

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

# The Call

The Weather. CLOUDY; PROBABLE SHOWERS.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## HALF STARVES SAILORS AT SEA

### Captain Smith Docks Scotch Ship St. Gothard With Crew Touched by Scurvy.

## BRITISH CONSUL FAILS TO ACT

### Don Tell Harrowing Tale of Mis-treatment, Poor Food and Filthy Quarters.

With swollen limbs and bodies touched with scurvy, members of the crew of the good ship St. Gothard had charges of brutal treatment at sea before Consul Broderick, representing Great Britain at this port, but he refused to render a decision in the case, and it has been handed over to the seamen's branch of the Legal Aid Society. The St. Gothard reached this port Tuesday, and the men were held off Wednesday, but the captain declined to give them their "whack," which is an allowance for short rations while at sea, and the ship being registered as an English vessel the men carried their grievance to the British consul, but got no satisfaction from him. They then went to the seamen's branch of the Legal Aid Society, but there they were asked to deposit \$12 before proceedings were started. They were assured that if they won their case all but \$3 would be returned to them. Otherwise they would lose the whole \$12.

The St. Gothard sailed from Manzanilla, Cuba, about a fortnight ago. Most of the crew had been sailing on the vessel for three months or more. They had complained frequently to the captain about the filthy conditions in their sleeping quarters in the hold, and about the vile food served to them, but he paid no heed to any of their complaints. The vessel carried a crew of about twenty-three men, and most of them were ill when they reached this port. Thirteen men who shipped from this port immediately left the vessel after they were paid off, and they one and all swore that they never would go down to sea in her again.

Food Positively Filthy. Two members of the crew of the St. Gothard visited the office of The Call and told the story of their privation while sailing at sea. T. W. Williamson, a Scotchman, chief bos'n of the vessel, was the spokesman in telling the story. H. H. Webster, a young colored sailor, accompanied him and corroborated his statements. Williamson declared that the food served to the men aboard the vessel was not only of the poorest quality and the greater proportion of the meat spoiled, but that it was often positively filthy.

"Why, the biscuits," said he, making a grimace, "were loaded with maggots. And the soup, we couldn't take it from the galley; it was full of cockroaches and other vermin. We were given tough corned beef, sole leather we called it, and salt pork but very little fresh meat. And we couldn't get enough lime juice. We used a lot of the juice when living on salt food, and of mighty poor quality, at sea."

## PAY MORE FOR YOUR SUGAR NOW

With the prices of other commodities up, and going up, sugar started a very decided movement upward yesterday, when a number of big companies raised their wholesale price. These wholesale quotations generally remain the same for so long a period that a change is worth noting. The increase for granulated sugar is 10 points, or 1-10 of a cent per pound wholesale, making the price 5 1/2 cents a pound. This will, without a doubt, make quite a perceptible change in the retail price. The B. H. Howell Son & Co., besides raising the price of granulated sugar, also raised the quotation on soft sugar 20 points. Amulke has raised the price of granulated sugar the same as Howell, but still quotes unchanged prices on soft sugar. The Federal Sugar Refining Company did not make any change in its list prices. Sugar is such a generally used and necessary commodity that its increased price will wake more people up to what is going on.

## DIAZ TO SUPPRESS LOS ANGELES PAPER

### Will Use United States Government's Aid in Fighting Journal of Mexican Liberals.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 18.—Should the Mexican Liberals recently released from the prison at Florence, Ariz., publish a paper in Spanish here and send it into Mexico with articles attacking the Diaz government an effort to extradite them will be made, according to Juan B. Isabel, member of the Mexican congress. Isabel arrived here yesterday. Once in Mexico, he says, these men will be tried on the charge of maligning President Diaz. Gutierrez de Lara, one of the Liberals, apparently is not alarmed. When informed of Senator Isabel's mission, he said: "The first copy of the magazine will appear on September 2. Every issue will contain articles against the Diaz government, and I expect that copies will go into Mexico. I know that Diaz fears the publication of this paper more than a thousand armed revolutionists."

## BABY CRUSHED UNDER BARREL

### NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Struck on the head by a barrel containing scrap tin, which fell from a wagon and weighed about 400 pounds, Louis Waig, six years old, was fatally injured last night.

The wagon, which belongs to Jacob Jockinstahl, has been standing in the freight yards of the West Newark branch of the Pennsylvania railroad since Wednesday. Waig and several other little boys were getting small circular tins. A rope on the wagon loosened and one of the barrels fell and hit young Waig in the head. He tried to run home, but dropped unconscious before he had taken a half dozen steps. He died shortly after being admitted to St. Barnabas' Hospital.

## HAWAIIAN SLAVES FLEE TO AMERICA

### HONOLULU, Aug. 18.—Unable to endure conditions on sugar plantations, eighty Russian laborers yesterday fled for San Francisco. They are part of a large number of Russians of peasant class who were recruited recently at Harbin, Manchuria, and brought to the islands to work on sugar plantations.

## PRES. LEE TELLS WHAT PA. TRAINMEN WON

### CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—President W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has today announced the final terms of the Pennsylvania railroad wage adjustment.

## SENORA MELAYA DEPORTED

### SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 18.—Advice received here today from authentic sources in Managua, stated that Senora Melaya, wife of the deposed president of Nicaragua, has been placed on a vessel bound for Europe because President Madriz learned she was the instigator of a conspiracy for his overthrow and the installation of Dr. Irias in his stead.

## SPANISH STRIKE SPREADS

### BILBAO, Aug. 18.—The strike in the iron mines in this district is assuming serious proportions. Unrest is general throughout the province of Biscay.

## HIGGINBOTHAM HOLDS ALL SUGAR STRIKERS

### Dan Carroll's Pal Metes Out "Justice" to Poor Workers in Brooklyn.

Championing the sugar strikers of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, in their battle against the trust, The Call has gained the undying hatred of that flower of the judiciary of this city who decorates the bench at the Bedford Avenue Court in Brooklyn. Angered beyond bounds by the accurate reports of his doings in the name of justice, Magistrate Higginbotham again made a vicious attack upon this paper in open court yesterday, characterizing it as "a punk paper," which, considering its source, is complimentary.

Higginbotham also continued to show his friendship to labor by holding several strikers under heavy bail. Mrs. Malinovsky, the woman who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with throwing pepper on a cop, was held under \$100 bail for the grand jury. Four witnesses testified that the fight was provoked by the "specials" standing on duty near the sugar refinery, and several of the specials exposed their person to the women. They also testified that the "specials" chased the women and tried their best to start a fight.

Stanislav Glenka, the grocery man, who was arrested and charged with throwing bottles at the cops who were trying to make an arrest, was held under \$1,000 bail for the grand jury. He was not given a chance to explain his case, but immediately railed off to the pen. Mrs. Eva Nasovitz, who was also arrested during the mixup on Tuesday, charged with hitting Policeman Lynch with an iron pipe, was paroled until September 19 for further examination. The charges against her were so ridiculous that he did not even fix bail for her, but let her go to appear later.

Six Long Island City strikers who were arrested last Saturday and charged with rioting were held under \$500 each for examination on the 30th inst. John Danish, who is charged with assaulting Policeman Durkin during the fight last Saturday, was held under \$1,500 bail for further examination.

In general the strikers were meted out "justice" by Higginbotham with the shady record now sitting in the Bedford Avenue Court. In most of the cases the strikers were not even heard, but on the statements of the cops bail was fixed and the strikers told that they would have to get a bondman. The Long Island City bosses have tried the same trick as the Williamsburg sugar men by first asking for a committee of the strikers to confer about a settlement and then turning them down. Assistant Superintendent Litchin, of the Long Island refinery, met a committee of the strikers late Wednesday afternoon and told them that the officials would be willing to meet a committee of the strikers. He also told the men to elect a committee to go down to the refinery and try to bring about a settlement. Before going to the office Cal Wyatt, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is in charge of the strike, called up Superintendent Lino and asked him if a representative of the state board of arbitration called upon them. He then asked him if he would meet a committee of the strikers. Lino told him that he does not want to see any committee and does not want to have anything to do with the strikers.

## Double Cross Long Island Strikers

Wyatt reported it to the strikers at a meeting held at Victoria Hall, 111 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, and the strikers called at the place where they meet Litchin on Wednesday night to find out how he came to make the statement that the company wanted to see a committee of the strikers. They found him, and he assured them that if they would send a committee the company would meet them and try to bring about a settlement. The strikers sent a committee to the office of the superintendent, where they met Lino, the superintendent. Lino absolutely refused to have anything to do with the committee, stating that he did not send for any strikers. He told the committee that he has enough men and that he does not want the strikers back. Wyatt explained to Lino that Litchin had asked the strikers to send a committee, and that he assured the men that he would try to settle the strike. Lino replied that if Litchin asked the men to send a committee that he acted without authority, as he did not tell Litchin to call any committees. While the committee of the strikers was about to leave the office Lino turned around and said, "If you men want to come back, then hurry up and report to work before it is too late."

## CZAR'S CHARGES PROVEN FALSE

### London Socialist Editor's Friends Refute Fimsy Accusation Brought Against Innocent Man.

## BOSTON DEFENSE LEAGUE FORMED

### Robbery Was Confiscation by Revolutionists Who Controlled Government of Province at Time.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—It began to look yesterday as if the attempt of the Russian government, through its representatives in the United States, to railroad through the extradition of Julius Vesosal, the Lettish Socialist editor, on the trumped-up charge that he was participating in the robbing of the treasury in Tiflis Caucasus will fail. Simon O. Pollock, representing the Political Refugees Defense League of New York, arrived in Boston and took charge of the case. At the close of the day he had succeeded in establishing the following facts: First—The so-called robbery of the treasury in Tiflis was not a robbery at all. It was revolutionary confiscation ordered by the revolutionary party which was in control of the government in that province at the time.

Second—Proof that the act was a revolutionary act and not ordinary robbery was established by the fact that the Russian government sought to have some of the participants in the confiscation who are now in exile in various European countries extradited, but the governments of these countries refused to grant the demand of the czar on the ground that the acts with which the Russian government charged the men, whose extradition it sought were revolutionary acts, and hence the persons sought could not be extradited.

## Rally to Defense

Third—Attorney Pollock learned definitely that Vesosal was never in Tiflis, and that at the time he is charged with being there he was in Zurich studying philosophy at the university of that city. A Boston branch of the Political Refugees Defense League is being formed and Attorney Michelman is being put in charge of the case locally. Attorney Pollock, whose office is at 320 Broadway, New York city, is especially anxious that a man named Stepinaky, a lawyer or law student, who knew Vesosal in America, communicate with him. Another man who might be of great value in saving Vesosal is J. Brauer, who knew Vesosal in Zurich. Attorney Pollock sent out notice to all the Lettish papers in the United States to advertise for these men, stating that they would be of great value in establishing the innocence of the Lettish revolutionist of the charges which the Russian government has trumped up against him.

## MOTORMAN STRUCK DOWN BY AN AUTO

### As James Hale, a motorman of the Union Railway Company, living at 908 Freeman street, the Bronx, who operates a Williamsburg car, stopped last night at the corner of White Plains avenue and was about to enter the waiting room of the railway company, an automobile owned by Francis Conell, 304 East 116th street, struck Hale and knocked him about thirty feet. It was said that the machine was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

Hale was carried into the waiting room, where he was attended by Dr. Scisson, of White Plains avenue and 241st street. Later an ambulance was summoned and Dr. Howe, of the Fordham Hospital, who attended Hale, said he had an injury of the left hip. Hale was taken to the Fordham Hospital. Daniel Cicelli, of 407 East 116th street, who was driving, was arrested. He will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court today.

## GOMPERS IS NOW AFTER DALZELL

### PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—A campaign by union labor against the candidacy of Congressman John Dalzell is being planned this afternoon by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Robert J. Black, who was recently defeated for the Congressional nomination by Dalzell. It is probable that Black will become an independent candidate, and that Gompers will urge the A. F. of L. to support him.

## HARK TO WISDOM OF JOHN WESLEY HILL!

### Aldrich and Cannon Saints, Says "Christlike" Deminee, but Cummins Is a "Dough-Faced Demagogue."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Rev. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle of New York and president of an anti-Socialist organization, passed through Cincinnati today on his way to Georgetown to fill a lecture engagement. The Times-Star, owned and edited by Charles H. Taft, brother of the President, this afternoon in an interview quotes the Rev. Mr. Hill as saying that in the West, where he had been, the rank and file of the people are friendly to the President. Speaking of former President Roosevelt, Mr. Hill said the greatest thing he ever did was to bring Taft forward as a presidential candidate.

In another interview here today the Rev. Mr. Hill labeled well-known public persons as follows: Cummins—Dough-faced demagogue. Garfield—Keyhole politician and garbage inspector. Pinchot—Insurrectionist. La Follette—Arch-anarchist. After placing the insurgents the Rev. Hill fixed up little niches for the stand-pat saints and labeled them as follows: Taft—The greatest President since Lincoln. Aldrich—A true patriot. Ballinger—The embodiment of reform. Cannon—A great and good man.

## BABY KILLED AND WOMAN IS SLASHED

### CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Residents in Hyde Park were thrown into intense excitement this afternoon when Mrs. Dorothy Bartlett, sixty-two years of age, was found lying on the floor of the bathroom at the home of E. N. Fortmiller, her son-in-law, 5532 Madison avenue, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Beside Mrs. Bartlett's prostrate form was nestled the body of her little granddaughter Katherine, nine months old, dead apparently from strangling.

Medical aid was immediately called, and it was declared by doctor that Mrs. Bartlett has a chance of recovery. She told the police and Dr. John J. Gill that her granddaughter had been brutally murdered and she herself attacked by a man who, she says, was concealed in the building.

Mrs. Fortmiller, was prostrated by the tragedy and could offer no explanation of the mystery. Mrs. Bartlett has been suffering from what are described as severe pains in the head for some months, it was learned by the police.

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## DECLARES RAILROADS THROTTLE BUSINESS

### SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 18.—W. P. Boland, the individual coal operator who is after the Leckawanna and the other coal carrying roads, charging discrimination against the Marlan Coal Company, conspiracy and violation of the anti-trust law and the Hepburn act, gave out a statement here today.

"The fight is only beginning," he said. "That bill of complaint does not show anything compared to what we are prepared to submit in the shape of evidence when the cases come to a hearing." He says that the Marlan Coal Company wanted to sell in the open market. It could not do so for the freight rate per ton were in excess of the value of the product. In addition to the freight rate, a heavy rate was charged the company for switching. The Marlan company also charges that it loses 95 per cent of its product was condemned by the companies to whom it was compelled to sell. Boland says that the Marlan company could have averted this trouble had it consented to accept the 65 per cent contracts offered by the big railroads, as other operators had done; that is, they sell coal to the carrying roads for 65 per cent of the price obtained at tide-water. It is believed here Boland has started an inquiry that will lead to important and perhaps sensational developments.

## GENERAL STRIKE OF SEAMEN THREATENS

### Every Sailor and Stoker in Europe to Be Called Out to Fight for Better Conditions.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.—A two weeks' strike of every sailor and stoker in Europe will be proposed at the International Congress of Sailors and Firemen, which will begin its sessions in this city next Tuesday. The scope of the proposed strike, which is to force higher wages and other reforms, is outlined in today's Politiken. Havelock Wilson, president of the British Sailors' Union, will lead the strike.

## GREAT SEAMEN'S STRIKE MAY PARALYZE COMMERCE

### NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 18.—British seamen arriving here declare that the strike of 250,000 sailors in England threatens to paralyze the commerce of the world. Pickets have been sent to every port in the world to prevent men from enlisting unless the demands of the union are granted. The movement was brought about to defeat the object of the Shipping Federation, composed of ship owners of Great Britain, Germany, Norway and Denmark, which organized last October, and is now establishing branches in all of the ports of the world to combat the demands of seamen.

## STRANGE CASE OF A BROTHER'S PREMONITION

### INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—A case of a premonition, which Coroner Blackwell regards as the strangest that has ever come to his notice, is that of W. A. Schwarz, of Springfield, Ill., who without a summons came to Indianapolis to look for a brother, John A. Schwarz, who he feared had encountered some danger or injury. He found the mangled body of his brother this morning in the city morgue. He was killed last night on the Big Four railroad a mile and a half east of Springfield. W. A. Schwarz is connected with the offices of the secretary of state at Springfield. As he dried his perspiring face and looked nervously about, he told the coroner he came to Indianapolis from a fishing camp near Springfield, where he was enjoying his vacation, obeying a strange feeling that told him some danger threatened his brother. He arrived yesterday and went to the morgue to look at the unidentified body of a man who fell dead in an East Washington street basement. The body was not that of the brother, but Schwarz says he felt no relief and began a search.

He remained over night in the city, and this morning found the mangled remains of his brother in the morgue. He had been killed by a switch engine.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS SPREADS

### Public Schools in Springfield Ordered Closed Two Weeks. Owing to an epidemic of infantile paralysis, the opening of the public and parochial schools of Springfield has been ordered postponed for two weeks, until September 13, by the Board of Health. There have been 111 cases of "anterior poliomyelitis" in Springfield, while the physicians are caring for forty at the present time.

## CLOAK BOSSES SWING BIG BLUFF

### Manufacturers, Like Mouse Attempting to Move a Mountain, Threaten General Lockout.

## UNION RIDICULES STATEMENT

### President Rosenberg Declares They Couldn't Lock Out Unionists if They Would.

Driven to the end of the rope by their inability to get scabs to run their shops, the handful of bosses who still retain their membership in the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association yesterday came out with the familiar threat of a lockout. In a statement issued last night the association declared that "the prevailing sentiment among the manufacturers is to pocket the loss they have suffered already and simply to lock up their shops until the spring season comes." Further down the statement the manufacturers assume a more conciliatory tone and say that they are still "hesitating" about taking this step of ordering a lockout because of the suffering this would entail to the strikers. It would mean, they say, a loss to the strikers of \$1,500,000 in weekly wages. This threat of the manufacturers caused little worry about the headquarters of the strikers, as it was declared that the manufacturers who would close their factories until the spring season would lose more than their employees would. It would simply mean that they would go out of business, and when they would be ready to start up their shops again they would have to open as newcomers with all their trade connections gone. Bosses Bluffing, Say Strikers. Strike leaders pointed out that the statement of the manufacturers that union men would be losing a million and a half in wages weekly was absurd. The Manufacturers' Protective Association, they declared, controlled at present, no more than 25 per cent of the trade to begin with. Secondly, if the bosses' association should decide upon a lockout, its membership, small as it is now, would immediately dwindle down to one-third or even one-fifth of what it is now. The membership of the Manufacturers' Association is at present between 75 and 100. Should a lockout be called by the association there will not be more than two dozen shops that will obey this call. The rest of the bosses will simply withdraw from the association and sign the union agreement.

"The threat of a general lockout made by the manufacturers who still cling to the rapidly thinning flock of the Manufacturers' Protective Association may look like 'real goods' to an outsider who does not know the cloak business, but it does not scare us in the least—we know better," said President Rosenberg. "If the manufacturers wish to close up their shops they can do so. The cloak trade will not come to a standstill on that account. If certain firms refuse to manufacture a certain kind of cloaks, other firms will enter the cloak business and take the place of those manufacturers who prefer to commit suicide for a principle. For business suicide it would be for the cloak manufacturers to call a lockout. The manufacturer that will close his shop now will have to begin it all over again. He will have to begin to re-establish his trade when he opens his shop for the spring season. Lockout Would Be Fatal. In other industries, the steel industry for instance, a lockout may be effective. Steel mills are built on a large scale. In the cloak industry things are not on as large a scale as

## LABOR DAY ISSUE

The editions of The Call for Labor Day, September 5, will be especially interesting for workers. They contain labor news, special news of the labor movement and a number of notable articles by leading trade unionists and Socialist writers will appear. Orders for bundles (50 copies a bundle) should be sent to an office.

Advertising solicitors should make particular efforts to obtain advertisements for the number. An extraordinarily large issue is promised.



all that. To open a shop does not take millions, even the finest shop, producing the finest goods, can be opened by any third of fourth or even tenth-rate capitalist.

"But it is useless to go that far. A lockout should be the manufacturers' call. It will prove to be a fizzle because the minute the Manufacturers' Association calls such a lockout it will remain only with about two dozen members. They have only about twenty-five members who can afford to close up their shops and go to Europe for the winter. The rest of the membership is made up of small men. If they lock up their shops until spring it will mean that they will have to get out of the cloak business. And this they won't do. When it comes to a final showdown those men will withdraw their membership in the Manufacturers' Association and will sign with the union and get a good deal of the trade of the other firms. The manufacturers are in this fight for the dollars and cents there is in it. A lockout would mean business ruin to all but a score of manufacturers and they would never submit to that. There is no danger for us whether the association decides upon a lockout or not."

The statement of the manufacturers announcing that they are considering the feasibility of a lockout was issued after an advertisement by Max Rubel & Co. appeared in a paper stating that the concern closed its show rooms for the present and that no samples will be shown. The statement of the bosses reads in part: "The season is now more than half over, however, and the prevailing sentiment among the manufacturers is to pocket the loss they have suffered already and simply to lock up their shops until the spring season opens. The advisability of such a general closing down of all factories will be considered by the executive committee of the employers' association at their meeting tomorrow. Should this move be decided upon it will mean simply that the strikers, even should they desire to return to work, will be unable to do so before December or probably January."

"It is the intention of the manufacturers if they decide upon a general closing down to lock their places up for the next three months at least and probably for the next four months and abandon entirely whatever of the fall trade they still might be able to turn out. Because of the fact that buyers of New York made goods are unable to fill their orders elsewhere this action by the manufacturers would entail upon them no large loss of custom and their money loss would consist solely in lost profits."

**Change Women Scabs Were Slugged.**  
The manufacturers came out with a statement yesterday that attacks were made upon women scabs "in one instance by a man" while the rest of the fights were between women scabs and girl strikers. The statement of the manufacturers was promptly discredited at the union headquarters by President Rosenberg.

"The alleged attacks upon women have no connection with the union," Rosenberg said. "The union men, union pickets, do not resort to violence. If women were assaulted by men, then these men could have been no other than thugs and thugs of the manufacturers, who assaulted them in order to get public sentiment against the strikers."

"All this harping about women being assaulted by strikers is as old as the hills. It is done by all employers in order to get public sympathy on their side and away from the strikers. But the public knows the trick by this time. And in this case, too, the public will see that this is the work of thugs and thugs who have no connection with the union and who are doing the dirty work for some silk-gloved gentleman in the hope that the public will be fooled by the cry of 'helpless women attacked' and will withdraw their sympathy and support from the strikers."

**Boose's Walks Betoken Defeat.**  
"At most all these schemes and threats of the manufacturers only prove how utterly helpless they are, how completely successful the strike is."  
Eugene L. Lesnisky, chairman of

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



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE  
No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.  
All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.  
Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
206 SUMNER STREET, NORTH  
John F. Tobin, President.  
Chas. L. Balno, Sec-Treas.

the press committee of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, deplored the rude treatment to which The Call representative was exposed at the headquarters of the manufacturers on Wednesday. Mr. Lesnisky stated that the men complained of had no right or authority to act the way they did. The manufacturers, he said, are firm believers in free speech and free press, and under no circumstances would they discriminate against a Socialist paper or attempt to freeze out the representative of a Socialist paper.

### POLICE FIRE SHOTS TO AWE NEW BEDFORD MEN

**NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 18.**—The strike of 1,000 or more building laborers in this city reached an exciting stage today, when fifteen policemen fired several shots into the air to intimidate the strikers. The police were guarding a gang of strikebreakers engaged in cavation work on the new Sharp mill, when a crowd of more than 200 strike sympathizers gathered near. The policemen drew their revolvers, banded together and prepared to "resist the attack." For a moment the strikers wavered and the chief of police ordered his men to fire into the air. Soon afterward the crowd dispersed.

Some excitement was caused a little later when a crowd of seventy-five or a hundred strikers appeared suddenly at the corner of Union and 6th street and tried to take some teamsters off work in progress on the site of the old Elks building. The crowd had begun to unharness the horses from the wagons in which the bricks for the work were being carted, when the police arrived.

In court today two strikers, who were arrested yesterday, appeared before Judge Miliken. Manuel Sylvin, charged with disturbing the peace, was sentenced to sixty days in the House of Correction, and Joseph Tarran was fined \$10 for obstructing the street, and sentenced to the House of Correction for thirty days. Both men appealed.

### MORE TROUBLE AT OLD FORGE MINES

The following was received from a capitalist press agency last night. It is worthy of note on account of the way it deliberately seeks to arouse race prejudices and the evident way in which it relates half-truths:

**SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 18.**—A fierce riot, that nearly resulted in bloodshed, developed in Old Forge today when two English speaking United Mine Workers insisted on going to work at the Pennsylvania Coal Company mine where 1,300 men are on strike.

It transpires that there is much bitter-

### HALF STARVES SAILORS AT SEA

(Continued from page 1.)

both declare that in all their experience they have never undergone worse treatment, at least in so far as food and sleeping quarters are concerned. And sailors are used to many outrages unknown to tollers on land.

**Doctor Said Sailor Was Starved.**  
One member of the crew was in such poor condition physically, according to Williamson's statement, that Captain Smith charged that he was suffering from a vile sexual disease. This insinuation of the captain so angered the sailor in question that he went ashore as soon as the vessel docked and had a physician examine him and give him a certificate telling what ailed him. "The doctor told that man he was suffering from a lack of enough proper food," said Williamson.

"The fo'castle, where we slept, had not been cleaned out in eight months. Once, when we were lying in Erie Basin, Brooklyn, after a long trip we had to pour carbolic acid outside the door to drive away the big maggots. Why, filth was piled up around the fo'castle door in great big heaps all the time. The place was never cleaned while I was on the ship."

"The peas and beans given us," said Williamson, "were so hard that the cook couldn't boil them soft. They wouldn't soften. They were like rubber balls; if you threw one of them on the deck it bounced up two or three feet. The steward also put baking soda on the tea leaves from the officers' mess and added a little fresh tea to make tea for us fellows doing the work."

There is a clause in all agreements signed by sailors shipping on vessels under the British flag guaranteeing them an extra allowance of food when it is of poor quality while at sea or a cash allowance to make up for shortage of nutritious food, to be paid when the men reach port. According to this clause in the shipping papers the men are to complain to the captain about poor food or the lack of food, and he is to enter the complaints in the log if he cannot dole out the extra food. In case the men do not get an extra food allowance they are to get cash, but Captain Smith, of the St. Gothard, refused to do either, according to the statement of Williamson, and the case will be taken into court on behalf of the sailors.

### HIGGINBOTHAM HOLDS ALL SUGAR STRIKERS

(Continued from page 1.)

It seems that Lino changed his mind, as when the strikers came in he said that he had enough scabs and did not want to have anything to do with the strikers. The Long Island plant is at a standstill, and the trust would be very anxious to get the men to go back to work, but they are trying to scare the strikers by refusing to meet their representatives.

### POLICE-PLUMBER SUSPENDED.

Patrolman Edward J. Willoe, of the Elizabeth street station, was suspended from the force yesterday by Commissioner Baker, pending trial for alleged violation of the police rule forbidding a policeman to engage in any outside business. It is alleged that on several specific dates Willoe made application under his own name on Staten Island, where he lives, for a permit to do plumbing work and on one occasion for sewerage work.

### UNION LEADERS TRY TO SOOTHE MINERS

Mitchell Straddles Question Neatly, Gompers Gompers' z' y, and Lw.'s Sniffs at Black Hand Litter.

**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.**—Much influence to restore harmony within the miners' ranks has been brought by outside union men. Oil was poured on the troubled waters in the United Mine Workers' special convention after a day of great disorder and confusion by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was introduced by President Lewis, and in a strong speech made it plain to the men that their conduct had become the talk of the public. Besides Gompers, other members of the council were called to the platform, including John Mitchell, former president of the mine workers; William D. Huber, president of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, and Charles Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners.

Gompers said: "I have been with the miners in their unorganized condition. I have been with them in their misery and poverty, and I have been with them in their struggles that led them upward. And when they found new hope in the organization I have tried the best I could to be helpful. I am not discouraged or disheartened at this conflict, but all I do hope, all I do pray, is that you may, with renewed pledges, looking over the field, bearing in mind the unorganized condition under which you existed, let the policy of unity, fraternity and solidarity be your prevailing thought and about a loud hurrah for the United Mine Workers."

The delegates to the convention have predicted that John Mitchell would take the part of the Illinois miners and thus put himself against his old enemy, President Tom Lewis, were much gratified this morning when Mitchell rose to speak and declared in favor of the Illinois miners, though recommending that each side surrender a little for the sake of harmony. He said that the compromise agreement made by Lewis would give the miners a better wage than they could get under the Peoria demands, but added that he would have opposed its acceptance because it was not what was demanded.

He said there are other conditions more important than wages and declared this compromise proposition, if accepted, would have meant a wholesale revolution of the policy of the organization. It provides that when grievances arise between miners and operators of Illinois an appeal may be taken to the international executive board.

"This," he said, "would absolutely destroy the policy of self-government in our organization, which was established many years ago. I believe all international differences in our organization should be settled by the men directly affected. To provide for wholesale appeals to the international executive board would require an almost continuous session of that board."

Every one listened respectfully to Mitchell, but he had hardly settled down when it was plain that he was regarded by the friends of Lewis as a partisan, and so far as they were concerned his speech was a failure. Several delegates replied to him, and Lewis followed them, and showed that Mitchell himself had always upheld the authority of the executive board, and that the body had settled many differences between miners and operators.

The mail of this morning brought Lewis a threatening letter of the black hand variety. The letter, which bears the postmark of an Illinois town, was received by Lewis several days ago, but he did not say anything about it until the fact leaked out.

The letter makes serious threats against Lewis, and it bears all of the symbols of the black hand, including a drawing of a revolver, a dagger, a cartridge and numerous mystic letters and signs. The letter is written in Italian. Lewis is not at all alarmed by the receipt of the letter.

Following a conference last night of members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders at the offices of the United Mine Workers of America, it was announced that the obstacles in the way of affiliation by the Western Federation of Miners with the American Federation of Labor do not appear insurmountable and that the probabilities are that the application of the Western Federation, filed two months ago, will be accepted and the Western Federation will become a part of the great labor organization.

If the Western Federation is admitted to affiliation, it will have jurisdiction over the workers in the metal mines, such as the lead, silver, gold, zinc and iron mines, while the United Mine Workers will retain jurisdiction over the workers in the coal mines. President Lewis, of the Mine Workers, stated that jurisdiction over the coal mines is all his organization desires.

### WHEN LOVE IS YOUNG.

Harris Levine, a tailor, seventy-eight years old, of 55 Moore street, and Leah Rothman, sixty years old, of 27 Moore street, called yesterday at the Borough Hall in Brooklyn and took out a marriage license. Both have had a previous matrimonial experience. Leah told the clerk that she would take Harris at once, to a rabbi and have the ceremony performed.

### TOBACCO TRUST IS STARVING CUBANS

Hundreds of Families Rendered Destitute While Combine Competes Little Fellows to Sell Land.

**HAVANA, Aug. 18.**—Hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation in Pinar del Rio province, the extreme west of Cuba. So complete is the control now possessed by the tobacco trust over the production of tobacco in Cuba that growers in this most famous of tobacco regions are unable to dispose of their products except at a figure which will not return them the cost of production.

In order to save them from the starvation which they now face as a result of the grip which the tobacco trust has on the Cuban industry, the Havana government is moving destitute families from the trust ridden Pinar del Rio to Santa Clara, in the eastern part of the island, where flourishing and newly developed sugar refining industries have created a demand for cheap labor. This week more than 300 families have been removed from San Mateo, in Pinar del Rio.

A bad drought this season added to the troubles of the tobacco growers, who have recently found themselves in the clutch of the trust. Small farmers were unable to irrigate their farms and raised only the smallest fraction of the usual crop. It might be supposed that a short crop would make prices go up to a point where those who had tobacco would realize a respectable profit on it. But this is not the case. The buyers who usually swarm in the Yaguajay at this season are missing this year. Tobacco which ordinarily brings from 50 to 75 cents a pound is now being sold for 15 cents a pound.

It is thought that one of the objects of the trust now is to compel hundreds of small planters to sell their land to the trust at a low figure, and so be removed entirely from the producing field.

The land owners, as well as the laborers, are desperate at the new situation. Affairs have taken and the government faces a situation which is causing increasing uneasiness.

### TRUST GRABS AFTER BIG TOBACCO CROP

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—The J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., allied with the American Tobacco Company, is believed to have bought the entire holdings of the Burley Tobacco Society in the 1900-1901 season, at an average of 120,000,000 pounds, at an average of 2 cents a pound.

No official statement was made, but the executive board of the Burley Society suddenly adjourned to Tuesday after announcing that the bid of the Reynolds company had been accepted. The board would not state what amount had been bought.

### YANKEE BEHAVIOR IN ENGLISH CHURCH

**LONDON, Aug. 18.**—The vicar and church wardens of Stratford-on-Avon have sent to the press a complaint that "a certain class of Americans" who ostensibly attend the services in the parish church, merely visit Shakespeare's tomb in the chancel. Consequently they will be forbidden access to the tomb on Sundays, and will be charged a small fee, on other days, the proceeds to be devoted to the service of the church.

Further complaint is made that some Americans bring picture postals to the church and "actually address them during the services." These offences are ascribed to "the modern laxity in the proper observance of the Lord's day."

### SMALL HOPE FOR DRUMCLIFFE.

**BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.**—All hope of floating the British steamship Drumcliffe, which went ashore on August 16 on Lobos Island, and whose entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, has been abandoned. The vessel, which sailed from New York on July 15 for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, will probably be a total wreck.

### GLEN ISLAND BOATS ROUND TRIP TO LEAVE

**CLANKAKES A SPECIALTY.**  
FREE CONCERT DAILY.

### SIXTH ANNUAL GRAND OUTING OF THE Posamentier Union of New York and Vicinity

At Rosser's Brewery Park and Hotel  
REITS AVE., WOODSIDE, L. I.  
On Sunday, August 21, 1916  
Music by Prof. Geo. O. Lehmann.  
Accommodations in Case of Rain.  
Tickets Admit Gent and Lady, Including Refreshments, \$1.00  
Lady's Ticket, 50 Cents.  
Prize Games for Children and Ladies. Prize Bowling.

### NOT A GOLDBRICK But a Genuine, Enameled GOLD PARTY BUTTON

(GLOBE WITH HANDS)  
25 CENTS EACH; IN LARGE QUANTITIES, 20 CENTS.  
Socialist Literature Co., 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK  
ONE BUSINESS HOUSE ORDERED A LARGE QUANTITY AT ONCE

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For a limited time we will send any one of the books given below and from \$3.00 to \$7.50 worth of subscription cards to The New York Call for the following amounts:

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We will send you \$3.00 worth of subscription cards to The Sunday Call and the Three Volumes of The History of the Great American Fortunes, by Gustavus Myers, \$1.50 each volume.

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We will send you \$4.50 worth of subscription cards to The New York Call and the following books:  
Karl Marx; His Life and Work, by John Spargo, \$2.50  
Revolution, by Jack London, \$1.50

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We will send you \$7.50 worth of subscription cards to The New York Call and the following books:  
The History of the Great American Fortunes, by Gustavus Myers, in three volumes, \$4.50. :: ::  
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This is your opportunity to increase the circulation of The Call and add to your library all or any one of the sets of books mentioned above. :: :: :: ::

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### PUBLIC MUST NOW BE ENLIGHTENED

#### Vatican Gives Out "The Truth" and Spanish Leaders Come Back With Counter Truths.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The leaders in the controversy between Spain and the Vatican concerning themselves at the moment, are looking upon the Vatican's position as being issued with studied design upon the world's judgment. The Corriere d'Italia cautions its publication against accepting without verification statements made in the various newspapers, which, of course, is addressed to the Vatican sympathizers. It adverts to the unfortunate precedent of falsification of facts made by Canalejas in commenting to the press the contents of the note of the Holy See.

### GEORGE J. SCHWARZ

LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEMOOD

### August Furniture Sale AT SACRIFICE PRICES

This sale occurs once in a year in our store and is truly an important event in our business.

It should not be passed by you without your taking advantage by making a purchase. Never before were prices so attractively low. During this sale your dollar will buy much.

- BEDS AND MATTRESSES.
- CHESTONERS AND DRESSERS.
- DINING TABLES AND CHAIRS.
- SEWING MACHINES AND CLOSETS.
- PARLOR FURNITURE.
- RUGS AND CARPETS.
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said that the proposed bill was framed in accordance with what the Holy See had shown itself ready to accept. If it had not been a one-sided measure and had corresponded with what the Holy See had declared it would accept, there would have been no difficulty. But it is well known that the bill did not meet this condition."

### PROGRESSIVES IN CHINA ALSO WIN

PEKING, Aug. 18.—The changes in the grand council brought about by the imperial edict yesterday, unexpectedly dismissing Shih Hsu and Wu Yu Seng and appointing in their places Prince Yu Lang and Hsu Shi Chang, are looked upon here as indications of a progressive policy of the court, and are considered of high importance. The appointment to the presidency of the ministry of posts and communications of Tansh Shao Yi is particularly welcome to the Chinese belonging to the anti-Japanese party, since Tansh Shao Yi, while governor of Manchuria, devised the projects for construction of railroads in Manchuria, which were taken up by the British-American syndicate and urged upon the Powers by Secretary Knox in his Manchurian railroad note of 1909.

WASHINGTON STATUE IN PARIS. PARIS, Aug. 18.—A statue of George Washington, a gift of the state of Virginia to France, was unveiled in the Napoléon vestibule of the Versailles Palace this afternoon in the presence of a company of Frenchmen and Americans.

### 100 DAYS FOR A PICKPOCKET.

Max Fendler, with a record as a pickpocket, was arrested in a crowd at 23d street and Sixth avenue by Detectives Kinsler and O'Farrell on Wednesday. Magistrate Corrigan sentenced him to 100 days in the penitentiary, empowered under the new section of the Penal Code relating to a professional thief arrested in a crowd or in a public place under suspicious circumstances.

### GIRL DESERTED WHEN HURT.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 18.—Elsie Eagle Elk, an Indian girl, nineteen years old, from the 101 Ranch, wandered in here today. She reported at police headquarters, and asked to be sent back home. She said she had been hurt at a show in Perry county, and because she could not work she was deserted. The girl wants to go back to the reservation in South Dakota. She was turned over to the Christian Home in this city.

### TEXAS LYNCHERS INDICTED.

PALESTINE, Tex., Aug. 18.—Indictments charging murder in the first degree were returned yesterday afternoon by the grand jury against seven white men alleged to have participated in the recent race riots near Sloucum, where eight negroes were killed. Six of the men indicted are in jail.

### MAYOR WITPENN'S BRICK UNDER PROBE

#### Jersey City's Chief Explains Supplies Sold to Board of Education—Says He "Didn't Know."

The committee from the New Jersey state senate that for several weeks has been investigating methods of handling public school funds in various municipalities of the state got to the interesting part of its investigation in Jersey City yesterday. Methods of laying contracts for supplies, as well as the manner in which bills are paid, came in for close scrutiny, and during the course of the examination Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn was subjected to a line of questions by counsel for the committee.

Mayor Wittpenn is a member of the firm of Houghtaling & Wittpenn, dealers in brick, of 44 East 23d street. This firm supplied bricks to be used in the construction of Jersey City schools, and the committee wanted to know what Mayor Wittpenn knew about it. He admitted frankly that his firm for many years previous to his becoming mayor had supplied bricks to the board of education, but he denied that with his knowledge any such supplies had been furnished after he became mayor.

At the hearing, on Wednesday it had been brought out by the testimony of Supervising Architect John T. Rowland that bricks supplied by Houghtaling & Wittpenn for the construction of Public School 32 had been rejected because Rowland considered them of inferior quality. Asked about these supplies, the mayor said they had been sold by his contractors, and that he did not know what they were to be used for. Had he known it, he said, he would not have permitted the contract to be carried out. He said he was positive that as a member of the brick concern he had violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the law that forbids an official to sell anything to the public body with which he is directly or indirectly concerned.

Bills for plumbing repairs to the public schools occupied the attention of the investigators for most of the session. Shown many of these bills that had been vouched for by him, Supervising Architect Rowland admitted that he signed many of them without investigating to whether the supplies called for had been furnished or whether the work paid for had been done.

### WILL ALLOW MAYOR TO SIT UP TODAY

#### Physicians Continue to Issue Encouraging Reports—No Alarm About Throat.

It was unofficially announced at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, yesterday that if Mayor Gaynor's condition continues to improve as it has improved in the last three days the physicians will believe by the beginning of next week that their patient is well out of danger and on the road to quick recovery. Today he will be allowed to sit up in bed, propped by pillows, for a brief period, and every day thereafter longer periods of this restful change of position will be given to the Mayor if his progress toward recovery is not interrupted.

Robert Anderson, the secretary to the Mayor, undertook yesterday to offset more fully the alarming reports that had spread from the hospital on Wednesday, which told of a retrogression in the Mayor's condition. At the request of the reporters he went into the sickroom and questioned Mayor Gaynor himself concerning his progress as the patient saw it, and to the Mayor's statement he added a frank review of the Mayor's present situation.

When he went to the Mayor's room he found the patient eating a slice of creamed toast and chatting with Mrs. Gaynor and Luke, the male nurse, who has come to be the major-domo of the Mayor's one-room household. Adamson told the Mayor that he wanted to know exactly how he felt.

"Well, I wish I was up, but otherwise I guess I'm all right," the Mayor replied.

When Adamson carried this word down stairs he said: "There is still a swelling in the Mayor's throat. It has been there since a day after the shooting and it has not increased. The Mayor is still slightly bothered by it, but not as he was in the latter days of last week."

"Because of the swelling the Mayor's voice is not natural nor has it been since he was brought to the hospital. His enunciation is slightly fogged, but this does not render his speech in any way unintelligible."

"It is true that a partial paralysis of the uvula, or the tip of the soft palate, continues to be noticed. The physicians do not anticipate that this paralysis will be permanent. It has decreased in the last few days, in fact."

Adamson added that yesterday before noon the patient had eaten three slices of creamed toast. This was more solid food than he had been allowed to have at any time before. The patient's spirits continued to im-

prove, he said. Yesterday he seemed to be in better humor and to show more vitality than at any time previous.

### NO "GAYNOR" PICTURES.

#### Cincinnati Bars Alleged Scenes of Shooting of Mayor.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Moving pictures purporting to be views of the shooting of Mayor Gaynor, of New York, will not be permitted in Cincinnati theaters, according to Acting Mayor John Alvin's announcement today. Galvin said he had never been consulted by the sheriff or any official of the county prosecutor's office regarding the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures now on exhibition at Winton Place, a suburb.

About two years ago, when Galvin was acting mayor, during the illness of the late Mayor Markbreit, he would not allow the Jim Jeffries aggregation of athletes to give an entertainment in this city.

### WIFE MAY BEAT A WIFE-BEATER

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 18.—A cat o' nine tails lies in the office of Alderman John F. Donahue, of this city, awaiting until Henry Headman, a farmer of Jackson township, sets in his crops. Then it may be applied to his back by his wife while Alderman Donahue holds him.

He was arrested today upon complaint of his wife, who declared he thrashed her with it because she wouldn't hoe potatoes. She is sickly, has the care of six children, milks two cows daily, and does all the housework, and said she was not strong enough to hoe potatoes.

Donahue, who is a Solomon among justices, heard the facts and said: "Headman, the reaping of your crops which are now ripe is necessary for the sustenance of your family, go and reap them, then return here. If your wife says you have not treated her with humanity, consideration and respect, I'll take off my coat and hold you while she thrashes you with this cat o' nine tails until she is exhausted."

"Instead of sending money to the heathen, the church missionary society ought to use some to Christianize such men as you."

"The cat o' nine tails is made of thick leather two inches wide, cut into strips."

### CAN'T GET JOB BACK.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman denied yesterday an application by Dennis J. Daly for a writ of mandamus compelling J. Jarris Jones, building superintendent of The Bronx, to reinstatement him as clerk. Daly raised the claim that he is a veteran fireman, but the court said that belonging to a volunteer company five months before it disbands doesn't entitle a city employe to a permanent job.

### SCAB CAR CREWS FIRE ON COLUMBUS POLICE

#### Mayor's Order to Disarm Heisted by Imported Strikebreakers—Few Passengers Carried.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Governor Harmon today continued his efforts to bring about a settlement of the street car strike here, but apparently made little progress.

No disorders have been reported and the cars are running, with comparatively few passengers. The company today submitted an offer to take back the strikers but not to recognize the union or to permit them to wear union buttons. Union officials said the proposition was unsatisfactory. They insist upon recognition, although they say that in the event arbitration is brought about, they will be content with whatever decision is rendered on this point.

The rail light company has a force of 600 armed guards on its cars and scattered through the city. In addition, an augmented police force, nearly all without uniforms, and 300 deputy sheriffs and business men serving as peace officers without compensation are seeking for rioters.

Governor Harmon, through Adjutant General Weybrecht, tonight got after the detectives employed by the company, who were secured through a Cleveland detective agency, as a result of reports that they were causing much of the rioting here. To attorneys for the car company and agency, General Weybrecht said that all detective licenses would be taken up and the agency forced to quit the state if the reports were proven true.

Seven policemen have been suspended for being drunk on duty. Four more were suspended for cowardice and general inefficiency. Three special officers resigned, giving as their reason that they did not want to be killed, having been roughly treated by a crowd during the day.

Mayor Marshall's secret order to the police to disarm the car crews, in the face of his public order a few days ago, giving the conductors and motormen permission to carry arms, created some consternation. Several crews refused to be searched during the night and today, and many altercations resulted. Last midnight Officer Cherrington boarded one of the last cars in and insisted on searching the crew. The scab crew overpowered and held him until the car reached the company's High street office, when he was taken in, deprived of his revolver and club, and then allowed to go. Five arrests for stone-throwing were made today by the company's men, and the throwing



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of missiles has kept up more or less on different lines all day.

At Linden a fusillade of shots issued from a car, and an officer with a posse of citizens attacked the car and searched the crew. The motorman had a revolver, and was arrested after being badly beaten up.

When two other officers boarded a car on Main street and searched the crew for arms the scab motorman, Carl Newman, from Chicago, who had two big revolvers, started to shoot at the officers, but was finally overpowered.

On the ground that there are no differences which should be submitted to council or to anybody else, the street railway company, in a letter to the city council, which was that each side submit its differences to the council, and abide by the council's decision to end the strike.

"My new refrigerator has a temperature constantly in the neighborhood of the freezing point." The visitor, who was warm and thirsty, looked up with interest as he inquired: "Have you—er—have you any proofs?"—Chicago Tribune.

You are at home when dealing with  
**FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**  
N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW  
We handle all union made merchandise.

# REMEMBER STATE CAMPAIGN AND CALL PICNIC

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1910

### ASTORIA SCHUETZEN PARK, ASTORIA, L. I.

BROADWAY AND STEINWAY AVENUE, ASTORIA

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

GUSTAVE A. STREBEL

GIVEN BY THE NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY STATE CAMPAIGN FUND AND THE NEW YORK CALL.

Concert by the Famous Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band, Carl Sahn Club, Socialist Band.

Great Singing Contest by the United German Workingmen's Singing Societies of New York, Brooklyn and Queens. (900 SINGERS).

Tickets are on sale at the following places: New York Call, 409 Pearl Street; The Jewish Forward, 175 E. Broadway; Rand School, 112 E. 19th Street; The Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce Street; Socialist Party Headquarters, 239 E. 84th Street, New York, and 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn; Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street; Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn, and at all party clubs in Greater New York.



Gymnastic Exhibition by Turn Vereins "Vorwaerts," of New York and Brooklyn.

GREAT BOWLING CONTEST GAMES, AMUSEMENTS PRIZES FOR CHILDREN DANCING, ETC.

DIRECTIONS TO PARK:  
From Brooklyn take car to Long Island City and then Shuttle car to Bridge Plaza and transfer to Steinway or North Beach car.  
For New York:  
From 59th street and 2nd avenue take North Beach or Steinway car.  
From 92d street ferry take Broadway car.  
From 34th street ferry take Shuttle car to Bridge Plaza and transfer to Steinway or North Beach car.  
All these cars pass the park.

## Speakers: Charles Edward Russell, Candidate for Governor, and Gustave A. Strebel, Candidate for Lieut. Governor.

TICKETS, 10 CENTS

Come early, bring your family and friends, enjoy yourself, help your paper and your party at the same time.

AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS



JUCY PROFITS IN BIG LAND CRAFT

Thrifty Real Estate Operators Make Quick Clean-ups in Adirondack Deals.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The investigation into the affairs of the state forest...

George N. Ostrander, an attorney of Albany and Glens Falls, was the first witness at today's session.

It was brought out that this company bought 21,000 acres of land in 1904 for \$4,614.

BANKER GETS THIRTY DAYS FOR SPEEDING

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.—Frank W. Waterman, president of the Ramsey County State Bank, was sentenced today to the workhouse for thirty days for automobile speeding.

Waterman, with four male companions, tonight collided with a vehicle occupied by a man and woman, wrecking the latter vehicle.

20 PACKERS' MEN FACE GRAND JURY

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Twenty managers of out-of-town branch houses of the different packing companies were "roped, thrown and horded" today by the federal grand jury.

FATAL QUARREL OVER WOMAN

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 18.—Following a dispute over a woman in their boarding house at Pittston, John Ford today shot and killed Tony Parere, a fellow countryman.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST

1621 Pitkin Ave., corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST

2000 Eighth Ave., Near 125th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars

50 each, \$2.25 per box of 50

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

1609-34 Ave. Bet. 94th & 95th Sts.

SPORTS

BASEBALL SCORES

American League. At New York—St. Louis vs. New York. At Boston—R. H. E. Detroit..... 00004010—4 9 1

National League. At Pittsburgh—R. H. E. Cincinnati..... 001000010—2 7 2

TO FIGHT IN PHILA.

Lang-Kaufman Match Removed to Quaker City for September 5.

Harry Edwards, the Philadelphia boxing promoter, has matched Al Kaufman, of California, and Bill Lang, the Australian heavyweight champion, to fight six rounds in the Quaker City on Labor Day, September 5.

It was reported that a statement addressed to Cannon was being prepared in quarters close to the administration; and it was also intimated that Sherman, who, like Longworth, has always been a supporter of Cannon, has become reconciled to the fact that Cannon must go.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: American League, Clubs, W., L., P.C. Philadelphia 74 34 .685

TODAY'S GAMES.

Table with columns: American League, National League, Clubs, W., L., P.C.

FIRST HOOK IS SUNK INTO JOE CANNON

Son-in-Law Nick, Speaking for Alarmed Administration, Announces His Opposition to Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—An air of gloom pervades Republican circles in Washington. Republicans who have an interest in the national success of their party freely express the opinion that the organization has not been in such a desperate condition since the gloomy period immediately preceding the renomination and defeat of President Harrison.

Each day the situation takes a gloomier aspect from the Washington viewpoint. The Republican leaders now foresee a split in their party and there is not one in ten of them but believe that Roosevelt will be a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1912.

There may be further significance in the fact that Representative Longworth, who has always been a supporter of Cannon, has become reconciled to the fact that Cannon must go.

ROOSEVELT MUST NOW COME INTO OPEN

It appears that President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt are about to sever their political friendship.

Although leaning strongly to the side of the insurgents, Roosevelt up to the present time has not made a public utterance to show that he thought either good or ill of the Taft administration.

INSURGENTS CAUSE GLOOM.

Among the developments that have accentuated the gloom of the Republicans is the result in California, which was a surprise to the insurgents themselves.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

- Books, Stationery, Etc. Progress Book Bldg., 230 3d Ave. Boots and Shoes. Eagle Shoe Co., 1200 3d Ave.

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121 E. 23d St. Between Lexington and Clinton Hall.

CLINTON HALL Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st.

REPUBLICAN PLIGHT CAUSES DEEP GLOOM

Washington Sees Roosevelt-Taft Fight in 1912, or Sooner, and Recalls Harrison-Blaine Affair.

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Each day the situation takes a gloomier aspect from the Washington viewpoint. The Republican leaders now foresee a split in their party and there is not one in ten of them but believe that Roosevelt will be a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1912.

There may be further significance in the fact that Representative Longworth, who has always been a supporter of Cannon, has become reconciled to the fact that Cannon must go.

MOISSANT COULD NOT FINISH LONDON TRIP

Meeting With Two Mishaps, Aviator Was Forced to Stop Twenty-two Miles From Goal.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—John B. Moissant, the Spanish-American aviator, met with two mishaps today in attempting the last stage of his Paris to London aeroplane flight.

The first accident of the day occurred at Six Kings Bourne, about thirty miles from London.

AVIATOR MOISSANT SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—John B. Moissant, the American who suddenly appeared in France as an aviator on Wednesday and started the world by flying with a passenger over the English Channel on his way from

PARIS TO LONDON IS AN ADVENTURER OF THE FIRST GRADE

At the time when Moissant was sojourning in Honduras, a tramp steamer loaded with a cargo valued at something like \$100,000, was cast ashore during a violent storm and abandoned.

There was a second expedition to the ship, this time with the American consul and some native soldiers, but Moissant refused to be impressed, and to show his sincerity of purpose shot a hole through the sombrero of the native commandante.

Moissant decided to make the flight on Monday. It might have been expected he would have sought a good night's rest in preparation for the trying feat, but the young American sat up with a group of friends until late in the morning.

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JIM HILL DEPLORES OUR "EXTRAVAGANCE"

The views that J. J. Hill deplores to New York from the Northwest yesterday were not quite as striking in their optimism as his last set of published opinions.

"There isn't a single element in the situation necessary to bring on a panic," said he. "But at this time caution is necessary in business undertakings, and it is being observed. Quiet business conditions may continue for some months, but if next season brings a good crop year you will see activity quickly return."

"Think what a harvest of \$3,000,000,000 in crops means!" he continued. "It isn't like that amount of merchandise manufactured from ore and timber, but it is net wealth taken out of the earth and added to the country's cash balance."

"In a way the unsatisfactory crop yielded has been a great benefit to farmers. In the places where the ground was carefully cultivated and everything wasn't left to nature, a surprisingly good yield was secured. And this in spite of bad weather. And the man on adjoining property who tried to let nature do it all, saw his neighbor getting a good average per acre. A lesson like this is not soon forgotten."

Hill declared that many merchants who had been discouraged by the unfavorable outlook and had canceled a percentage of their orders for future delivery had been reassured. On the other hand, he declared that there has been an increase of 15 per cent in expenditure may have been necessary, but one must remember that this money has not gone into the construction of railroads and factories, or into other productive channels.

"From 1890 to 1909 the running expenses of the country have increased 500 per cent," said he. "Much of this expenditure may have been necessary, but one must remember that this money has not gone into the construction of railroads and factories, or into other productive channels."

Indicative of the way that he believes business in the Northwest is holding its own, Mr. Hill declared that there has been an increase of 15 per cent in expenditure in the first week of August over the same period last year. And September showed no signs of doing worse.

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## SOCIALISTS IN CONGRESS—II

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

What then must be the task of our spokesmen once they have reached the halls of Congress? Surely not that of mere plodding along in committee work offering Socialist amendments to pending capitalist legislation. Such work is necessary, no doubt. But it is by no means the sole, or even the chief task, of Socialist representatives.

The great duty that lies before them is to be agitators on a stage that will afford them national attention. They must play the pike in our turgid national carp pond. They must endeavor to voice the demands of the working class, even at the risk of abuse, even if they should, therefore, be read out of the pale of respectability as understood in conventional capitalist circles. They must study the rules of the house, and play obstructivists, if any tendency at shutting them up is manifested. They must secure a hearing at any cost.

If the capitalist press meets their attack with the conspiracy of silence, the Socialist press, weak as it is as yet, and the public platform, will secure an audience for them. And there is the Congressional Record, too, that can be used to considerable purpose.

A Socialist representative will get a hearing by the masses, where a mere Socialist agitator will scarcely be noticed. Such is the experience of our movement in other lands.

The opportunities for vigorous attack are practically without limit.

There is, first of all, the question of labor legislation. It has already attracted public attention to a degree that it may be termed an issue, one of the great problems of the day.

Workmen's accidents, old age pensions, safe guarding of mines, mills, building construction and workshops have become pressing problems of our working class. How to secure such remedial measures and how to enforce them when enacted—is there not an immense field to be plowed?

At present the demands of the workers are not granted outright, but sidetracked with devilish cunning. The fetish of our time-honored constitution is invoked against them. We are told that all these matters are reserved to the single states, that there is the arena in which to fight. We are advised to wage fifty campaigns in fifty different commonwealths.

As if economic forces had not long since wiped out state lines in the process of evolution! Capitalism, bold and enterprising, has long learned how to leap over all such obstacles. It has become a national power, either evading constitutional limits or brazenly ignoring them.

This fact must be impressed upon the nation, and particularly upon the working class. To be of any real benefit to the workers labor legislation of the kind mentioned above must be on a national scale. And the power to enforce it will grow in the same ratio in which the working class is roused to its own needs and its own mission. Begging and wheedling will gain nothing, show of power—everything.

Right here may be set forth the next, if not the most important task of our spokesmen. They must mercilessly and relentlessly expose and fight the usurpation of our judiciary in nullifying under flimsy pretexts laws enacted by the lawmakers. They must likewise attack the growing evil of labor injunctions, the wicked scheme of abolishing trial by jury in labor troubles, and establishing instead, the tyranny of an irresponsible bench.

While I consider those two matters of prime importance, I make bold to mention a number of other subjects worthy of the most unremitting labors of our own representatives.

Among them the maintenance of private hireling armies by capitalist employers.

The conspiracy of backbiting, militarism and jingoism, our colonial policy, our relations to Mexico and other South American states, now more and more invaded by our capitalists.

The question of adult suffrage, as including the problem of female suffrage. For this question, properly treated, includes the tremendous negro problem with which we will have to grapple sooner or later.

And last, but not least, the question of immigration and naturalization. For the proletarians of the era of capitalism are steadily shaken out of their homes, forced to wander over the surface of the earth in quest of work and bread. They are the nomads of civilization. Upon them and their children has fallen the ancient curse of Cain: "A fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be on earth."

Capitalism cannot remove that curse. It intensifies it. It seeks to perpetuate it. Our task is its removal.

## THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Since his return from his triumphal journey through Europe, Theodore Roosevelt has had the lesson administered to him that an ex-President is not the President of the United States.

The majority of his own party's representatives in the legislature of his own state contemptuously rejected his advice in regard to the direct primary bill, and voted in obedience to the bosses of the machine.

And now the state committee of his own party in his own state votes down a proposition to recommend him for the temporary chairmanship of the Republican state convention, and names Vice President Sherman instead.

Woodruff and Barnes and all the other Republican bosses and bosslets of the state machine are represented in the newspapers as laughing with glee over the defeat they administered to Roosevelt.

They have good reason for rejoicing, for by defeating Roosevelt they have demonstrated the superiority in American capitalist politics of the political machine over any and every individual politician, however great his prestige, his reputed power and influence.

And the Republican bosses of this state stood in need of such a demonstration. There is a widespread revolt within the Republican party. The revolters have triumphed in several states. And if the revolters were not crushed from the very start in this state, the entire Republican machine would have been in a perilous condition.

These defeats of Roosevelt show how greatly inflated his prestige has been, how grossly exaggerated his influence and his power have been. Also the fear of him, not only in capitalist circles, but even among Socialists.

So long as he was President of the United States and in control of a vast patronage, his word was law to the politicians, though by no means to the magnates of capital. Harriman could defy him with impunity, but every officeholder, every political boss, every representative and senator had to be on good terms with the man who held their offices, their patronage, and their political lives in the hollow of his hand.

But now that he is merely an ex-President, there is not a bosslet that does not dare to defy him. His glory has departed. His influence and his power are proven to have been purely factitious and transitory. They were his, not by virtue of superior ability, but by virtue of the office into which he was, involuntarily and accidentally, kicked by Platt. The supposed political giant is found to stand on feet of clay. Even the obese Taft could become such a giant.

In a sense, the inglorious end was inevitable. Throughout his entire political career Roosevelt never broke with the machine politicians and the bosses. As governor of this state he used to consult Platt regularly at the weekly breakfasts to which he came over from Albany to this city. As President of the United States he was ever on the best of terms with Quay and Platt and Aldrich and Cannon and all the other powerful corruptionists and servants of the plutocracy. Whenever necessary he was not ashamed to go begging himself for huge sums of money wherewith to corrupt the electorate. Not once did he manifest a bold and independent spirit. His cringing attitude before the powerful was only equaled by his arrogance and severity toward the weak. Devoid of original ideas, devoid of the capacity to comprehend great ideas, devoid of moral integrity and independence of spirit, he naturally shrank from a decisive encounter with the forces of loot and corruption. Good luck and compromise of every principle were the main factors in the man's unprecedentedly rapid rise to greatness. But good luck does not last forever, and playing fast and loose with friend and foe does not give a man a permanent hold upon the affections of his countrymen. The defeats administered to Roosevelt by the Republican legislature and the Republican state committee have left the people cold and unaffected. The zenith of Roosevelt's career has been passed. His defeats within his own party in his own state mark the beginning of his end.

## "GET RICH."

"Enriches vous" was the cry of Guisot, the Prime Minister of France under Louis Philippe, to the bourgeois of his day. Make money, get rich, and give up thinking of revolutions and revolution-making. The old order has been overthrown. Your bourgeois form of property is firmly and irrevocably established. You have a Liberal Constitution, which gives you the preponderance of power in the state. Your revolutionary task has been accomplished. Now get rich!

The words of the French bourgeois statesman and historian inevitably recur to the mind on reading Booker T. Washington's address to the National Negro Business Men's League, now in session in this city.

"To him that hath shall be given." These words were the refrain of his speech, its constantly recurring leading motive. "To him that hath shall be given," therefore, get rich, so you may become richer. The negroes of Georgia have acquired 1,536,766 acres of land; therefore, get rich. The negroes of Virginia have acquired 1,577,500 acres of land; therefore, get rich. The negroes of this country now own property valued at \$600,000,000; therefore, get rich. The wealth of the negroes is increasing every year by from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year; therefore, get richer.

One must read Booker T. Washington's speeches to the members of his race in order to appraise at its true value his great reputation among the whites—the rich whites, of course—not only of the North, but also of the South. This black man, they feel, is flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone. He is as "practical" as they are. His spirit is as mean and groveling as their own. He finds that wealth is the dominant thing in this age, and he advises the members of his race to possess themselves of it. Every ideal aspiration is as foreign to his soul as it is to all the white money-grubbers themselves. He is the very antipodes of that other noble negro leader, W. E. Burghard Dubois.

The Frenchman called upon the bourgeois of his day to get rich, for the reason that their main political task—the overthrow of absolutism and feudalism—had been accomplished. He advised them to utilize their political achievements for their economic gain.

The negro leader calls upon the members of his race to get rich, although they have made no revolution and have lost their political rights. Presumably he thinks that with the acquisition of wealth their political rights will be restored to them.

He is sadly mistaken. The bulk of the negroes, like the bulk of the whites, are bound to remain poor workers and drudges. And their political and economic salvation will have to be sought in an entirely different direction.

## THE CARDINAL'S FEARS

By M. L. F.

In an interview, published in the New York World, Cardinal Gibbons is credited with taking a gloomy view of present conditions in this world. While hereafter is all bright, our time is all black, except, in so far as the cardinal believes it is possible that the Church will again "set things right." For 1,900 years it has been setting things right, yet, according to the cardinal, they are worse than ever.

The foundation of the cardinal's disquiet and fear is the fact that the rich man is greedy for more. That is true. It is also true, as the cardinal says, that there is an inordinate desire for pleasure. In this particular respect the pleasure he reproaches is evidently that of the rich, the extravagance, the luxury and the vice that come of them. But the greed for vast wealth is founded in the iniquities of the capitalist system, and the greed is inseparable from the system. The luxury and the vice are simply more or less violent symptoms of the disease. Yet while the cardinal deplores and lashes the symptoms, he says no word against the disease, capitalism, and his silence can only mean that he approves of capitalism. In fact, his whole life, his written and reputed words, show he is a staunch supporter of capitalism.

Thus, his attitude is both illogical and vicious. If he was the leader of a people living in a disease-breeding swamp, he would thunder against the malaria and the pestilential diseases, but he would oppose draining the swamp to put an end to the disease. Rescuing from his past attitude we are safe in saying he would go farther. He would condemn and seek to punish those who sought to drain the swamp. He would invoke against them both the church and the secular powers, and he would drive them out as disturbers of the things that are ordained of God.

When the cardinal comes to his illustrations and comparisons, he is still worse. He speaks of the vice and luxury that undermined Rome and brought about its downfall. He does not understand, and he probably never will understand, that the economic foundation of Rome had been outgrown, and that new conditions were necessary. The old order gave away to a new one, and while the new was born in blood and sustained by violence, it had the seed of progress in it. The old order had not, and there is no reason to weep for its passing. The great disparity that existed between possessors and non-possessors was but an indication of basic decay.

Still the cardinal believes Rome would not have fallen had the gospel of Christ "not come too late." If that is so, then the gospel of Christ is vicious and dangerous, for it would have helped sustain one of the most appallingly atrocious systems that ever existed. How could it have maintained the greatness that was Rome? In one way only, by forcing the producers to rest content with their lot, by holding them subject to their masters, by making them content with the evils of this world that they might enjoy the richness and everlasting bliss of the next.

It is such a gospel the cardinal preaches today, only he is uneasy about its acceptance. He finds the working class not content, and while he is willing the capitalist class should appropriate wealth it does not produce, he does not wish it displayed so ostentatiously. He would probably be much better satisfied if the rich gave more of their stealings to the Church. Then the preacher in the Church could have no objection in keeping the poor meek and submissive.

So far the cardinal's fear is really an economic one. He does not see the institution of which he is a great dignitary getting the wealth he should like. Beyond that he has another fear. If the producers carried

## THE CARDINAL'S FEARS

By M. L. F.

their present discontent to the point of successful rebellion there would be still less for the church, as there would then be no need of preaching contentment with intolerable conditions.

There is still another point in the cardinal's remarks worthy of notice. If the gospel of Christ is so effective, why hasn't it done anything in the past nineteen hundred years? Its record is one of bloodshed, torture, violence, oppression and evasion. It has ever been on the side of wealth. It has ever been opposed to progress. It has crushed the men who tried to lead the people to better things. But it hasn't crushed progress. It is progress, nothing else, the cardinal now fears.

Under Torquemada the inquisition burned 10,000 persons for the greater honor of God and for the benefit of humanity. When the Church—the gospel of Christ—ruled, or was supposed to rule, in Europe its record for murder and bloodshed was so monstrous as to be unbearable. Is that what the cardinal wishes to restore? Doubtless, for there is no other. Never since has a dominant Church shown sympathy with progress, nor offered help. On the contrary, it has stood in the way of all progress and has wiped it out. This is true, not only of the cardinal's Church, but of all others that have been supreme in any locality.

Fortunately, the Church is not going to monopolize the curing of the present troubles. That is to be the work of the Socialist party in politics and the labor unions on the economic field. The difference in wealth that is so glaring, and that sends such a chill to the cardinal's heart, is founded in robbery. The capitalist class systematically robs the producing class. The robbery has grown steadily greater, and the trusts have waxed continually richer. Not only have we millionaires, but the time seems near when we shall have billionaires. It can be stopped only in one way, and that is by ending the robbery. The robbery can be ended only by the abolition of capitalism. For the abolition of capitalism the cardinal will never stand. It is against all his ideas and teachings.

There is another matter that makes the mournful fears of the cardinal still worse. Of late, his Church has organized a campaign of slander and vilification against the very people who alone are working effectively for the abolition of present iniquities. He has not uttered a word against the anti-Socialist campaign. Probably he favors it, and helps it along. So he of all men has little right to "view with alarm." He is responsible for helping uphold the conditions that cause the existing horrible state of affairs. Any change he would introduce would be worse even than the disease.

In the past the Church, of which he is such a worthy member, has a record only of reaction. In our days it is preparing for further reaction. But on this occasion reaction will not prevail.

RANDOM REMARKS.

By W. R. Van Trench.

Most people live in the future; that is to say they are waiting to live.

Gray hairs add no distinction to a man these days.

But still, no matter what may happen, friends, hold up your head.

Also, it is rumored that a hungry and well-fed man are not on speaking terms.

Much is written and said about man's charity. How woefully little in comparison about the thin clothes and torn shoes in the snows of midwinter.

Which calls to mind the fact that without outraged natural laws there would be no poverty or crime.

## CUI BONO?

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

Nay! Vex me not with dead theologies. With creeds, outworn, and vain polemic strife.

To solve the riddles of some future life Why chill my soul with stark philosophical?

When then to me is Aristoteles, Plato or he who had the shrewish wife (Small blame to her!), or Pyrrho's doubtings, rife

With contradiction's maze's subtleties? One thing alone is sure—they all are dead!

Sere theologians, wranglers of the schools, Philosophers and creedmen have surcease

From war, their dust no better than the fools' Wherewith 'tis mingled, undistinguished.

So, vex me not, but go your ways in peace!

## TWO PRIZEFIGHTS.

The recent prizefight at Reno, Nev., justly arouses the indignation and protest of the whole country, and efforts are being made to prevent pictures of the brutal encounter from being exhibited. But there is another fight in progress that is in many respects worse than that at Reno, that, strangely, arouses very little protest and indignation. It is in fact accepted by most people as the regular and proper thing, and those who would abolish it are thought to be disturbers and enemies of society. Let us compare the two.

The contestants at Reno were only two in number. They were neither of them compelled to enter the arena. They were trained to the business. The fighters were as equally matched as possible. Featherweights or middleweights are never pitted against heavyweights. One or two referees are at hand to see that the fighting is fair, that the rules are observed. There must be no blows beneath the belt, nor striking or kicking an opponent when he is down, no unnecessary cruelty. The prizefight is of brief duration, with frequent rests. Sympathetic seconds give constant attention, frequent rubdowns, refreshment, comfort and advice. Except by accident neither is seriously injured. Even the loser wins. Jeffries, it is said, gets over \$100,000 from this one fight. Furthermore, the contest took place in a distant part of the country, witnessed by comparatively few. Moreover, prizefights are rare.

On the contrary in the struggle for existence all the people, except the few rich, are compelled to enter the arena no matter how abhorrent the encounter is to them. The wholly untrained are compelled to struggle against trained financial giants. And not only the untrained, but the weak, the women, the children, the crippled, the aged, are forced to enter the unequal contest with the gladiators of finance. No care whatever is taken that the contestants shall be evenly matched. The weaker the combatants, the harder the conditions. There are no referees to see that the fight is fair. The blows beneath the belt and kicks and strikes when an opponent is down are constant and unpenalized. The contest, instead of being brief, is lifelong, from childhood to the grave. Rest, if there are any, only add to their misery the fear of starvation. There are no sympathetic seconds furnishing comfort and refreshment and advice. The combat is a life and death struggle. There is no cessation of attack when an opponent is down. The defeated get not even decent homes, food or clothing. Instead of taking place in a distant part of the country, it is everywhere, in city and village, in every street, and almost every house contains one or more victims of the economic struggle. The eye cannot escape the sight of evident poverty, nor the ear the vain cries for pity. It may be claimed that the prizefight cultivates some noble sentiments like valor and courage. The struggle for existence is a constant premium on the moment, falsest and most cruel propensities of human nature. They who lift up hands in holy horror at the brutality of the prizefight but tranquilly ignore the battle against poverty, which costs more lives and suffering in a day than the prizefights of a generation, are certainly straining at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Public opinion is so outraged by the Reno fight that some think this is the last of its kind that will be permitted.

In like manner public opinion is rapidly rising to the point where it will not tolerate the more brutal struggle for the necessities of life.—J. S. F., in Oneida Dispatch.

## NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.

For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of New York.

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 HILL QUIT, of New York.

## PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—John W. Slayton, of McKeesport.

For Lieutenant Governor—Louis Cohen, of Meyersdale.

For State Treasurer—Charles McKeefer, of New Castle.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs—Beaumont Bykes, 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 Reeve Bloor, of Waterbury.

For State Treasurer—James J. McIntyre, of Hartford.

For State Controller—Emil Goris, of New Haven.

For Congressman-at-Large—S. E. Beardsley, of Shelton.

## VERMONT SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Chester E. Ordway, of Proctorsville.

For Lieutenant Governor—J. Frank Bradbury, of Benning.

For Attorney General—Joseph H. Dunbar, of Hartland.

For State Treasurer—John McMillan, of Burlington.

For State Auditor—Sydney Walker, of Bellows Falls.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

## Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

PALS.

By Deef Newell.

The devil was puzzled and shook his head.

Error was waning—the inquisitors dead.

And the first faint streaks of a glorious dawn

Gave promise of joy in this world forlorn.

The Socialists were busy at spreading the light.

And the poor and oppressed soon saw they were right.

Some preachers have joined in this new agitation;

It is a "bread question" all over the nation.

So the "Plutes" got together to strike a hard blow.

Said one to the other: "Which way shall we go?"

Then answered the one whose head was most level:

"It would be a good plan to go to the devil."

The devil at last had hatched up a scheme.

Recalling to mind a similar scene.

In finding a man who would stand and deliver

The goods they required, for "a thirty of silver."

The bargain was struck with a right good will.

And the man they had found was J. Wes. Hill.

But the problem at hand he knew most remote.

So he sallied forth like a new Don Quixote.

But his history was twisted, and his facts most fickle.

And poor J. Wes. found himself in a pickle.

He saw he was facing a real live wire.

So different from preaching about "Hell Fire."

The harder it storms the sooner 'tis over.

The Socialists laughed, as they were in clover.

For they knew full well what a bitter pill

They had in waiting for J. Wes. Hill.

In Turkey they have a Hippocratic oath, though they do not call it by that name.

It is given in the July number of Al-Kullyeh, the magazine published by the Syrian Protestant College, in Beirut.

To each of the graduates in medicine the oath was administered by the Turkish head of the medical examining board.

We cite a few of the pledges:

"That when I am called at the same time by two different patients, the one rich and the other poor, I will accept the call of the poor without taking into consideration the money offered, and will do my best for his treatment; and that I will never decline to answer any call, day or night, during the reign of common diseases or of an epidemic or of contagious diseases.

"That I will not sit extra fees from the patients, and will not act against my conscience by exaggerating their sickness in order to get the calling fees.

"That, in case of a doubt as to the treatment of a patient, I will not leave his life in danger through a failure to consult other doctors on account of my pride."—New York Evening Post.

## DANGEROUS OCCUPATION.

Mrs. Church—Do you worry if your husband doesn't come home on time?

Mrs. Gotham—Oh, my, yes!

Mrs. Church—I never do.

Mrs. Gotham—Well, perhaps you have no reason to. My husband's baseball umpire, you know.—Yonkers Statesman.

## THE POET ON WALL STREET.

I remember, I remember, The house where I was born; The hallowed place where little boys Came peeping in at morn; The playful bears and friendly boys Who wisely counseled me, And where I bought at \$8— And sold at 23.

—Christian Work and Evangelist.

## "THE GOBLINS 'LL GET YOU."

A five-year-old boy on hearing asked for the first time at breakfast gravely remarked: "I only say prayers at night. That is the dangerous time."—The Windsor Magazine.

## UP TO HER.

"Anyway," she said, "your head in the right place."

"Well, I hope it is," he rejoined, "the way, where did you put it?"

Stoody—You take the arm, Pearlina.

Maid—No; you take it, Chester.

Stoody—Well, suppose we both do.—Cornell Widow.

## Chaperon—I am surprised that girls should like that young man.

Mryrilla—Why, auntie, what is with him?

Chaperon—Well, he has such a air about him.

Mryrilla—Oh, but we are friends.—Chicago Daily News.

## The town of Hutchinson, Kan., not propose to have the minds of youth polluted by anything coming with prize fights.

It has excluded the issue of the Outlook containing Jew's little essay on the general subject of pugilism.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

## Here is a funny thing: George Pennell lately built a cow shed.

It was completed, it was so fine he didn't like to use it as a cow shed, built another and cheaper shed for use of his cow.—Atchison Globe.

## Speaker—Well, Sam, how did your speech the other night? Did you think it was grand?

Sam (obsequiously)—It was grand, sah. It was grand, rickoosah.—Baltimore American.

## It must puzzle the Democratic Party these days to see the Republicans in an even bigger row with itself.

The Democratic party seems to get into, with itself.—Washington Herald.

## Up in Wisconsin the secretary says the political party must be color—red, white, blue or green.

being the case, the Democratic color would best be represented plaid.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

## New Vicar's Wife (who has come from her first Mother's Mass).

—And, my dear, you can't think nice some of the women are too respectable to be mothers-in-law.—Punch.

## Bridget—An' did th' doctor had any pronounced disney?

Pat—Shure an' he did; but rah O! couldn't pronounce Judge's Library.

## "Do you believe we shall see universal peace?"

"Not unless women quit their higher wages to their husbands' cooks.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## The intimation given out from Ray to the effect that Mr. Hoover is in for the records, has caused in the police's party.—Chicago and Courier.

## Colonel Roosevelt is in visit in September, but his exact date of life are pretty well known and there's no danger.—Ohio State.

The kind of non-unionism of our congressmen will be demonstrated by holding a high school.—New York (New York, Texas).

## Not dependent on steel.

Rhode Island has a population nearly as big as St. Louis, but when it comes to jolting the tariff Rhode Island could swallow St. Louis as New York swallows a highball.—Toledo Blade.

## Wander (arguingly) to last man in Marathon race—Harr, who has been there for hours in the track on the.

John D. New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### RECOMMENDS A BOOK.

Editor of The Call:

Kindly allow me the space to say a word about Comrade Rev. G. W. Woodbey's latest book, "The Distribution of Wealth." In the preface the author says: "This book is written to show those who are anxious to know how it is possible to distribute the wealth produced by collective labor, after Socialism has overthrown the capitalist method of distribution. All I ask of the reader is a fair, honest consideration of what I have written."

This book is a series of letters written to a friend explaining the distribution of wealth under Socialism, and before one is through the fifth letter he wishes the book was larger that he might enjoy more of it.

I wish to recommend this book to readers of The Call. It contains sixty-eight pages and sells for 10 cents a copy, 100 copies at 5 cents.

After you have read this book you will want everybody else to read it, and locals can do no better than to give this book a large circulation.

The book can be had from the author, Rev. G. W. Woodbey, 2730 N. Street, San Diego, Cal.

### T. F. BROUGH.

Financial Secretary.

Amesbury, Mass., Aug. 17, 1910.

### AGITATION AMONG ARMY MEN.

Editor of The Call:

Re agitation among the members of the United States Army, I think it magnificent propaganda. I think the Navy is even a better field. I remember seeing a few years ago five sailors on the U. S. S. Texas, reading Socialist pamphlets on the main deck, when the vessel was tied up at the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

They said, the Police Department is a fine field for our work and one that should be utilized on every occasion. There has been too much personal abuse of the police, by some of our speakers in the past to my mind, and we should in future out it out.

JOHN D. New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

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