

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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OPEN CAUGHT BOARD STEAMER

Wounded in London for Murder, Arrested With Miss Le Neve at Canadian Port.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 31.—In a... "dramatic" as any youth... of Sherlock Holmes or Old... Harvey Crippen, accused of mur... his wife, Belle Elmore, in Lon... this afternoon placed under... by Inspector Dew, of Scotland... who went aboard the liner... at Father Point.

Miss Le Neve, Crippin's stenographer, was also placed under arrest. A sharp, cold wind blew up from the east and with it the fog from the Atlantic, four masts and a funnel... indistinctly away out on the... where sunshine held sway be... from the shadow of the wharf... shot out and lost itself in the... The dismal horn of the steamer... and the bell from the light... buoy sent forth its message of... and assurance.

In the skiff sat four sailormen,... jacketed, brass-buttoned, visor... officers of the pilot service. They... hard but clumsily, with... determination in each stroke.

Aboard the steamer Montrose, five... six miles down the river, a nervous... passenger paced the deck... "Half speed," rang the bells... from the bridge.

"What are we doing now," inquired... the passenger of Dr. Stewart, the... surgeon.

"This is Father Point, Mr. Robinson, and we take the pilot aboard here," replied the medical man. "You... see the boat coming out to meet... us there."

"There seem to be a good many... pilots in the boat, doctor," remarked... Robinson, scanning the approaching... craft, with evident anxiety on his... face.

"Yes," said Dr. Stewart, "there are... four."

"Stop," clanged the bell from the... bridge to the engine room.

The men in the skiff rested on their... knees, a rope uncoiled nearby and the... craft was warped gently alongside the... larger vessel. A second later Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, dressed... in the pilot's uniform of Captain Bel... langer, Chief McCarthy and ex-Chief... Denis, likewise attired, with Francois... Gaudreau, the actual pilot, stood on... the deck of the Montrose.

Dew's hand was extended to the... captain, but his eye passed on. "That's... my man," he said quietly, but the... brilliant, thankful ring in his voice... could not be distinguished. It was... not hard to see that he was having... a difficult time playing his role as pilot... and instead to assert himself as an officer... of the law. Captain Kendall, Mc...Carthy and Dew chatted at the com...panyway. Denis and Gaudreau... turned forward to the wheel house. Dr. Stewart and Robinson were walk...ing up the deck. Robinson passed so... close to Dew that the latter could... have touched him. Still not a move... was made. Dew was sizing up his... quarry carefully, pitilessly.

There could be no mistake. Rob...inson coughed slightly and turned to...ward the captain, as though to ask... a question. He was perfectly uncon...scious of the true state of affairs.

"Captain," he said, almost jovially... "What's his gray beard hat to the back... of his head. But that was all. His... nose became a blank, his knees shook... together and his arms went up as... though to protect himself.

"I want to see you below a mo...ment," said Dew with his character...istic lip. Then turning to Chief Mc...Carthy, he said: "That's the man."

He arrested you in the name of the... law," said McCarthy.

"You are my prisoner. Anything... you will be taken down in writing... and you will be used against you at your... own peril."

Robinson and crew knowing for... the first time that something out of... the ordinary was going on, crowded... to the front, and McCarthy hustled his... quarry not unkindly down below... where they were descending the narrow... wooden stairs. Crippin said: "Have you... any warrant? What is the charge?" Mc...Carthy produced his authorization for... the arrest given him in Que...bec.

Robinson grasped it before the chief... could turn him and read the back...ground. "Murder and mutiny,"... he muttered to himself. "O...K."

He threw the warrant on the... deck of the passage and continued to... descend absolutely passive.

Two seconds later a woman's... face looked above that the Le...Neve woman had been discovered and... arrested. She had recognized Dew in... the familiarity of the passage as... she was emerging from her cabin to... the deck.

Robinson entered he found... McCarthy on the bed fully dressed in... his clothing. Her lips were tremb...ling and her face was white as death... when she saw afterwards he thought... she would break down immediately... she recovered herself wonderfully... and Dew stepped into the cabin... where she was seated.

The pilot boat swung away from... the steamer's side. Dew, Kendall, Mc...Carthy and the two prisoners were... in the captain's cabin.

BLAME FOR GRAFT IS LAID ON RAWN

CHICAGO, July 31.—Stenographic transcripts of the testimony given at the Rawn inquest were obtained yesterday by the insurance companies in which the railroad president held accident policies aggregating \$121,600. Some of these will be sent to the home offices of the companies in the East while others will be scrutinized in the Chicago headquarters with a view to framing a defense to suits for the money.

James T. Harahan, president of the Illinois Central railroad, is to take the witness stand in the near future as one of the most important witnesses in the car repair graft case. His testimony is expected to prove the most sensational in its effect on the proof of the entire case. It will attempt to fasten directly on Ira G. Rawn the responsibility for the success of the vast conspiracy which carried out its systematic loot of the Illinois Central treasury for three years. If it could have been made public at the coroner's inquest, it is freely stated, conclusive evidence of a motive for suicide would have been afforded.

At the same time Harahan will demonstrate how it is possible for the graft to continue so long and so openly without the knowledge of the president of the road. This will be done by the display of proof that President Harahan was the victim of overconfidence in the integrity of the heads of his departments.

Rawn was the vice president in charge of the operating department until he resigned to become president of the Monon last November.

The day of President Harahan's appearance on the stand has not been fixed, and will depend on the developments of the next few days.

ENGLAND PLANS TO SAVE MINERS

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Owners of coal mines in England are considering life-saving plans similar to those that will be carried out by the newly created Bureau of Mines in this country. The scheme, Consul Walter C. Hamm, at Hull, reports, is to establish rescue stations near groups of mines.

It is proposed in the Durham field to establish a station for the housing of motors equipped with pumps powerful as those of the largest engines in city fire department service, breathing helmets and other apparatus and quarters for six or eight highly trained men. A liquid air plant will also be erected. Direct telephone connection will be arranged with all the mines in Durham county, of which the most distant could be reached in an hour.

One method is to make use of a head dress, to be supplied with fresh air by means of bellows, through sixty yards of armored tubing, and fitted with telephones. It is thought that in most cases sixty yards will be sufficient, and it is proposed that each colliery should be equipped with one or more of these. To cope with cases where longer distances than sixty yards from respirable air might have to be dealt with, the use of "aerolite" helmets is proposed supplied with air in a liquid form. There are no valves or complicated parts to get out of order, and they can be used without any special training. A supply of these would always be kept ready for use at the central station.

TOSSED BY AUTO WHICH KEPT ON

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 31.—After running down James Dolan, of White Plains, and breaking his leg on Mamaroneck road, a big touring car last night containing five people sped on without stopping to see whether the man was alive or dead, and the police of White Plains are trying to get some clue as to the driver of the machine.

Dolan was walking along the road, and when opposite the entrance to Gedney Farm, the big country estate of Howard Willets, a New York millionaire, the machine struck him and tossed him into the gutter. For hours he lay unconscious in the gutter and at daylight this morning, when a Mamaroneck trolley came along, the conductor by accident happened to see Dolan, and with the aid of passengers he was carried on the car and taken to White Plains.

Then he was removed to the White Plains Hospital, where it was found that his right leg had been broken and he had also received other serious injuries. Dolan has had hard luck on several occasions. Once before a motor car tossed him into a gutter while he was crossing the street, and three years ago, while he was attending a circus, the seats collapsed and he was badly injured.

GROSSCUP DIDN'T PAY HIS TAXES

CHICAGO, July 31.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup's \$50,000 three-story twenty-room residence in Highland Park was sold June 30 for \$421.82 taxes, payment for which the judge failed to provide while on a trip to Europe.

This became known yesterday when an attorney, acting for Grosscup, went to the office of the county clerk of Lake county and redeemed the property by paying the amount of the taxes and 25 per cent additional, as required by law. The house had been sold to Attorney Claire Edwards, according to the tax laws, the original owner of property sold for taxes is given six months to redeem it by paying the amount of the taxes and a penalty of 25 per cent.

NO RACE RIOTS AT PALESTINE

Twenty Negroes Were Killed From Their Cabins and Murdered in Calj Blood.

PALESTINE, Tex., July 31.—A posse of more than one hundred armed men, headed by Captain Godfrey Reese Fowler, who recently returned from Nicaragua, where he was in command of the artillery forces of the revolutionary army, has been scouring the country around the Slocum and Denson settlements. In this country, since early last night, hunting down negroes and white men who were involved in the racial trouble that led to the slaughter of more than twenty negroes, yesterday and the night before.

A company of state militia from Marshall, and a detachment of rangers from Austin, have also arrived, and are in control of the situation. The slaughter of the negroes was not the result of any race war, although the feeling which the wholesale killing engendered threatened for a time to cause an uprising on the part of the negroes of the two communities.

Mobs of white men started out early Friday night and rode from cabin to cabin, calling out the negroes who had been marked for the slaughter, and shot them down in their tracks. This work of carnage continued all Friday night, and with the dawning of a new day, the lust of the mobs for blood seemed to increase.

Negroes were shot and killed upon the highways and in the fields, where they were working, despite the prayers and pleadings which they made that their lives be spared. While twenty dead bodies of victims have been found, scattered along the roads, and over the country, it may never be definitely known how many more negroes were murdered in out of the way places, where their remains may never be found.

So far as learned, the negroes who were killed offered no resistance to the mob. The wholesale slaughter of negroes was brought about by the report that reached the ears of white men of the Slocum community that secret meetings of the blacks had been held, at which plans were formulated for burning the barns and residences of certain white citizens.

A number of white men, who are alleged to have belonged to the mob, will be arrested and placed in jail, as soon as warrants can be issued and served on them. It is stated, several suspects have been taken into custody by the local officers. Many negroes have fled from the Slocum and Denson communities since the trouble commenced.

BRAVE WOMAN COWS LYNCHERS

EATON, Ga., July 31.—Over 100 persons clamoring for the life of Will Ingram, a negro, were foiled by the bravery of Mrs. Susie Hillhouse, a prominent woman of this place, who stood in front of the negro, pistol in hand, and told the mob that there should be no lynching.

The negro was accused of burglary. He was arrested, but broke away from the officer and fled through town pursued by the crowd firing at the fugitive. Mrs. Hillhouse was leaving her home for church when the exhausted negro fell at her feet and cried to her to save his life. He had a pistol which he presented to Mrs. Hillhouse. She took the weapon and faced the mob as it approached. She asserted it would be a shame to lynch the negro and declared that she would not allow such an outrage on the law.

The courage of Mrs. Hillhouse appealed to the mob, and she was cheered and promise was given that the negro would not be harmed. The leader of the mob then took the negro and escorted him to jail. Mrs. Hillhouse accompanying to see that the negro was not harmed.

POSSE SEEKING GIRL'S ASSAILANT

SCRANTON, Pa., July 31.—Late last night two sixteen-year-old girls, Julia Antol and Mamie Moscow, started to their homes in Archbold, from a section known as the Ridge, where they had gone to attend a dance. At a patch of woods they were held up by a masked man with a revolver. Miss Moscow, escaped by running.

The other girl, a little later, was found lying beside the road, unconscious, and in a critical condition. She may not recover. State police and armed citizens have been scouring the surrounding woods for the assailant of the desperado, obtained from Miss Moscow, may lead to his capture.

TWO DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK

SALINA, Kan., July 31.—W. R. Brown and William Webb, of Holings-ton, brakemen, were killed, and three tramps, who were stealing a ride on a constructing train of the Missouri Pacific, were injured seriously in a wreck caused by spreading rails, four miles west of Lindsay. The conductor in charge of the train states that he believes three other men are buried in the wreckage. They also were hunting their way.

PET CATS MENACE HEALTH AND LIFE

Government Biologist Attacks Tabby as Carrier of Disease Germs—Advocates Licensing Pussy.

WHAT A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL THINKS OF TABBY.

"Cats are known to carry in their fur the germs of such dread diseases as tuberculosis, smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria. They communicate diseases to children. They are as susceptible to hydrophobia as dogs. Cats spread ringworms. They kill between three and four million game and song birds in New York state alone each year. Only about 5 per cent of them are mousers."

"DR. A. K. FISHER, "Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture."

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Peaceful Tabby purring upon the hearth, patted and pampered by the whole family, is now declared by a government scientist to be an agent of the most deadly germs, spreading disease and death among those who fondle her.

Investigation has proven that in a cat's sleek soft fur, upon which the baby delights to rub its cheek, lurk the germs of tuberculosis, of smallpox and that deadly disease of babies and children, diphtheria.

The cat is a roaming animal. Even the most carefully watched house pet will slink out at night and it is then that they come in contact with infected dirty shanties living, perhaps, in squalid tenements, where disease ridden people, its long fur affords a natural breeding place for the germs.

"The cat returns to its home thoroughly inoculated. The mother smoothes the baby tumbles about on the floor with Tabby. When the child is stricken every disease breeding source is considered except the family cat," says Dr. A. K. Fisher.

It is a noted fact that people who would not touch a dog think nothing of fondling and kissing cats. Felines are particularly fond of jumping upon the beds of their masters and cuddling close to them. Babies are allowed to play freely with cats.

To License Cats. Practically the only thing that is feared from a dog is hydrophobia. To this terrible disease, says Dr. Fisher, cats are as susceptible as dogs, though they do not bite people as often, yet cases of hydrophobia from cat bites are not infrequent.

The biological survey is now working on plans to have laws passed in the District of Columbia as a guide-line for all states to license cats, because, they say, most of the trouble comes from stray cats. The danger in the house cat, living in a clean home, comes mainly through its contact with all cats. Licensing would permit the killing of stray cats.

Data is now being gathered by the survey upon the subject of disease infection by cats. Dr. Fisher hopes soon to publish a bulletin citing specific instances.

Two cases are given by a prominent French scientist, H. Bergeon, of cats, which are infected with tubercular germs through contact with persons afflicted with the disease. In both instances the cats were owned by families where young girls died from the disease. The death of the cats occurred shortly afterward. The doctors had noticed the fondness of the girls for the cats. A post mortem examination of the cats was accordingly made, with the results that in both instances unmistakable traces of tubercular infection were found.

The next charge brought against the cat by Dr. Fisher is that it spreads ringworms, a very painful and sometimes dangerous disease. Rats and mice are peculiarly susceptible to this disease, and it is transmitted from them to cats. The presence of the disease on cats, hidden by their fur, is not uncommon. It was through the frequent appearance of ringworms on hands of babies that the germ theory was first pursued against the cat.

Cats are considered the natural enemies of rats and mice. They are kept often simply to kill these pests. Dr. Fisher claims that not 5 per cent of the cats are mousers and that instead they kill game and song birds. "As a matter of fact," said Dr. Fisher, "cats prefer birds to mice. They will spend twice as much time hunting birds as mice. If one keeps count of a cat's quarry during the year he will find that the birds killed far outnumber the mice."

"Recently there has been much attention paid to rats and the harm they do, both as destroyers and as spreaders of disease. In this connection it has been pointed out what a valuable animal the cat is to keep down the rats. That is an error, I can state from my own personal observation that only about 5 per cent of the cats are mousers."

"Little harm would be done if the whole cat tribe were exterminated, but there would be too much opposition to that. Still we think that when many of the facts concerning cats have been made public, mothers will be more careful in letting their children play with them."

MORGAN BEHIND PACKAGE TRUST

Plans to Gobble Up All Patents on Box and Parcel Carrier Making Machines.

Combination is the order of the day, and the announcement of the formation of a \$30,000,000 baking corporation is followed by the notice of the launching of the Single Service Package Corporation of America, which is understood to be the result of J. P. Morgan's genius in perfecting monopolies.

Behind this latest mammoth corporation, in addition to King J. P., are many of the biggest financiers, men already closely connected with almost every trust in the country. The appearance of the names of these men is sufficient assurance that the new monopoly will be a big dividend payer. Among those who have been let in on the ground floor are: J. P. Morgan, Jr., Sir Edgar Speyer, of Speyer & Co.; P. T. Dodge, president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company; F. S. Witherbee, director of the Equitable Life; J. A. Burden, Jr., of the Burden Iron Company, and vice president of the Windsor Trust Company; Samuel C. Wall, of the United Shoe Machinery Company; S. Wright, Jr., of Wright's Health Underwear Company; W. B. Franklin, of the W. B. Franklin Company, stock brokers; Clarence Whitman, president of the Merchants' Association; James Gayley, president of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Works; John and Alvin Merkle, coal and coke operators; James E. Pope, of the Pope Metal Company; Archibald Johnson, vice president of the Bethlehem Steel Company; William G. Beale, counsel for Marshall Field estate; Rudolph Matz, director of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and many others.

The new corporation is to buy and control patents on machines used for making receptacles of paper and other substances, on paper and other machines for making a paper milk bottle. Machines under control of the new concern are not to be sold, but leased on royalty. By this arrangement manufacturers of carriers for butter, systems, molaasses, mince meat, canned goods, cereals, coffee, tea, crackers, gas and electric lamps, chewing tobacco and perfumery, and numerous other carriers, will have to pay royalty on every package carrier, be it can, tin, or what not. The royalty is to be based on the number of such articles produced, and not on the sale of the machines. Machines are to cost the trust, according to its prospects, \$2,000 each to build, but they are to net a yearly revenue in the shape of royalty of \$6,000.

The Single Service Package Corporation is capitalized at \$2,500,000. Charles A. Henderson, of Chicago, promoter of the new trust, writing to John Markle, Pittsburgh millionaire coal operator, says:

Several cities stand ready, as soon as we can supply the demand, to pass ordinances prohibiting the distribution of milk and cream for household use in anything but single service containers.

We will meet with delays and have fights on this point, but if we hold hard to our policy we will have complete control of the field. The policy which is being pursued is identical with that adopted by the United Shoe Manufacturing Company. A. R. Turner, our vice president, has been actively associated with the management. Contracts now made show a gross yearly royalty income over cost of equipment and installation of approximately 170 per cent. The deals closed are small compared with negotiations which we now have under way and which should be consummated this fall.

An opportunity exists to secure control of practically all automobile box making machinery now in the field, and through subsidiary companies control the package industry.

We are endeavoring to secure control of all automatic box-making services necessary in the box-making industry, including shipping, weighing and labeling devices. So far we have been quite successful in this effort.

James Gayley is president of the corporation and its leading spirit. Until last January he was first vice president of the United Steel Company.

The machines to be turned out on a royalty are said to be powerful and speedy enough to displace thirty operatives. They are labor saving, profit making machines.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of tribute to be exacted from the public by means of this latest monopolistic scheme when it is realized that fourteen containers in the United States alone use \$25,000,000 of these containers every year and the Single Service Package Corporation expects to charge all users of its patents \$1 royalty on every 1,000 containers made.

Incidentally, it may be said that the machines built by the corporation under the patents it owns cost only \$2,000 each. The prospectus of the corporation shows that each one of these \$2,000 machines that it has in operation will bring it in an annual revenue of \$6,000, or a single unit of 100 machines of its entire capital stock annually.

This latest scheme of exercising control over things necessary to life

MADMAN KILLS AND IS KILLED

SCRANTON, Pa., July 31.—At midnight last night the North End police precinct received word from an insane house that a patrol wagon should be sent to the home of Frank Stout, at Wheeler place. This is a small court of four houses adjoining a huge culm bank.

George Kent was detailed to drive the patrol wagon. In it went Police-men Newton and Addymon. Arrived near the house the officers alighted and knocked at Stout's door. George Stout said that nothing was the matter, that her husband was away and only herself and children were at home. As the police turned away they heard three shots. About the same time the horses attached to the patrol began galloping off.

Arrived where the wagon stood the officers found Kent dying on the ground from bullet wounds in the right and left temples and in the right side. While the officers were debating, Stout, a stone mason, aged thirty-five, who seems to have gone suddenly insane, appeared on the culm pile flourishing a rifle. He called them, telling them to get away, then ran up the dump and lay down.

Mayor Von Bergen accompanied the officers with rifles, who were summoned to the scene at 2 o'clock this morning, and directed their movements. Stout refused to be taken and fired with his revolver and rifle. Finally, to save their own lives, the officers were forced to shoot Stout blank at Stout, bringing him down with a half dozen bleeding wounds, from which he died almost instantly. The man had but recently returned to the city, so the trouble that drove him insane appears to be unknown. Kent died within half an hour.

ACOYAPA TAKEN BY INSURGENTS

BLUEFIELD, July 31 (by wireless to Colon).—According to advices received here the town of Acoyapa was evacuated Friday by General Vasquez, the commander of the Madria forces there.

It is also stated that General Emilio Castillo, Chamorro and Lara have been defeated by General Moncada, the revolutionary commander, with the loss of 100 men, three field pieces and six quick firing guns. The news of this defeat caused General Vasquez, after setting fire to Acoyapa, to abandon his position.

Details of the fighting are not obtainable owing to the fact that the telegraph lines have been destroyed by floods. The news was brought here by courier. The revolutionists are elated by their success in the expedition under General Menéndez. It is claimed that the taking of Acoyapa places the Estradistas in a most favorable position.

More than 200 shots were fired yesterday from Bluefields bluff, which is in the hands of the Madristas, at the Estradista position at Bluefields Lagoon, many of which dropped in the vicinity of the town. The American naval commander has warned General Rivas, the Madrista commander, against firing on the town.

MOTHER KILLS FOUR CHILDREN

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The drowning of her four young children yesterday by Mrs. Joseph M. Mello, wife of a wealthy rancher near Brentwood, Contra Costa county, has shocked the community. The woman was evidently driven insane by loneliness in the country.

She lived in a big farm house with her husband and six children, the oldest being Chester, a boy of fourteen years. No servant was employed. Yesterday, after writing letters to her relatives telling them she was desperate through loneliness, she took her five children into the kitchen and deliberately set about killing them.

First she strangled little Ramona, four years old, and then drowned her in a washbasin. Leona, a two-year-old girl, came next. She snatched the baby from the arms of her boy and killed the child. Then she seized the twin babies, five months old, and plunged them in the tub. Little Chester, who vainly tried to stop his mother's dreadful work, rushed into the yard and screamed for help. Sheriff Veale happened to be passing in an auto and responded to his pleading by rescuing the twins, but vainly. Then he took the mother to Martinez and placed her in the county hospital.

The woman insisted on taking photographs of the children and locks of their hair with her. She cried constantly. To Sheriff Veale Mrs. Mello told a story of lonely, blank existence in the country—an existence shadowed with constant horror of impending insanity, which, she confessed, she feared would overtake her.

GOLDEN ROD ALREADY

CAIRO, N. Y., July 31.—Golden rod, which are considered a reliable harbinger of fall and frost, blossomed today throughout the Catskill mountains, about two weeks in advance of the usual time. Hundreds of city people gathered bunches of the yellow flowers, and many carried them home tonight.

do not contemplate confining the activities of the monopoly to the United States, but purposes to occupy a field as wide as the world. By taking advantage of the patent laws of this country and its treaties with other governments relative to the same, Morgan and his associates feel that their position is unassailable in any market. They have no Standard Oil Company "outsiders," they believe.

CLOAK STRIKERS STAND BY DEMANDS

Peace Conferences Fail Unless Brandeis' Attorneys Aided by London and Cohen Draft Suitable Agreement.

From the attitude of the leaders in the International Women's Garment Workers, which is supporting the strike of the cloak makers, yesterday it looked as if unless Louis D. Brandeis, who presided at the peace conference between the manufacturers and the cloak makers last week, cannot with the aid of the lawyers for the cloak makers, and the cloak, suit and skirt manufacturers today draft an agreement which the strikers' representatives look on as a union one, all conference with the manufacturers will be off. Brandeis is to meet Julius Henry Cohen, lawyer for the manufacturers, and Meyer London, for the union, today, and the three will try to evolve a plan by which the committees of ten of the manufacturers and the cloak makers will meet again and make another effort to settle the difference.

While the representatives of the cloak makers said yesterday that not a single point in the list of grievances has been settled, it was more than ever evident yesterday that it was the question of the union shop which broke up the negotiations on Saturday. President Hosenberg and Secretary Dycha, of the International Women's Garment Workers, both of whom were on the committee of ten representing the cloak makers, had a conference yesterday with other members of the committee at the headquarters of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, 79 East 10th street.

When they were seen they said there was no use in the committees coming together unless Brandeis and his two colleagues draft an agreement at their meeting today which will satisfy the labor committee from the standpoint of unionism.

Will Consider Union Agreement. "If the draft looks to us like a union agreement," said President Hosenberg, "then we will consider it. If not, further conferences would be only a waste of time. We have not agreed on a single point during the three days on which the committees met, except on one or two very unimportant matters. The vital questions are still unsettled. The manufacturers said they were prepared to make certain recommendations to the members of their association, but they gave no pledges that they would do anything.

The conferences were peaceful enough, but nothing was accomplished. He said that the manufacturers proposed the following scale of wages: Machine cutters, \$25 a week; regular cutters, \$25; canvas cutters, \$12; shirt cutters, \$20; jacket pressers, \$20; under jacket pressers, \$16; skirt pressers, \$18; under skirt pressers, \$14; part pressers, \$10; reefer pressers, \$16; under reefer pressers, \$12; sample tailors, \$19; sample skirt makers, \$19; skirt hesters, \$10; shirt finishers, \$9.

"In nearly all these cases," he said, "the wages proposed are from \$1 to \$1 a week less than the strikers had been receiving. Our committee rejected a proposition to pay the piece hands on prices adjusted in accordance with the pay of the weekly wage hands. One proposition was that a permanent arbitration board be formed. That would be all right if we had an agreement, but we have reached none.

Bosses Dodge Issue. "The conference on Saturday ended, however, when we saw we could come to no conclusion on the subject of unionism. The manufacturers wanted to permit non-union men to work if they were competent. We asked how we could keep up union conditions in the factories if there was an element we could not control. There was no guarantee that we could maintain union conditions if non-union men, who were ready to work, if necessary, for lower wages, were competing against us. We suggested the unionizing of non-union workers, but after discussing the matter pro and con

Allen Cook's Reply to Rev. Hill WILL BE PUBLISHED IN LEAFLET FORM BY The New York Call

The leaflet will be ready this 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 66 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

RUSSIA ATTEMPTS TRUST REGULATION

Least Developed of Big Nations Already Scared by Great Combinations of Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—A commission whose purpose is to regulate the activities of trusts and syndicates in Russia is now sitting here under the presidency of the assistant minister of commerce, P. J. Miltner. Representatives of his department and of those of war, railroads, the navy, the interior, justice and agriculture are among its members besides leaders of the industrial, the commercial and the financial world.

After a number of Russian commissions this one was opened by a comprehensive survey of the entire business organization of the country, says a capitalist correspondent. Mr. Miltner declared that syndicates and trusts were the highest form of industrial organization. It was necessary to regulate them, for while they contributed in high degree to the development of industry and to perfecting its technical side they were responsible for raising prices to a degree that was damaging to the national treasury.

The government has empowered the commission to draft a set of questions which the trusts and syndicates will be called upon to answer. If they are refractory Mr. Stolypin promises to help the commission by applying legislative compulsion to its operations.

Suspect World Trust.
Some of the leaders of industry say that some of the questions framed are not capable of being answered. They point out, for instance, that the Russian code of laws gives no guidance as to whether combinations are lawful or not, although agricultural syndicates are protected and encouraged by the state's land banks.

They point out also that combinations in Russia are already being fought by other than state action. In Moscow, for instance, a syndicate was formed of insurance companies which raised premiums by 30 per cent. This resulted in the industrial owners forming a mutual insurance fund for sickness and accident by which the syndicate was compelled to lower its premiums, first by 10 per cent and then by 20 per cent.

Among the questions taken up by the commission are: Is there an, and with what success? By what process are local prices fixed? Has there been a combined effort to prevent competition from foreign imports? Is the export trade so organized as to keep prices up at home? Have the manufacturers an understanding with any international trust?

The government's official newspaper, the Rossiya, publishes a reassuring article in connection with these questions. It hopes that the existence of the commission will be enough to abate the harmful working of the trusts without recourse being had to government action.

NEW RIOT BULLET MADE IN FRANCE

PARIS, July 31.—It is reported in Jaures' newspaper, the Socialist 'Humanite', that experiments are being made at the military camp near Chalons, with a new kind of ammunition, which the soldiers immediately gave the name of "strike bullets."

The bullet is not practicable for street fighting, because the bullets have an initial speed of 3,200 feet, and will pass through six persons at a distance of 8,000 feet. The enormous penetrating force of the projectile makes this rifle of little use in attacks.

EXCURSION STEAMERS. GLEN ISLAND BOATS

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COSSACKS SHOOT UP GREENSBURG, PA.

Dragoons of Capitalists Open Fire on Strikers' Families Without Waiting for Resistance.

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 31.—After much riding and shooting today, forty members of the Pennsylvania state constabulary managed to get a semblance of order at Export, Pa., where, for the past forty-eight hours, there have been much rioting, arson and bloodshed. The situation is yet very grave.

MEXICANS IN TERROR

Priests Have to Assure Frightened Serfs That Census Taking Don't Mean Conspiration.
MEXICO CITY, Mexico, July 31.—In order to pave the way for the taking of the census in October, the archbishop of Mexico has issued instructions to the Catholic clergy throughout the country to preach from the pulpit the fact that the census is to be taken and that the people must not be afraid when the enumerators come around and ask them questions.

MEXICANS KILL TEXAS RANGERS

HARLINGEN, Tex., July 31.—Two state rangers, J. W. Carnes and T. H. Craighhead, and Deputy Sheriff F. W. Lawrence are victims of an ambush committed by Mexicans near Harlingen last night. One Mexican was killed.

CANALEJAS NOTE NOT AT VATICAN

ROME, July 31.—Late this evening officials at the Vatican gave assurances that the note of Prime Minister Canalejas, of Spain, to the effect that the Spanish government had decided to break off negotiations with the Vatican had not been received. Neither had any intimation been received of the recall of Marquis de Ojeda, Spanish minister to the Vatican.

RADIUM UNCERTAIN CURE FOR CANCER

LONDON, July 31.—The British Medical Association's annual congress is in session. The usual deep interest is manifested in the addresses regarding the treatment of cancer. Gilbert Barling, professor of surgery at the University of Birmingham, and Professor Louis Wickham, one of the greatest authorities on radium, were the chief speakers.

Dr. Barling maintained that at present surgery alone could be relied on as the great remedy. He said that only one real opportunity to cure exists, viz., at the first operation, which should be pressed to the fullest extent. He believed if all the malignant growths could be excised at a certain stage of development all would be cured.

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MINERS CONTINUE BLACK HILLS WAR

Western Federation Denounces Hearst and Raises \$100,000 to Win Big Fight.

By GEORGE EISEL, II. (By Mail.) DENVER, Colo., July 27.—Today was Black Hills' day at the convention. Almost the entire session of today was devoted to the struggle for union recognition in the Black Hills, where the members of the Western Federation of Miners have been locked out by the Homestake Mining Company in Lead, S. Dak.

After the convention having been called to order by President Charles Moyer, Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills read a telegram sent from Lead, S. Dak., stating that the "Golden Reward" mine, which had been operating with non-union "miners," had gone into the hands of a receiver.

There was great applause and cheering at the receipt of this news. President Moyer expressed great satisfaction on the situation and said: "The situation in Black Hills today looks good to us. We believe we are close to victory, and we are greatly in favor of continuing the struggle for the recognition of the right of every miner to belong to his union."

The convention was for the rest of the day in executive session to discuss methods to cope with the Homestake (Hearst mine) trouble most successfully.

Just before adjournment the convention without a dissenting voice on roll call voted, amid great enthusiasm, a special assessment of \$2 for the month of August for every member of the federation in assisting the locked out miners of the Homestake mine in South Dakota. This means that within one month over \$100,000 will be at the disposal of the miners in the Black Hills district to fight the war waged against organized labor.

Through a resolution the delegates of the convention among themselves have opened a subscription list to aid the miners of the Black Hills in their fight against oppression. It was an inspiring moment to see everybody eagerly donate as much as he could from his small wages.

Four more foreigners, three men and a woman, were arrested early this morning charged with arson and they were arraigned before Magistrate Truax for a hearing. They were committed to jail without bail, which almost produced a riot as there were many in the crowd who wanted to give bail.

They were followed to the jail by a large crowd, which was finally dispersed when Sheriff Shields appeared outside the jail with a half dozen deputies armed with riot guns, and in a few words told the miners to "go or get blown full of holes."

About 3 a.m. Greensburg was thrown into hysterics by a rumor that 10,000 armed miners were marching on the Greensburg jail to rescue the fifty miners held there, and that the miners had threatened since to burn the town. Sheriff Shields announced that he had fifty men armed with riot guns and Winchester and that he would kill every armed striker before he could get to the jail.

George Davis, the trooper shot, and who is in the Mercy Hospital, may have his shattered limb amputated.

BIG FLAG POLE COMING.

Tacoma Is Shipping a Monster Shaft to Jersey High School. TACOMA, Wash., July 31.—Ship Alexander Gibson, loading lumber here for New York, will carry a flag pole 227 feet in length, in two pieces, to be erected on the campus of the Woodbridge (N. J.) High School.

It is the gift of E. W. Demarest, of Tacoma, president of the Pacific National Lumber Company, a former student there, and will be erected by his brother, W. H. Demarest, a member of the school board.

It is believed it will be the tallest two-piece flag pole in the United States. Tacoma High School Stadium has the tallest single piece flag pole in the world, being 192 feet high.

BARS LOST IN BREWERY.

There was a fire in the storeroom of the James Everard brewery at 406 East 126th street, early yesterday morning. The police set the loss at \$2,000. James Everard said later that the storeroom had held ten complete bars, four of which were solid mahogany, and that the loss was really about \$30,000.

BABY IS BORN IN BRIGHT OUT-OF-DOORS

What chances slum mothers in New York and elsewhere have to give birth to children under esthetic conditions was the topic widely discussed among mothers and physicians in the congested districts of New York yesterday.

The occasion for this sudden interest in esthetics was a dispatch from Alameda, Cal., printed in the newspapers, which stated that Mrs. Charles C. Boynton, wife of an attorney and seeker of the esthetic, gave birth to a son in a sunlit, leafy arbor. The arbor had been prepared for the occasion, the dispatch stated.

The baby's eyes "opened first on trees and sunshine" and "the first sound to strike its ears was the singing of the birds." The baby, by the way, was the sixth addition to the esthetic Boynton family.

"An excellent idea, a laudable scheme," was the comment Dr. Ab Caspe, of 212 East Broadway, made when the dispatch was shown to him. But I am afraid this scheme won't hold water on the East Side or in any other district of New York where the \$8 a week families live.

"Sunlight is not the thing which a child born in the tenements of New York gets its first glimpse of. He sees no sun, for the very good reason that more than 80 per cent of bedrooms

CONDITIONS OF ARIZONA ARE NOW SOMEWHAT BETTER THAN THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Unemployed Problem, According to Clough's Statement, in Nevada Has Worked to the Disadvantage of Those Who Have Been Able to Obtain Work, as in Several Instances the Mine Owners Have Cut the Wages in the State, Feeling Sure of Obtaining Men to Work the Mines from the Great Number of Idle Men in the State.

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George Davis, the trooper shot, and who is in the Mercy Hospital, may have his shattered limb amputated.

REFORM LAWYER HITS AT LOS ANGELES STRIKES

Leslie Hewitt, the "good government" city attorney, did not act as if proud of the product of his legal mind, when the ordinance demanded by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association was up before the city council. And the fact is not at all surprising, says the Los Angeles Citizen.

The ordinance is not an ordinance in fact, but an injunction. It has all the earmarks of a fulfilled injunction.

There has been no violence practiced by the pickets. The plan of picketing followed by the strikers has been of the most peaceable kind.

The strikers simply used the only weapon they have: that of verbal persuasion.

Driven to the extremity of giving up the job, they sought by the fair use of means—that which God has given to man and which is guaranteed him by the American Constitution—personal persuasion, to induce others from taking their places.

It is hard enough for the men to be compelled by the cruelest of conditions to give up their jobs, without being compelled to encounter the legislative power of the city administration unduly and unfairly exercised.

The state law furnishes the most equitable protection against unfair boycotting.

For several weeks the strikers carried on their picketing under the law, obeying it strictly.

But the fertile brain of Leslie Hewitt evolved a city ordinance more drastic than any corporation lawyer-legislator ever dreamed of.

What has the "good government" city attorney to offer for the protection of the men who have been forced out of their jobs by unfair conditions? What has he to offer for the protection of their wives and babies? What has he to offer to compel the American employers to observe American conditions in their shops and factories?

Why doesn't the Lincoln-Roosevelt city council exercise its new-fangled injunctive legislation process of municipal administration in behalf of decent conditions and common justice?

BIRD SAVES LIVES IN OLD TENEMENT

Parrot, Wakened by Smoke, Gave Alarm, Which Warns 35 Workers of Danger of Fiery Death.

"Patrick," a great parrot, owned by Tony Germanica, an Italian restaurant keeper, of 354 Water street, gave an alarm of fire just before midnight last night. Patrick's cries aroused the family of Giuseppe Molino on the second floor of the five-story brick tenement, and Molino's shouts caused the other tenants, some thirty in number, to run into the street scantily clad.

The parrot was hung in a cage over the lunch counter, directly in front of the big cook stove. The fire started in the chimney and had gained great headway when discovered. The only stairway in the tenement closely adjoined this chimney. The smoke pouring from the stove woke the parrot and led to its outcries.

The lunch counter hid the blaze from the view of passers-by on the street. But for the parrot's cries the tenants believe the fire would have resulted in their cremation. The tenement was of the old style—the kind in which, according to Tenement House Commissioner J. J. Murphy, forty-eight members of the working class are burned to death each year in New York city.

The fire was remembered spectacularly by the use of searchlights thrown on the clouds of smoke by the firemen. An immense throng of tenement house dwellers alarmed by the blaze flocked to the street partially clothed. Reserves from the Oak street station were summoned to keep them outside the fire lines.

PHILIPPINES ALREADY HAVE POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, July 31.—While Americans are wondering when, where and how the postal savings system is to be established the untutored native may wave his passbook and remark that in the Philippines the postal savings bank is an old thing. Whether bonds and clam shells and brass rods are received as deposits is not mentioned, but the main fact is that the wards in the far Pacific have a privilege not yet accorded to their guardians.

The system has worked satisfactorily to all concerned. The Philippines were favored with postal banks in advance of the states because they were not obliged to await action by Congress. When the President became convinced a few years ago that postal savings would be a good thing for the Philippines, he ordered the system established, and it was done. Congress postponed action for years and it was not until the closing hours of the last session that a postal savings law was passed.

The popularity of the law has been proved by the great number of letters from people asking that postal banks be established in their towns, and bankers asking that a part of the deposit funds be placed with them. The trustees of the system, Secretary Franklin MacVeagh, of the Treasury; Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock and Attorney General Wickham, have full authority to decide where and when postal banks shall be established. They have decided upon nothing except that the postoffice in this city shall be one to receive deposits in order that there may be a demonstration of the system under the eyes of Congress.

A committee of experts, appointed by the trustees, are working out the details of the system, which are many, and it is probable matters will be in such shape that the trustees can take definite action in the fall.

SOCIAL EVENTS.
Mr. Browning (pompously)—This is a great day for us at home. My daughter comes out tonight.
Mrs. Diggle (surprised)—You don't say so, mister? So does my husband; 's been in for a month.—The Tattler.

COLUMBUS STRIKE VIOLENCE SMALL

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—Disorder consisted of the stoning of cars and the mobbing of a motorman and conductor by a mob of strike sympathizers on Pennsylvania avenue. Both were badly beaten. A number of arrests were made.

At the car lines of the city and the public streets were patrolled the entire day by soldiers. Mounted troops, held in readiness at the state-house camp, were not called out.

A monster demonstration was held this afternoon by the striking car men. It was attended by no disorder, however. The strikers paraded the streets downtown amid the cheers of thousands of spectators. Circling the capitol square, where many of the troops are encamped, they entered the statehouse grounds, with the permission of the state and local authorities. The crowd of nearly 10,000 people that assembled was addressed by strike leaders and union labor officers.

READY TO SINK WHEN HELP CAME

Police Launch Picks Up Pair of Lads Savers Whose Sloop Had Capsized.

The waters where the East river ends and Long Island sound commences felt gripping cold to the two young men who straddled a capsized sloop off old Ferry Point yesterday noon. They had been in the water just a half hour and it wasn't a lean any longer.

"Ed, isn't there anybody in sight?" cried the younger fellow. He was William Featherston, of 617 Maple avenue, the Bronx.

"There's not a rowboat," said his companion, Edward Stolz, of 376 East 160th street. "See here, Bill, we can't stick. I'm going to swim for the point. Come on, Bill, you can swim."

"No, I can't—not now," muttered Featherston, and sank flat on the overturned bottom of the sloop. Stolz thought he had gone unconscious and shook him.

"Come, Bill, good God, come on," he shouted, but Bill didn't answer. Stolz took one more glance around. He saw nothing but smooth sea and brilliant sky. Then he slid off the boat's bottom and began lustily to propel himself shoreward.

The shore was a mile away and perhaps a third of a mile Stolz swam vigorously. Then he began to weaken and he had just time to turn on his back and float before his muscles went back on him utterly.

Away in the distance the worst swimmer heard a sort of clumping that grew louder every minute. He managed to half lift his head and saw a launch approaching. It was Police Launch No. 1 on her regular patrol through the upper reaches of the East river.

Stolz waved his hand and some one in the launch saw it. Lieutenant Dwyer had just spotted the capsized sloop with a man atop her. Now, at the sight of this other man nearby in the water the launch veered and came toward him.

Dwyer hauled Stolz aboard and set a couple of his men at the resuscitation business. The launch, with all her sixty horsepower shoving her ahead, cut through the water to the capsized sloop. Just in the nick of time did the launch get there. Featherston had rolled into the water a few minutes before. He had gone down once when Lieutenant Dwyer leaped over the side and hauled him aboard the launch.

The two rescued men are life savers at Higgs Beach, a Bronx resort. A gust of wind capsized their tiny sloop when they were too far from land to swim ashore.

MONTANA PRISON LABOR OPPOSED

HELENA, Mont., July 31.—The state board of prison commissioners has held a special meeting to hear the protests of several of the leading labor organizations of the state against the use of convict labor outside the prison walls.

After listening to the argument setting forth competition with free labor and expressing a fear that work on country roads made an "entering wedge," the board promised to submit a written reply in return, and this was done yesterday.

The board states that whenever such work has been done it was because the county affected was unable to handle the proposition, and, again, that the law requires that prisoners be kept at hard labor; it is also pointed out that the prison is adequate to accommodate the number for these and that men are literally begging to get outside work.

It adds that humanity and reformation both demand employment for the men. The board agrees to submit a law to the legislature amending the present statutes making it impossible for convicts to compete with free labor by confining that strictly to work within the prison walls except the raising of necessary vegetables and also work on country roads.

KARL MARX

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By JOHN SPARGO

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WAR, PROPERTY AND ROOSEVELT.

By JOS. E. COHEN.

We are coming to the time when even our very good friends, who differ with us, speak in blunt language. They also are beginning to call a spade by that name.

One of the consequences of this change is the apparent, if not real, agreement with what the Socialists have been saying—especially at a time when it was not entirely respectable to tell the naked truth.

This country has no interest whatever in Manchuria, except as a possible field for commercial intercourse. That was the whole purpose of our insistence on the 'open door.' The idea that we ought to interfere on vaguely humanitarian grounds to protect the inefficient Chinese from a more active civilization than their own is too fantastic for consideration.

This is stripping imperialism of whatever halo was supposed to surround it, and saying, in so many words, that the thousands of soldiers we have given their last full measure of devotion in the country of the little yellow man, were called for a crime of themselves by the bourgeoisie of the capitalist class of America.

Ex-Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, now corporation attorney, has it to say about Roosevelt, and that in general:

"What his purpose is, or what he intends to do now, no one but himself knows, and when he is through with it it will be seen that it was the wisest and best course to pursue."

I cannot help but think that we are passing through a crisis or change in public sentiment, with reference to our ways and customs, and I believe it will result in better government and better security of property rights.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the policy pursued by this government in the far East was part of the Roosevelt policies. The great flourish attending the supposed settlement of the Russian-Japanese war by the ex-President is really accounted for on the ground that something was needed to obscure the outrageously mercenary reasons actuating the interference with Chinese territory.

As ever Roosevelt mouthed beautifully moral phrases while his hands were engaged in opening opportunities for his commercial masters.

Ex-Governor Stone is therefore quite inside the mark when he believes that Roosevelt is destined to make more secure the hold that the vested interests have upon the labor and life of the American people.

Roosevelt has never been anything but thoroughly reactionary in his policies while making believe to be thoroughly progressive in his sentiments.

For what has been happening these years while Roosevelt has been President? Mr. Stone puts it this way:

"Many corporations have contributed money to nominate and elect candidates and maintain political organizations. This has not been done from patriotic motives or always for better government, but undoubtedly to advance the interests of the corporation, to bring about the passage of a law, to repeal a law or to prevent the passage of one."

As every one knows, Roosevelt has profited by corporation funds more so than any man who ever ran for office. Small wonder that Mr. Stone estimates Roosevelt at his true value to large property.

Mr. Stone continues: "There is today no real difference between the political organizations of the country."

Of course Mr. Stone is referring to the Republican and Democratic parties. His horizon is limited to the present property arrangement. His outlook is expressed in the hope quoted above.

Neither he, nor Roosevelt, nor the Public Ledger, are aware—or care to be aware—that a great wave of social democracy is sweeping over the world that will carry all their petty day-dreams into the realm of bygone fancies.

New York Socialist Ticket.

- For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of Syracuse.
- For Secretary of State—BERTHA M. FRASER, of Brooklyn.
- For Attorney General—HENRY L. SLOBODIN, of New York.
- For State Treasurer—SYLVESTER BUTLER, of Schenectady.
- For State Controller—O. A. CURTISS, of Buffalo.
- For State Engineer—WILLIAM LIPPELT, of Rochester.
- For Associate Justice, Court of Appeals, MORRIS HILLQUITZ, of New York.

Pennsylvania Socialist Ticket.

- For Governor—John W. Slayton, of McKeesport.
- For Lieutenant Governor—Con F. Foley, of Pottsville.
- For State Treasurer—Charles McKeever, of New Castle.
- For Secretary of Internal Affairs—Beaumont Sykes, of Philadelphia.

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.
- For Secretary of State—Ella Reeves Bloor, of Waterbury.
- For State Treasurer—William McIntyre, of Hartford.
- For State Controller—Emil Goris, of New Haven.
- For Congressman-at-Large—S. E. Beardsley, of Shelton.

A BENEFICIAL CRISIS.

The best thing that has happened to Spain in many years is the crisis it now faces in its dealing with the Vatican. It has the opportunity to turn from the road it has hitherto followed and in a measure compensate for the brutal, horrible adherence to orthodoxy that has made its history the most revolting of all the so-called civilized nations.

What is happening in Spain is not due to a great moral or spiritual awakening, for such awakenings always follow a material fact. But it is due to an internal economic crisis, and to a crisis in its dealings with other nations. Its past attitude to the church, its adherence to ideas dead for centuries and important only to the extent they were pernicious, was accompanied by steadfast opposition to all new economic ideas and changes. Where other nations progressed it deteriorated and grew atrophied.

It could not long stand thus, and it has been forced to a recognition of facts other nations have long recognized. The recognition has been painful, because, in nations as in individuals, the hardest step of all is to part company with a pet vice. Spain's pet vice has been orthodoxy, carried further than it has been carried by any other nation, and exploited less advantageously, for the whole people, than by any other nation.

At last, however, there has come the real sign of change. It was evident when Ferrer was murdered, only the orthodox did not recognize it. Ferrer was merely pointing out the road that must be taken at the present time. To the rest of the world he was not an advanced thinker. To Spain he was, but if ever a man was a present day patriot laboring earnestly to save his country from a present evil that man was Ferrer. Now the nation must accept most of what he had to offer, and, grimly enough, it must go beyond him. That it is preparing is shown by its dealings with the Vatican. It must break, for the Vatican is forcing it to break. The next move must be more radical still, for Spain has entered the modern industrial and intellectual movement and cannot remain stationary. It is even possible, because of the great impetus given it, that Spain is now in a position to go beyond other nations in radicalism.

HE HAS THE RIGHT IDEA.

B. F. Yoakum, the railroad man, is indignant with the government of this country because it wastes money instead of putting the money into country roads. Smooth, solid, well built roads, instead of the present paths which are alternately choked with dust or are almost impassable because of mud, would save the farmers millions of dollars, and the resultant saving would be beneficial to the whole people.

So far Mr. Yoakum is right. But in his reasons and his conclusions he is wrong. He is not concerned about the farmer, for the farmer's sake. He is looking to see that a prospective and important shipper gets his goods to the station in the cheapest possible manner. As a good railroad man Mr. Yoakum believes in the highest possible rates and the largest possible dividends from freight and passengers.

There is another thing here; why should any government, either city or national, build roads and maintain them in good repair so that railroads, private concerns, may be benefited? Mr. Yoakum, who would cry out in rage at the thought of the whole people owning and running the railroads for their own benefit, looks upon it as perfectly natural that the whole people should unite to do things that are advantageous to the railroads. That a railroad, whether a little line with a few miles of track, or one that stretches across the continent, is as much a public concern as a street is does not occur to him. But it is, and should be owned and controlled in the same way and should be as free and unrestricted as the street is today.

Because railroads today are merely money making concerns they are necessarily run viciously and to the disadvantage of the whole people. They will continue to be run so until the whole people control them.

So while Mr. Yoakum is right in telling of the great advantages that would come to the farmer from roads that could be built from the money our government wastes, he does not see that in desiring such a state of affairs he knocks out completely his own stand on railroad ownership. If railroads under conditions that make the railroads public necessities can be owned privately there is no reason why all thoroughfares cannot be so owned. If it is right for him and his company to own the St. Louis and San Francisco it would be just as right for a private concern to own Broadway. In fact, private ownership of Broadway, with the power to tax every one who uses it, would be the source of mighty profits.

THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Ohio is the first state in which a candidate for governor has been nominated this year by the Republican party. Boss rule made him, boss rule placed him in nomination and boss rule will conduct his campaign. The bosses of the Republican party are the political heavy men of the big capitalist interests. Contrast the way in which Harding was nominated with the way in which Socialist candidates are nominated.

On the editorial page of The Call are the names of four candidates for governor—in New York, Charles Edward Russell; in Connecticut, Robert Hunter; in New Jersey, Wilson B. Killingbeck; in Pennsylvania, John W. Slayton. They were nominated by freely chosen delegates of the party membership. No boss and no combination of bosses dictated either nomination or platform. The men themselves are answerable only to the party membership, and the Socialist party itself is the political champion of the working class.

Contrast the men and women nominated by the Socialist party with the nominees of any other party. No imputation of political or other crookedness attaches to them. Their record is clean, and they, one and all, are mentally and morally capable of giving in these great industrial states administrations that will be of benefit to the working class. No other candidates that will be of benefit can offer anything or do anything. The one hope of improvement is through the Socialist party. It is the last resort of the working class, and before anything of permanent benefit can be done the Socialist party must be placed in power.

FIVE NEW RIGHTS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Some time ago Professor W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta University, spoke in New York.

He spoke of the five rights which all men, white or black, should enjoy.

The first was, he said, "The right to individuality, and I mean by this, the right to his own color, and his own way of thinking, and to his own prejudices, so far as these things do not interfere with other people's rights to the same things."

"Second—The right to public courtesy. This world, from now on, is going to be a world of contact of races. It is going to be utterly impossible to separate and isolate men. In the past, contact meant war, caste and slavery; but today it must not and cannot mean these, for these will cost too much to be indulged in. If, then, this is to be a world of contact, each being in it has the right of public courtesy: to visit public places without insult and to travel in public conveyances unmolested and to be entertained in public hostilities."

"Third—A citizen of the world should have the right of opportunity. We used to say the right of education, but this demand should be broadened to the right of opportunity: the right to be educated in his childhood and then to have the doors of economic and political development thrown open to him, according to his ability. Herein lies the answer to that great search for ability which human culture must make. Hitherto, we have said, not that we must have men of ability, but that they must be English, or that they must belong to the first families. Now the Lord, in his great wisdom, did not confine the ability to acquire wisdom to any one class of people, but distributed it to men of many races and all degrees of color, and this ability must be found and honored and put in command, regardless of prejudice."

"Fourth—The citizen of the New World must have the right of peace. The protection from force and violence in the prosecution of work, and this cannot be done until a stop is put to war and lynching and peonage and wage slavery.

"Fifth—He has a right to the truth. If he has a right to be protected against physical violence, he has a greater right to protection against moral lies. Race prejudice in this land could not stand for a day if as much effort was made to have the truth in regard to all human beings known as is now made in trying to spread lies about them."

"These, then, are the five rights which all men, white or black, and of all religions have a right to demand: the right of individuality; the right to public courtesy; the right to opportunity; the right to peace, and the right to truth; and when men have these five rights, the last bulwarks of prejudice must fall."

Now, all that is singularly beautiful as everything is, that comes from the pen and soul of Professor DuBois.

He is a poet, a man of a beautiful, sensitive nature, who loves the men of his color and of his race.

His book, "The Souls of Black Folk," ranks among the finest products of an oppressed people.

AND A LITTLE DOG SHALL LEAD THEM.

By FAN DE LUXE.

Glancing over the daily news columns I noticed that somewhere on 14th street something of great importance occurred (?): namely, the completion of the roof garden for city dogs.

The dogs, misers of the Bide-a-Wee Home pride themselves upon the fact that nowhere in the world does there exist a roof garden for dogs.

The roof is canopied so that dogs will have plenty of shade and yet plenty of air; there are little hammocks for the petted ones and rugs for those who like to sprawl; attendants maintain order, and a special to see that one canine does not sink its teeth into the flesh of its neighbor. So far no effort has been made to close at 1 in the morning, etc.

How fanciful such an idea is to one who feels and thinks and goes through life with one's eyes wide open.

There are so many beautiful youngsters in this city who are dying for want of pure air—think of it, for want of that which is necessarily the elixir of life. Down among the tenements, in the districts of congestion, new life makes its appearance daily, thrives for a short time, and like a flower lacking its natural nourishment, fades away, droops its pretty head and dies.

There is no special rush to have roof gardens with hocks and rugs for these children; no, indeed, nothing like that. We all know that it takes months and months before the "man higher up" feels disposed enough to think of it, and then months more before "they" select a site or spot for this public recreation for children, and when the place is selected there is more wrangling and the "subject" must be discussed with more men higher up.

(Note this about Randall's Island.) Meanwhile thousands and thousands of children perish and fond parents must look and cannot come to the rescue.

Somewhere a "lady" is kissing a pug-nosed, ugly pet and forces her bejeweled fingers into its mouth to see "the darling's" or, perhaps, the diamond filling.

And thus caressing this funny creature orders the maid to prepare Pinkie's perfumed bath.

Tell the woman that if she will take some poor little child and give it the care that she gives her dog she will stare at you and probably think you are gone out of your mind. How can a woman caress a dog? In loving a child she ought to feel that that child responds to this love in many ways; appealing little glances, its entrancing little arms its nestling warmth, etc.

Have these women who support the Bide-a-Wee Home no mother-love, no higher and loftier thoughts than the rescue of dogs? Should not the child—the future men and women of the race—come first? Are they so perverted?

They advance as an argument, "The cute things (meaning the dogs) are so helpless. Are not little children helpless? How can any one see these children? After a woman has undergone untold torture, to suffer agonies that no one but a mother knows of, and after two years to see this child, the cause of her suffering willing pain, pass away, not by right as some say, but because she lacks the means to prolong its life, one who knows and stares thru in the face, pronounces this a real hell."

Poverty is hell. Children born and reared in amid squalor, wretchedness and filth know what hell means. Let the young be saved; let them become educated members and see the light. Oh, for a generation of people born and bred amid surroundings that are conducive to love, light, happiness and health. What might not we expect from such What anticipation!

For shame upon the woman who kisses a pug-nosed mutt. Is there something amatter with her or with society and the trend of the times? How I would love to see every child with a laugh and a smile, chubby, well-fed and radiant with good health. Is this an impossible desire?

A MOMENT'S RELAXATION.

By GARDY.

A Comrade handed me the "Talk" by the Rev. J. Wesley Hill in the August Pictorial Review, with the remark, "Read that when you've got the blues. It'll cure the worst case you've ever had."

And it surely will. As a murderer of that downtrodden feeling, it's great.

Nothing in it to get mad about, and surely nothing to be taken seriously. No matter how "frowny" you feel you'll have to laugh at that "talk."

But, as usual, we can get some good points out of the reverend's efforts. It puts us wise to a menace that we have been allowing to creep into our midst.

If you ever see a half-baked Socialist trying to convert somebody, just crawl up behind him and hand him a good kick in the shins. If you will allow a German to perpetrate an Irish bull. He deserves worse treatment, but as his intentions are better than his results, he should be treated with mercy.

You see, the trouble is this: These half-bakeders have the nasty habit of messing up the other fellow's brains into such a tangle that the latter won't be able to talk sense for the rest of his natural life. The poor fellow is going to have a devil of a time trying to talk logically. His poor head will be so twisted with impossible realities and utopias that he makes a beautiful sample of what a bore (size No. 3) should be.

All the good advice, all the proofs to the contrary notwithstanding, poor, innocent fellow, he will go babbling about it, scenery like a regular chump.

I'd like to lay my hands on the fellow that filled the soul of the reverend with such awful, awful stuff! I don't know whether it was done in intention or not, but the result is the same, and the fellow who is responsible for such a trick ought to be clubbed. It is something short of shameful the way the good, condescending doctor has been imposed upon!

Look at what this scoundrel's work has resulted in. The reverend is going around the lands to see all kinds of "hostly" things. He's chasing phantoms and red specters up and down alleys and over roof tops till he makes a most undignified looking being.

X-RAYS.

By JOHN M. WORK.

So the reactionaries are trying to put a grandfather clause in the Oklahoma constitution.

No person with a drop of fairness in his blood will support such a proposition.

This is a question of fundamental human rights.

It is not a question of social intercourse.

It has been well said that the present capitalist system compels the white and negro workingmen to associate together whether they want to or not.

It is to the interest of both white and negro workingmen, both wage workers and farmers, to abolish the present capitalist system and introduce Socialism. They will all be better off when they do this.

But it requires votes to do this.

And a negro vote counts for just as much as a white vote.

So it is utterly to the interest of the white workingmen to see to it that the colored workingmen are not deprived of this weapon.

THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

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The Globe's Methods.

By I. LIBRESCUE.

I wish to make known to the readers of The Call the way in which the Globe cooks the news by quoting two instances in which I was quoted.

1. Several years ago I had organized a movement to open the public libraries longer hours in the evening and 8 days. I was backed by a group of about 400 foreigners, Licht and Wahrheit, and in a few short months having worked very actively through petitions (more than 15,000 names) to the proper authorities, and holding mass meetings at the University settlement, the movement was successful.

There is a good occasion to gain popularity, sent reporters to interview different people, published long articles, etc., etc., claiming continuously the credit of the movement, and when we had received the official answer from Mr. Bostwick, then chief librarian, that our request is granted, the Globe came out with a big article showing what it "had done for the people." Our group was a little one and didn't care much for the credit, provided it was successful in having done something good, and did not wish very much to enter into controversy with the Globe.

But the people who signed our petitions could not stand it and continuously wrote to the Globe about it, asking it to tell the truth, and finally, after months, when every one had forgotten, the Globe had a little piece in small type not occupying more space than a 10-cent want ad, in which it mentioned that "the movement had originated from a small group meeting at the settlement, and that both paper and club had carried it to a success." I possess all the clippings. The Call was not appearing at that time, otherwise I would have given all the facts to The Call. That was instance number one.

2. About a year and one-half ago my wife and I were the victims of the brutalities of the New York police, from which we yet suffer the consequences. The Call sent its reporter and the case was related to the New York readers exactly as it happened. The investigations of the Call having been very carefully made and from the two columns of news in The Call about my case it could be seen clearly how the police were entering upon said his name was Brown) to investigate the case. When I came home I found there Mr. Brown and another gentleman, who did not give his name even when asked. While the reporter of the Globe asked questions the other gentleman tried to intercept my answers in a way to give them an entirely different meaning, which, if published, would whitewash the police and make me the assailant.

The reporter had also taken a picture away in order to publish it in the papers. All this was done before I came home. When they went away I learned that the man accompanying Brown was a detective. I wrote a letter to the Globe stating how it was and advising them that if they intended to publish my story different than from what I said in my interview I would let it be known through The Call that the Globe had. The letter reached them about 15 minutes before the paper had gone to press. The paper appeared without my case and I got my picture back by mail, after a few days, and preferred not to print the story, but rather than to print the story.

Origin of the Word "Boycott"

By James Barry, in the Carpenter.

Captain Boycott had won for himself the reputation of being the worst land agent in the county of Mayo, Ireland. In addition to charging exorbitant rents, he compelled the unfortunate tenants under him to work on his own farm at his own rates so that they never actually received more than \$1.75 per week.

The tenants became suddenly aroused to a sense of their power in refusing to have anything to do with him or his. His crops in the field remained to rot, the entire country refused to aid him, he was refused to be dictated to; he and his three sons and servants tried to leave his estate, but all in vain. Mr. Boycott went from cabin to cabin trying to coax the people to come and work for him instead of their own rates, but he was refused.

Watch the scarecrows being put up against Socialism at the command of capitalism. Behind every one of them you can trace the hand that robs labor of its just reward; behind every one of them is entrenched greed and great National Rip-Day.