatives of the "fourth estate!" Can funkism go any further? What would not, then, these excellent Franks and Kolbs have done if they, like some of the British labor men, had been actually patted on the back, invited by the minister to dinner, and perhaps given a post or two in the government of Baden?

Radicals as Royal Mourners.

Such is South German Socialism, the Socialism of the Revisionists. No wonder that the Leipziger Volkszeitung now informs us the Baden parliamentarians have even decided to accept the invitation extended to them to take part in the forthcoming festivities in connection with the silver wedding of the grand ducal couple and have neglected two of their number to submit their loyal congratulations. Here you have Socialism and Democracy with a vengeance. It will, however, be remembered that already a couple of years ago Frank and Kolb took part in the solemnities connected with the funeral of the late grand duke and followed his body to the grave clad in the most approved mourning dress.

KILLED BY CENTRAL TRAIN.

Young Draughtsman's Body Was Dragged Along Track Two Miles.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—Lloyd Hilborne, a draughtsman employed by the New York Central railroad, was struck and killed by a Central train at a bridge near Wende station today. Hilborne's clothing caught on the bridge and his body was dragged along the track for two miles. The dead man was twenty-two years of age and lived at Cortu, N. Y.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive TODAY.

Crown of Grenada, Port Spain, July 21.

Monterey, Progresso, July 23.

Santa Marta, Kingston, July 24.

Santiago, at Santiago, July 15.

Saniole, Turks Island, about July 24.

TOMORROW.

Advance, Colon, July 23.

Bardsey, Santos, July 7.

Caronia, Queenstown, July 24.

Hellenes, Para, July 19.

La Touraine, Havre, July 23.

St. Louis, Southampton, July 23.

Suwanee, Avonmouth, July 13.

To Sail TODAY.

Apache, Jacksonville, 1 p.m.

Colon, Cristobal, 3 p.m.

Inveric, Montevideo, 3 p.m.

Jefferson, Norfolk, 3 p.m.

Prins Willem I, Havri, 1 p.m.

Segurana, Nassau, 3 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Southampton, 10 a.m.

Kaiserin Aug. Vic., Hamburg, 12 m.

Florida, Newfoundland, 11 a.m.

Philadelphia, La Guayra, 12 m.

Saratoga, Havana, 1 p.m.

Hyperia, Montevideo, 12 m.

Prins Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica, 1 p.m.

Victoria, de Larrinaga, Montevideo, 5 a.m.

Arabic, Liverpool, 12 m.

Finland, Antwerp, 11 a.m.

Atlanta, Trieste, 1 p.m.

Duca di Genova, Naples, 11 a.m.

Koenig Albert, Naples, 11 a.m.

Caledonia, Glasgow, 1 p.m.

Roma, Marseilles, 1 p.m.

City of Montgomery, Savannah, 3 p.m.

Nuocco, Galveston, 1 p.m.

Comanche, Jacksonville, 1 p.m.

Hamilton, Norfolk, 3 p.m.

MURDERS HIS WIFE BEFORE CHILDREN

Crazed by Service of Dispossess, Abraham Roth Kills Wife and Attempts Suicide—Victim Dives From Window.

Maddened by unemployment and fear of being ejected from his two-room flat, Abraham Roth, thirty-six years of age, a tailor living on the fourth floor of a crowded tenement at 24 Rivington street, almost beheaded his wife early yesterday morning in the presence of his five children and then attempted suicide. Roth attacked his wife, Bertha, the same age as himself, with a bread knife. She died in Gouverneur Hospital and he has small chance for recovery.

The Roths had two small rooms for themselves and the children—Israel, eleven; Willie, nine; Rebecca, eight; George, three, and Charlotte, one year old. Policeman Kepko of the Eldridge street station was standing across the street from the house this morning when he heard a shriek, saw a woman leap to the fire escape and fall through the well twenty feet to the second-story landing. She struck in the midst of a family of sleepers, and their screams soon aroused the whole neighborhood. Kepko rushed up into the house, through the window leading to the fire escape, and dragged the injured woman into the apartment. He saw that her throat had been cut and she was unconscious. He sent one of the tenants to a telephone to call an ambulance and tried to aid the woman, who was bleeding to death. Suddenly occupants of the upper floors came piling downstairs, shouting that murder had been committed in the Roth flat.

Children See Tragedy.

The policeman rushed up there and heard the children crying. Breaking in the door he found the four oldest children huddled up in the corner, walling in grief and horror. The baby was cooling on the bed. "What's the matter?" asked the policeman. "Papa and mama were quarreling," spoke up Israel, the oldest boy. "Then papa stabbed mama in the neck and cut her throat and she jumped out of the window to get away from him." "What else?" asked the policeman. "Where's your papa?" "Papa then cut himself," replied the boy, breaking into tears again, "and is in there on the floor."

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SOCIALISTS ALWAYS ORDERLY SAYS MAYOR

Fructar, were arrested by the same captain. And again on the 26th day of July the same John A. Behringer was arrested for attempting to speak at the same place, Franklin and Noble streets, Brooklyn.

Arrests Without Basis in Law.

"All of these arrests were made on the alleged authority of subdivision 2 of section 153 of the penal law, which on closer examination shows that it has no application to public meetings. "Our speakers, we claim, are not responsible for the obstruction of traffic; it is the duty of the police, as prescribed by section 215 of the New York charter, to maintain order at public assemblages and to regulate traffic. In this they deliberately failed as shown by the testimony given upon the examination before Police Magistrate Higginbotham in the case against said Edward Lindgren, where Police Captain Coleman admitted that he did not make the slightest attempt to regulate the traffic, a copy of such testimony being herewith inclosed. "And again on the examination held before Magistrate O'Reilly, in the case against Behringer and Fructar, Police Captain Coleman again admitted that he did not make the slightest attempt to regulate the traffic, but broke up the meeting just because, as he said, the meeting was held without the permission of the police department.

No Permit Needed.

"As is well known to you, Mr. Mayor, there is no law or ordinance which requires a permit for holding political or other meetings on public highways, and yet the police of Brooklyn, under your administration, continue to arrest our speakers and to interfere with our right to free assemblage and free speech. "There is every indication that the police of the 161st precinct are simply doing the bidding of the officers of the American Manufacturing Company, better known as the cordage trust, whose mill is located on Noble street, a block away from where the Socialist party is holding its meetings. The police freely admit that these meetings are broken up because the employees in said mill have been on strike for several weeks and that our meetings are calculated to persuade the strikers now employed at said mill to leave their employment and to incite them to riot. "Knowing from your public utter-

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MOORE DELINQUENT IN PAYING ALIMONY

Motion Made to Punish for Contempt Man Who Has Income of \$

WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Send all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city.

TWO QUATRANS FROM OMAR KHAYYAM.

Two who didst with pitfall and with gin, the road I was to wander in. Thou wilt not with predestination round me and impute my fall to sin.

THE NEW YORK BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE.

In New York the bureau of child hygiene, the first of its kind in the United States, has become an important part of the municipality.

Under the plan of organization, to an extent already realized, every child who is born in the city of New York becomes a ward of the municipality.

About 45 per cent of all children born in New York city are ushered into existence by midwives, doctors being too expensive for the mass of the people.

The New York midwife carries on her profession under a board of health license which permits her, however, to attend only normal births.

It is extremely important that a child shall begin his life career under conditions of cleanliness and purity.

The New York midwife is not allowed to practice the sort of quackery common to ignorant and superstitious peasants.

It is said, of blindness, that saddest of human handicaps, occurs because the eyelids of little babies are allowed to become infected at birth, or shortly afterward.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene intends that there shall be no more preventable blindness in newborn babies.

is obliged, as soon as a child is born, to wash its eyes and drop in a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate; that is furnished free of charge by the Department of Health.

One hundred and forty-two trained nurses are employed by the bureau, merely to teach New York mothers how to take care of babies.

Besides their dietary instruction, the nurses work hard to teach the mothers of the tenements, where fresh air is at a premium, the value of the roof as a nursery for babies.

Every day nursery in New York is under the direct control of the Bureau of Child Hygiene.

Don't object to small wages—remember it costs your mistress something to wear diamonds.

Don't object to your hours—twenty-one hours a day is not too long.

Keep down other deficits in the household in the same manner—remember you get your room and board free and your expenses are light.

Don't object to your mistress calling you a "cat" or a "miserable brute." Remember SHE is a lady.

Do not feel peeved if you fail to receive your salary for several months at a time. Remember, "They also serve, who only stand and wait."

GEORGE J. S. HWARZ

LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGWOOD.

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

There is nothing the matter with our furniture. Quality is of the best, variety is complete, prices are low.

To make special inducements to Call readers we have therefore reduced the prices on many pieces, which means that we can save you money, if you buy now.

1279-81 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST.

KILLS HIS DAUGHTER AND WOUNDS WIFE

Green Ends All Night Chase by Shooting Himself—Wanted to Take His Son Away.

ALBANY, July 23.—Charles L. Green, the farmer who shot and killed his fourteen-year-old daughter, Eva, an immortal wound to his wife at Lees Corners, near Clarksville, fourteen miles southwest of Albany.

Green yesterday attacked his wife and daughter while they were going home over a lonely country road with Green's son, Chester, seven years old.

Later the boy returned home and said his father deserted him. While the deputies were scouring the woods, Green crawled back to his home and seating himself in a big chair, fired a revolver, which he carried in his hip pocket, at his head.

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WASHINGTON, July 23.—The health office today reported another death from infantile paralysis, the peculiar disease which is epidemic here and which has baffled the physicians.

The latest victim is the five-year-old son of G. E. Blow, making the total number of deaths in the last few weeks fourteen.

It is said that the work of discovering a cure for the malady must be found by some institute of medical research before a satisfactory method of treatment can be provided.

WIRELESS MEN MAY BE JAILED

Unless 18 Volumes Are in Court Tuesday, Special Master Will Order Imprisonment of Officials.

The United Wireless Telegraph Company, its officers and local directors have until 11 o'clock next Tuesday morning to produce in court the eighteen missing stock transfer books which are wanted by the federal grand jury in its investigation into the wireless company's affairs.

Documents suppressed are presumed to be damaging," said the court, "and these are the only individuals who had a motive to get the books away."

Judge Hand's action followed the submission to him yesterday afternoon of the report of Special Master Howland, finding the United Wireless Company, its officers and directors in contempt for failure to produce the books.

Francis X. Butler, the Wireless company's general counsel and a director until a few days before the issue of the subpoena, sought to be eliminated from the number held in contempt.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—In a fit of jealousy, Augustine Donaldson, a shipping clerk, shot his wife Margaret, twenty-three years old, five times today while their seven-year-old son, Leonard, stood in the doorway of their home, weeping and begging his father to stop.

Each of the shots took effect, and the woman was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where she is not expected to live.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—Struck by a big touring automobile in Germantown, Mrs. Margaret Nell Smith, forty-two years of age, was instantly killed today.

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Socialist Notes

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 2—Italian meeting. Southeast corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. Henry Grassi and Arthur Caroti.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 6th street and Second avenue. Bert Kirkman and Fred Faulstich.

Branch 4—Meeting at 1 p. m., on south side of 86th street, between Second and Third avenues. William B. Killingsbeck.

Branch 5—Southeast corner of 118th street and Fifth avenue. S. Lisauer and William B. Killingsbeck.

Branch 6—Southeast corner of 138th street and Willis avenue. Jean Jacques Coronel and Sol Fieldman.

Branch 7—Southwest corner of Morris avenue and 145th street. Frank Arnone in Italian, and Victor Buhr and Louis A. Baum in English.

Branch 8—Southwest corner of Tremont and Bathgate avenues. Bert Kirkman and George H. Goebel.

Branch 9—Southwest corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. Jennie Potter and William B. Killingsbeck.

Branch 10—Southwest corner of 15th street and Broadway. Alex Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

Branch 11—Southwest corner of 15th street and Broadway. Alex Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

Branch 12—Southwest corner of 15th street and Broadway. Alex Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

POSTAL DON'T GET RIVET A REPRIEVE

BOSTON, July 23.—Napoleon Rivet, who is to die in the electric chair here early tomorrow for the murder of Joseph Gallou, of Lowell, almost obtained another lease of life today through the receipt of an anonymous postal card declaring him innocent of the crime.

The postal card, written by some unknown person, was addressed to the postmaster of Lowell and was mailed in Lowell yesterday, the postmark bearing the date, July 27, and the time 2 p. m.

Rivet was convicted of the murder of Joseph Gallou, whose body was found with head battered in in the office of Daigle's plumbing shop in Lowell on the morning of March 1, 1909.

While on the way to the inquest at Winnetka in an automobile five men, three of them insurance men, were injured when the machine was struck by an electric car.

RAWN A SUICIDE, IS OPINION OF CORONER

CHICAGO, July 23.—That Ira G. Rawn, president of the Monon railroad, committed suicide was made practically certain at the first session of the coroner's inquest, which did not end until early today.

Mr. Rawn, the widow, declared for the first time that she believed Rawn met death from his own gun while struggling with an intruder, but admitted there was no evidence that any doors or windows had been tampered with.

No mention was made of the alleged connection of Rawn with the Illinois Central railroad car repair graft, and that will probably be taken up tonight when the inquest is resumed.

While on the way to the inquest at Winnetka in an automobile five men, three of them insurance men, were injured when the machine was struck by an electric car.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

FURNITURE FOR SALE. ALL COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all our beautiful furniture, consisting of high-grade mahogany piano, parlor dining and bedroom furniture, gold mirrors, cut glass, bronzes; also silverware, other articles; these must be sold at once. Call today and tomorrow, private home, 116 East 14th st.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side. LENOX AVE. 314—Five rooms, \$28; half bath, gas, hot water; steam heat; hot water.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 108TH ST., 143 W.—Four handsome rooms, \$17; bath; hot water; near subway and elevated.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. CROTONA AVE. 131st to 42d rooms, bath, improvements; new houses; moderate rents; near railroad.

FOR SALE. NEW and rebuilt typewriters; all makes; \$3 down; \$2 month; sent anywhere; ribbons for any machine; \$10 for \$1; non-stick carbon, 200 sheets; \$1; cash with order; or C. O. D.; state make of machine desired. E. I. Adams, Johnson, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. COMRADE MEMBER of the Bookkeepers' Union wishes position; office clerk or assistant bookkeeper; best references. J. B. rare call.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

REMOVAL NOTICE. Dr. S. Ingerman and Dr. Anna Ingerman have moved to 1243 Madison avenue, between 120th and 121st streets. Telephone call, 4265 Harlem.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. Branch No. 3, Astoria Bldg., of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the hall, 225 West 42nd street, near 7th Ave.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS—Handle our Combination Keyless Door Lock. Everybody has this money in it. Sample by mail. No. 10, Fort St. Louis, Mo. Sample No. 10, Fort St. Louis, Mo.

ON TO ASTORIA SCHUETZEN PARK

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Broadway and Steinway Avenue, Astoria, Long Island

FOR THE

Picnic and Summer night's Festival

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1910

Speakers—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, Candidate for Governor and GUSTAVE A. STREBEL, Candidate for Lieut. Governor.

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TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS.

CONCERT ATHLETICS GAMES DANCING AMUSEMENTS PRIZES FOR CHILDREN

Given by the New York State Committee of the Socialist Party for the Benefit of The New York Call and State Campaign Fund. : : : : : :

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COR. BROADWAY AND STEINWAY AVE. LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

The Call Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. Published daily and Sunday by the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York.

SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE TO THE CHURCH

By HENRY FRANK.

Many articles have recently appeared in the columns of The Call in apology for the Church's attitude toward Socialism and economic progress.

It pains me much to note that several so-called Socialists, who should of all men be philosophers before they are politicians, contemplate the subject wholly from the point of view of the timorous time-server and vote-catching office-seeker.

The lame plea is made by some of the writers that the church stands only for religion and its peculiar beliefs, and if it is impossible for it to countenance any teachings that are diametrically opposed to its ancient conceptions, however much such teachings may ultimately redound to the glory and redemption of humanity.

This is the precise plea that reactionaries have always made, and always will, when they wish to save their skins at the price of human slavery, and enhance their power by closing the lips of those who weaken their authority.

If Socialism is merely an immediate and time-serving utility that any shrewd politician may from time to time employ to deceive the multitude and engross their devotion, then it is no better than any other political machinery which has been devised to debase justice in the name of liberty and democracy for the sake of cupidity.

This socio-religious plea is in perfect keeping with the ancient apology for churchly delicts and spineless hypocrites, on the score that religion is purely a metaphysical proposition, surveying salvation in another world, and wholly divorced from secular morality, which is a thing despised of God.

Thus the modern apologist excuses the church for not interesting itself in the social and secular progress of mankind on the ground that her interests are elsewhere attached, and if the interests of common humanity conflict with those of her elect, she is perfectly justified in ignoring the efforts that are making for the uplift of the socially outcast and economically damned.

The greatest mistake in my judgment which the Socialist party of America has made was its declaration that it would assume no religious attitude, but relegate that subject to the

individual. This was manifestly done for no other purpose than to catch with guile the votes of Christian worshippers. It was at that moment that so-called Christian Socialism (as absurd a misnomer as was ever conceived by a mind distraught 'twixt hope and despair) took new, and marinated its "hosts" to the Socialist camp.

I wish here to declare, it is my conscientious belief that nearly every minister who joined the ranks of Socialism, did so, first, for the sake of his particular church, and second, and but indifferently, for the sake of the Socialist propaganda. The manifest proof of this lies in the fact that none but the poor, weak and exhausted churches, the churches with depleted treasuries, shambling properties and invisible members, flocked to the banners of the new redemption.

Soon these churches learned that the multitude had lost all interest in their abstract and other world ideas, and could be interested in only what relates to this world. Therefore, they flirted with Socialism as the bait with which to catch the fat fish floating in the pond. Here was an opportunity to add to the sinews of the church and build again its rotting foundations.

But the effort fails, because the motive all too speedily rises to the surface, and even the blind can detect it. The churches will not stick to the cause of Socialism, for they cannot; else would oil and water mix. Socialism is absolutely opposed to the very spirit and nature of the ecclesiastical conception. The latter is founded on the hypothesis that there is an elect community, superior to and utterly aloof from the coarse crowd who spin and toil; that it exists for the sake of power and authority exhibited everywhere to dominate and rule, and that that power can be acquired and maintained only by the moneyed oligarchy which overawes and enslaves the cringing wealth creators of the world.

The church, as an organization, is welded to wealth as firmly as the heated irons of the forge hammered in the manner of its priests, who seek everywhere to dominate and rule, and that that power can be acquired and maintained only by the moneyed oligarchy which overawes and enslaves the cringing wealth creators of the world.

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New York Socialist Ticket. For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of Syracuse.

Pennsylvania Socialist Ticket. For Governor—John W. Slayton, of McKeesport. For Lieutenant Governor—Con F. Foley, of Pottsville.

New Jersey Socialist Ticket. For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

Connecticut Socialist Ticket. For Governor—Robert Hunter, of Noroton. For Lieutenant Governor—William Applegate, of New Haven.

A Repentant Sinner

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Those who have followed the Socialist movement in Great Britain are aware that Robert Blatchford, the celebrated author of "Merrie England," found it quite consistent with his Socialism to advocate a high tariff policy and pronounced militarism.

But all his talent as a writer did not suffice to make the hard headed English workmen swallow this suicidal policy. Ever since Blatchford's paper, the Clarion, began to support jingoism, it lost ground steadily.

And now Blatchford feels obliged to say pater peccavi. He appeals to his readers for support of the Clarion, at the same time promising to drop hereafter what he calls now the side issues of high tariff and increase of the armed force of the empire.

The London correspondent of the Berlin Vorwaerts, commenting on Blatchford's appeal, says that the editor's article sheds an interesting light on the kind of Socialism that has been propagated in England by Blatchford and others.

Blatchford, the erratic, has now reached a point where he places things topsy-turvy. The capitalist ideals of militarism and exploiting high tariff seem to him entirely compatible with radical Socialism of the militant type.

His repentance comes rather late, forced by adversity. It remains to be seen whether Blatchford and his Clarion will survive the storm, whether he will regain the territory lost by his support of the rankst Tory policy.

It is a good action number, with nothing startling, nothing original, but all proper and in accepted form. As a relief to the fiction Mr. Roosevelt's conviction cannot but arouse that Mr. Roosevelt, great as he is as politician, mentor, writer and combination peace and fuss maker, is greater still as an animal killer.

The "Barbarous Mexico" article of Dorothy Johns is a poor and innocuous substitute for what John Kenneth Turner has been giving us, and the publisher's excuse, or explanation of where they stand, is a silly thing.

Senator Platt's autobiography is fine for what it does not tell, but there are asserted odds and ends of real history in it, and Mr. Platt's belief in his own righteousness and that of machine rule make his autobiography easy reading. This number is a very good one.

Snapshots

By CHARLES UFFERT.

You working people might investigate Socialism even though the capitalist papers say it's impractical.

When people will begin to think before they vote they will have sorrowful things to think of after they have voted.

When capitalists say that the Socialists want to take away your private property they merely want to forget that it is just what they are doing with your private property.

After the American workingman has done some more "experimenting" with his politics he will come to the Socialist position after all.

Socialism has no chance in this country. That is the reason a mention of the subject is enough to drive some of its opponents into the teres.

The trusts don't care how much may rally at them as long as you continue to vote for the parties controlled by the trusts.

All the progress that has ever been made in this world is due to the fact that some people were not "standbys," conservatives or dolts.

When opponents of Socialism declare that there will be no "initiative" under Socialism, they implicitly say that free men would not more pleasure in their work as slaves.

Capital wants a "just" share of product, but it wants to be in a position to say what it considers a "share." The working class is treated on this line if it accepts the belief that capital is entitled to any share at all.

Several Socialist congresses in Washington would not mean the co-operative commonwealth in hand, but it would mean that voice of the working class would be heard in that "august" body in uncertain tones.

The American workingman is a great sport and is so engrossed following the sporting news that he has no idea of how much sport other class is having at his expense. However, in this case the reading Socialist literature will surely reveal in his "coming back."

THE SCRUBWOMEN. The cleaning and scrubbing in the big office buildings in Washington, D. C. are done by white women. They work at night, beginning usually about 7 and continuing until various hours of the night and morning.

They are a very young body—women who do not accept daytime jobs because they are babies and must be looked after. Washington has more than enough idle men, white and colored, to clean five times as many buildings as the city has. This pretty unpleasant situation; relations have been worked upon a bit of wrong no more acute, merely widespread. And yet no one individual or group of individuals is to be blamed; it is just naturally one of the conditions of things as they are.

It is one of the cases which justify Socialists, and give them their opportunity for highly useful service, continually to point out that this is as well-ordered a world, not so efficiently managed, as the sum of human intelligence ought to be able to do it.—Collier's.

HE CAN'T ESCAPE. Somewhere in this broad land, ours, possibly obscure and unknown, dwells the next member of the Atlas Club.—Puck.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Driscoll is in Chicago studying local conditions. He should be staying right here, because there is nothing crooked New York needs more than a Driscoll. The Commissioner Driscoll to do to find them and stop them.

AN OUTSPOKEN ENEMY.

Picketing has not been declared illegal, but Magistrate House, such is his hatred of labor unions, emphatically gives as his belief that "when the United States Supreme Court gave its decision legalizing picketing it did more than any other institution to create disorder."

But as for him, Magistrate House, he would make the act of picketing always illegal. Then he went ahead as though he had the power and had made picketing illegal and fined four cloak makers \$10 each.

If picketing was not an effective means of conducting a strike, Magistrate House would not be so bitterly against it. But as he hates unions and unionists, he is consequently desirous of depriving them of every weapon.

A man who makes the declaration House is credited with can see no possible right or justice in anything the working class may do. He is inflexibly against the workers, and he is willing to inflict the extreme penalty on them when they come before him.

The magisterial mind, however, is a curious one. The same day House fined the workers \$10 each there was before Magistrate Krotel a man who was accused of having in his possession a large quantity of spoiled foods that he intended to sell.

But even if the magisterial mind is curious there is one thing always pretty certain—a striker or a unionist will get the limit for any offense he or she commits or is alleged to have committed.

FROM THIEVERY TO MURDER.

H. A. Morgan, of the American Sugar Refining Company, successor to James F. Bendernagel, one of the estimable gentlemen implicated in the customs frauds, yesterday showed that he is indeed a worthy successor by murdering a striker in the interests of the concern he works for.

The man shot is a mere workingman who was on strike. In the minds of most magistrates in this city it is a crime in itself to strike. Probably, therefore, they will unanimously be of the opinion that it is quite right to kill a striker.

But every decent man in this city will be of the opinion that in adding open murder to its already swollen list of crimes the Sugar Trust has done just what might be expected of it.

From the beginning of the strike it has through its own detectives, through the police of this city, and through that most corrupt and dangerous of all organized provocateurs, the Pinkertons, done all in its power to crush the strike, smash the strikers and precipitate trouble.

Morgan, the man who committed the dirty, cowardly murder, was only an instrument. The real murderer is the criminal Sugar Trust.

HER REWARD OF ABSTINENCE.

When the first wife of Henry M. Flagler became incurably insane her husband, the Standard Oil magnate, promptly had his legislature in his state of Florida pass a law making incurable insanity ground for divorce.

Now, in order that Mrs. Flagler can have any income at all somebody who is not insane must work and surrender part of his or her product. In order that Mrs. Flagler may have the income she has, a good many thousand persons must surrender a large part of their income.

Sunday The Call will republish Allen Cook's "As to J. Wesley Hill," a splendid consideration of the vagaries, errors, misstatements and vicious falsehoods spread by the leader in the fight against Socialism.

REVIEW NOTES

By M. L. F.

"ROBERT BLATCHFORD. THE SKETCH OF A PERSONALITY." By A. Neil Lyons. Clarion Press, London. Imported by John Lane Company, New York. Price, 75 cents.

Lyons has an easy, graceful, fluent style, and a voluble, chattering manner. It is a great pity he didn't forget his particular style and restrain his flow of talk when he came to write this sketch of Blatchford, as it would be better if shorter; it would be improved by the elimination of much of the running comment. Lyons knows Blatchford well, and respects him highly.

There is no use disputing as to Blatchford's greatness, or near-greatness. One or two real facts are indisputable; his manner of writing is the clearest and most direct of any living English journalist; more copies of "Merrie England" have been sold than of any single book dealing with Socialism.

Lyons says it is probable R. B. has never read "Capital." It is probable that neither Lyons nor Blatchford has seen the book. It was not absolutely necessary to their sound development. They might have worked to the same conclusion Marx did had they possessed a Marxist mind.

But it will not do to cast "Merrie England" aside lightly. It is a really wonderful book, wonderfully well written. It is simple, argumentative, clear and joyous. But it is incomplete, and Blatchford, who should have completed it, has devoted most of his energies to mere pretty writing, or to stories, some of which are mildly interesting.

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his subject, and because of continual exaggeration he makes harder the reviewer's work, for there is no Socialist who does not wish to give to Blatchford all the credit due him.

"Merrie England" is an unusual book, and it has performed, for the English-speaking movement an unusual service. It came at a splendidly opportune time, and that it acted as a clincher and an incentive to many cannot be doubted.

Again Mr. Lyons says: "The publication of 'Merrie England' added 10,000 to the weekly circulation of the Clarion. 'God and My Neighbor,' published about ten years later, moved the circulation up another 15,000, and during the last three years 20,000 more copies have been added to the weekly sales of the paper, so the Clarion can now boast of a bona-fide circulation of 83,000 copies."

Very good; and to what end? That the readers may be awing to jingoism and to the cry for a bigger army and navy? If that is so, the Liberal papers are much more efficient. There is another thing: Has the circulation, this boasted influence, been able to maintain the Clarion as a solid paper whose finances enable it to continue effective work for Socialism?

Blatchford is a splendid figure for biographical study. He is one of the greatest men of his time, and when Mr. Lyons speaks of him thus he does well.

Blatchford, in his life, has known the keenest want, the very blackest depths of poverty. He is the son of a strolling player, and when but a baby accompanied them on their wanderings.

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