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The Call

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1910.

HIGGINBOTHAM HOLDS SCABS? YEP

—Sb1—He Is Going to Settle the Sugar Strike and Earn Much Praise and Glory.

Magistrate Higginbotham held two trials instead of strikers, yesterday. His action may or may not have been due to the fact that the magistrate has learned some things recently.

Joseph Mevina, living at 206 North 11th street, Brooklyn, a scab, employed by the American Sugar Refining Company, was held under \$1,000 bail for the grand jury by Higginbotham, in the Bedford Avenue Court, on the charge of carrying a dangerous weapon and exposing it on the public street.

Mevina was arrested on Saturday night on a Grand street car at the corner of Grand street and Wythe avenue. While going from work on Saturday evening Mevina saw a group of strikers standing on the corner. As soon as he reached them he drew a dagger and brandished it at the strikers, causing them to scatter. He then jumped on a car and tried to disappear.

John Vollandik, a striker, followed Mevina and grabbed him by the coat. Policeman Warren Charles, of the 15th precinct, who is detailed on strike duty, saw the Italian scab swinging the knife, then ran for the car, and as the striker caught Mevina, he jumped on the car and placed the scab under arrest.

Mevina demanded that the striker should also be arrested, making a charge of assault against him.

When arraigned yesterday, the striker explained the situation to Higginbotham, who discharged him, and held the scab for the grand jury.

Scabs Free With Guns.

Senuel Masoli, another scab, employed by the sugar trust, was held under \$100 bail for further examination, on the charge of shooting into a crowd of people. Masoli was arrested on the corner of South 5th street and Wythe avenue, after a long chase by Policeman Rasch, of the Clymer street station. Rasch was on his post when he heard a number of shots fired. He rushed to the place where he heard the reports and saw several men, nearly all of them scabs of the sugar trust, waving revolvers and discharging shots. When the policeman approached the shooters fled, but after a run Rasch succeeded in getting Masoli.

When looked up in the Bedford Avenue station a 32-caliber revolver was found on Masoli. It contained one empty shell. It is believed that the bullet did not take effect, and that nobody was injured. After Masoli was looked up, the police searched the neighborhood, but could find no injured men or women.

Scabs All Armed.

That the scabs of the trust are armed was evident yesterday. When one of the thugs, employed by the sugar trust, or, as the trust calls them, "guards," who was riding on a truck yesterday, pulled out a handkerchief from his pocket to wipe his face, he dropped a cartridge. A striker, who was near the Pennsylvania railroad terminal on the corner of Kent avenue and North 4th street, watching how the scabs were working, ran up to the place and picked up the cartridge. The cartridge was one that is used in a 32-caliber revolver.

Magistrate Speaks for Trust.

Magistrate Higginbotham, who has volunteered to "arbitrate the strike," held a conference yesterday with the representatives of the strikers at the Metropolitan Hall, 103 Grand street. He told the union officials that the company is willing to take back 600 workers and probably more. He also stated that the trust would re-employ factory drivers. The magistrate has become strangely interested in the working class recently.

Higginbotham will address a meeting of the strikers this afternoon. He will report to the meeting of his views on the sugar trust's officials.

The sugar trust again failed to get the strikers back to work yesterday. For the last three weeks the trust has been hoping to see the strikers come back to work each Monday morning. The men are holding out for their demands as firmly as ever.

Drivers Help.

Secretary Peter Hoffman, of the Sugar Drivers' Union, yesterday addressed the strikers' meeting. He told the men that his organization had made a donation of \$25 to the sugar drivers and \$25 to the strikers. He then delivered the cash, pledging the support of his organization until the strike is won. Hoffman was cheered by the men and all his remarks were received with great applause. (Continued on page 2.)

DIAZ, SCARED, BARS ALL FIREARMS

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 22.—A message was received from the Mexican secretary of war today to allow no firearms of any kind taken across the border into Mexico. A number of hunters and tourists who had planned to take their arms into Mexico were forced to send them back to the American side when the Mexican customs inspectors refused to pass them.

No explanation is given for the sudden order, although it is thought that the government wishes to prevent any danger of revolutionary trouble in the republic during the centennial celebration next month.

SIBLEY OUT OF CONGRESS RACE

SHARON, Pa., Aug. 22.—Joseph C. Sibley, Republican nominee for Congress in the 28th district, caused a big political sensation today by announcing his withdrawal from the race.

In a brief statement issued this afternoon Sibley states that when he went into the campaign his eyesight was troubling him, but since that time he had suffered a general breakdown with heart trouble. As one of the principal causes of his failing health, he also states that his wife's health is poor. For these two reasons he says it is impossible for him to undergo the rigors of another campaign.

What effect his withdrawal will have on the audit of Sibley's campaign expenses account, which was to have been made before Judge Criswell, of Franklin, August 29, is a matter of speculation, but it is believed the proceedings started by W. J. Breen, of Oil City, Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, will be dropped.

Sibley defeated Nelson H. Wheeler, present representative, at the June primaries by 800 votes.

In his sworn statement of expenses incurred during the campaign it showed Sibley spent \$42,000 or \$45,000 for every vote he received in the district.

3 HELD FOR DEATH OF POLITICAL RIVAL

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Three prominent men of Lee county, Arkansas, have been arrested on warrants sworn out by William Williams, charging them with the assassination of B. F. Kirby, of Red Oak plantation, who was killed Saturday night while driving home from Marianna, Ark.

The first clue to the murderers was obtained from a shoe cast by the horse of one of the trio, which shoe was identified by a Marianna blacksmith. The three alleged assassins are C. W. McAllister, Robert Williams and A. Sullivan. McAllister and Sullivan are held as principals, and Williams as accessory before the fact.

The motives for the killing are much mixed, including jealousy in local politics, in neighborhood quarrels, and revenge for the killing by Kirby's brother of a nephew of Senator Money, near Greenwood, Miss.

Kirby came to Arkansas not long after this killing, and was thought to have been connected with it, at least by adding the real murderer. McAllister is the manager of the Soudan plantation, once in the charge of Kirby. Williams is manager of Westwood plantation, from the fencing of which place the fatal shot was fired. Sullivan has worked for all three men, and is the only one involved who is not from the immediate neighborhood of Money, Miss., where the senator's nephew was killed.

Besides opposing the faction in Mississippi to which Williams and McAllister belonged, Kirby is reported to have denounced their "gang" bitterly when he ran for sheriff of Lee county a few weeks ago. The coroner's jury brought in charges as stated.

BAXTER BULLIES A POOR CORPORATION

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—John S. Baxter, owner of two shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, filed a bill in the Superior Court today, asking that the road be restrained from entering into any contracts for display advertising in its stations, cars or right of way.

Baxter recites that the road has no power to enter into contracts for advertising, as its charter provides only for the maintaining and operating of a railroad. The bill also contends that the advertisements are "in no way pertinent or incidental to the business of conducting a railway."

PROBE OF BEEF TRUST NEAR END

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The federal grand jury today began the last week of its investigation of the beef trust, which, it is predicted, will end in the indictment of individuals. Nine witnesses, most of them employees of the packing corporations, were summoned to testify today.

Whether the present grand jury will inquire into the relations between the oleomargarine manufacturers and the "moonshiners" will be decided soon. Government attorneys plan to present the evidence of the alleged conspiracy to this inquisitorial body, but many of the grand jurors are opposed to it, as they have been in session since July 14 and want to get away.

EDISON'S MESSAGE TO MILWAUKEE

Wizard Tells Socialist Lecturer That City Can Be Cheaply and Beautifully Constructed.

"My message to Milwaukee is that here is a great opportunity. The city can buy land, subdivide, improve it, and on it build sanitary, comfortable, beautiful houses for all her people, which need not cost more than \$1,500 each. At the old methods of construction such houses could not be built for less than \$5,000—and then they could not at all compare with the ones which I am planning to construct.

"These cement houses will be beautiful, sanitary, will have great variety in architecture, cannot possibly burn up and will last forever."

These were the words of Thomas A. Edison, yesterday afternoon, at his laboratory in West Orange. He was speaking to Walter Thomas Mills, special commissioner in municipal industrial enterprises for the city of Milwaukee.

Edison Enthuses Over Milwaukee.

Mills had explained to him the plans of the new Socialist administration in Milwaukee for building homes for all the people. Edison at once responded as above. He became very enthusiastic over the suggestion that the Milwaukee city government would possibly take up his plans for house building.

Mills took pains to explain that houses, not barracks, houses with all modern conveniences, with variety, beauty, permanence, as their most striking characteristics, would alone be considered.

Mr. Edison at once showed the Milwaukee visitor the model house, samples of the rock, the work of the plaster molder, where the patterns are being made for the castings, then the castings in the mill, the necessary to make the joints so accurate that not a cross line is to show at any point about the building, and finally to the half-finished structure, which is rising into form as rapidly as the molds are made.

Wizard Convinces Mills.

Mills was convinced that his city ought to give consideration to Mr. Edison's proposals.

The inventor said: "There is an opportunity to entirely rebuild the homes of a city, and it will never cost the city nor the people in the city anything to do it.

"In the first place, I do not want a dollar of profit out of my invention. Your city can have its use for this purpose, and then it can sell its bonds, say at 5 per cent; can build these houses, rent them at about one-fourth the present rate, and even that rental will pay off the bonds in ten years, and after that the only cost will be the cost of maintenance, which," he said, "would be practically nothing at all.

"The city will advance no money at all from other sources, and the people will be paying only one-fourth what they are paying now, while this great transition is taking place."

Walter Thomas Mills has just been appointed "special commissioner" in industrial municipal enterprises for the city of Milwaukee, by the new Socialist mayor, Emil Seidel.

Mills' Investigation Tour.

His work will be to visit the principal countries and the cities in those countries where municipal enterprises have been most largely undertaken and to inquire into the plans adopted in making a beginning in such enterprises, the methods of financing them, their elements of progress, the present trend of such undertakings, their relations to city, county, state, provincial and national industry and commerce, their relations to politics, their effects upon municipal misrule, upon the conditions of labor and especially upon the great problem of private monopoly.

These and a thousand related matters he will investigate and make regular reports to the city of Milwaukee. He will obtain all of the current literature of an official character, giving full information on the topics discussed by him, all of which will be classified, indexed and put on file in the municipal library of the city of Milwaukee for the use of the public authorities of that city.

He sails from New York city this morning, going direct to Copenhagen; he will return to America by way of Egypt, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, reaching this country again after more than a year's absence.

To Send Weekly Letters.

During all this time he will furnish a weekly letter to a syndicate of newspapers discussing the matter.

THINK KIDNAPPERS STOLE LITTLE BOY

Vito Portera, of 510 East 13th street, looked for a letter yesterday that would throw light on the mysterious disappearance of his three-year-old son, Frankie, who was last seen Saturday afternoon going away with a "tall, dark man."

Portera has a saloon at 500, just across the street from his home, and every afternoon the boy went to his father's place of business and remained an hour. He had been cautioned by his parents not to go anywhere with a stranger and told if any stranger tried to get him to leave to cry as loudly as he could.

The police learned after they had sent out a general alarm, however, that Frankie was playing with two eight-year-old boys near his home Saturday afternoon when a tall, dark man gave the two larger boys a nickel and told them to go home, as he was going to take Frankie to get a pet dog. The last of the two boys saw of Frankie he was being led away by the stranger.

Portera says he has never received any threatening letters, and that in view of the warnings he had given his son, if the latter has been kidnapped it must have been by some one acquainted with the family.

The missing boy weighs thirty-three pounds, has dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, and wore a light blue striped waist, light blue knickerbockers and black shoes and stockings.

WOULD BE PIRATES KILL SHIP CAPTAIN

EUREKA, Cal., Aug. 22.—The Alaska Pacific Steamship Company's liner Buckman was held up at sea off this port today by two passengers. Captain Wood was shot and killed by one of the men while resisting. The second man was overpowered by the engine room crew. The passengers who shot the captain jumped overboard with a life preserver. The Buckman was en route from Seattle to San Francisco.

At 2:15 o'clock this morning Fred Thomas, a passenger, went to the captain's room, while an accomplice descended to the engine room. Both men were armed and they attempted to take possession of the vessel. Captain Wood refused to comply with the men's demands and was shot dead. Thomas ran out of the room, and seeing his plans had miscarried, strapped on a life preserver and leaped into the sea. It is believed he was drowned.

In the meantime the accomplice had encountered resistance in the engine room. He was overpowered and placed in irons.

The Buckman is now proceeding to San Francisco in charge of First Officer Brennan. She will arrive in quarantine at noon tomorrow.

The attempt to rob the Buckman was reported to the steamer President, north-bound. The President searched the vicinity for Thomas without result. Word of the hold-up reached this city from Fort Humboldt by wireless telegraph.

IMMIGRANT BOY FALLS TO DEATH

John Brys, seventeen, heard in Poland of the possibilities of America and came here three weeks ago. Yesterday he got his first job as a laborer in the loft building being erected at 113 West 19th street.

The ambitious boy had been at work a brief hour when he fell through an elevator shaft from the fifth floor to the basement, and was fatally injured.

At St. Vincent's Hospital it was found that his skull, right arm and three ribs were fractured, and that he was internally hurt.

CONFESSED ROBBING ROOMS IN HOTEL

RUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Will McDermott, twenty-six, arrested as a suspicious person on Saturday, and on whose person \$3,500 worth of diamonds and jewelry were found, broke down today and confessed that he had taken the jewels from their rooms at a Delaware Water Gap hotel occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rambo, a prominent Philadelphia couple.

Philadelphia police were notified. The authorities say McDermott has a bad record.

BARBERS PROTEST

Don't Want Their Poles Cut Down in Height.

The Board of Aldermen has received a protest against the enforcement of the ordinance limiting the height of barbers' poles to five feet. The protest was drawn up in Teutonia Hall Sunday after speeches had been delivered to show that cutting down the poles to lower than seven feet would destroy many mechanical devices of ingenuity and attractiveness. The meeting was under the auspices of the Italian Barbers' Benevolent Society, who had invited the Germans and Slovaks to attend.

HERALD'S FREE ICE IS MOSTLY SLUSH

Ice House Refuse Deal Out to East Side's Poor in Name of Charity and J. Gordon Bennett.

Quotation from the New York Herald of yesterday morning: "Students searching for types, whether interested in sociological questions or in mere human nature, can find a wealth of material any morning at the Herald free ice stations."

They can, indeed. They can find more "types" than they can ice.

To quote further from the same article: "At Stanton and Attorney streets yesterday a line of 150 persons was waiting for the arrival of the ice wagon, and the line was augmented later. All ages, shapes and sizes, both men and women, are there, with an occasional child among them. The majority stand in small groups discussing the happenings of the neighborhood. Others stand aloof from the rest 'chewing the cud' of their own thoughts, apparently unable to find language to express them."

These last were probably wondering whether there was going to be any ice left over for them after those ahead had been served, and the language they were unable to express would probably deal with the condition of the Herald's ice after they get to it.

It is to be wondered if the Herald knows what sort of ice is being dealt out to the poor and needy at its much advertised stations.

"Charity" Ice.

At its Catherine and Madison streets station, for instance, the ice dealt out to the line of unfortunates is the kind known to the trade as "slush." It is little better than ice being refused—odds and ends and broken pieces in a filthy condition.

A call representative stood and watched the lineup at this station on a recent morning and saw the slush being dealt out from a wagon of the American Ice Company. The patrons here begin to gather about a quarter past 3 o'clock—no, not in the afternoon, but in the morning, while it is still very dark. More than thirty people were in line. About a third of them were tiny children of six or seven years, waiting patiently and drearily. Why the Herald should set this hour of the morning for its dole is not shown. Anyhow these babes must get up before daybreak in order to get their little piece of precious coldness. The poor, the thin, the sick, are all there, for on the lower East Side ice is a very rare and costly luxury.

And then as you gaze on the pitiful scene here before daylight in the morning, you think of the Herald's rich proprietor, lounging around the shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in his luxurious steam yacht, paid for in part by the proceeds of "red light advertisements, and yet deriving credit for this 'charity.'"

Possibly the Herald can't help it that children are dragged from their beds at 4 o'clock in the morning to get its daily dose of ice; possibly it can't help it that so many people must go away every morning empty-handed, but one would think that the Herald would at least see that the ice paid for by the contributors to its fund is clean, and comes from wholesome, sanitary cakes.

Ask for Manager.

The ice dealt out at Catherine and Madison streets is the kind that can be bought cheap at ice factories, as it is simply refuse. The manager of the station here is a certain Joe Harrington. If the Herald does not know that slush ice is being handed out in the name of charity, Harrington does. The free ice fund is quite a feature of the Herald's news columns. It is "played up" every day under big headlines and sometimes with photographs. The contributions to the fund range all the way from a few dollars to a hundred dollars a day, and they suffice to keep twelve stations at various points in the city. The Herald brags that its contributions come even from Europe and little children. The total received this season amounts to \$11,241.52, according to the Herald's announcement yesterday. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., the rich brewer, is credited with five tons of ice daily. If he knew dirty slush ice was being given out in his name, doubtless he would see that it is not made so conspicuous in the Herald's columns.

However, it cannot be stated with positiveness that the Herald knows all these facts. But it will know today.

WIFE WAS KILLED THROUGH ACCIDENT

Mrs. Frances Koglar, twenty years old, of 411 East 60th street, who has been married less than a year, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from a bullet wound received at her home Sunday night.

Her husband, Albert, twenty-four years old, a cook, was handling a 32-caliber revolver when it was discharged. The bullet struck his wife in the breast. The injury was supposed at that time to be not serious, but Koglar was arrested.

Mrs. Koglar was taken to the hospital and her husband didn't know his wife was dead until he heard Magistrate Herrman in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday instruct the policeman to take the husband before the coroner.

"I have been locked up all night and had no chance to be with my wife when she was dying," the prisoner said as he left court with the policeman.

MOTHER OF TWINS IS TEN YEARS OLD

JOCKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 22.—Mollie Delaney, a negro girl ten and one-half years of age, an inmate of an orphanage, gave birth Saturday to twin boys, according to a birth certificate filed with the board of health.

Physicians declare that this is the most remarkable occurrence in the annals of medical science. Both of the children will live.

SOLDIER ENDS LIFE

Whether Jones Meant to Do It or Not Is Not Known.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Private Lemuel O. Jones, of the 110th company, coast artillery, stationed at Fort Greble, shot and killed himself while in his company quarters Saturday afternoon, but whether or not it was an accident or was done with suicidal intentions has not been decided by the board of officers appointed by Major Kephart, commanding officer of the post.

Private Jones had been in the coast artillery service a little less than a year and had been sent to Fort Greble from Columbus barracks about six weeks ago. His body was today sent back to his home, Greensburg, Pa.

UNIONISTS TO FIGHT DECISION OF COURT

LONDON, Aug. 22.—At a committee meeting here today of representatives of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Socialist and Labor parties and the Labor members of parliament, called to consider the recent court decision against the rights of labor unions to assess their members for the support of their parliamentary representatives, the strongest sentiment developed in favor of demanding an amendment to the law, under penalty of the labor representatives seceding from the Liberal-Labor-Irish parliamentary alliance.

If the court's decision is allowed to stand, the committee members declared that a nation-wide strike, including every union workman in the United Kingdom, would probably be called.

The radicals favored defiance of the court's order and a continuation of assessments regardless of the resultant contempt of court.

"DEADLY POISONS" WERE JUST WHISKY

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—Police men who raided the drug store of Mrs. Mary Evans, 2115 Martindale avenue, today found a "blind tiger" of a new variety. Jugs and bottles of whisky labeled "carbolic acid" and "arsenic" were found distributed indiscriminately about the shelves of the store among patent medicines and other goods.

Sergeant Cox searched in vain for whisky and beer, said to be in the place, until finally the shape of a bottle suggested the missing clew to him. He removed it from the shelf from between a bottle of proprietary medicine, and a case of tooth brushes. He looked at the label and read "carbolic acid."

"I wouldn't taste that for \$1,000," said Cox emphatically. Then Patrolman Metcalf asked to see it.

To Cox's horror Metcalf raised the bottle to his lips. "Don't, don't, for heaven's sake, don't do that," pleaded Cox, but Metcalf was determined, and a puzzled smile overpread his face as there came a gurgle in the neck of the bottle.

"Plainly very rotten whisky," said Metcalf in a husky voice.

Whereupon the officers collected carbolic acid bottles which Metcalf sampled until the "arsenic" was discovered. The "rock candy syrup" was found in jugs under the prescription case.

NEW NEGOTIATIONS TO END CLOAK STRIKE

Lawyer Offers to Act as Intermediary. "Moving" Bluff Is Silenced by Manufacturers.

A number of outside agencies, who are directly or indirectly concerned in the cloak strike, have been working on the qui vive the last few days in an effort to bring about a conference between representatives of the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association and the union, with a view of reaching an understanding in the cloak controversy.

Louis Marshall, a well known lawyer, was intrusted by these "outside agencies" with the delicate task of bringing the representatives of the manufacturers and the union together. Yesterday Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the cloak manufacturers, met Marshall in his office and outlined in detail the position of the manufacturers. Cohen agreed to accept from Marshall any proposition which the union might care to make looking toward a settlement of the strike. Cohen, in turn, would submit this proposition to the executive committee of the employers' association for acceptance or rejection.

All talk of moving their shops from New York was stopped by the boss yesterday. The reason for cutting short this threat of moving their shops from New York to smaller cities in different states, is the fact that investigation by persons interested revealed that such a step would be impossible for manufacturers to take on account of the enormous expense it would involve, and the great amount of time it would consume.

Cannot Move Shops.

It was pointed out by men who have made a careful review of the situation that the cloak industry could not possibly be transferred from New York to points in other states in less than nine months or a year. Buildings for factories would have to be provided in those places. Then there would be the question of putting up homes for the thousands of workmen who would have to move to these places. This would practically mean building up a number of cities with all the needs of an industrial community. There would be schools to be built, and churches and halls, and meeting places.

Social workers, as well as some of the union leaders, said that they would even welcome such a move by the manufacturers, as the removal of the clothing industry from New York would be sure to do away with the sweatshop forever. With the removal of the shops would also come an exodus from the tenements, and the problems of congestion would be greatly relieved.

As was stated, however, all the fond hopes of the social workers, as well as some of the union leaders, were shattered yesterday when, at the headquarters of the manufacturers, the question of moving the cloak industry from New York was cold-shouldered by every one to whom it was put up.

Rosenberg Makes Statement.

Speaking of the threat of the manufacturers to move their shops from New York, President Rosenberg said: "If the large shops move their factories outside of New York, the union will have accomplished one of its greatest objects—that of the abolishment of the sweatshop system; there can be no sweatshops and tenement houses work in country villages and smaller cities. Thousands of our people die yearly from consumption brought on by toiling in the dark, germ laden sweatshops of the East Side. We are not fighting for our stomachs, but for our very lives as well. For every automobile possessed by the opulent employer on Fifth avenue, so many of our men and women must die of consumption in the sweatshops."

The settlement committee of the striking cloak makers issued the following statement: "Work has again been stopped in some signed shops because the labor were doing work for several non-union houses. 'The Italian strikers met at a hall

LABOR DAY ISSUE

The editors of the Call and Labor Day, September 5, will be specially interested in the results of the labor movement, and a number of articles are being prepared for the issue.

Orders for bundles (50 copies) should be sent in now.

Advertising solicitors should make particular efforts to secure advertisements for the issue.

LAKE SHORE ENGINEERS RAISE

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 22.—William T. Colter, chairman of the general committee representing the engineers, today announced that a wage increase to 1,100 engineers on the Lake Shore railroad between Chicago and Buffalo, amounting to \$12,000 annually, had been granted by the railroad and had been accepted by the engineers.

at 27 Fourth avenue and passed a resolution to the effect that they would not be the knife in the hands of the bosses whereby the Jewish worker would be stabbed in the back. About 1,000 Italians were present and they were enthusiastic over the results so far of the strike.

But while outside forces, at the head of which are some concerns that are engaged in the manufacture of "supplies" used in the making of cloaks, such as cotton and all kinds of woolsens, the strikers are going on with their work of preparing for a long siege, should such a siege be necessary.

On Wednesday night a conference will be held at 151 Clinton street, which will have for its object to devise ways and means of raising money to help the striking cloak makers. The conference has been called by the relief committee, which consists of representatives of the three greatest labor organizations of the East Side—the Socialist party, the United Hebrew Trades, and the Arbeiter Ring.

The Jewish Forward, which has started a fund for the striking cloak makers, is receiving money from every part of the country. The treasurer of the fund, Ben Schlesinger, is kept busy from morning until past midnight daily going over the stacks of letters with money orders, which he receives from all parts of the country. The most pathetic thing about these letters is the enthusiasm and feeling of comradeship with which thousands of men, thousands of miles away from New York, send in their little mite. Sometimes it is only 25 cents, but in every case there is warm letter accompanying this humble offering, and the cheering words received from thousands of miles are more welcome and inspiring than the financial aid contributed.

Up till noon yesterday the Forward had received \$2,438.21. The cutters held an enthusiastic meeting yesterday. Meyer London made an address and was given a rousing welcome.

WOMEN WORK FOR STRIKING MINERS

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 22.—That the entire community is taking up the fight of the striking miners was evident today, when a host of strike sympathizers and their wives gave a les-

Special Notice

The members of Carpenters' Union, Local No. 309, are requested to attend the special general meeting Tuesday, August 23, 1910. Expenses for the delegates to the general convention will be voted, and motions submitted for the convention. Joseph Kramer, secretary.

son to a number of scabs who refused to join the strike. While the Pennsylvania Coal Company's scabs were going to work today they were asked by a number of women strike sympathizers to quit work and join them. An altercation resulted, in which a number of the participants suffered minor injuries.

Deputy Sheriff Scanlon and Connor have been sent to the district to protect the scabs at work in the Old Forge collieries. They rushed to the scene and dispersed the crowd, which was in an excited mood.

BIG BOILER MAKERS' STRIKE STILL ON

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—The strike of all boiler makers and iron ship builders, as well as the helpers, of this city, to the number of more than 1,000, is still on. Every firm in the district, with the exception of Jones & Laughlin, is completely tied up, this latter firm having agreed to the demands and will pay the union scale on all its construction work on the Allequippa furnaces. The trouble arose over the refusal of the employers to accede to a demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour for both inside and outside work. There is no contention over the hours of labor, the eight-hour workday having been established in this city years ago.

The firms which are affected are James McNeill & Sons, James Lapper & Co., R. Munroe & Sons, Thomas Carlin & Co., Longs, on the South Side; the Brown River combine, two shops; Sam Reams, James Reese, Duff Patents Company, the Treadwell Construction Company. It also affects the men at work on the pipe line at the Cambria Steel Company in Johnstown.

Work has been suspended by the men employed by these firms throughout the country, as a result of which considerable construction work is at a standstill. Under these circumstances the men are sure to win out shortly. Conditions throughout the whole country, and especially here, warrant a renewal of the rates paid before the "hard times." Firms throughout the land are raising wages, the men claim, and demand that this prosperous community do likewise. The only other concession sought by the men aside from the question of wages is that hereafter two men be employed on pneumatic tool work, this custom now prevailing in all large cities.

The men could not have chosen a better time to enforce their demands, as quite a number of the firms are so situated that the penalties imposed for unfinished contracts spell ruin to the firm, amounting in some cases to more than the increase involved for a period of a year. Hence they will be compelled to seek a settlement. It is practically certain, then, that the strike will be of short

duration, ending with a complete victory for the men.

The officers of the union are ready at any time, it is stated, to open negotiations for a settlement; the matter is up to the firms involved. The strike has been sanctioned by the general executive board of the organization, and unless a speedy adjustment is made, one of these officials will probably be sent here to direct the strike.

STRIKE ASSESSMENTS LEVIED ON MINERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers will notify the district organizations to begin the collection of the dollar a week assessment from all working miners at once.

There is some concern over the assessment among the miners, as some of the locals have complained at the assessments since the strike began in April, and it is feared that some will not be able to pay it.

There are 81,000 men now on strike, and it is estimated that it will require \$144,000 a week for their support. If the entire membership should pay the assessment, the amount would be in excess of the needs for relief, but allowances must be made for those who cannot pay.

GARMENT WORKERS IN CONVENTION

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—The sixteenth convention of the United Garment Workers of America began its session here today. The most important business of the delegates, about one-third of whom are women, centered in the discussion of plans to bring the divisions of the organization into conference with manufacturers' associations for the adjustment of the wage and hours questions.

The delegates represent, it is said, 90,000 men and women shirtmakers, overall workers, clothing and stock laundry workers in the United States and Canada. T. A. Rickert, of New York, is president of the organization.

STRIKING WEAVERS NEED ASSISTANCE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 22.—The struggle between the textile workers and mill owners of this section shows no signs of abatement. The slasher tenders of Local 157, Industrial Workers of the World, are putting up a good fight and are in need of financial aid. All those willing to help can do so by mailing donations to William Gates, 1017 Acushnet street, New Bedford, Mass.

OSTRANDER WAS ON WHIPPLE'S NOTE

Some Queer Transactions Show Up by Timber and Land Fraud Commission of Investigators.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The commissioners who are investigating alleged frauds in Adirondack land purchases and timber thieving on state lands heard today the testimony of George N. Ostrander, who sold land to the state, that he had notes of State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner James S. Whipple for an aggregate of about \$7,500 which Whipple paid in full.

Whipple's chief counsel, John K. Ward, also was heard. He said Frank L. Bell had been retained by the state land purchasing board at a salary of \$7,500 to search Adirondack land titles. Commissioner Austin brought out that Ward, who was over Bell, received a salary of \$4,500, and that Bell before working for the state had been employed by George F. Underwood, the vice president of the International Paper Company, the Norwood Manufacturing Company, which cut a big amount of timber in the Adirondacks, and by George B. Finch and other big timber cutters in that section.

Ward insisted that he did not know of all of these employments, but that in any event Bell has agreed to sever all private legal relations.

Commissioner Austin, however, brought out that Bell was attorney in a couple of actions after he was employed by the state. Commissioner Austin also called Ward's attention to an obligation on the part of Bell that he would protect Underwood in any interest he might have in any wild lands in New York state. Ward did not think this agreement was in force when Bell came to work for the state a year ago last April. Ward admitted that he recommended Bell's appointment to Governor Hughes. Commissioner Whipple and the members of the state land purchasing board, but that he had not called their attention to the fact that Bell had previously been working for Adirondack land interests adverse to the state.

NECKWEAR MAKERS PREPARE FOR FIGHT

There will be a general meeting of the Neckwear Makers' Union, Local 1101b, of the American Federation of Labor, at 151 Clinton street, at 8 o'clock tonight. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the question of calling a general strike. During the dull season the bosses took advantage of the men and women of the trade and made considerable reductions in wages. As the season is nearing, the union is determined to put up a fight for the improvement of the intolerable conditions that at present prevail in the trade and make demands on the higher wages and better working conditions. The union requested all members to attend the meeting and make it a rousing demonstration, as the question of the calling of the strike will be voted at this meeting. J. Goldstein, Max Pine and Ab. Miller, organizer of the union, will address the meeting.

When seen by a reporter of The Call last night Miller said that the union is now in a better fix than it ever was before. A fight for the abolition of the bedroom work and other filthy conditions that prevail in the trade was planned by the union a long time ago. "I think that the time is ripe for that fight, and I expect a speedy victory," said Miller.

LOOK OUT FOR VAL ORMOND!

Readers of The Call and members of the Socialist party in Pennsylvania are once again warned that William F. Sawyer, who writes under the pen name of Val Ormond, has no connection whatever with this paper. He did represent The Call for a time, taking subscriptions for it, especially for the Sunday edition, but the business manager was compelled to cancel that arrangement.

"The Val Ormond Club" is purely a fiction of Sawyer's imagination, and Socialists are warned not to pay this man money for any subscriptions either to the daily or Sunday editions of The Call.

Sawyer is neither authorized to represent this paper as a correspondent or as a subscription agent. He has an old letter of authorization, but that should be ignored. Pay no money to Sawyer.

BALLINGER A BARNACLE

Secretary Opposed to "Reorganization" Scheme to Oust Him.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 22.—Part of the attempted "reorganization" of the Republican party has come to grief. The effort to get Secretary of the Interior R. A. Ballinger to retire from President Taft's Cabinet on or about September 15 has come to naught. Ballinger refuses to get out, and, according to advices here, the administration advisers who tried to put the retirement deal through, are no longer hopeful that his Cabinet chair will be vacant on that date.

Secretary Ballinger has informed friends and probably some of the advisers close to the President that no attempt to force him out through newspaper suggestions of retirement will avail. He is willing to keep up the contest with these men, but he is not willing to resign. The attempt to get him to enter the senatorial fight in Washington apparently has failed. The plans to have the two principal candidates for Senator Pile's toga retire in favor of Ballinger has fallen through.

FELL TO HIS DEATH FROM WINDOW LEDGE

Actress, Pugilist and Friend Held by Police as Witnesses, Suspecting They Know Something.

A Cincinnati (Ohio) restaurant keeper, whose name was either Bert Bolz, or Bert Volz, and who was known to at least two persons in New York as "Bert Vanderbilt," fell three stories to the ground just before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the rear of the house at 261 West 42d street. He had been clinging to a window shutter, and it is uncertain whether he lost his grip, or was pushed off. He hasn't been conscious for a whole minute since, and at Flower Hospital it is rather expected he will die without having a chance to say what happened.

Meanwhile three persons—Kid Broad, the pugilist; Ralph Gillespie, a chum of Kid Broad's, and Edith Imen, a young woman of the stage, she says—are locked up at police headquarters, because the police think they may know more about the young man's death than they have so far related.

The dying man had on a suit of clothes with a tag sewed to the inside pocket, indicating that the suit had been made by Frank Dornseifer, a tailor at 3333 Colerain avenue, Cincinnati, for Frank Dornseifer to wear. The police wired Cincinnati, Cincinnati wired back that Dornseifer had been in New York several days.

The tailor was found last night at the Imperial. He said that the injured man was Bert Bolz, or Volz, he wasn't sure which, whom he knew slightly in Cincinnati. Bolz, or Volz, kept a restaurant there. A few days ago he had come to Dornseifer hard up and Dornseifer had loaned him a suit of his own clothes.

KILLS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW AND HIMSELF

Rich Southern Planter, Caught by Wife in Compromising Position, Commits Murder and Suicide.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22.—"Potato King" Taylor, known all through the St. Francis river valley for his heavy potato shipments, killed himself and his daughter-in-law, at his home, nine miles from Marianna, Ark., at 8 o'clock this morning, the two being found together in a compromising position by Mrs. Taylor.

Taylor's wife had been away from home for several days, and was not expected to return for several more, but she drove up to the farmhouse this morning before Taylor and the young woman could separate.

Mrs. Taylor denounced the pair before a house full of curious servants and farm hands, and leaving the house got into her buggy, declaring her intention to swear out warrants at Marianna against the guilty pair. Taylor, finding his wife deaf to all entreaties, seized his pistol, lying on his bureau, and fired two fatal shots, the first killing the girl and the second himself.

Taylor has long been known as one of the largest potato growers in the Mississippi valley, his annual shipments totalling many thousands of barrels. He was an intelligent farmer, often growing two full crops a year. The tragedy was a shock to the community, as not the slightest suspicion of wrongdoing had ever been connected with his name.

Mrs. Taylor is prostrated by the shock and may not recover.

TERRIBLY MAIMED BY ANGRY BULL

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 22.—Terribly maimed by an infuriated bull, Maurice Blackman, a Philadelphia bank cashier, employed on the farm of Harmou Kuenli, near Pewaukee, lies near death at a hospital here. Blackman came to Wisconsin to get rest. He wanted to return to the soil for a vacation, and Kuenli, a Waukesha banker, gave him a chance to work for the summer.

Blackman, about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, went to the pasture to get the cows, and a few minutes later he was seen crawling toward the house, bleeding from head and chest. Although he has not been able to tell what happened, it is regarded as certain that he was attacked by a vicious bull in the herd. All the ribs in one side of his body were broken and he received severe internal injuries.

HE REPEATED "NEVER AGAIN."

Collins Arrested for Drunkenness Accepts Judge's Pledge.

Recorder Mars, in the Bayonne Police Court, yesterday, administered the shortest temperance pledge on record to Thomas Collins, of the Boulevard, who was arrested for being drunk. Collins said he was ready to swear off. The recorder said: "Hold up your right hand and repeat after me 'never again.'"

Collins raised his hand and in a deep voice said, "Never again." He was then discharged.

STOLE COBBLER'S SAVINGS.

Michael Mazza Meant to Go to Italy With His \$1,100 This Week.

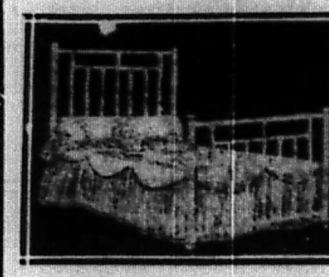
Michael Mazza, a cobbler, at 265 West Kinney street, Newark, had saved \$1,100 in the past ten years. He drew the money from the bank on Saturday, intending to sail this week for his old home in Italy.

He reported to the police yesterday that some one had forced a window in his bedroom and had stolen his money.

Mazza says he will now have to stick to his last.

FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU

WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 6



Don't pay retail prices. Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. The advantages being brand new styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you are BUYING OF THE MAKERS.

To convince you, we offer this elegant genuine 2-inch post Brass Bed, worth \$14.00, at our wholesale Factory Price, \$7.50.

The Big "G" Furniture Works

E. Greencaberger & Co., Owners,
203-205 E. 76th St.
Just a step from the Third Avenue "L" Station, New York.
Open Daily to 6 P.M. Monday and Saturday Till 10 P.M.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

TAFT AND TED HAVE IT ALL FIXED UP NOW

President Taft made it clear yesterday that he had no hand in the work at the meeting of the Republican state committee on last Tuesday when Woodruff, Barnes, Ward and Wadsworth succeeded in having a motion adopted naming Vice President Sherman as the temporary chairman of the coming Republican state convention in place of Roosevelt.

Here's Taft's letter:

"The White House, Washington: 'BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 20, 1910. 'My Dear Griscom—As you know from your telephone conversation with my office, I have steadily refused to admit the propriety or necessity of the President's replying to newspaper statements which are not based on any act or authorized word of his and have no sponsor. I am entirely willing, however, to reply categorically to your telegram of August 19, which has just arrived and which is as follows:

"I am informed and believe that several members of the New York Republican state committee who voted for Vice President Sherman over ex-President Roosevelt as nominee for temporary chairman of the state convention were influenced by statements that the Vice President's name was presented to defeat Colonel Roosevelt in accordance with your wish. A member of the state committee declared to me before the meeting that Sherman's candidacy had been arranged with you by telephone the previous day. Efforts have been made to create an impression that you favor a particular candidate for election as state chairman. I want you to know that the injection of the name of a high member of your administration into a factional conflict has produced a most complicated situation, and the absence of any authoritative information as to your attitude is seriously misleading many Republicans and impairing a movement for progressive party leadership and clean government in this state. I know you desire us to have a fair field and hope that this may be made clear to the public."

At Oyster Bay Roosevelt then gave out the following:

"I am very glad to see President Taft's statement and am pleased with it. 'Before the meeting of the state committee I had repeatedly expressed to various leaders, not merely my willingness, but my desire to see them. Since the meeting I have not thought that there was any particular object in meeting them, as owing to their action the situation has become such as to admit of no compromise, and I had nothing to add to what I had already said. I may add that I have not changed my mind now."

"My position is perfectly definite and I have nothing to change in it. I had never desired the chairmanship, and consented to have my name considered on condition only that, in platform and candidate alike, the party should endeavor to achieve success in the only way worth trying. That is, by deserving, by making it evident that the Republican party of the state of New York intends in good faith to serve the interests of all the people of the state."

"I cannot speak definitely at this moment of my whole plans, because I do not know how far the situation will change by the President's letter, and so I can say nothing more definite tonight."

GIRL HELPS CAPTURE FLEEING BURGLAR

Clara Leavitt, fifteen years old, surprised a burglar at work in a room in her aunt's house, at 1068 Second avenue, early yesterday. After a struggle with the man, in which he managed to escape, she led a chase after him. He was finally captured several blocks away.

The prisoner gave his name as Stephen Kubita, and said he was a painter. He admitted that he had served a term in Elmira and was out on parole.

MAYOR OUT OF BED; IS GROWING STRONGER

"It is remarkable that the Mayor should come back so quickly," said Robert Adamson, Mayor Gaynor's secretary, at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken late yesterday afternoon. "It was not for his splendid constitution he would be much longer in getting well. All of which shows the value of pedestrian exercise in the outside air."

For the first time since the Mayor was shot, Dr. William J. Arlitz was the only physician in attendance during the night. The Mayor continues to gain in strength and his condition is so satisfactory that the doctors decided yesterday not to issue any more bulletins.

The Mayor had a long and refreshing sleep on Sunday night and he was in fine spirits when he awoke yesterday morning. He had a soft boiled egg, toast and coffee for breakfast and was permitted to sit up for forty minutes in the forenoon. He got up again late in the afternoon and spent an hour and a quarter in a chair before returning to his bed. His appetite is considered one of his strong points. He read a good deal and talked much with Mrs. Gaynor and others whose duties called them to the sickroom. His voice was much stronger.

The wound in the Mayor's neck caused by the entrance of the bullet, has almost healed up, and is now not much bigger than a good sized pin point.

SHERMAN TO STUMP.

Vice President to Aid Representative McKinley in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Vice President James S. Sherman is to take the stump in Illinois this week for Representative William B. McKinley, of Champaign, standpat candidate for re-election in the nineteenth district. This announcement was made today at the headquarters of the Republican congressional committee in the Auditorium Hotel, where the Vice President's speaking tour is being arranged.

SHUTTLE STITCHERS AND EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION wants a competent man as an organizer; apply by letter, J. C. care of The Call.

Arbeiter Kranken-u. Sterbe-Kassen fuer die V.r. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 34,190 male and 7,900 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, when continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$2.50, respectively. \$250 death benefit granted to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of 75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 20 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

An Exceptional Offer in BOOKS

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:

For \$5	For \$6	For \$10
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.	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.	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. Karl Marx; His Life and Work, by John Spargo, \$2.50. Revolution, by Jack London, \$1.50.

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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UNION LABEL GOODS

MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$2.00. Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Ethelton Collars, 25c. Cleaning, 50c. Free: Hats, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Washers and Coats.

LADIES' Corsets, Mulls and Kelt Underwear, Hats, Aprons, Neckties, Vests, Shirts, Showers, White Union Label CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE.

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NEW YORK, N.Y., 100 NASSAU ST.

ESTRADA FINANCED BY AMERICAN MONEY

He was Backed to Win and Did So, Hence Yankees are Unpopular in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 22.—Juan J. Estrada, leader of the insurgents, was today proclaimed president of Nicaragua. Mena's army entered Managua today without resistance. Mena has returned to the city. He may not leave.

MAN JUAN DEL SUR, Aug. 22.—With riot and panic leaving trails of death and suffering in Managua and Masaya; with the lives and property of Americans menaced by hostile mobs, the entire government of Nicaragua has been thrown into the hands of insurgents, whose army is encamped only a few miles from the capital. Last night Jose Dolores Estrada, on whom President Madriz conferred his title, in turn surrendered his title of a few hours to President Estrada, leader of the insurgents. The transfer of the presidency was made in the hope that the announcement would serve to quiet the mobs who were taking advantage of the near approach of the victorious rebels to the capital to pillage homes and destroy property. The announcement of the transfer of the presidency did not quiet the mobs.

Americans are being hooted in the streets of the capital. Marines of the gumbots Yorktown and Vicksburg are ready from the word from Washington to make the march across country from Corinto to Managua. Doubtless their presence will be necessary to restore order in the city. It is declared that when the vanguard of the Estrada troops reach Managua they will not hesitate to pillage for their own gain.

ESTRADA BOSS IN NICARAGUA NOW

BLUEFIELDS, Aug. 22.—Now that the insurgents have taken Granada and are in practical control of the republic American business men here will insist that the government restore loans and put the country on a safe basis for the protection of investments.

UNION LABELS



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!

panied by the consular corps and a number of partisans." Dr. Madriz has retired to his home in Leon. It is thought there will be no further opposition to General Estrada. Bluefields was wildly excited upon receipt of the news that the Madriz government had been overthrown, and the populace celebrated all night. The Americans here are confident that the ending of the war will result in an era of great prosperity on the Atlantic coast.

EIGHTEEN BRITISH SEAMEN DROWNED

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The admiralty today announced that eighteen of the crew of the British cruiser Bedford were killed as a result of the accident to the cruiser yesterday.

The Bedford ran ashore on the island of Quelpart. At the time of the accident the cruiser was going to Nagasaki with the British squadron from Wei-Hai-Wei. The island on which the cruiser ran ashore is about sixty miles north of the Korean peninsula at the entrance of the Yellow sea. Japanese warships have gone to the assistance of the stranded vessel. The Bedford was carrying out full speed trials at the time she went ashore. The eighteen who lost their lives were mostly stokers. They were drowned by the sudden inrush of water after the vessel grounded. The remainder of the crew were taken off. The commander in chief of the China station reports that there is little chance of saving the vessel. She is full of water up to the engine room bulkhead.

The Bedford is one of the ten armored cruisers of the Monmouth or "couper" class in the British navy, built between 1900 and 1903. She was built at Fairfield, the keel being laid in February, 1900, and cost approximately \$3,800,000.

3 KILLED IN KRUPP BLOWUP. ESSEN, Aug. 22.—Three bodies have been removed from one of the experimenting laboratories of the Krupp gun works, which was wrecked today by an explosion. Several workmen are missing and a score were injured.

CARLIST REVOLT IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Dispatches received here today say that the Carlist uprising has at last got under way in Spain, and that Berge, in northeastern Spain, is the center of a serious demonstration. Details of the uprising are lacking.

That Portugal has at last become involved in the quarrel between Spain and the Vatican is indicated by messages smuggled out of Portugal and transmitted to London. They say that the clericals have organized an uprising for the purpose of upsetting the government and establishing a Catholic dictatorship. The Duke of Oporto, King Manuel's uncle, has taken refuge in Fort Cascaes on account of the conspiracy.

Official denials of the seriousness of the situation in Portugal were received from Lisbon, but the real alarm of the government is shown by the fact that the military and naval forces of the country are being put in readiness for service.

KURDS AND PEASANTS CLASH IN PERSIA

ODESSA, Aug. 22.—Civil war between the Kurds and peasants has broken out in the Urmiah district of Persia, according to dispatches from there today. The Kurds, in revenge for the murder by the peasants of Miza Kervail, a Kurdish chieftain, are ravaging the villages of the district, and have killed hundreds of the peasants after subjecting them to the most extreme torture. The peasants have so far suffered the heaviest, though they have inflicted severe punishment on the Kurds. Troops sent to quell the disturbance were defeated by a Kurdish force and put to flight. A half dozen villages have been burned.

Table with columns for Steamships, North, German, and Lloyd, listing routes and dates.

Steamship Tickets To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS To all parts of the United States and Canada. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS Sent to all parts of the world. FOREIGN MONEY Bought and sold. Banded to the State of New York for \$15,000.00. OPEN MONDAY TILL 9 P. M. PAUL TAUSIG 104 East 14th Street, New York.

SPORTS

GIANTS BEAT ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Liberal errors by the Cardinals and poor pitching let the Giants win easily today.

Table showing baseball scores for various teams including St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

YANKEES LOSE TO DETROIT. In a game teeming with vivid excitement and thrill the New York Americans yesterday lost to Detroit.

From a partisan point of view the battle began in gloom, developed with hilarity and ended in the depths of darkness. When the Highlanders tied the score in the first inning, went into the van in the second, there was a sigh in the air and Hugh Jennings, as is his wont, did nothing to disturb the cheerful atmosphere.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Secretary of State Koenig received today the official statement to the effect that William R. Hearst's Independence League will have a full set of state, county, judicial, senatorial, assembly and congressional candidates in the field at the November election.

BASEBALL SCORES

Table showing National League and American League scores for various teams.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table showing the standing of baseball clubs in the National League and American League.

SOLD TO OYSTER TRUST. SAYVILLE, Aug. 22.—It is learned upon fair authority, the Westerbeke Brothers, the second largest oyster plant owners in Great South Bay, have sold their oyster holdings to the Seaship Company, which now controls most of the valuable bay bottom in which grow the famous Blue Points.

EDISON'S MESSAGE TO MILWAUKEE

(Continued From Page 1.) studied, the places visited, and the persons interviewed. These interviews will seek to reach the most active public men and women in the various countries visited in connection with all the matters studied and discussed in these weekly letters.

These letters will be copyrighted in order to protect them for simultaneous release for publication by all the English speaking countries of the world. The first of these articles will be released for publication the second week in September, 1910. They will be furnished to newspapers on terms easily within the reach of any paper.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Secretary of State Koenig received today the official statement to the effect that William R. Hearst's Independence League will have a full set of state, county, judicial, senatorial, assembly and congressional candidates in the field at the November election.

HEARST'S LEAGUE WITH US AGAIN

The league will name two candidates for the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Vann and the late Judge Bartlett. A candidate for Congress will be named in each of the thirty-two districts, respectively. In each of the sixty-one counties there will be candidates named for county offices. There will also be named candidates for Supreme Court Justice in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th and 9th districts.

FLOATING CORPSE THAT OF SOLDIER

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 22.—The body with a bullet hole in the forehead, found in the Hudson river at Fort Lee, August 13, has been identified by means of thumb prints, as that of Corporal Richard J. Farrell, 6th Recruiting regiment, Fort Slocum, Detective Elias Uvell, who was first to suspect that the body was that of a soldier, left for Washington Friday night to consult army officials there.

ASSAULTED BY MISTAKE

Beaten for a Burglar While Seeking for His Friend Cohen. While trying to locate a friend named Cohen, who he believed had moved to 38 Lorimer street, Eli Shederman, twenty-two years old, a tailor, living at 174 Varet street, was mistaken for a burglar, Sunday night, and body beaten up by one of the occupants of the house, whom the police have been unable to locate.

RULES TEACHER'S TRANSFER IS LAWFUL

Theodore B. Barringer, principal of Public School 39, in East 126th street, for twenty-five years, who asked Supreme Court Justice Bischoff to prevent the Board of Education from transferring him to School 95, in Sheepshead Bay, must accept the board's ruling.

LOOKS LIKE A TONG MURDER

Laundryman Found Dying in Ravenswood Woods. Sang Lung, a laundryman in Vernon avenue, Long Island City, was found unconscious in a swamp in Ravenswood yesterday forenoon, and he died in St. John's Hospital in the afternoon. He is thought to have been a victim of the war of the tongs which has resulted in several murders in Chinatown.

CHARLTON TAKES IT EASY

Porter Charlton, the self-confessed slayer of his wife, whose body he threw into the waters of Lake Como, Italy, is taking things very comfortably in the Hudson county jail. The warden says that two or three times recently he has found the young man sitting in a bathtub half filled with water, reading a magazine. The warden, on the first occasion, expressed astonishment that Charlton would want to stay in the water so long, but the prisoner laughingly said: "Oh, I could stay here all day long."

NEW UNION BACKS SALEM SHOE STRIKE

United Shoe Workers of America to Supplant Former Body in Industry. Are Making Winning Fight.

(Special to The Call.) SALEM, Mass., Aug. 22.—The strike of shoe workers which began last week in this city in six factories for the recognition of the union of United Shoe Workers of America, embodied in the demand for the reinstatement of a number of victimized men, received valuable accessions this morning by the fifty women stitchers in Straw & Dunham's factory quitting work in a body.

As a result the situation here has become more serious. The strength of the United Shoe Workers, which, with the Knights of Labor, L. A. 2635, is conducting the strike, has surprised the manufacturers. The girls who quit today are being organized for the first time.

90 MILLIONS FOR U. S. THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—While census officials decline to make any estimates, the indications now are that the population of the United States for 1910 will exceed 90,000,000. Returns already made public show material gains in the cities, with only small increases in the rural districts. The increase in Rhode Island, one of the two states whose census returns have been given to the public, showed an increase in population for the decade of 26 per cent.

PREACHER CONFESSES THEFT OF WATCHES

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 22.—"Yes, that is right, I took some watches," said the Rev. Augustus Hauberich, of the German Evangelical Church, Miltonburg, Ohio, today in his cell at central police station, this city. It was reported that seventeen watches had been stolen from students of Eden College, Clayton, Mo.

DR. CANNON

Specialist on Diseases of Men 121 E. 23d St. Between Lexington and Fourth Avenues. Office Hours: 9 to 5; Sundays & Holidays, 10 to 6.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

4090 84 Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE

24 and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

THE NEW YORK CALL CONFERENCE MEETS

The Second and Fourth Wednesday Night Meetings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

B. R. T. REPORT SHOWS PROFITABLE YEAR

According to the figures given in its annual report by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the company has made satisfactory progress financially, as well as in other directions. The report, which was made public yesterday, shows an increase in gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1910, of \$1,213,467.89, and an increase in net earnings of \$380,730.13.

After deducting all charges the surplus is \$2,572,219.75, from which was taken \$1,906,286.50 for dividends. The balance surplus of the company as of June 30, 1910, stands at \$4,781,035.42, an increase of \$393,805.58 over that of 1909. The gross earnings for the year were \$20,907,329.50. The company has increased its track mileage to the extent of nearly five miles of surface line, has raised the wages of many of its employees, and adopted a pension system. It has improved the air brake equipment on the elevated cars, and has succeeded in materially reducing the number of accidents, thereby effecting a marked saving in damage and legal expenses.

COLUMBUS AWAITING PEACE DEVELOPMENTS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 22.—There was practically no disorder here today. The town seems to have settled down to await developments. Activity of the police in running down the strikebreakers, who, it was

DIED FROM WOUNDS GOT IN GANG FIGHT

James Shields, of 1343 Second avenue, who was shot in East 48th street on Saturday night, when the police had a fight with a noisy growler gang, died yesterday in the Flower Hospital.

PRISONERS' APPEAL

Americans Say They Are Unjustly Held on the Isle of Pines. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The five American citizens incarcerated in prison at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, have wired the State Department, stating that they are unjustly held and that a release on bond has been denied them.

DR. CANNON

Specialist on Diseases of Men 121 E. 23d St. Between Lexington and Fourth Avenues. Office Hours: 9 to 5; Sundays & Holidays, 10 to 6.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

4090 84 Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE

24 and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

THE NEW YORK CALL CONFERENCE MEETS

The Second and Fourth Wednesday Night Meetings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

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ANOTHER SAD MARITAL MIXUP IN "UPPER" CLASS

Mrs. Jeanette Collins Rothschild has begun suit for divorce against Frederick Rothschild, son of the late Sigmond Rothschild, one of the best known tobacco merchants of the country, and brother of Harry S. Rothschild, treasurer of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The plaintiff, who is Rothschild's first wife, names his third and present wife, Mrs. Mary Stock Rothschild, as co-respondent. She was prevented from suing the second wife, from whom Rothschild was divorced, because of the status of limitations. The first Mrs. Rothschild asks support for herself and a nineteen-year-old son, who, she alleges, is the son of Rothschild. Rothschild says that when his first wife got a divorce from her second husband, one Strong, she said that the boy was the son of Strong.

Mrs. Rothschild No. 1 says that Frederick married her in Knoesh, Wis., in 1888, but that because she was not a Hebrew he told her he would have to keep the marriage secret from his father, who had just started him up in business. She says she lived with her husband in Chicago for two years after the marriage, but that she finally insisted that she would leave him if he did not acknowledge her to his family as his wife. Then he told her he would get a divorce for her, and she says he went to a Lawyer Goodrich in Chicago, paid him \$100, and later Rothschild brought her a paper which he told her was a divorce granted to her in South Dakota. She says she was not in South Dakota at all and learned afterward that the lawyer had been disbarred.

Mrs. Rothschild says that she supposed the divorce was valid and married Strong in 1901. Her son was born a short time afterward, she says. She divorced Strong in 1905, but only recently became convinced that she had never been divorced legally from Rothschild. She demanded support and got \$125 a month until two months ago, when the money stopped, and she decided that she would have to sue.

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MONTANA FIRES CAUSE GREAT LOSS

Blaze Sweeps Through State and Force Sent to Fight It Beaten Back. To Call Volunteers.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Aug. 22.—The fire in the Gallatin National Forest is still raging dangerously, but the wind has somewhat abated. A hundred more men from Bozeman and fifty from Logan were sent to the fire in Bear Canyon this morning.

GLASGOW, Mont., Aug. 22.—A dense smoke has settled over this part of the state and the sun is completely obscured. The smoke is from forest fires in the Bear-Paw mountains, more than a hundred miles west, and from the Rockies, forty miles distant. There has been a constant rain of soot and ashes here all day.

FARGO, N. Dak., Aug. 22.—Fargo is covered with a pall of dense smoke from the Western forest fires, so thickly that electric lights are in use everywhere. The entire state is clouded.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 22.—Montana is tonight facing the most serious forest fire situation in its history, and the outlook is anything but encouraging. Since yesterday morning a heavy pall of smoke has hung over the city, and last evening falling ashes carried by a stiff breeze made most outdoor activity disagreeable.

With the exception of the immediate east, the fire is raging in every direction from Helena. New fires have broken out in the Delt mountains, across the Missouri river from here, in the Highwood district of Chouteau county, to the north; in the vicinity of Craig, Cascade and Johns to the immediate north; at Assin and Avelin, on the immediate west, and at Bismar and Unsworth, south. New fires have also broken out in the Gallatin National Forest and are spreading toward Yellowstone National Park.

Governor Norris has received telegraphic advices from Flathead and Lincoln counties that the situation is most serious, with the town of Sylvanite burned and Libby, Whitefish and Eureka in grave danger.

Monetary losses run into millions. The railroads are in bad shape, the St. Paul and Northern Pacific bridges having been burned out. Efforts are being made to run trains westward by way of Helena over the Great Northern, but it is thought even this line will be tied up in Lincoln and Flathead counties.

Governor Norris will return home tonight if he can get through from Sun river and undoubtedly will call out the troops and issue a proclamation, seeking the help of all persons who can be spared from their homes to quell the flames.

TWO BURIED IN DENNIS.

Jacob Margulis and Pinkus Dauowsky, both of 126 Ludlow street, laborers employed by Isaac Zimmerman, a contractor, of 355 Dumont avenue, Brownsville, were buried under a pile of plaster, yesterday morning, when the fourth floor ceiling of a brick building at 184 Suffolk street, which they had just started to tear down, fell on their heads. A portion of the rear wall of the room in which they were working fell in, too, and piled more plaster on top of them.

Morris Garfinkle, foreman of Isaac Lurie's stable, at 123 Suffolk street, heard the racket in the building next door. He ran up the stairs and pulled Danowsky out of the pile of debris. Margulis had managed to crawl out himself.

FRANKS.

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MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schuetzen Park

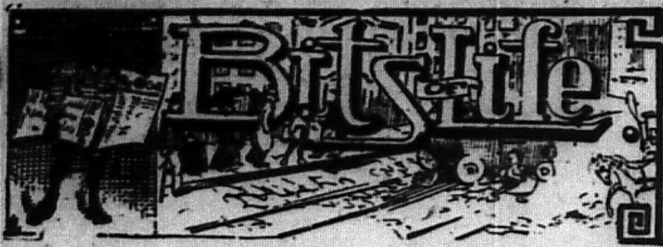
Labor Temple

Labor Lyceum

CLINTON HALL

151-153 CLINTON ST.

Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.



Bits of Life

Jacob Goldberg, of 22 Eldridge street, and Samuel Schwartz, 19 Rutgers place, appeared each other yesterday in Essex Market Court to explain the shooting affray that had taken place the day before, when defendant-complainant Goldberg refused to pay 21 cents for a meal when demanded by complainant-defendant Schwartz.

When Goldberg gave his testimony it was the other man that was the defendant, and when Schwartz spoke it was Goldberg that was the defendant. Each charged the other, and each brought witnesses to prove his charges. The case was adjourned for another hearing, to take place tomorrow morning.

This much, however, was made clear yesterday: Goldberg, a youth of twenty, accompanied by a couple of friends, came in to Schwartz's restaurant, Sunday afternoon, and ordered pie and coffee. At the rate of 2 cents a cup for coffee and 5 cents a cut for pie, the bill amounted to three times seven—21 cents.

"After we had the coffee, your honor," said Goldberg, "we kind of felt good and a bit tipsy, your honor, you know how it is, and I says, 'Ah, you lobster, give us another pie.' Ah! he refused to give us another pie, so I went out and I came in, and when I went out again I was hit, your honor."

Schwartz told a similar story—with variations. He admitted the pie episode, but said that when Goldberg came back he had a knife with him, and said that he was ready to cut him to pieces. Both men clinched then, admitted Schwartz, but he had not done the shooting. It was one of Goldberg's friends that had done it, he said.

This testimony was corroborated by three women, Schwartz's wife and two waitresses of the place. The wife's testimony follows: "He comes in de store and dey make a trouble. I say to him, 'Say, don't get fresh, behave a little, don't make a noise by me in my place of business, understand?' So he goes out and he comes back and he catches a pie and throws it in my husband's face, and he takes de knife and he wants to cut him like dis, and den some one, he fires. When de politman had him arrested, he said to me, 'I'll give it to you, you are a squealer.'"

Goldberg heard this with a satirical smile on his face, but when the woman reached the end of her testimony he hammered on the table and exclaimed: "I object!"

"Look here, young man, it is not your place to object. You can only give testimony," said Magistrate Butts.

"Why can the lawyers object?" asked the youth. "Can't a fellow object when he wants to?"

A strong bang of the gavel stopped further arguments.

William Wolman, of 95 Delancey street, a striking cloak maker, took his three small children to the Grand Theater to see the moving pictures. It was the only chance he had to see the "show," he explained, in view of the fact that a conference was working on a settlement of the strike, in which case, if it succeeded, there would be no day of rest for the tailor for many weeks to come.

When he presented 30 cents' worth of tickets at the door, Michael Oler, the doorkeeper, demanded another ticket.

FATHERS STOLE TO SUPPORT FAMILIES

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—For years the Firth Carpet Company, at Fifth Cliff, has been losing manufactured rugs and carpets, and it is estimated the loss will run up in the thousands of dollars. Finally, with the assistance of a deputy sheriff and the New York Aqueduct police, under Sergeant Kuhne, a round-up was made, and two of three men who visited the place to rob it of rugs, two of which had been thrown from the window of the mill, were arrested, and are held for the grand jury.

They proved to be employes, Cornelius Odell and Myron Smith, both nearly fifty years of age, married, with families living in the village. The third man escaped in the darkness. The prisoners claim this was their first visit for the purpose of stealing.

MILLS TO BE CLOSED FOR T. R.'S VISIT

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Central New York is to have a big holiday tomorrow, when ex-President Roosevelt visits Summit Park, eight miles west of this city, as the guest of the Herkimer County Grangers and the Oneida County Grand Army Veterans, and delivers the first formal address he has delivered since his return to America from the jungle. All the mills in Utica, New York mills, Whitesboro, and Oriskany, will close down as soon to permit their several thousand employes to get up to Summit Park and hear the colonel's speech, while excursions on all the steam and electric railroads entering Utica will bring other thousands.

EXCURSION STEAMERS

GLENISLAND BOATS

MOISSANT AGAIN MEETS ACCIDENT

Aviator Prevented From Finishing London Flight by Heavy Fall to Field—Twice Falls.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—John B. Moissant, the American aviator, again failed this morning in his attempt to complete the Paris-London flight with a passenger, which started so auspiciously Tuesday of last week. He ascended twice this morning in his endeavor to cover the comparatively short distance separating him from London, but could make no headway, and in the second forced descent damaged his machine so seriously that he will be unable to resume the flight for twenty-four hours.

His first ascent was made from Upchurch, near Rainham, where he landed after a battle with the strong wind Saturday, at 4:30 a.m. On the ground a dead calm prevailed, and all conditions seemed favorable for the flight, but the machine, after ascending above the trees, was caught in a tricky wind and although Moissant remained in the air fifty-six minutes, he could cover only a short distance.

His supply of fuel then gave out, and he descended to replenish it. After a delay of half an hour he again ascended against a thirty mile breeze, which he fought for the succeeding half hour, covering only four miles in the last twenty-seven minutes.

Finally a heavy gust of wind caught the monoplane and flung it down 100 feet, just missing one of the high hedges bordering the English roadways. Moissant avoided it by an abrupt swerve and the machine landed in a field, striking so heavily, however, that it was badly damaged. The wheels used in starting were buckled, the rudder and propeller broken and parts of the framework were smashed. Moissant and his mechanic, Fieux, narrowly escaped injury.

Moissant and his machine are now at Sevenoaks, about twenty miles from Upchurch and an equal distance from London.

ORE DUST A NEW SOURCE OF PROFIT

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—The United States Steel Corporation has discovered another by-product in the steel-making industry that will save hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. Vast quantities of ore dust, for which no use has heretofore been found, are to be utilized through a discovery by the engineering department of the Carnegie Steel Company, and the process is to be put into operation at once at the mills of the company at Homestead.

The ore dust is to be made into briquettes and utilized in making pig iron. It is asserted the saving will reduce the cost of pig iron. The dust, under the tremendous pressure of the blast, is caught at the top of the furnace by "catchers," and then carried to the base of the stack to be carted away.

A hinder for the briquettes has been found, composed mostly of lime, which also acts as a flux in the smelting. Steel men regard the step of equal importance to the development of the cement industry from furnace slag, which, until the organization of the Universal Cement Company as one of the corporation's industries, was a byproduct to all iron manufacturers. Along the terminal railroads of the Carnegie Steel Company 200,000 tons of ore dust are piled.

The eight-year-old witness said that he saw his teacher take the money, when he came to give him a lesson. The child is rather timid and not very bright and the magistrate did not put much faith in what he said. The old man, also, was too nervous and excited to give clear testimony.

"I was never arrested in my life," he said. "This thing will mean my ruin. I am respected and trusted and now comes this terrible accusation against me."

DR. WILEY Baffles PACKERS' APOLOGISTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Continous efforts of lawyers representing Indiana packers today failed to shake the faith of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, government chemist, in his belief that benzoate of soda is injurious to the human system. Finally in answer to a direct question, Wiley said: "At this moment I am firmly convinced that this preservative is harmful, no matter in what quantities it is taken."

It is expected that the taking of testimony here will be completed tomorrow, and the evidence will be submitted to the Indiana courts, which will pass upon the state pure food law.

DOG TRANSFORMER AGAIN.

He's the Man Who Sold Archie Pell a Spaniel as a Muff Pup. The negro who sold Archie Pell, the broker, a "Japanese muff dog" last fall, and had disappeared when Pell later went to look for him, appeared at 33d street and Fifth avenue yesterday offering a tiny Maltese terrier pup for sale.

Pell paid \$40 for the animal he got, which was guaranteed to be full grown, and which, he said, he found later was a Maltese terrier whose teeth had been pulled and whose identity had been disguised in various ways. The dog kept on growing for two months while Pell was paying veterinarians to find out what was the matter with him. Then he died.

Nahan Franko, the orchestra leader, made a similar investment; but the dog died too. A man who lives in 34th street, near the Waldorf, bought two for \$50, and both of those died.

The negro, who told Pell and other customers that he was a sailor, was identified yesterday by a carriage attendant at the Waldorf who, being somewhat of a veterinarian, had been called in to attend two dogs bought by the man who lived nearby. When the negro discovered that he was being scrutinized by a group at the Waldorf entrance he disappeared around the corner, leading his tiny Maltese terrier.

You are as home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

STUDENT VICTIM OF HOPELESS DESPAIR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—It has been established that the young man found shot through the head at Delaware Park here last night was Ralph E. Coleman, Jr., of the class of 1911. Yale College, whose home was at Saranac Lake, N. Y. The body has been taken in charge by a private undertaker at the order of Ralph E. Coleman, Sr., who will be here tomorrow.

Coleman's body was positively identified this afternoon by a classmate, Harold Duncan Alkman. An Alpha Delta Phi pin, with the name Ralph E. Coleman engraved on the reverse side, had made the identity certain before Alkman called at the morgue. Young Coleman had a letter from Dean Jones, of Yale College, addressed to whom it might concern, reading as follows:

"Mr. R. E. Coleman, of the class of 1911, wishes to withdraw from Yale College and is hereby granted honorable discharge. He is not disciplined and his withdrawal is entirely voluntary."

The letter bore the date of April 10, 1910. From hints dropped by Alkman and other classmates of Coleman the police believe Coleman was in trouble with the college faculty. He was also weak in his studies. Bearing on this is this entry in a notebook diary found on him:

"Life holds no hope for me. It is better to leave school and give up your studies, they told me—"

BALLOONIST BADLY BURNED.

Bag Takes Fire After Explosion Caused by Inflation.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Frank Long, of this city, was terribly burned by the explosion of gasoline while inflating a hot air balloon for ascension at the fair grounds of the Oswego County (Fulton, N. Y.) Association on Saturday.

The apparatus works on the same principle as a plumber's blow lamp and the flow becoming too great, an explosion followed. The balloon took fire and broke from her moorings dragging the aeronaut for a short distance before he could get away. Long was brought to his home here. He will be terribly marked about the face and hands if he lives.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Manhattan, Attorneys at Law, Books, Stationery, Etc., Roots and Shoes, Clothing and Hats, etc.

IDAHO MACHINISTS WANT 8-HOUR BILLS PASSED

POCATELLO, Idaho, Aug. 22.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Pocatello Lodge of the International Association of Machinists and demand the consideration of all thoughtful working men and women:

"Whereas the eight-hour bill (S. 3578 and H. R. 15441) has been held up in the committee on labor for the past fourteen years; and

"Whereas Congress has indorsed the principle by adopting the eight-hour amendment to the naval appropriation bill, and therefore should not permit this eight-hour bill to fail by leaving it in the hands of unfriendly committee; and

"Whereas the condition under which our government contract work is being done is a menace to our citizenship and a disgrace to our country; and

"Whereas the Bethlehem Steel Company, where they get contracts amounting to \$9,000,000 worth of government work each year, and where the men have been compelled to go on strike against a twelve-hour workday, seven days per week, is a sample of how our citizens are treated on this work; and

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our United States senators and representatives of Idaho, and a copy sent to our official journal and to the labor press throughout the country.

"A. L. PETERSON, Pres., A. L. HAVENS, Sec. Secy."

BLERIOT WILL ENTER.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Bleriot, the French monoplane champion, says that he will participate in the Journal's 1911 monoplane race from Paris to Berlin, Brussels, London and return to Paris.

Manhattan, Attorneys at Law, Books, Stationery, Etc., Roots and Shoes, Clothing and Hats, etc.

SHERIFF SHOOTS TWO, IS ARRESTED

Deputy Sheriff Albert Murch, of Flatbush, was arrested yesterday, charged with shooting Miss Margaret Bannon, 69 North Oxford street, and Frank Flannery, 241 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. The shooting occurred at Nostrand and Snyder avenues, Brooklyn.

Murch told Captain Creamer that he was justified in shooting the two, saying that he had been attacked by Flannery and three other men. He asserted that four women who were with the men aided them in the attack.

Flannery and his companions, especially the women, declared to Creamer that the shooting was an outrage and that they would take steps immediately to have his license as a special policeman and deputy sheriff revoked.

They said he became abusive to them while they were telling jobs and laughing while waiting for a car, and then struck them with his club. After he had struck one of the women, it was charged, her escort interfered and struck him. Then Murch drew his revolver and fired.

PHARMACISTS

George Oberdorfer, Pharmacist, 2002 Eighth Ave., Near 125th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars, Union Made By Congress, 5c each, \$2.25 per box of 50

SLUTZKIN'S PHARMACY, Comrades, have your prescriptions made in any store, 170th St and Prospect Ave., Bronx

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HUNTER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Socialist Candidate for Governor of Connecticut Sounds Keynote for State Campaign of 1910.

Accepting the nomination as candidate of the Socialist party for governor of Connecticut, Robert Hunter, of Noroton, has sent the following to the state committee:

In convention and by referendum vote of all Socialists in this state, as announced today, I have been nominated to lead the party in the present campaign.

Such an honor may seem empty to those who know little of the meaning of the power and influence of modern Socialism.

Many men consider it an honor to be nominated for office by the Democratic or Republican party. Yet to be elected to office by either of the old parties means little more than an opportunity to give this state another corrupt administration.

To men of conscience that opportunity should mean disgrace, not honor.

The Socialist party offers no surety of victory in the coming election, but it does offer sincerity of aim and purpose.

If offers an ideal, and to be the spokesman for that ideal, even though but three or four support it in this campaign, is honor enough for any man.

Our chief aim in this, as in all campaigns, is to arouse the people to the necessity of extending and realizing democracy in the conduct not only of politics but also of industry.

We set ourselves, therefore, the task of building up in this state a powerful organization of workers in shop and on farm determined to do away with political corruption, with class government, with special privilege, and with all the other forms of injustice that arise from our present political and industrial order.

In the words of our state constitution: "We declare that all men are equal in rights; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community."

Yet who does not know that both the Democratic and Republican parties have been for years the personal property of certain men and certain interests in this state?

And who today does not realize that these men are convinced that the people exist to enrich them and that government was devised to give them all public emoluments and all privileges?

The people are coming to resent this betrayal of their interests by the old parties and are growing weary of bearing burdens for the profit of the few.

We seek, therefore, to draw to our banner and to obtain political power for those industrious classes who today bear the burdens of this commonwealth. We seek no other support.

Indeed we shall consciously exclude

from our ranks two classes, those who profit from vice and those who profit from plunder.

We ask no support, either in votes or money, from those whose interest in politics, as it is in industry, is the profit and plunder which comes from special privilege, from unearned-rents profits and dividends.

And we make no secret of our intention to wage war on all those who today put burdens upon the weak and for the profit of the powerful.

We seek only to represent the working class and we intend to use every means at our command to bring to our support that immense body of citizens whose life is a daily routine of toil and who bear upon their shoulders the burden of producing all wealth.

Nor is our aim to get a chance to divide spoils, to distribute jobs or to take bribes.

Our aim is the greatest that men could hold, it is brotherhood.

We seek, therefore, political power in order to do away with privilege, with industrial, political and financial injustice; for without political power it is impossible to establish a co-operative commonwealth in which men shall work to produce wealth for use instead of producing wealth for profit.

We realize, however, that the bringing into the world of a new social order is no easy task.

Socialism is, in our opinion, the next necessary step in the development of human society.

But we are not ignorant of the fact that it took hundreds of years for feudalism to run its course and that it has taken over a hundred years for capitalism to ripen.

But whether the forces in society leading toward the new era move slowly or quickly our end is to aid as best we can in that evolution.

The march toward the brotherhood of man is not a march of small detachments but a universal procession participated in by the workers not only of towns and cities, but of countries, nations and races.

We cannot, therefore, go far ahead of these classes nor should we fall far behind. We are bound up with the conditions of our time and with the weal and woe of our brothers elsewhere, as we proceed laboriously toward our goal.

We cannot, therefore, promise to remedy immediately all ills, to abolish all poverty or to do away with all privileges.

Nor is it in our power to establish Socialism in Connecticut alone. Nevertheless those of us who carry the banner of International Socialism can conscientiously pledge ourselves to certain definite acts in the councils and assemblies of this state heretofore we are elected to power and such pledges as we make we shall honestly fulfill to the extent of our power.

We will give to Connecticut a clean, efficient government, and we shall do our best to do away with slums, unsanitary tenements, and other foul conditions of city life.

We shall clean streets, establish playgrounds, parks and recreation places.

We shall shorten the hours of labor and limit as far as possible woman and child labor.

We shall care kindly and properly for the veterans of toil, the sick, the crippled and for the needy.

We shall see that no child goes hungry to school. We shall extend public education, lengthen the days of schooling, improve educational standards and make schools the social centers of a new civic life.

We shall give to the people the right to rule their affairs by the initiative, referendum and recall.

LABOR PARTY WINS SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Victory Doubly Significant Because Both Old Parties, Liberals and Conservatives, Combined.

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 22.—The Labor party of Australia, which came into power recently, has just plucked another substantial victory.

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This victory of the working people was won in spite of the union of the conservatives and the liberals, who threw all differences to the winds, and jointly fought the labor candidates.

The result of the election is greeted with enthusiasm by the workers of all cities, but more especially by the workers of Adelaide, the capital of South Australia.

The new state officials for South Australia are: J. Verran, miner, premier and commissioner of public works; F. W. Coneybeer, journalist, minister of education; C. Vaughan, shoemaker, treasurer and minister of mines; F. S. Wallis, printer, secretary of state; J. P. Wilson, saddler, minister of industry and farming, and W. J. Denning, lawyer, attorney general.

This victory of the Labor party in South Australia is especially important since that state, though not very thickly populated, is sought a great deal by all sorts of trust owners and monopolists.

The Labor party has already given notice to the avaricious landlords that it will drive them from the state if their exploitation does not cease. The trusts have likewise received the same pleasant announcements that plans are on foot to nationalize them.

The workmen of Australia are now bending all their energies to capture the state of New South Wales. The old parties in that state are split up, and practically expect defeat at the hands of the Labor party.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT.

Branch 1—Bandstand at Battery Park. Robert W. Bruere and Alexander Irvine.

Branch 2—Southwest corner of Forsyth and Canal streets. E. Feller, Dr. Feldman and William Karlin.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 33d street and Third avenue. John McComish and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Branch 4—Northwest corner of 7th street and Avenue A. O. Olshewski in Polish and Charles F. Merkel in English.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 107th street and Amsterdam avenue. William McKennie and John Flanagan.

Branch 6—Northwest corner of 84th street and First avenue. William Mendelson and Fred Harwood.

Branch 7—Northeast corner of 108th street and Madison avenue. William Diederich and Patrick Quinlan.

Branch 8—Southeast corner of Longwood and Prospect avenues. Phillip Epstein, chairman; Louis A. Baum and August Classens.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

Branch 2—Northwest corner of Rivington and Pitt streets. Nathan Stupnick, Saul Epstein and B. Gottlieb.

Branch 3—Northwest corner of Ludlow and Delancey streets. Ab Chess and William Karlin.

Branch 4—Northwest corner of 15th street and Eighth avenue. Patrick Quinlan and Andrew De Milt.

Branch 5—Southeast corner of 138th street and Willis avenue. E. Liffman, chairman; Edward Dutton and J. C. Frost.

Branch 8—Northeast corner of Third avenue and 186th street. Chris Kerker and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 4th street. Jean Jacques Corone!

20th A. D. Br. 1—Knickerbocker avenue and Harman street. H. D. Smith and Leonard Davidson.

20th A. D. Br. 2—Central avenue and Madison street. B. C. Hammond and J. C. Frost.

21st A. D. Br. 1—Throop avenue and Gerry street. M. Goldblatt and M. Mannis.

23d A. D. Br. 2—Dummont avenue and Watkins street. D. Oshinsky and H. Rossenblum.

Bakers' Meeting.—Knickerbocker avenue and Linden street. J. A. Well and J. B. Riley.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

3d A. D.—President and Court streets. William F. J. Hanneemann and L. Baker.

21st A. D. Br. 1—Union avenue and South 2d street. Jean Jacques Corone!

15th A. D. Br. 2—Manhattan avenue and Clay street. M. Mannis, A. Olshewski and Joseph Tytkoff.

BUSINESS MEETINGS. MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 1 Appeals for Volunteers.

Branch 1 is holding a meeting every Tuesday night at Battery Park. Comrades Bruere and Irvine will be the speakers August 22. Speaking begins at 8 p.m. in the band stand. Take any South Ferry car, elevated, subway, or surface lines. These meetings are well attended, and the rapid attention of the crowd to our speakers' message is a wonderful inspiration. We need more workers to distribute and sell literature, to answer questions, and to help make the meetings of real value to the party. I hope that as many members of Branch 1 as can do so, will attend the meetings from now on.

CAROLINE M. DENTER, Organizer Branch 1.

BROOKLYN.

The 11th and 17th Assembly districts meet tonight at 439 Lexington avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.

The picnic committee meets every Tuesday evening at 124 Market street.

NATIONAL NOTES

Hungarian Comrades, attention! Elora, a weekly paper, published at 1523 Second avenue, New York city, is rendering good services, and is deserving of all possible support. The subscription price is \$1 per year. English-speaking Comrades will be rendering valuable assistance to this institution by bringing the publication to the attention of Hungarian Comrades. While an increase in the subscription list is the thing most desired, any direct contribution for the support of Elora will be highly appreciated.

The leaflet previously advertised to be issued during the month of August is now ready for shipment. It is entitled "Barbarous America." The price is 50 cents per 1,000. This leaflet deals with accidents, incident to the industrial pursuits engaged in by the workers of America, and presents a striking comparison of facts as to the treatment by the governments of such workers in this and other countries. In fact, no compensation is provided by the American government, which is an indictment of the brutality of the employing class, which is also as yet the governing class. This is likewise an indictment against the workers for their failure to lay hold of the civic powers for their own self-protection. Order and circulate "Bar-

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE New Jersey.

FOR Special reasons will sell my contract for one lot, 22x100, in a nearby New Jersey town, for \$10 cash. Cannot keep up the payments of \$3 a month, although I have already paid in \$51. Price of lot was \$125. A big bargain, for somebody. Florence DeLoe, Box 53, New York Call office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Long Island.

Biedenbapp Bros. Real Estate Brokers and Builders, 16 Washington St., Jamaica, L. I. Have one for sale on 1st Ave. East 5 and 6 room cottage. Is willing to meet workmen's financial conditions.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

3D AVE. 1794-1796, 6th-14th rooms; hot water; \$10-\$12; 3 weeks free.

81ST ST., 225-227 E.—Elegant light apart-ments, 4 rooms, bath; \$12. See Janitor.

52D ST., 133 E.—3 large light rooms and bath; 1st flight; rent \$23.

7TH ST., 304 E.—3 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; \$12. See Janitor.

81ST ST., 225 E.—Top flat, 6 large light rooms; hot water supply; \$12. Janitor.

10TH ST., 57-59 E. (near Madison ave.)—Four elegant rooms; bath; steam heat \$16-\$18; in-ducements; rent \$12-\$14.

115TH ST., 110 E.—6 rooms, bath and hot water; rent \$21.

15TH ST., 350 E.—Four light room apart-ments; couple; low rent; time allowed; quiet house; hall carpeted.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side.

COLUMBUS AVE., 732-4 rooms in fine condition; exceptional clean; rent \$12.

WEST END AVE., 150, cor. 6th-3 large light rooms; hot water; \$11; new building.

LENOX AVE., 472 (14th St.)—5 rooms; bath; improvements; rent \$12-\$14.

40TH ST., 433 W.—Three large rooms; newly renovated; rent reduced \$2 to \$11.50.

46th St. 525 WEST—Flat of five large rooms, to let; in quiet family; see flight up.

62D ST., 175 W. bet. Columbus and Amster-dam ave.—Five rooms and bath; \$20.

60TH ST., 305 W.—Elegant four large, light airy rooms; improvements; half month free; \$12.

115TH ST., 115 W.—Subway station across corner; 6 rooms, hot water; \$25.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

FREEMAN ST., 855, near subway station—5 and 6 rooms; steam; all improvements; Janitor.

TYNE AVE., 1265, near 113d St.—New house; 4 rooms; bath; steam; hot water; \$18.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN.

PACIFIC ST., 1918—New house; 4 rooms; im-provements; \$14.

SUMMIT ST., 228, near Saratoga ave.—Small apartment of 4 rooms; rent \$13.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET. Manhattan.

8TH AVE., 75 (14th)—Large rooms; gentle-ness and pure the best; \$15.50; stags; \$18.00 up.

20TH ST., 186 E.—Nicely furnished large rooms and bath; hall room; \$15.50; stags; \$18.00 up.

43D, 512 W.—Nice room and hall room for housekeeping; \$15.50.

7TH ST., 215 E.—Nicely furnished room; married couple; light housekeeping; all con-veniences; \$14.

100TH ST., 100 E.—Cheap, comfortable fur-nished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen or couples.

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Requests, Colloge and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

LEBSONS in piano playing and sight singing for beginners and advanced students, at a moderate cost. Comrade Konrad Berocovic, 310 East 10th street.

Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 7c. per line. 3 Insertions, 15c. per line. Seven words to a line. No Display.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

Special rates upon applications to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. Telephone Worth 3200. 125 Park Row, N. Y.

MEETINGS OF LODGES IN N. Y. DISTRICT. METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 1, Fridays, Madison, Turn Hall, Courtland Ave. and 151st St., Bronx.

ELYSIAN LODGE, No. 2, Thursdays, Reinking's Hall, 127 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

WINDYBROOK LODGE, No. 3, First and third Fridays, Labor Lecture, 520 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.

PROGRESSIVE LODGE, No. 4, Mondays, Labor Lecture, 520 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL LODGE, No. 5, Thursdays, Park Ave., bet. 51st and 52d sts., New York.

MANTON LODGE, No. 6, Thursdays, Labor Temple, 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

MICROMETER LODGE, No. 8 (Toolmakers), Independent Lodge, No. 9 (Toolmakers), 10th St., bet. 10th and 11th Sts., New York.

UNITED Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 303, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office, 142 East 57th street.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 899. Headquarters, 100 West 10th Street, Room 10, 1st Fl. Sec. Five employment bureaus. Meet every 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Delegate Body meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 401, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 402, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 403, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 404, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 405, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 406, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 407, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 408, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 409, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 410, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 411, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 412, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 413, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 414, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 415, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 416, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 417, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 418, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 419, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

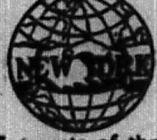
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 420, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 421, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 422, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 240 East 86th St., Bronx. Fred, Rec. Sec., 724 East 158th street; Employment office at 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 423, meets every Monday,

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 2. TUESDAY, AUGUST 23. NO. 235.

INSURGENCY AND THE WORKERS.

Again and again we have discussed in these columns the progress, the significance, and the possible consequences of insurgency in the Republican party.

We have devoted so much space and time to this subject, not because it stands in any relation, direct or indirect, to the Socialist movement, but solely in order to explain this political phenomenon as an inevitable development in the political and social life of America.

We have shown that insurgency is, in its essence, a revolt of the farmers of the West against the capitalists of the East, being the true and legitimate successor of the Greenback, Populist, and the Free Silver movements.

The fact that the insurgents do not put forward any demand for "cheap money" proves nothing against this proposition. These earlier middle class movements laid great stress on the demand for "cheap money," in one form or another, for the reason that they coincided with, and were largely stimulated by, a general tendency toward lower prices in the world's markets. This tendency has now been reversed. Prices are now generally high; that is to say, "money is cheap." Hence it would be absurd for the insurgents to put forward a demand for what they have got.

The principal demands of the insurgents relate to the tariff on imports and to railway freight rates. They are, in a general way, opposed to monopoly, as incarnated in the great corporations and trusts. But they have no idea how to proceed in their opposition to the trusts. Apparently they no longer think of destroying the trusts. All they hope for is to reduce the profits of the trusts by means of tariff reduction, railway rate reduction, and the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. They are also friendly to the conservation movement, for the reason that the latter is fiercely antagonized by the trusts.

Insurgency is a radical middle class movement. That is to say, it is conservative in its essence. It has no quarrel with the existing social order, but only with some of its inevitable consequences. It is, therefore, doomed to ultimate defeat.

To the great mass of the workers insurgency offers no hope of relief from the existing oppressive conditions. Even if it were successful all along the line it would not increase the wages or reduce the hours of toil of a single wage-worker.

WALL STREET AND POLITICS.

According to the financial writer of the New York Sun, Wall Street takes only a languid interest in the factional quarrels of the Republican party. It does not care whether Roosevelt or Sherman is to be the temporary chairman of the Republican state convention. It does not even care which faction or which party is to control the next Congress. In so far as Wall Street takes any interest at all in politics, it finds satisfaction in the thought that "for the moment the attacks have been diverted from men and corporations engaged in business to particular politicians and factions."

The Sun and its financial writer are generally supposed to stand pretty close to some of the most powerful interests in Wall Street. It is, therefore, possible that the above statement is a true reflection of the present attitude of the financial magnates toward the factional quarrels in the Republican party. It is also possible that at this moment it does not concern Wall Street in the least whether the Democrats or the Republicans are to control the next Congress. It is even probable that Wall Street would like to see a Democratic majority in the next Congress. Between a Republican President and Senate and a Democratic House of Representatives, legislation would very likely come to a standstill, and the financial pirates would be relieved from all anxiety as to governmental meddling in their affairs.

But be that as it may, it is certain that the working people ought not to take the slightest interest in the factional quarrels and personal bickerings of the Republican bosses. It is equally certain that whichever party, the Republican or the Democratic, will obtain control of the next House, nothing whatever will be done for labor. The sole concern of the enlightened workers is that some Socialist shall be elected to the next Congress, to voice their grievances and express their demands in such wise as to arrest the attention of the working masses and cause them to rally in ever greater numbers around the banner of the Socialist party.

COTTON MILL WORKERS.

The Survey publishes an abstract of a preliminary government report on cotton mill workers, North and South. The report is based on an investigation in 198 mills in four Northern and six Southern states, and is partly checked by inquiries in families of mill workers. Some of the salient features of this abstract are as follows:

The legal working age is twelve years in the South and fourteen in the North. Accordingly we find that in the South 27 per cent of the employees are women and 20 per cent children under sixteen, while in the North 43 per cent of the employees are women and 5 per cent children under sixteen years.

How ready the employers are to make untruthful reports to the government is shown by the following facts: The number of working children under the legal age was given in the North as 4 per cent (four-tenths of 1 per cent) and in the South as 1.64. But an investigation in the families of mill workers showed the proportions to be 4 per cent and 24.5 per cent, respectively, or ten times as many in the North and fifteen times as many in the South!

Illiteracy of working children is much greater in the South. Of children under fourteen years 53 per cent could neither read nor write in the South, as against 12 per cent in the North. Among children of fourteen or fifteen, about 35 per cent were illiterate in the South and 7 per cent in the North. Of female workers about 10 per cent were illiterate in the North and 26 per cent in the South—the former being chiefly foreign born, and the latter native.

The average number of hours worked per week in the Southern mills was 68.7, and in the Northern 58.4. The legal limit of working hours for women and children is frequently exceeded by various devices. Eleven mills in various states were found "stealing time" by beginning work before the scheduled time in the morning and at noon.

It seems that the government report gives no adequate data as to earnings. In the abstract made by the Survey nothing is said of the earnings of children. The average for adult workers (over sixteen years) is \$6.28 a week for the whole country, being \$7.15 for men and \$5.49 for women. In the North the average for both sexes is \$7.35, and in the South \$5.09. Investigation in the mills shows that in an average home of \$17.4 a year in the North, and \$12.4 a year in the South—\$2.50 and \$2.50, respectively, per week!

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY OF THE FUTURE

By W. E. P. FRENCH.

The industrial army of the future will probably be organized, officered and disciplined under a composite system which will embody the best features of militarism and of the highly efficient corporate thing we call a trust; but it will be safeguarded by the initiative, referendum and sovereign recall, and its officers will be elected by the system of proportional representation. It will be a democratized and socialized cohort of labor, enlisted for life service in an ennobling phase of the age-old and never-ending war against the armed forces of the great kingdom of nature; and it will foster, develop and expand to an extent hitherto undreamed of the virtues of courage, endurance, devotion and a lofty patriotism; for it will be, in the truest sense of the term, the united service of the whole people, and it shall make for civic righteousness and the pride and rapture of high resolve and glorious endeavor.

It will be the most powerful industrial, political financial and economic engine the world has ever seen or ever shall see. For it will be an indissoluble union of brain and brawn, of muscle and mind, of matter and force, of labor and capital, of the producer and the product; and it will be self-sustaining and self-governing.

It will co-ordinate production and distribution, producing for use and distributing for consumption. It will attain the maximum of result with the minimum of effort. It will eliminate waste by the elimination of waste. It will substitute the democracy of co-operation for the anarchy of competition.

It will be what Professor William James, formerly of Harvard University, calls "the moral equivalent of war," since it will be both a militant corporation, always ready to wage war against humankind's immortal foe, and a corporation with a soul, dealing justly and generously by its stockholders, producers and consumers, which shall embrace the whole nation and the world.

It will have discipline without tyranny, liberty without license, law and order without sumptuary enactments, protection without privilege and assisted evolution without revolution.

Its armament will be, not lethal weapons, but "arms of precision" of a different kind. It will be armed with the machine, the throttle valve, the electric switch, "the universal lever" of the wheel. And with these instruments of industrial warfare it will solve, not the problems of "bottle murder and sudden death," but the questions of life and living, giving battle to "plague, pestilence and famine," conquering poverty, ignorance, disease and crime, and subduing earth, sea and air for its spoils of victory.

It will be financed as never was an army financed before in the history of our planet, for it will be both source and reservoir of "the sinews of war"—money. It will absolutely create, control and conserve both value and measure of value; and its circulating system, its medium of exchange, its

method for the transference of credit, will be based, not upon the relative scarcity of yellow dirt, but upon the average annual productivity of the average human being (woman and man) working for one hour in partnership with power-driven machinery and in co-operation with the community.

Its collective income and savings will be so inconceivably vast that its wages and salaries will exceed the spending power of the individual, and its surplus will be used to provide more generously for the sick and crippled, to increase its fighting efficiency, to reward its heroes and to make its own environment more healthful and beautiful.

Its garrisons or posts will be the cities, towns and farms of the nation, where all shall dwell in the House of Hope and none in the House of Want. Its cost of living will follow, not precede, rising incomes. Its ratings will be a plentiful supply of the best things to eat and drink that free labor, free land and freedom of opportunity can produce, and true temperance will put the flower of pity upon the grave of dead prohibition.

It will encourage, as every decent army does, individual effort, enterprise and initiative, and will reward them richly; but it will not permit these admirable faculties to be used to loot the organization or exploit its soldiers of the common good any more than the army of the United States would allow its ranking general or any other officer to enslave, rack-rent or make a profit on the lowest private in his command.

Its uniform or "working clothes" will be a dress suitable to the vocation in which it is to be worn, and will form part of the "pay and allowances." Its ordinary garb will be such decent covering as shall not offend its "comrades in arms," but such as shall suit the taste and convenience of the wearer. And every woven thing that shall be used by the army of industry shall be the best that science and skill can make, and not one thread of it shall be spun or woven by child labor or in sweat shops.

As is the case with other civilized armies, it will not allow within its reservations, which will be the habitable earth, the slum, the sweat shop, the dive or the brothel.

It shall be no aggregation of mollycoddles, to be the prey of some ambitious scoundrel, no mere bread-and-butter army, content with the "flesh pots"; it shall be trained to hardihood and endurance; it shall know and rejoice in the fierce joy of conflict with a stubborn and remorseless enemy, and it shall face fearlessly, privation, danger and death in the glorious service of a glorified humanity. It shall rid this earth of savage beast and venomous reptile; it shall strike the hand of the thief from the throat of the oppressor; it shall lift right to the throne and place wrong on the scaffold, and it shall meet and vanquish difficulty and peril in the sky above, in and under the earth beneath, and in and on and under the waters around and about the earth. It shall fight, and it shall love to fight.

And its flag shall be the oldest and most beautiful flag in all this world—"Old Glory"; red blood of brotherhood, white milk of motherhood, blue of eternal good—red, white and blue.

THE BLOODY CZAR AND HIS TOOLS

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

In the Vienna Arbeiterzeitung a Russian correspondent publishes a few pictures of the official Russia of today.

It seems as if a gigantic magnet was suspended over Russia, drawing upward all the dirt, all the muck of Russian life toward those in power. The first shock of the counter-revolution has long passed when special interests, ignorance and demagoguery, high-born nobility, popes of the Orthodox Church, ignorant buyers, terrified peasants and all sorts of mercenary elements were united in the infamous Black Hundred. What now remains of them are only specialists and hirelings, people torn away from their normal existence, rogues in priestly garments, pious hypocrites with knives in their pockets, cheating gamblers, recruited from the ranks of former officers of the guard, discredited rascals dismissed from corporation service, scoundrels of most marked characteristics. All these fellows are now somewhat washed and cleaned, and put into official positions everywhere in the dums, the prison department, the police, the railroads.

On one side the czar's high representatives travel all over Holy Russia to investigate the cheating contractors who filled their pockets during the war at the expense of the suffering soldiers, while on the other side hungry "patriots" push their way into all branches of the public service in order to show what they can do once they are near the great trough.

The reaction has felt obliged to desist from organizing open pogroms. "That time is now passed," said Dubrowin, the intimate friend of the czar. The other organizers of pogroms now have seats in the duma. They had to change their tactics, but they pursue the same object. What they formerly achieved by pogroms is now done by the government and the duma in the form of administrative and legislative measures. All shame is cast to the winds. They are all at work. Finland has been throttled. The czar's solemn oaths? Never mind! Menchikov assures in the Nowye Vremja that the Almighty approves the act. The concessions made to the dissenting sects are nullified radically. What about the proclamation establishing freedom of conscience? But that is the only promise the frightened czar has made during the accursed year of the revolution?

Measures to curtail or to abolish local concessions heretofore granted to the Poles are taken by the government with the duma's willing co-operation. As far as the Jews are concerned, all feelings of shame are cast to the four winds of Heaven. For Stolypin openly states that the czar's solemn oaths? Never mind! Menchikov assures in the Nowye Vremja that the Almighty approves the act. The concessions made to the dissenting sects are nullified radically. What about the proclamation establishing freedom of conscience? But that is the only promise the frightened czar has made during the accursed year of the revolution?

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Letters to the Editor

"LOOKING BACKWARD."

Editor of The Call:

Although William Bostelle Shier assumes that "there is no room for difference of opinion" upon what constitutes good propagandist literature and that Bellamy's "Looking Backward" "should not be contended for one moment," my twenty-three years of reading Socialist literature have led me to a conclusion diametrically different from that of my worthy Comrade Shier.

It is quite probable that no book yet published, pertaining even remotely to the material well-being of humanity, has attracted half the attention and interest from the general public as did "Looking Backward" when it burst upon the reading world. From Maine to California it was the theme of literary discussion.

Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" was a great eye-opener, and started many people on the road of investigation of the problem of existence. But I venture that a great majority of the elder Socialists of today would attribute their awakening to "Looking Backward." I well recall the astonishment and wonder with which the "sweet reasonableness" of the book filled me, and can only liken it to the mental sensations produced years before by the perusal of Paine's "Age of Reason."

The fact that I have since progressed far beyond both Paine and Bellamy has not at all obscured my recollection of their beneficence, and unappalled by the terminology of the "scientists" I can still refresh myself in the hard, common sense, everyday, free-for-all satire and logic of Bellamy's two books, "Looking Backward" and "Equality." Wonderful that our intellectuals can not see that these books ought to be incessantly urged upon the average Democrat or Republican to bring him to a realizing sense of his sin!

Nowhere is the profit system so mercilessly ridiculed and fiddled; while the tariff, which is just now shaken before the eyes of the foolish voter, is uncovered by Bellamy in "Equality," and revealed in its nakedness and deformity. Our unjust copyright laws (supplemented by the glamour of scientific intellectualism) still hold up the prices of these books beyond the reach of the average voter, who is the man we are after. What a shame! There are yet countless missionaries who "have to be told"; and no one tells them more lucidly than Edward Bellamy.

Tennessee. JOHN SMITH.

THE RULE OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Editor of The Call:

I have read with great interest your editorial of the 17th, "The Rule of the Working Class."

You say that "Socialism can be introduced only through the conquest of political power by the working class." It is my profound belief that the working people now rule, that they always rule, and that what is wanted is not a change of rulership, but a change in the methods of ruling. Of course, the people do not get what fundamentally they desire, but in a superficial impermanent way they do get what they desire—that is, their desires in regard to government are a little more than the furor of election day, because they neither know of its effect upon them. In other words, the people rule through ignorance. We are approaching a time when the working people shall rule through intelligence.

My idea of rulership puts the people first as the real ruling power of the nation, and places all so-called rulers and leaders as but the mouthpieces of their great master, the common people. Instead of the idea that the common people are the nobodies of the world they ought to be regarded as not merely the world's producers, but as having superior directive power, which power they always exert through habits, customs and public opinion.

I ask you if it is not definitely better to regard the common people as masters, by whose fiat aristocracy exists; to apprehend that they are the real leaders, that civilization is indebted to them for what it is, not only in a physical sense, but in the sense of the mental force of the common people—than to regard them in that petty and narrow way which credits them only as producers?

I say, credit the common people as masters and dictators as well as producers, and you annihilate at once and for all every claim of our financiers to own people that superior dignity and forceful advantage in their fight for their rights which comes with a recognition of their own importance and their own responsibility.

F. W. MOORE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1910.
(A class that does not know what to do with its power has no real power.—Ed. The Call.)

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Editor of The Call:

Wall Street was full of rumors on Wednesday last that the McCormick holdings of 7 per cent in the Chicago Tribune had been sold for \$5,500,000 to J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller.

It is taken by Wall Street to mean that both men have decided to come out in the open and fight public opinion, which has for some years been directed against them. The general understanding for a long time was that Morgan controlled the Sun, and subsequently passed to Thomas F. Ryan, and if Wednesday's report is true, it means in my opinion but one thing, and that is, these men expect a fight soon and are getting ready for it.

New York, Aug. 19, 1910.

THOU, TOO, BRUTES!

Editor of The Call:

I am so gratified at the editorial "Acting Mayor Mitchell and the Police," in The Call of August 15. I also want to commend some of the things you have published recently about Mayor Gaynor. Evidence of good feeling, even toward our opponents, are very gratifying to me. I don't believe we need fear our aims and issues will become clouded or progress retarded by the cultivation of kindness and generosity toward honest men, even if they seem to be our opponents. So glad you wrote so much of this as you have in your article, HUNTER B. CAMPBELL.

New York, Aug. 17, 1910.

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 LIPPELL, of Rochester.
For Associate Justice, Court of Appeals—MORRIS HILL, of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.
For Governor—John W. Slayton, of McKeesport.
For Lieutenant Governor—Louis Cohen, of Meyersdale.
For State Treasurer—Charles McKeever, of New Castle.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—Beaumont Sykes, of Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.
For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.
For Governor—Robert Hunter, of Noroton.
For Lieutenant Governor—William Applegate, of New Haven.
For Secretary of State—Ella 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 Bennington.
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.

Sanctum Soliloquies.

By Paul Wallace Hanna.

"Roosevelt sends Tift an ultimatum," says a headline. "What of it? Tift has made his way into the White House by receiving and bowing to ultimatums."

The Times gives front-page space to a terrible story of knockout drops being slipped to scabs in the cloak strike. "All the news that's fit to print" constitutes a knockout preparation which keeps readers of the Times mentally and morally doped twenty-four hours at a stretch.

A talented clown who used to make a good living working for Barnum and Bailey has been sent to the workhouse. What say you, Uncle Joe Cannon? Sic semper, etc. etc.

"Gaynor looms up for governorship," says a headline. We did not suppose that even the Democratic party would thus impose on a man too sick to issue a denial.

That young autocrat who killed a girl on Pelham Parkway ought to invest his money in a mill or a coal mine. The big newspapers don't care how many women and children are killed in those places. Business is business.

The widow of a Pittsburgh steel baron has just left to her son \$1,000,000. Thus does one parasite pass to another at death the perpetual mortgage which some one long ago was able to fasten on a lot of workmen who will never be able to pay it off.

"Canada Wants T. R.," says an evening newspaper. "Why didn't you say so sooner?"

Why does the Times embarrass Mr. Rockefeller by asking, "What becomes of the 600,000 pennies turned out every day at the Philadelphia mint?"

Tales of cholera in Russia and bubonic plague in Ecuador serve but partly to make us satisfied with the subway service.

Everybody's Magazine says Lincoln Steffens found "Bad Big Business" at the bottom of all political corruption. Except that Steffens did not find any "bad" or "big" business but just plain old git-the-money-damnyou business, we believe he is correctly represented.

If Russia could just train those cholera germs to make a specialty of Jews the Cossacks might go back home and kill one another for a change.

"I don't know about taking rogues in with us on this work."

"Why not? He is such a good young man."

"That's just it. There's a risk in having a promising man into a paying prize."—Baltimore American.

A kind old gentleman, seeing a boy carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said: "Don't all newspapers make you tired, my boy?"

"No; I don't read 'em," replied the lad.—McCall's Magazine.

Doctor Cook is making no pretensions, so far as can be learned, to celebrate the anniversary of his return to the arctic regions.—Washington Herald.

"Give me a theme," the little poetess said. "And I will do my part."

"Is not a theme you need," the poet replied. "You need a heart."

"Pa, it says here that he spoke restraint. What does that mean?"

"It probably means that he refused a general way to a lot of things he knew much about."—Chicago Herald.

Lady from the Bargain Book: "What is the next train for New York?" "Bookings Clerk—Two-ten. Make it two-three and I'll take you."—Punch.

It will be some time, we fancy, before the regulation of automobiles will cut much more from Washington Herald.

POPULAR FICTION.

"Money Cheerfully Refused if Not Satisfactory."

"Yes, We're Distinctly Related to English Noblemen. But We Don't Speak of It."

"Strange I Can't Recall Your Name. I Know It Just as Well as I Do Ours."

"Don't Mention It, Jones; Glad to Accommodate You."

"No, I Never Use It Except for Judicial Purposes."

"No, Indeed, Mrs. Kicks; You Keep Us Waiting One Minute; We Is Just Ready."—Chicago Tribune.

CORRECTED.
First Woman—Look here! I don't say I stole that tanner you say.

Second Woman—No, I didn't only said that if you hadn't come to look for it I might have found it.—Tit-Bits.

DEFINED.
Louie—Uncle, what's chargin' 'em? "Uncle—Well, it's what a stout feels when he runs and jumps a car that doesn't start for half an hour.—Ex.

"I can't keep visitors from coming up," said William Winkie indignantly. "When I say you're not wanted, they all say 'They all say must see you.'"

"Well, put them off somehow," said the editor, with a worried expression. "Whatever they say, you just tell them 'That's what they all say.'"

"Yes, sir!"

That afternoon a lady called. She had hard features and an odd expression, and she demanded to see the editor at once.

"Impossible," said William. "But I'm his wife," persisted the lady.

"That's what they all say," said the boy.—Plumbers' Journal.

On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible; if we leave it we are lost, because we are no longer Socialists. The strength and power of Socialism rests in the fact that we are leading a class struggle; that the laboring class is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class, that within capitalist society there are reforms, which will put an end to class government and class exploitation, are impossible.—From No Compromise, by Wilhelm Liebknecht.

"The proudest boast of the robber barons was that they never saw a poor man."

"Those fellows were amateurs of the game," explained the great Captain Industry, "and didn't understand much money there was in it."—Fads.

"I don't know about taking rogues in with us on this work."