

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather. Partly cloudy and continued warm.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Kaiser Bill Puts Foot in It Again

Press Rebuke Him for Assuming "Rule by Divine Right," Tagelblatt's Caustic Statements.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—The Berlin press is bitter today in its comments on the speech which the kaiser delivered at Koenigsberg last night. He stopped en route to Posen for the dedication of his new palace. Assuming himself into his grand-uncle, William I, the kaiser is charged with again assuming the "divine right of kings," a subject that is considered ill-timed on account of the Socialist growth in Prussia. "We believed the kaiser had abandoned his extreme ideas of monarchy," declares one of the papers, "but we have been deceived. We are willing to believe him the instrument of God, from the standpoint of religious faith, but we repudiate his belief in the right to act without consulting the German representatives of the nation. Prussia is not an absolute monarchy and the speech is sure to awaken a stormy echo outside of Prussia." It is said that the speech was prepared without reference to the chancellor. The Tagelblatt says that the emperor's closing remark, "Considering myself the instrument of God, regardless of passing views and opinions, I go my way," amounts to the imperial dictum: "I am the emperor through God's grace." This is a remarkable and lamentable light on the kaiser's most ideas regarding his imperial mission, the Tagelblatt says. "We keenly regret," it adds, "that he has so soon forgotten his promises of reserve, which he was compelled to admit publicly to be inadmissible to constitutional government."

Way is God's Way

Koenigsberg, East Prussia, Aug. 26.—Emperor William, who is making a tour of Eastern Germany in connection with his visit to Posen for the dedication of his new castle there, delivered a martial speech at the provincial dinner here last night. He urged the necessity of co-operation with him in his work for the welfare and defense of the country. Taking as a text the part played by Queen Louise of Prussia during the Napoleonic wars, he extolled her virtues and pointed out how the memory of her had fired the courage of Prussian soldiers and saved the country. "What does the lofty figure of Queen Louise teach us?" he asked. "It teaches us that we men should cultivate all the military virtues and be always willing to use them in defense of the country. Above all else, it teaches us to maintain the equipment of our army, in view of the enormous strides made by our neighbors, for only on being prepared for war do we secure our peace depend."

German Women, said the Kaiser, should learn from Queen Louise that their chief duty did not lie in taking part in public meetings and societies but in attaining supposed rights in which they might do the same things as men, but in quiet work at home and in the family. They should train the young generations, before all things, he added, in obedience and respect toward age. They should make it clear to their children and to their children's children that they should not strive to live at the cost of others nor at the cost of their fatherland, but, on the contrary, should have the fatherland alone in mind, developing all their strength and intelligence to the welfare of the country.

Woman Accuses Doctor

Harrison, Aug. 26.—Dr. R. L. McKeon, one of the best known physicians in this vicinity, was arraigned before the Peace Wolf today on the charge of Mrs. Lillian Troy, who alleged that she was assaulted by the doctor while lying in a helpless condition on the operating table, in the hospital. The justice released the doctor on his own recognizance to appear in court tomorrow night. Dr. McKeon is an absolute denial of the charge.

Was Wreck Caused by Careless Scabs?

Indications That G. T. Brakeman Did Not Give Second Train Sufficient Warning.

DURAND, Mich., Aug. 26.—With the railroad, the county and state mining independent investigations of the Grand Trunk wreck at Duffield, near here, in which six Pullman passengers were killed, and eight persons injured, three probably fatally, it became evident today that some very stringent action will follow. The situation is a ticklish one for the Grand Trunk in any event. Secretary Kelly, of the state railroad commission, is investigating for that body, and Chairman Glasgow, in Lansing, declares that if the Grand Trunk is found to have used incompetent men after the edict during the strike against incompetent strikebreakers, the road will be prosecuted. Brakeman C. H. Graham, of the Montreal Express, the Pullman of which was split in twain by train No. 4 from the rear, is a strikebreaker held over since the settlement. Graham declared last night that the tail lights of the express were burning and that he performed his duty as rear flagman, and placed the torpedoes. Engineer Charles Spencer, of No. 4, declares no tail lights were burning; that he was not flagged, and that the torpedo exploded, scarcely a car's length from the ill-fated Pullman. He threw on the emergency brakes and jumped. The Grand Trunk is to begin its inquiry before Superintendent Ehrke, at Battle Creek, tomorrow, and will hear all the trainmen's stories in an effort to decide whether Spencer or Graham is to blame.

Bride Did Things to the Fiddle

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Miss Rebecca Finkelstein was married last night to George Rosenberg, of New York city. An orchestra had been hired which played dance music for the guests following the ceremony. Isadore Feinbloom, the orchestra leader, at 1 o'clock signaled his orchestra to stop playing, and began to pack up his music to go home. Mrs. Rosenberg, who had been dancing with her husband, went to the leader and pleaded for more music. She says that Feinbloom agreed to play more if they would pay for every dance from then on. This was refused. The leader says that the bride snatched his valuable violin, which he stole, and broke it. He displayed the strains of it in court before Justice Botby today, the strings hanging loosely over it. He wanted redress. The justice said he knew what it was to lose a valuable instrument, as he had lost one when he threw it at a cat that made night hideous on a back fence. He hit the night watchman in the rear of his foot and the watchman shoved the fire through the fiddle. Justice Botby asked the bride what she was going to do about it. "Oh, George will pay for it," she remarked, and Rosenberg thereupon paid.

Declares Mashers Are Public Pests

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—"Mashers are the worst of all public pests," declared Judge Fugh in police court today as he sent Frank Geraci to jail for two months for forcing his attentions upon two young girls, who were riding on a street car. "I have no patience with these dressed-up loafers who walk about the streets and ride upon the cars insulting women and girls," said the judge, "and I serve notice here and now that I will show no mercy to any masher who is brought into this court." "The fact that a man is intoxicated is no excuse. It makes the offense worse. I am going to do all in my power to put an end to the operations of mashers, who have become notorious on Pennsylvania avenue."

Highwaymen Nabbed

Men Who Held Up Street Cars at Wilkes-Barre Arrested—Tenderloin Woman Gave Clue.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 26.—Detectives Brown, Powell and Mullery today captured George Burritt and Thomas McGrouarty, of Ashley, on suspicion of being the highwaymen who held up two street cars on Monday night and robbed the passengers and crews. Later Burritt confessed, implicated McGrouarty and told where the stolen watches and jewelry were hidden, and these were recovered. The clue was given by a woman of the tenderloin, to whom the men had shown the masks they wore and some of their loot and the arrest would have been made sooner but that McGrouarty is a brake-man on the Central Railroad of New Jersey and was on the road at work. He was arrested when he alighted from his train at Ashley today. Burritt, who saw the detectives when they approached him, fled and although shot at three times escaped to the mountains. Later he was caught. They were held for a hearing.

Graft Hearing Put Off

It was announced yesterday by the Hon. Edwin A. Merritt, chairman of the legislative investigation committee—the graft hunters, that the first public hearing by the committee had been postponed from August 26 to September. This action was decided upon after several days' consideration.

Blames Big Fires on Politicians

Pinchot Roasts Hepburn, Carter & Co. for Opposing Appropriations to Fight Forest Blazes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Charging that Senators Hepburn and Carter and Representative Mondell and men who, like them in Congress, have opposed the necessary appropriations to maintain an efficient force for fighting forest fires, are in a measure responsible for the terrible havoc wrought by the recent fires, Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, today gave out a statement complimenting the work of the forest service and attacking the three statesmen by name for their attitude. Pinchot says: "I am proud of the splendid work done by the men of the forest service who have been doing against the Western forest fires. Many of them have given their lives to protect the homes of settlers and the forests on which the prosperity of the Western people depend. To my mind their conduct is beyond all praise. "Forest fires are preventable. It is a good thing for us to remember at this time that nearly or quite all of the loss, suffering and death these fires have caused are wholly unnecessary. A fire in the forest is the same kind of thing as a fire in the city. There is only one way to fight either. The fire department of every city is organized with the prime idea of getting to the fire when it is young. So with forest fires. The time to conquer them is before they grow strong. If a forest is equipped with roads, trails, telephone lines and a reasonable number of men for patrol there is no more likelihood that great fires will be able to get started than there is that great conflagrations like the Chicago fire will get started in a city with a modern fire department. "Under rare circumstances they may, but the chances are against it. "The forest service has done wonders with its handful of devoted men. It has put out every year many thousands of small fires, any one of which under favorable conditions might have developed into a conflagration which 10,000 men could not stop. This year because of the great drought, the worst in much of the West for more than twenty years, there were too many fires and too few rangers. "The lesson from these forest fires is perfectly clear. When a city suffers from a great fire it does not retrench in its fire department, but strengthens it. That is what the nation must do on the national forests. The men in Congress, like Hepburn, Carter and Mondell, who have made light of the efforts of the forest service to prepare itself to prevent just such a calamity as this, have in effect been fighting on the side of the fires against the general welfare. If even a small fraction of the loss from the present fires had been expended in additional patrol and preventive equipment some, or perhaps nearly all, of the loss could have been avoided. I believe our people will take this lesson to heart and insist that the settlers and their wives and children, the lumbermen and the nation's \$2,000,000,000 worth of national property in the national forests shall be adequately protected."

Insurance Agents to Stand Firm

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 26.—Striking agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of this city and Scranton, held a meeting today and decided by a practically unanimous vote to remain on strike until the company grants their demands or better commissions than they have been paid. They declare the commissions are so low that they cannot make a comfortable living owing to the high price of foodstuffs. The strikers say the agents in the Hazleton district will probably join them on Monday and that the strike will extend gradually to Philadelphia and throughout the state. The company officials are apparently making no effort to reach an agreement with the men.

Railroad Attacks Its Own Officials

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Carefully building up a case which they believe will show that conspirators among their own officers mulcted the road of millions in car repair graft, attorneys for the Illinois Central railroad began the court attack this afternoon against three former high officials of the road, Frank E. Harriman, former general manager; John M. Taylor, former superintendant, and Charles L. Egan, former superintendent.

With the beginning of the trial it became known that three more warrants against prominent railroad men will be served tonight or tomorrow. The identity of the men to be arrested is being kept a close secret.

Roosevelt Joshes 'Em in Two States

For Corporations When They're "Right," So as to Allow 'Em Dividends, but No Corruption.

FREMONT, Neb., Aug. 26.—Western folks yelled for Roosevelt all through Iowa and Nebraska today. When he reviled the corporations that are corrupt and indorsed those that are good the crowds cheered him. When he spoke about public crooks and the relation of the corrupt business men to the political machine they yelled louder than ever. Those who would whoop it up for the colonel in 1912 are going a little easier on that score than some thought they would. He has heard them demand his nomination two years hence, but the demands have been made from station platforms and there has been no opportunity thus far to discover the crystallized attitude. A good deal of gossip was heard at various stops today concerning Roosevelt's attack on the Columbus, Ohio, "mob" yesterday. Some pointed out that if he were seeking a nomination now he would not go against organized labor even if they were wrong. Others said that it was just a trick of Roosevelt to play up to the corporation side of the game. Roosevelt said that it was neither, but simply an expression of his feelings. It has been understood by Roosevelt that members of the old guard are attempting to sidestep the question of harmony in New York state by explaining that all disagreements are caused by the issue of direct primaries. This is the way he put it today: "The progressives are emphatically in favor of taking a real step forward about direct primaries, substantially on the lines of Governor Hughes' proposition. But this is not the main issue. The main issue is that we stand against bossism, big and little, and in favor of genuine popular rule, not only at the elections, but within the party organizations and above all that our war is ruthless against every species of corruption, big or little, and against the alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics. As to that, it has been found that too often in the past a boss system offers a peculiarly efficient and objectionable means of communication. "We are against the domination of the party and the public by special interests whether these special interests are business or political or a compound of the two."

Prof. William James, of Harvard, is Dead

CHOCORUA, N. H., Aug. 26.—Professor William James, of Harvard, one of the most noted philosophers in America, died at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon at his summer home here of heart failure. Professor James arrived here only last week from Quebec. He arrived at that place just a week today from Europe, where he had gone to be at the bedside of his brother, Henry James, the noted literary man. His health was not of the best when he left this country in the early summer, and during his stay in England he was at different times under the care of a physician. His return to America was made by easy stages, and on landing at Quebec he was met by his son, William James, Jr. They immediately came to this town and opened the summer home. His illness was not considered very serious. The end was peaceful. Several members of the dead professor's family were at the bedside.

Women Socialists Open Their Congress

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26.—The second international congress of women socialists opened here today. Frau Clara Zetkin, of Germany, presided. One hundred delegates, representing sixteen countries, are present. The American delegates are attending the congress, Lucia Twining, of Colorado, opened a discussion of women's suffrage, urging that women be given the right to vote equal with those conferred by men.

Labor Day Issue

The editors of The Call for Labor Day, September 5, will be specially intended for propaganda among labor men. Special news of the labor movement and a number of notable articles by leading trade unionists and Socialists will appear. Orders for bundles (50 cents a hundred) should be sent in at once. Advertising solicitors should make particular efforts to obtain advertisements for this number. An extraordinarily large issue is promised.

Sugar Trust Tries Old Bluff Again

Circular Threatening Strikers to Be Sent to N. on Monday—Higginbotham Still Promises Peace.

Despite all efforts to bring about a settlement, there were no new developments in the sugar strike yesterday. Today the eighth week of the struggle begins. Magistrate Higginbotham is still making an effort to settle the strike for the glory there is in it. It was said that he visited the Wall street offices of the sugar trust yesterday and held a long conference with the several officials of the concern. But it appears that the sugar trust officers are still determined to smash the organizations of workers in their plant at Williamsburg. The workers, on the other hand, are just as determined that justice shall be done to every man, that all men shall be taken back. The trust officials are up to their old tricks of trying to bluff or intimidate the strikers into deserting their organizations and return to work. A copy of a circular to be sent out to the strikers from the office of the sugar trust was forwarded to this office by a strike sympathizer last night. A similar circular was sent to the strikers two weeks ago, but met with no success. The circular reads: Trust Truce Bluff Again. In view of the rumors that some one claiming to represent the American Sugar Refining Company is making wholly unauthorized promises to the men formerly employed at the Havemeyer & Elder refinery, it is necessary for this company to emphatically reassert its position in regard to these former employees. Only such men as there are still places for will be reinstated. The number of men that can be re-employed is decreasing each day, as positions are being constantly filled, and the company will not, under any circumstances, discharge men who have taken the places of strikers, and who are doing their work faithfully. Neither will any man responsible for the strike, or who have taken a leading part in the disturbances which have since occurred, be reinstated. THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

General Fight at Campaign Meeting

LAURENS, S. C., Aug. 26.—Attorney General Fraser Lyons, candidate for re-election, was assaulted here today at a Democratic campaign meeting while addressing voters. The assault on the attorney general grew out of an old dispensary scandal and was led by Editor Crews, of a Laurens paper, who was supported by a number of friends. As Crews leaped upon the platform, Lyons, who is a powerful man, began to fight. He knocked Crews down and two of his friends threw three others off the platform. By this time Lyons' friends rallied to him and pistols were drawn and a bloody fight was only averted by Lyons' coolness in telling friends not to shoot, as he could defend himself. Lyons was handed a revolver which he placed on a table on the platform and then resumed his speech, finishing it without further interruption from the Crews faction. Henry Wright, one of the men thrown from the platform by Lyons, is seriously injured.

Jury Finishing Packers' Probe

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Rapid progress in examination of fifteen witnesses called to testify as to their knowledge of an alleged unlawful agreement between Packingtown corporations and cognizance of this by officials of the concern, marked what is declared will be the final session of the federal grand jury's inquiry into the packing industry today. The hearing before the jury in Judge Landis' court room today is expected to tell the tale of whether the evidence heard is sufficient to warrant the voting of indictments against the packers.

F/M Y Quarrel Leads to Murder

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Following a quarrel at the dinner table Robert Frovance, thirty-six years old, today rushed into his wife's bedroom and shooting, "Your time has come," shot the woman, killing her instantly. He then placed the revolver at his own throat and fired. The bullet passed through the neck, but failed to pierce any vital spot and the man was taken to the hospital, where he is still conscious. Physicians there say he will recover. Domestic troubles, according to Frovance, were responsible for the crime.

Cloak Makers Vote on Peace Terms Today

Leaders Refer Proposed Agreement to Rank and File for Decision.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—A very progressive platform will be adopted by the state Democratic convention, which meets here next Thursday, according to ex-Governor Hoke Smith, who will then be formally nominated for governor to succeed Joseph M. Brown. "The platform," said ex-Governor Smith, "will be along the lines of the Mecon platform of four years ago, on which I stood, only much more vigorous in its criticism of the use of money and in its demands for additional legislation to punish offenses of this character and to prohibit the use of money in the politics of Georgia." The ex-governor said all reform measures passed during his administration for stringent regulation of corporations, disfranchisement of negroes and to bar venal and floating voters from registration would be indorsed. He declared that the platform would assert the oft-repeated charge of the opposition that the progressive Democracy is opposed to foreign capital coming to the state without foundation and was made for political effect alone. In other words, said ex-Governor Smith, the platform will declare for a square deal. Today will decide whether the cloak strike will be settled and the men will return to work on Monday, or whether it will be continued. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the strikers, at their respective halls, will vote the acceptance or rejection of an agreement which was framed yesterday by Attorney Julius Henry Cohen, for the manufacturers, Attorney Meyer London, for the strikers, and Louis Marshall, who acted as a mediator. After the vote is taken the hall chairman will in every case report the result of the vote to a committee which will be sitting in Webster Hall, and announcement of the final result, the adoption or the rejection of the proposed contract, will then be made. The proposed contract, printed elsewhere in this paper, provides for the institution of a board of arbitration, the abolition of home work, abolition of contracts with individual shop employees, and abolition of all subcontracting within the shop. The agreement further provides for a joint board of sanitary control, a board of arbitration, and a committee of grievances. The question of hours of labor is left to arbitration. The status of the manufacturers toward the union, which has been the crux of the entire situation, is by this agreement solved as follows: The demand for an absolutely closed shop is waived. Instead, each manufacturer promises to maintain a "union shop" meaning "a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor, and rates of wages prevail." Leaders of the strike, to whom this contract was submitted by their attorney, decided in turn to submit it to the strikers without further comment. Newspaper Lies Create Trouble. A false report in the evening newspapers to the effect that the cloak strike was settled, with the strikers losing their demand for union conditions, nearly precipitated riots in a number of halls where the strikers met yesterday. The report to the newspapers was in part given out by Alexander Bloch, chairman of the settlement committee. As soon as the report spread among the strikers 5,000 of them marched to the office of the Jewish Daily Forward and clamored for a special edition of that paper to explain the situation in communication with the strike leaders, and President Rosenberg, Vice Presidents Pollakoff and Dybo soon appeared and in vehement addresses assured the strikers that the strike was not settled and will not be settled until they, the strikers themselves, see the proposed agreement, vote upon it and decide whether they want to return to work under the conditions offered by the agreement. Bloch's Statements Repudiated. President Rosenberg and Vice President Pollakoff denied the newspaper stories purporting to come from Bloch. Bloch, they said, had no authority to say anything at all about the contract to the newspapers. He was wrong, they declared, when he stated that the proposed contract had been accepted by the union leaders and that the men will return to work. "Bloch had no right to speak to the newspapers with the statements he did," Rosenberg declared. "It is, in the least, a foolish act on his part. Besides, the statements made by him are absolutely untrue. We have not settled the strike. We cannot settle the strike. It is the rank and file that can settle the strike. It is up to them to say whether the proposed agreement should be accepted or rejected." The President Pollakoff denied Rosenberg's denial in his report. Bloch's actions are

Georgia Democrats "Progressive," Too

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Edison Introduces "Kinetophone"

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26.—One of the most interesting experiments that Thomas A. Edison has performed, or caused to be performed in the presence even of a limited number of people, was performed this evening at his laboratories on the Valley road, West Orange. For the first time he showed exactly what he had accomplished along the lines of one of his most favorite pursuits, the production of an instrument which should give simultaneously the movements of the human being and the sounds of the same being's voice. He has been working for many years to effect this, and he will not say even now that he has achieved all that he hoped for, but he says that he has at least made a beginning, which looks well, and he believes, so he said this evening, that he will succeed within a year in giving to the public results which will, if not surprising at any rate please the public mightily. His new invention he calls the Edison Kinetophone.

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ANAL DEFINES PAPAL POSITION

del Val Tells Spanish Representative That Holy See Will Not Recede.

ROME, Aug. 26.—Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, arrived in Rome this morning from his residence at the Villa Monte Mario for a reception of the diplomatic corps. Among those who attended was the Marquis de Gonzales, who has been in charge of the Spanish embassy at the Vatican since the death of Marquis de Ojeda. His audience with the cardinal was longer than usual.

It is reported that the conversation was cordial, but Cardinal Merry del Val confirmed the position taken on the last note to Spain, which maintains unchanged the attitude and policy of the Holy See, not taking a step either forward or backward. The note asserts that if Premier Canalejas persists in maintaining his position, the papal note will be left in statu quo, Spanish Catholics having to decide between the rights of the church and the policy of the government. Marquis de Gonzales said that he had received instructions from Madrid since communicating to his government the note of the Vatican.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Monsieur de Val, the papal nuncio at the Spanish court, today applied for an interview with King Alfonso. No statement of the purpose of the interview is made, but it is suggested that the representative of the Vatican desires to take up personally with the king the subjects of the conflict between the Spanish government and the Vatican.

General Aldan was today appointed captain general of the Spanish troops at Melilla, Morocco, to replace General Marina, who has resigned. General Sanchez Gomez was named chief of the military household of the king to replace Lieutenant General Bahague, Count of Serralta. It is reported that both generals have refused to accept the appointments, and have requested to be retired.

Public Frayed in Portugal.
LISBON, via Frontier, Aug. 26.—Serious apprehensions of disorder in the elections for the cortes, which occur throughout Portugal on August 28, are entertained here because of persistent reports that the Clerical party leaders are preparing outbreaks as a protest against the Liberal policy of the government in its relations with the Vatican.

The government is taking the most energetic measures of precaution and has recalled every officer, soldier, and sailor on leave to the colors. The warships of the Portuguese navy have been distributed among the Portuguese ports to assist the military and civil authorities if disturbances break out.

As the government telegraph office refuse to accept dispatches re-

GEORGE J. SCHWARZ

LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings

Last Few Days of Our August Furniture Sale



Handsome chiffonier, with three drawers, five drawers, and a mirror. Made of mahogany. Price \$8.98.

1270-81 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST. Outside the High Rent District.

CAPMAKERS' UNION

WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN.

THE NUMBER LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.



ferring to the possibility of disorders this dispatch is sent to the frontier by train.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENS SPAIN

MADRID, Aug. 26.—A general strike of Spanish miners will be declared Monday unless the mine owners in the Bilbao district, where a strike has been on for several weeks, accept the proposition of the miners.

Representatives of thirty-one workers' associations met in Bilbao today and decided on this course. They say they have received assurances of co-operation from all the miners' organizations.

There is fear that the strike, if declared, will spread to other lines of industries.

TURKEY'S EX-SULTAN SMUGGLED AWAY?

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Philippopolis, Aug. 26.—The rumor that ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid had been smuggled out of the villa Alitini at Saloniki, and that he is shut up now in some place known only to a few high government officials, was revived today through the publication of the story of his alleged escape.

It happened several weeks ago, according to today's story, when the women of Abdul's household left the harem on the pretext of attending the wedding of Abdul's daughter, a wedding, by the way, that never took place. Although only twelve women entered the villa when Abdul was taken there, it is known that thirteen left for the wedding. One of the women seemed extremely dejected. The Saloniki people are convinced that this supposed woman was really the former sultan.

The reactionaries have been constantly plotting Abdul's release, and several formidable conspiracies against the Young Turkish government have centered about the success of such an attempt. This is the reason for his supposed transfer to another prison.

PECULIAR DEATHS BAFFLE PHYSICIANS

VALLADOLID, Spain, Aug. 26.—Five patients in the local insane asylum have died since Wednesday from a disease that has baffled the asylum physicians. The deaths are believed to have been caused by the bite of some poisonous insect. The only external sign were red spots, resembling those caused by stings, on the faces and necks of the victims.

In each case death occurred within a few minutes of the time the patient first noticed the symptoms.

STEAMER RESCUES A SHIPWRECKED CREW

BREMEN, Aug. 26.—The steamer Koenigen Luise, which passed the Azores today, reported to the North German Lloyd Company that on Wednesday she took aboard the crew and passengers of the steamer Harvest Queen, which was encountered in a sinking condition in longitude 40.51 west and latitude 44.24 north.

The Harvest Queen sailed from Belhouse, N. R., on August 1, for Buenos Ayres. She was in flames when the Koenigen Luise left her.

INTO CLOUDS IN 10 MINUTES; BACK IN 2

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—With not so much as a gate keeper as an audience after the local promoters of an aviation meet at Interlaken called off today's flights because of wind and rain and with only a handful of reporters and airship hostlers to applaud, Aviator Ralph Johnstone climbed 1,000 feet into the rain clouds in just ten minutes this evening, record time for a Wright machine for the first 1,000 feet, and then with an engine that skipped badly during the entire flight he dropped the 1,000 feet to earth in a fraction over two minutes.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN CHOLERA DISTRICT

Indications That Epidemic is on the Wane in South Russia—Disease Appears in Vienna.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—A slight improvement in cholera conditions in South Russia is shown by the latest reports to the government sanitary bureau and to the Red Cross. This is taken as an indication that the epidemic is on the wane. Reports to the sanitary bureau for the week from August 14 to August 20, inclusive, give 16,166 new cases and 7,742 deaths, compared with 23,844 cases and 10,722 deaths for the previous week, making a grand total of 121,091 cases and 58,040 deaths for this year.

Of the deaths this week 1,089 are credited to the district of the Don Cossacks, 587 to Yekaterinoslav Province, 547 to Voronezh Province, 363 to Simbirsk Province, 362 to Saratov Province, 327 to Samara Province, 256 to Stavropol Province, and 232 to Tambov Province.

Professor Reis, at the head of the special sanitary commission dispatched to South Russia to combat the outbreak, reports from Yekaterinoslav that the epidemic in the Donetz mining region in South Russia is decreasing. At Yuzovka, the principal center of the district, there are only sporadic cases, and the same is true throughout the districts of Bakmut and Slavyanoserbsk. The great improvement is due to the introduction of sanitary methods.

The mine owners of South Russia, who recently declared that they would have to suspend operation on account of the flight of their workmen, report that the men are beginning to return to the mines in considerable numbers. The proposal to reduce the duty on pig iron has had a particularly good effect in spurring on the mine owners to take measures to combat the exodus.

The spread of cholera throughout Russia, particularly in the southern provinces, has taken a serious turn from an industrial standpoint, owing to the shutting down of nearly all of the collieries in Southern Russia. That there will be a serious coal famine during the coming winter is inevitable.

The spread of the disease throughout Southern Russia is largely due to the peasants' distrust of the doctors. They accuse the doctors of spreading the disease for their own profit. Quarantining the affected districts is impossible. Wherever the disease has broken out the panic-stricken people have fled to other parts, and carried the disease with them.

VIENNA REPORTS CHOLERA.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Cholera, it is announced officially, has broken out in this city. After throwing doubt for two days upon the reports of cases in Vienna, the health department of the ministry of the interior today announced that bacteriological examination of several suspected cases had established that the patients were suffering from Asiatic cholera. The victims are from Hungary, into which kingdom the disease spread from Russia.

ARMY MANEUVERS STOPPED.

BUKHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 26.—The Roumanian army maneuvers for 1910 were today countermanded as a precautionary measure, in view of the epidemic of cholera raging in South Russia, near the Roumanian frontier.

ROME, Aug. 26.—Although several new cases of cholera and a number of deaths from the disease are reported daily the scourge has not spread beyond the original area affected and is not spreading there.

THIEF TOOK ABOUT EVERYTHING HE WANTED

After arresting James F. Kelley, of Newark, early yesterday on suspicion of robbing the grocery store of Aaron Ward & Sons, at 351 Broadway street, that city, Detectives Tuite and Horter recovered about \$500 worth of goods and about \$3,000 worth of diamonds in his room at 355 Hunterdon street. Kelley, who is said to have been a sparring partner of Tommy Burns, the fighter, at one time, is locked up at police headquarters. The detectives are trying to locate the owner of the gems.

According to the detectives there was enough stuff in Kelley's room to start a small sized grocery store. There was a trunk full of whisky, wine, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco and a dozen boxes of all kinds of goods, from a needle or a shoe lace to a bag of flour. There were also many empty champagne and whisky bottles in a corner of the room.

In a small cigar box the detectives found a diamond brooch containing seventeen diamonds, a horseshoe pin containing fifteen small diamonds, a gold bracelet containing eight small diamonds and two diamond rings.

SCRANTON HEIRESS ESCAPES KIDNAPPING

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 26.—A local newspaper here today printed a story to the effect that Miss Ruth Shepherd, aged eighteen, daughter of James C. Shepherd, of this city, narrowly escaped being kidnapped while upon a lonely highway at Marthas Vineyard, Mass., her vacation trip being terminated by the incident. Miss Shepherd's father is the president of the People's Coal Company in this city and his daughter is the heiress of the millions of dollars of the J. L. Crawford estate.

The story runs that the attempted kidnapping bore the earmarks of a carefully planned plot. It was prevented by the intervention of Rev. L. H. Dorchester, of Elm Park Church, this city, the wealthiest and most fashionable church in this section of the country. The story runs that Miss Shepherd went out for a walk with Miss Blanche Reynolds, a friend, the clergyman being some distance away. They were approached by a heavy set man, who grabbed Miss Shepherd and ordered her to accompany him.

Dr. Dorchester ran up, he ordered the man to release the girl, but the stranger refused, saying he was a detective and that the girl had recently escaped from the authorities at Marthas Vineyard.

While the men were parleying a policeman approached and the alleged detective released the girl and ran into the woods.

When seen here today Shepherd made light of the story and refused to confirm it.

REAL ESTATE PROMOTER IS BEATEN BY WOMEN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Following a hearing before Commissioner Craig in the federal building today Edwin M. Darnalt, promoter of "Cape May Terrace," was attacked in the corridor of the building by a crowd of angry women investors and severely beaten. Postal inspectors and police succeeded in getting him away into Chestnut street before he was seriously injured, but some of the angry women kept up their pursuit for four blocks, reviling Darnalt and trying to get at him with umbrellas, bat pins and other weapons.

At 13th and Chestnut streets the inspectors slipped into a convenient building with the promoter and lost the women. When Darnalt was arraigned on the charge of using the mails to defraud he waived a hearing and was held in bail for court. It was this proceeding which inflamed the anger of the crowd, as it was at first thought Darnalt was going free.

The scenes following the appearance in the corridor today of Darnalt, after he had been held under \$1,500 bail for court, were strange in the experience of the federal building, officials and attaches. No sooner had he emerged from the courtroom than he was surrounded on all sides by indignant women who had invested in his land schemes, and in spite of the efforts of two deputy inspectors, several policemen and his lawyer, he was pummeled with umbrellas, buckets and packages and some of the women, for want of other weapons, tried to use their fists. "Take that, and that," screamed one woman, as she knocked his hat off and belabored him about the head with an umbrella. Another meanwhile gave him a vicious blow with a lunch basket. By this time there was the greatest excitement on the post-office floor and a big crowd collected.

SCRAPPY BROTHERS GET WORST OF IT

John Seery, of 524 Second avenue, who works about the horse market in East 24th street, was fined \$3 in the Yorkville Police Court Thursday for disorderly conduct and was in the same court again yesterday. On his first court appearance Policeman Sheehan charged him with being a whip snapper and explained to Magistrate O'Connor that men from the horse market had a habit of standing at Third avenue and 24th street and snapping their whips at the heels of passing women.

Seery's second court appearance was brought about by his desire to get square with the policeman. He was accompanied by his brother Edward when he went up to the policeman Thursday night and said: "If it wasn't for the brass buttons I'd wipe the sidewalk with you."

"Don't let the brass buttons stop your fun. If I couldn't whip the two of you I'd leave the force and go back to Ireland," responded the policeman.

John Seery invited the policeman into a nearby stable to have it out. A crowd from the horse market collected and offered to make a purse. The policeman seized the Seery brothers and marched them to the station. On the way there Edward remarked that he would spend \$500 in taking the brass buttons off Sheehan.

When the magistrate heard all about the case he fined Edward \$3 and committed John to the workhouse for ten days.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

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LETTER WRITING BURGLAR CAUGHT

Policeman Captures Him After Fight. Admits Guilt—Has Spent Much Time in Jail.

A thin, weasel faced young man with outstanding ears and a sneer of bravado on his lips stood in the line of the night's roundup of suspects and criminals at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and cast critical eyes at the feet of the masked detectives who had come in for the spotting of the prisoners. Later he admitted, still with his sneer, that he had done little except serve time since he was twelve years old, that he had been released from Elmira reformatory as lately as July 22, and that since that time he had been busy at his trade of second story man.

This was Georgie Wright, the burglar who just couldn't resist leaving little notes of tender sympathy or of delicate raillery against the police wherever he pulled off a job in the remotest regions of the Bronx during the last three weeks or so. The same Georgie was under Stewart Hemphill's bed at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning when Hemphill rose to walk the floor of his apartments with his restless baby, and straightaway tread on Georgie's hand. Georgie made a desperate getaway behind the muscle of a steadily leveled revolver, but he wasn't so fortunate yesterday morning.

Policeman John Burke, who is attached to the Main street station in the Westchester precinct, was walking his beat yesterday morning, when near the viaduct that crosses the New York, New Haven and Hartford tracks from the Unionport road into Van Nest village he saw the figure of a man swiftly blending with the shadows of a stone wall and hawthorn hedge. Burke had heard of the letter-writing burglar and he was not taking any chances on overlooking shadows. He quickly landed just where the shadow tapered into two feet.

"Well, what are you going around here this hour of the night?"

The shadow answered that it was just going home, that was all. Burke wanted to know where home might be.

"Oh, 51 Benedict street," came the careless answer.

"Not by a damn sight," the policeman retorted without an instant's hesitation. That was the number of his own home, and he knew that he didn't take boards. Burke started to pass his hands over the outside of the shadow's pockets. Instantly the man whom he had questioned wheeled about and vaulted the stone wall.

Burke started after the flying figure who was pushing at top speed up a slope leading to the railroad embankment. The man ahead, jumped the embankment, and just as the policeman came hustling down on him he fired two shots at the policeman. But his shots went wild, and Burke soon fixed him with his night stick, and made him a prisoner.

The sounds of the shots had brought another policeman, and one or two track walkers up to the black cut below the embankment, where Burke had his prisoner.

Later in the morning when the man was brought down to headquarters he became communicative. He was Georgie Wright, so the prisoner said, and since he had been released from Elmira he had lived in a single room at 175 West street, Manhattan. When the detectives found four pawn tickets for articles of jewelry in Wright's pockets he admitted freely enough that he had collected through three weeks of conscientious work at burglary.

Wright said that he could not remember all the robberies that he had committed in the last crowded weeks, but he did admit to eight. He had taken nothing but a gold watch from Hemphill's apartments before the householder's tread upon his hand had forced a retreat. He had touched off the apartments of Richard Kerwin and John Matheson, both at 1351 Pugley avenue, and he had entered another place besides Hemphill's on the same night, but he couldn't just remember where it was.

NICARAGUA NOW OPEN TO EXPLOITATION

Norman I. Melness, a Canadian, who is one of the owners of a mine in Nicaragua, started for Bluefields last night by way of New Orleans much pleased at the result of the revolution. Melness thinks that Nicaragua is now assured of a stable government and with Zelaya displaced is a great field for development.

For the Benefit of the Queens C. Labor Lyceum Building Fund

BIG FAIR

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 3d to 5th

Concert - Music Gentlemen and Lady Singers and Other Amusements

DAILY 2 P. M. ADMISSION 10C Everybody Invited

SACRIFICES OF WORKERS TO AID CLOAK MAKERS

"Here are 75 cents for the cloak makers. We saved it, ten of us girls, from our lunches, for three days. It is not much with us, you know. It was just the fruit that we cut out, the 2 or 3 cents' worth of apples that we generally get with our lunch. It means nothing to us, but it may mean a good deal to some mother—the wife of a striking cloak maker."

This little speech was delivered hastily by a girl of seventeen to the clerk in the office of the Jewish Forward, who is busy from morning till late into the night receiving contributions to the cloak makers' relief fund.

"What shop do you come from—what is your name?" the clerk asked of the excited and by this time shy and modest girl. "We want to know so that we can acknowledge it in the paper tomorrow."

"Oh," the girl said, reflecting an instant. Then she added: "Don't give my name, but say the girls from Goodman's shop sent it in."

Scores upon scores of girls and young men are standing in line in the office of the Jewish Daily Forward stretching out their hands with a half-dollar, dollar, or a larger sum for the striking cloak makers. And for the story which comes with every half-dollar or dollar is interesting, pathetic.

A pale operator on knee pants came into the office and handed the clerk \$1.50 for the relief fund.

"From a society?" asked the clerk, knowing that a dollar and a half is too large a sum for an operator, having even the best intentions, and being a radical, and intellectual, to part with. But the clerk was mistaken. It came from no society. The operator gave the dollar and a half on his own hook, as it were.

"You see," the operator explained a minute later to the visitor, "my child, a little boy, was taken ill one day last week. I came home from work in the evening and found him feverish. I at once went for the doctor, but I could not find him. When I returned home the child was sleeping. We decided to wait till the next morning. In the meantime the weather changed during the night. It was much cooler in the morning. Our child was well once more, and my wife and I decided that the dollar and a half which we saved by not finding the doctor home ought to go to the strikers. It is no more than right, is it not?"

The visitor agreed that it was right, and the operator left the office beaming with happiness.

But interesting as are the faces of those who bring their mite in person, the letters from the country, from every part of the United States by men who have at one time been sweatshop workers in New York, and who have graduated into some business or some other better paying occupation in the West are even more interesting and inspiring.

"I am only a poor peddler," wrote one man, whose letter contained a paper dollar. "But I live better and earn a dollar easier than a cloak operator in New York. I am heart and soul with the strikers. I hope they win. Next week if I do better business I will send some more. You see the rain cut in on me this week badly. I only worked three days."

Another letter, likewise containing a paper dollar, came from a woman in the Middle West.

"I was a finisher in a cloak shop once," she wrote. "Now we have a nice store here. I wish all the cloak makers could get away from New York, get away from the cloak shops and come out here. West. It is a fine country. In the meantime I send you a dollar."

Another woman sent \$3, which she collected among her neighbors in a small town in the South.

At Krenscher Hall, Myrtle and Cypress Avenues, Evergreen

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Another woman sent \$3, which she collected among her neighbors in a small town in the South.

INSPECTOR FINDS SHORT PEANUT PINT

An inspector from the Weights and Measures Bureau bought what was supposed to be a pint of peanuts from Michael Strianci, who keeps a stand at 110th street and Fifth avenue. The peanuts were measured and the inspector says they were 12.6-10 cubic inches short, and as a result Strianci was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court and held.

The prisoner pleaded that he didn't know of the shortage, but the magistrate disregarded his excuse. It was announced by the inspector that the city's weights commissioner, C. J. Driscoll, had decided to stop all cheating by peanut vendors.

SHIPPERS TO BEGIN FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A committee of shippers, formed several months ago for the purpose of combating the proposed increase of railroad shipping rates, met in the Congress Hotel today to prepare evidence to submit to the interstate commerce commission next week. A hearing of the case will be opened Monday, when the battle between the shippers and the railroads will be fought along legal lines.

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Expert Optician,
1028 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MELBA IN DISTRESS WITHOUT A NIGHTIE

DEVON, Pa., Aug. 26.—If you were a prima donna, one of the world's greatest, whose voice had made great auditoriums ring with applause and brought in a stream of golden shovels and suddenly found yourself ready for bed, but with no "nightie" to don, wouldn't it jar you?

That's the fix that Miss Nellie Melba found herself in here last night, and all because "those horrid customs officials at New York" had held up the diva's luggage. The situation, when Melba discovered her loss, was rapidly developing into tragedy, for Melba simply would not go to bed unnightied, when the hotel proprietor made requisition upon his wife's boudoir and came forth with a white, filmy creation.

There was no music in Melba's voice today when she referred to her "embarrassment."

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CLINTON HALL

151-153 CLINTON ST.
Large and small meetings
rooms from May 1st, 1910
unions, lodges and societies on
reasonable terms.

BIG CROWDS HEAR SOCIALIST MESSAGE

Mrs. Fraser, Strebel and Bohn Meet With Unparalleled Success Upstate. Demand for Literature Great.

Everywhere throughout the state there is great interest in the campaign of the Socialist party, meetings are larger than ever before, more questions of an intelligent nature are asked, and the demand for Socialist literature is unparalleled.

Millions of preachers, Catholic priests, and many other types from the classes which form the bulk of capitalism, received their primary lessons in Socialism from the lips of Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser, of Brooklyn, Socialist candidate for secretary of state, who began her campaign tour of the state of New York on August 1.

Wherever Mrs. Fraser spoke the audience was unusually attentive. Everywhere the "woman candidate" elicited a great deal of attention from her audience, as well as respect and admiration for able exposition of the philosophy of Socialism, and the wrongs and oppression of the present system.

Whether it be due to the novelty of the situation, the fact that a woman is candidate for an important state office, or to the fact that Socialism is becoming more and more popular among the masses, and constantly challenges attention of the members of the master class, the fact is that Mrs. Fraser has drawn an unusual crowd wherever she spoke.

In the halls, or on the street corner, men, who were rarely seen at Socialist meetings hitherto, were observed in the audiences Mrs. Fraser addressed. They listened to her arguments with interest, and left the hall or the street corner in a reflective, serious mood.

First Indoor Meeting. Mrs. Fraser opened her speaking tour with an outdoor address at Newburgh, on August 1. Poughkeepsie, Albany and Troy followed with outdoor street meetings. At Mechanicville, the first indoor meeting was held and it proved very successful.

The Socialists of that town prepared the people for the meeting through the distribution of literature and leaflets. The audience thus having formed an idea of the aims of Socialism and the Socialist party from the reading of these leaflets was in a mood to listen to further arguments and exposition of Socialism. For an hour and a half the audience was kept rooted to the spot, as it were, drinking every word the "woman candidate" spoke to them about the rights of the people and the wrongs of capitalism.

At Schenectady fully 1,000 people listened to Mrs. Fraser and according to the Socialists of that city the meeting was one of the most successful Socialist gatherings held in that part of the state. The collection was over \$12, and a great deal of literature was sold. The strange and gratifying thing about this large sale of Socialist literature at the Schenectady meeting was the fact that literature was bought by people who thus far knew about Socialism only from hearsay, and who now sought to acquaint themselves with the aims of the working class theories and movement at first hand.

Audience Fights for Books. Gloversville, however, where Mrs. Fraser spoke on August 11, outside Schenectady in its interest in Socialism and social problems. The address of Mrs. Fraser acted as a sort of an eye-opener, and as soon as it was over the audience rushed about the table where Socialist literature was kept for sale, and in a few minutes there was not a book or pamphlet left. The few copies of Socialist newspapers were literally torn to pieces, each one of the audience trying to get a glimpse at a newspaper so different from the other papers in that it is not published for profits, but for the enlightening of the working people, and as a weapon in their struggle with the greed and corruption of the old parties and the decaying capitalist system.

At Rome a local millionaire stood and listened to all that the woman had to say. The meeting was held outdoors, but the millionaire forgot his "dignity" and his "high station," and permitted himself to rub elbows with the common herd, and to listen to a Socialist argument. At the close of the meeting he slid past the man who was selling literature, and hastily pulling out a nickel, bought a little pamphlet, which is a sort of primary in the study of the Socialist philosophy and aims.

From an audience of 1,000 people at Auburn only two men were observed to leave the meeting place before Mrs. Fraser was through with her talk.

Old Parties Valueless. Among other things, Mrs. Fraser said: "The Democrats and Republicans today offer no relief to the working class. The workingman of today owns nothing except the power to labor."

Speaking of Colonel Roosevelt at the Auburn meeting, Mrs. Fraser exclaimed: "What is Roosevelt? He is a bluff, a savage who shoots Spaniards in the back, and goes to Africa to kill defenseless animals after they have been trapped and caged. When he was police commissioner of New York he invented a spike club so brutal that they did not dare to use it."

Mrs. Fraser will continue her tour of the state of New York until the close of the campaign. She will devote the month of September and part of October to speech making in those parts of the state that are still unorganized territory, so far as the Socialist party is concerned.

Strebel Very Successful. Enthusiastic meetings in various parts of the state are reported by Gustav A. Strebel, candidate for lieutenant governor.

Strebel started his speaking tour on August 15. He had enthusiastic audiences at Oneida, Utica and Ilion. At Schenectady the audience numbered upward of 1,000 people and a collection of \$15 was made.

During the remainder of the campaign Strebel will seek to cover all the most important points in the state. So far his tour has been mapped out only till September 3. After that an additional announcement of dates and places will be made.

The dates and places for Strebel's tour up to and including September 3 are as follows: August 28, Congers; August 29, Tarrytown; August 30, New York; September 1, Mount Vernon; September 2, Tuckahoe; September 3, New Rochelle.

Similar reports of well attended meetings are made by Frank Bohn, Bohn started his speaking tour on August 4. His itinerary includes Niagara Falls, Rochester, Palmyra and a number of other cities. So far dates and places for Bohn's tour have been settled upon up to September 6 only.

BALKAN STATE TO BECOME KINGDOM. Principality of Montenegro to Have Title of Kingdom—Prince Nicholas to Be Crowned August 28.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Aug. 26.—The little principality of Montenegro, which, by the elevation in rank of Bulgaria in 1908, was left the sole Balkan state not enjoying the title of kingdom, will be declared one on August 28, and Prince Nicholas, its picturesque ruler, for the first time, will receive the salute of 101 guns.

Strange scenes are now being witnessed in the little capital of the "land of the Black Mountain," the accommodations of which are inadequate to house one-tenth of the visitors, coming to attend the festivities of the Montenegrin jubilee, which opens on the same date. Wooden barracks and tents, hastily erected, will have to satisfy most of the visitors to Cetinje, but the provision of sufficient food for the visitors and inhabitants during the festivities is an even more serious question.

The municipality has appointed a special committee, which has been sent out to raid the mountain regions in this vicinity and to collect from the inhabitants cattle and sheep to feed the multitude of visitors. In order to prevent a ruthless despoliation of foreigners attracted by the ceremonies, the government has fixed a tariff for provisions.

Swimming at Sheepshead Bay. The Sheepshead Bay division of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps will hold a series of aquatic events tomorrow afternoon at Sheepshead Bay. The big event of the program will be the one-mile championship of the corps, and to judge by the swimmers that have prepared for it there should be a record crowd at the start. Another feature will be the 100-yard swim for women, open only to members of the National Woman's Life Saving League. Among the competitors will be Miss Clara Burton and Miss A. Trapp, both famous at long distance work. The women will give an exhibition of life saving. The program will be managed by Vice Commodore Gardfield Kemp, of District No. 10.

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX

A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

SPORTS

CUBS WIN AGAIN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Chicago Cubs beat the New York Giants again this afternoon, but they had to break all records to do it. The final score was 3 to 1. Chicago smashed all precedents when all of its runs were scored by home run hits. But one Chicago player was left on base, and but five reached first. That shows what a splendid game Drucke pitched. He deserved to win, and nothing but the unprecedented circumstances that turned up during the game prevented him from getting what he deserved.

Another singular thing was that but one Chicago player was left on base. Hofman was the only man outside of Schulte and Tinker to hit safe. Twice he found Drucke for clean drives. Once he was left on base, and the other time he was out stealing second. Manager McGraw was benched from the field for disputing a decision of the umpire. It was a pitchers' battle from start to finish, with all the luck on the Chicago side.

New York . . . 000000100—1 7 0 Chicago . . . 00001002x—3 5 3 Batteries—Drucke and Meyers; Brown and Kling.

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BASEBALL SCORES

National League.

At Pittsburgh—R. H. E. Brooklyn . . . 000000002—2 6 1 Pittsburgh . . . 00020200x—4 8 0 Batteries—Knetzer and Bergen; Adams and Gibson.

At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Phila. . . 000000010—1 6 2 Cincinnati . . . 10050020x—3 6 2 Batteries—Shettler and Doolin; Gasper and McLean.

American League.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E. St. Louis . . . 000000000—0 4 2 Phila. . . 00000132x—6 11 1 Batteries—Peltz and Stephens; Coombs and Lapp.

At Boston—R. H. E. Cleveland . . . 000000000—0 2 4 Boston . . . 00030000x—3 6 3 Batteries—Fanwell and Land; Cicotte and Kielbaso.

At Washington—Washington vs. Detroit; wet grounds.

At New York—New York vs. Chicago; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

American League.

Club. W. L. Pct. Philadelphia . . . 80 35 .686 Boston . . . 69 48 .590 New York . . . 66 50 .569 Detroit . . . 65 51 .563 Washington . . . 51 66 .436 Cleveland . . . 50 65 .435 Chicago . . . 45 68 .398 St. Louis . . . 35 78 .310

National League.

Club. W. L. Pct. Chicago . . . 77 35 .688 Pittsburgh . . . 68 43 .613 New York . . . 63 47 .573 Philadelphia . . . 57 56 .504 Cincinnati . . . 57 58 .496 Brooklyn . . . 44 69 .389 St. Louis . . . 44 70 .386 Boston . . . 42 74 .362

DISEASES OF MEN

TO ALL MEN suffering from GONORRHOEA, BLEEDING, URINARY AFFECTIONS, etc. DR. CANNON'S SPECIALTIES are the only ones that cure. They are safe, reliable, and give permanent relief. Write for FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS.

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MURDERER TRIES TO KILL OFFICERS

North Carolina Man, Murderer of Five, Nearly Succeeds While Being Taken to State Prison.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 26.—James B. Allison, five times a murderer, a mountain desperado, who at last was convicted for killing his fifth victim, today created another sensation by attacking the officers who brought him to Raleigh tonight and finally succeeded, after repeated struggles, in landing the desperate man in the state prison at Raleigh, where he is to be electrocuted soon.

It was an all-day ride from Buncombe county to Raleigh, and the trip was made eventful by the desperate acts of the condemned man, who was repeatedly prevented from killing his sixth and seventh men only by the superior force of the two officers in charge of him.

Finally Allison produced a knife, which he had concealed, and cut his own throat, but did not succeed in killing himself before the knife was taken from him.

Allison's last victim, Lloyd McGee, was killed in a most brutal and inhuman manner, Allison beating the head of the corpse into a pulp after the killing. The cause of Allison's confession was about a woman, as Allison confessed. Four times had Allison been tried previously for his life and been acquitted on the plea of self defense. He will be the first white man to be executed in the electric death chair in this state. The new law has been in force eight months, but only two negroes have been electrocuted so far. Tonight Allison openly defied the state prison authorities when placed in a cell, loudly declaring he would never suffer the distinction of being the first white man to be electrocuted, saying he would certainly "cheat the death chair."

He is regarded as the most desperate and dangerous man in the penitentiary, and will be watched as no other prisoner ever has been, to prevent his suicide or keep him from murdering his keepers.

CONVICTED GRAFTERS OUT.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Byron D. Gibson and William B. Jackson, former Erie county Republican supervisors, who were convicted of complicity in the graveyard scandal, were released from Auburn prison on parole today. The pair left at once for their homes, declaring that they were done with politics forever. John W. Neff, another supervisor sentenced at the same time, will serve another year.

LEADERS BACK DOWN.

Senator Davenport to Be Renominated With a Whoop.

UTICA, Aug. 26.—It is definitely announced tonight that State Senator Frederick M. Davenport will be renominated without opposition at the Onondaga county Republican convention next month. Vice President Sherman and the other Republican leaders in the county have decided not to further oppose the senator, and with the indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt, the backing of both factions of the party and his personal popularity to accelerate the machinery the name of the senator will be placed upon the ticket with a whoop. It is believed that his Democratic opponent will be former Senator Joseph Ackroyd, of Yorkville.

Just what caused the sudden change of attitude of the Republican party managers toward Senator Davenport is best known to themselves.

QUARREL CAUSE OF INFANT'S DEATH

Woman in Maspeth Lost Hold of Her Baby When Neighbor Struck Her—Man Arrested.

As the result of a quarrel between neighbors in Maspeth, Sunday morning, a thirteen-month-old baby met its death, and one of the participants in the row was arrested, charged with homicide.

The principals in the trouble of Sunday were Mrs. Julia Graszynski, of 155 Clinton avenue, and her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Josephine Vecoski, of 157.

Mrs. Graszynski had in her arms her infant baby and was exchanging harsh words with the Vecoski woman, when the latter's husband, Stanley Vecoski, came upon the scene.

Thinking that his spouse was getting the worst of the argument, he entered the field with a new one in the form of his clenched fists. He struck Julia Graszynski, and as she staggered under the blow she dropped her baby girl, Stella. The child fell, striking her head on some sharp stones and also painfully bruising her tender body and limbs.

Dr. Dowd, of Grand street, Maspeth, was called and attended the little girl, but in spite of his best efforts she died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from the injuries received in falling.

The coroner's office at Jamaica was notified and Vecoski was arrested by the police of the Alhendale precinct, charged with homicide.

HOPE NOT DEAD FOR FAITHFUL SERVANTS

Servant girls take hope. Be faithful to your trust for half a century or so and you may get recognition, if nothing else. You may even be handsomely rewarded, with a bronze medal.

Maggie Murphy, who has been in the employ of one family for thirty-five years, is now the proud possessor of a "first prize" for continuous service, which she won at the Household Show in Madison Square Garden. There were a dozen entrants, but Maggie beat her nearest competitor by five years.

STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON PARIS BREMEN North TUESDAY 10 A. M.

LONDON PARIS BREMEN German THURSDAY 10 A. M.

LONDON PARIS BREMEN Lloyd SATURDAY 11 A. M.

Gr. Karlsruhe. Sept. 1. Barcelona. Sept. 1. Fr. Friedl. Wm. Sept. 8. G. Westphal. 1. Sept. 17.

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WATER CURE MASSAGE. 100 E. 10th St. 100 E. 10th St.

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WATCH FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

ITS CHIEF CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE:

August Bebel. By Karl Kautsky.

Labor's Triumph in Australia. By William Mailyly.

How Wall Street Feels. By John D.

In Philadelphia Streets. By Eliot White.

The Basic Industries. By Louis Duchez.

Our Turn. By Tom Quelch.

Letter Written at Sea. By Robert Rives LaMonte.

"Benefit of Clergy." By Catholic Socialist.

Jack London's "Martin Eden." By W. R. Johnston.

Woman's Sphere. Containing "Some Words to Socialist Women," by Dora B. Montefiore. "The War Against Dust," by Helen Christine Bennett. "Awakening," a poem, by R. Van Trenck.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

"Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best."

RECKLESS WITH MONEY.

California Indians Burn \$2,000 at Cremation Ceremonies.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 26.—Two thousand dollars has been sacrificed to the god of fire by poor Indians at the cremation of the body of one of their tribe, Jose Escalante, in the Yuma district. The superstitious act was reported to the bureau of Indian affairs at Washington, and the bureau yesterday sent an order that the burning of money was forbidden for the future on the reservation.

Escalante, who was a teacher in the government school at Old Fort Yuma, had committed suicide when his suit was rejected by a white girl.

Escalante, who was a teacher in the government school at Old Fort Yuma, had committed suicide when his suit was rejected by a white girl.

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MOORE'S
TRoubles ARE OVER

Pathetic Figure in California's
Prison History Dies On Way
to Boyhood Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—
Way back to his old home to
the remaining days of a life
in the haunts of his boy-
hood, West Moore, ex-convict, and
pathetic figure in the prison
history of California, lies today in the
arms of his mother, only a few miles from
his last wish unfulfilled,
dropped dead on the streets
yesterday.

Twenty-five years ago, Moore
of Springfield, Ind., following heavy
drinking and went to California,
hoping to recoup his losses by
gambling. He took a happy wife with
him, Moore located in Trinity coun-
ty, making a promising claim, but had it
dropped in a short time when claim jump-
ers drove him off. Returning to save
his property, Moore battled with his
adversaries and shot one of them dead. He
was sent to San Quentin prison for
murder.

WHITE SLAVERS TO
BE PROSECUTED

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 26.—The
British government, upon strong representa-
tions from the British minister, resident
at Panama, is taking steps to pre-
vent white slavery in the Isthmus of
Panama. Headquarters for those en-
gaged in the trade, it is said, are located
in Kingston.
Prosecution in the criminal courts will
be taken up as the result of the representa-
tions.

EXCURSION STEAMERS.

GLENISLAND
RATS ROUND TRIP 50c. LEAVE SAT-
URDAY MORNING 8:30 AND 11 A. M.
A. M. 2:30, 4 and 7:30 P. M.; E. 8:15
A. M. Later. E. 8:15. S. 8:15. S. 8:15.

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100 PARK ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CENSUS FIGURES MAY
SHOW 100,000,000

Population Makes Great Strides—Fig-
ures for Three Big Cities Will
Soon be Published.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The
census figures of New York, Chicago
and Philadelphia are being rapidly tabu-
lated and the population of each of
these cities will soon be made public.
Material gains in population were made
by each of these cities in the past
decade, according to census officers. The
indications are that the returns for
New York will be given out on Mon-
day, those of Chicago later in the
week, and those of Philadelphia early
in the week following.

It is the belief of the census officers
now that the population of the United
States, including the insular posses-
sions, will approximate 100,000,000. A
year ago it was estimated that the
population of the states, based upon the
rate of gain for the decade between
1890 and 1900, would be in the
neighborhood of 90,000,000.

"This is only a rough guess," said
Director Durand, "but I believe the re-
turns will show there is a population
of 90,000,000 in the country, not count-
ing the Philippines. It may run up
to 91,000,000 but I doubt it.
Of course if the population of the
Philippines be included, the figures
will be close to the 100,000,000 mark.
I expect the tabulation to be com-
pleted by November 15, and immedi-
ately afterward we will be able to
announce the population of the coun-
try.

"The net gain from immigration
during the last ten years has not been
so large as would be supposed. For
example, immigration from 1901 to
1907 into the United States was only
6,219,000, in round numbers. Of this
number 1,937,000 returned to the
countries from which they came, leav-
ing a total increase in population from
immigration during those years of
only 4,282,000. So it will be seen that
about 31 per cent of all immigrants in
those years did not permanently add
anything to the total population."

BRYAN WRITES ON
ROOSEVELT'S PLANS

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 26.—W. J.
Bryan believes Theodore Roosevelt is
working for the Republican nomination
for President in 1912 and accuses him
in so doing of violating the time-honored
precedent. Bryan will print the follow-
ing editorial in his Commoner of to-
morrow:

"It looks as if Roosevelt expected to
be a candidate in 1912. Some of his en-
thusiastic friends have been talking about
him, but there was nothing to support
their prophecies until confidential friends
who visited him after the turndown for
chairman announced that he would be a
candidate only if it were necessary to do
so in order to carry out his policies.
"That means that he is not satisfied
with the administration and expects to
contest the nomination two years hence.
That means fun.
"And how will he set forth, specifically,
the policies which he regards as his? It
will be interesting to know what policy
he regards as of such vital impor-
tance as to justify him in violating the
precedent of a century. Are there any
good policies that a Democratic victory
would not protect?"

FELL INSIDE CHIMNEY

Boiler Maker Dropped Seven Stories,
but Will Recover.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—William Neff,
of 286 Miami street, a boiler maker,
fell seven stories down the inside of a
big chimney at Shea's Theater here
this morning, and lives to tell of the
experience. Neff and a boy were
working on the chimney top, when the
scaffold on which they were standing
gave way.
The boy managed to cling to the
chimney top, but Neff disappeared in-
side. He was found at the bottom of
the shaft buried in soot and ashes
which had accumulated there, and
which acted as a cushion in breaking
his fall. He will recover.

BOOK BARGAINS

O. Wilde, The Soul of Man. By mail

under Socialism, boards. Pub. at 50c. My price 10c 15c

E. Markham, The Man with the Hoe, with beautiful

reproduction of the painting by Mollat, Pub. at 50c 10c 15c

G. Brandes, On Reading, boards, Pub. at 75c 25c 30c

Sadelkitch Martmann, Scho-
pauer in the Air, Paper, Pub. at 25c. My price 10c 15c

P. Kropotkin, An Appeal to the Young, Paper, 00 5c

J. Echegaray, Marians, a Drama in 3 acts, paper, Pub. at 35c 20c 25c

L. Andreyeff, Silence, boards, Pub. at 25c 10c 15c

A. Tchekhoff, A Bear, a Comedy in one Act, Paper, Pub. at 20c 10c 15c

All these eight sent to one address

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By THERESA MALKIEL

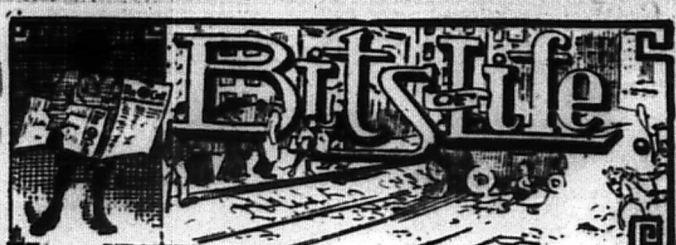
A Stirring Story of the Shirtwaist Strike

Special discounts to locals and dealers.

Address: L. A. MALKIEL, 116 Nassau Street

Can be sold by New York Co., Socialist Literature Co., and The

Rand School.



Mrs. Mary McInerney, until recently
of 522 West 51st street, but now of
no home, cried bitterly in Children's
Court yesterday when she asked Jus-
tice Hoyt to discharge her six chil-
dren, who had been committed to the
Institution of Mercy, on May 21 last.

Justice Hoyt could not do anything
for her. He explained that once
children are committed they are out
of his jurisdiction and the rest must
be done by the institution, when the
officials are convinced that there is a
home waiting for them. What is
more, Mrs. McInerney had violated
the laws of the institution when, con-
trary to all precedent, she had taken
the little ones away without proper
authorization. The justice rebuked
her severely and raised his voice in
the demand for an explanation.

"What right have you to come and
take the children away without a
proper discharge?" he asked. "It is
not within your power, nor in mine
to take them out of the institution."
"I know I had no right, your honor,
but will you please discharge them
so that I can keep them with me. I
took them away because when I vis-
ited them they were black and blue.
The other boys in the place beat the
life out of them. My mother feel-
ings told me to take them away, your
honor. I can't see my little ones
abused. I am a hard working woman
and what I eat they will. I can't let
them go back—I can't, I can't."
Here she cried again and the jus-
tice told her once more that it was
not within his jurisdiction to discharge
them.

The mother had the children with
her in court. They were Matthew,
eleven; John, nine; Beatrice, seven;
Raymond, five; Walter, three, and
Florence, eighteen months. Seeing
their mother weep, they, too, began
to cry, and the scene was the most
pathetic that came up in court yester-
day.

The children were first taken away
when the father was sent to the work-
house on a charge of drunkenness, on
May 31. Ever since the family has
had no home, the woman spending
some of her time with a sister in
New Jersey and sometimes in the
city when she had work to do. She
said yesterday that her husband had
promised not to drink and that with
what she can do, and with what she
can depend on his promise, they could
provide a home for the little ones.
Justice Hoyt, however, doubted. Be-
sides, he had no jurisdiction, so moth-
er and children were again separated.

"He said he was make me a funeral
today, your honor, judge—and that
he make me my finish, your honor,
please."
This was the complaint that Ellis
Swindorf, of 45 Gouverneur street,
made yesterday against Max Rothen-
berg, a young fellow of eighteen, of
the same address, in Essex Market
Court. The complainant continued:
"For why will he make me my
funeral, judge? Is this: It lines
it hangs in my window and it makes
me blind in the eye. So I take the
line off—because it makes me blind.
So he comes up running and he says
he makes me my funeral today—and
he makes me my finish."

The cleaning up of the public
squares has begun, and several men
are dragged into court every day on
charges of vagrancy. Four prisoners
were arraigned yesterday before Mag-
istrate Herrman, in the Yorkville
Court. They had been picked up in
the 11th street park. One of them
was a woman.
"I am a hard workin' woman," she
said, "and 'bein' tired, I fell asleep."
"Have you a home?"
"No, sir."
"Have you a home?" the magistrate
asked her companions—men with
silted collars and faded coats.
"No, your honor," they answered.
"Ten days to the island."

Washington, and to the different state
capitals the day after election, to in-
stall in office, as well as in the dif-
ferent halls of legislation, the repre-
sentatives of the plain people of our
country, and clean out the representa-
tives of Wall street, watered stock
gamblers, hoodie land grabbers, and
corporation agents. A parade of this
kind would be a blessing to 99 per
cent of the people of our country to-
day. A parade of this kind is our
only hope, and is sure to come."

UNION NOTES

BUTCHERS' LABOR DAY OUTING.

The annual outing and games of
the Butchers' District Council of New
York city will be held this year at
Donnelly's Grove, College Point, Long
Island, on Labor Day, Monday, Sep-
tember 5, 1910.
This council is composed of dele-
gates from the following butchering
trades of New York city and vicinity,
and all chartered by the Brother-
hood of Butcher Workmen of Amer-
ica: Cattle Butchers, No. 3; Sheep
Butchers, No. 10; Hog Butchers, No.
15; Sheep Butchers, No. 11; Newark;
Calf Butchers, No. 18; Hog Butchers,
No. 20; Newark; Meat Cutters, No.
11; Yonkers; Wool Workers, No. 12;
Butchers' Helpers, No. 21; Drivers
Carriers, Ice Boxmen, No. 24, and
mixed Local, No. 249.
This is the first departure from
the Labor Day parade by the butch-
ering trades of New York, although
it was considered for many years to
be more preferable than parading the
streets on that day, and the change is
being closely watched by other labor
organizations who have the question
under consideration.
The day's program includes a base-
ball game, short and long distance
races, a fat man's race, a hobble-
skirt race, jumping and weight throw-
ing, and football game. Lunch will
be served at 1 p. m., and dinner at 6
p. m. Also refreshments during the
afternoon and evening, at the butch-
ers' headquarters at Narragansett
Hall, 425 West 40th street, New York.
The committees are putting the fin-
ishing touches to the program.
William J. Bernreiter, secretary-
treasurer of the Brotherhood of
Butcher Workmen, when asked why
the butchers changed from parading
to that of an outing on Labor Day,
said: "Labor Day can be best cele-
brated by workmen in spending
that day out in the open air feasting,
and in healthy recreation in the coun-
try, enjoying games among them-
selves. If the working masses desire
to show their strength of numbers,
in my mind this can be best done at
the ballot box on election day."
"What the working masses want is
a parade to the nation's capitol in

Max told a straight story of cloth-
lines and family troubles, and he was
discharged.
The complainant did not approve
of the decision and he stamped his
foot.
"Your honor, I am thirty-nine years
in this country."
That was as far as he got, the
bridgeman stopping the speech short.
While he was being taken out of the
pen an excited woman hammered at
the iron grating outside, creating a
scene, and making a hilarious demand
for a warrant against Swindorf. She
was Max's mother, and, like her an-
tagonist, she, too, was carried out.

Adam Johnson, who said he was
from South Carolina, was arraigned
on a charge of intoxication before
Magistrate Herrman, in Yorkville
Court, yesterday.
"You are from South Carolina?"
asked the magistrate. "What do you
say to the charge of being drunk?"
"I can't understand it, your honor,"
said Johnson. "It's a surprise to me,
your honor, how a man from South
Carolina can get drunk. It's a shame,
too, considering that ours is a prohibi-
tion state. Can't understand it, I
judge, don't know how it happened."
"Reprimanded and discharged,"
muttered the magistrate.

James Donohue, no home, was
brought to court on a charge of hav-
ing broken a window in a saloon on
Third avenue and 34th street.
"What have you got to say to the
charge? You are accused of having
broken a window," said the magis-
trate.
"Your honor, I came in asking for
a glass of water," said Donohue. "I
was thirsty, and, of course, I wanted
a beer. Oh, yes, your honor, I would
have taken the beer if he offered it,
but he did not offer it, so I asked for
water. But he did not give me the
water, and so I said I'll take anything
else he's got. Your honor, I was
willing to take anything—so as to
quench my thirst. But he did not give
it to me. What's more, your honor,
he called me a beat—don't know how
it happened that the window was
broke. I must have fired something
at it. I must have."
"Have you any money to pay for
the window?"
"If I had money, your honor, do
you think I would have asked for
water? Haven't got a cent."
He was fined \$10. Not having a
cent he was taken to the island.

BROOKLYN.
TONIGHT.
1st and 2d A. D.—Fort Green Park
Plaza, Jean Jacques Coroneil.
19th A. D.—Utica and St. Marks
avenues. B. C. Hammond and John
Roberts.
21st A. D. Br. 1—Manhattan ave-
nue and McKibbin street. M. Gold-
blatt and M. Mannis.
21st A. D. Br. 2—Manhattan ave-
nue and Stagg street. I. Polsky and
J. Chant Lipé.
PHILADELPHIA.
TONIGHT.
5th and Spring Garden streets—A.
Muldowney and Hugh Kenney.
42d and Lancaster avenue—C. P.
Hall and Charles Sehl.
23d and Tasker streets—John Ful-
lerton and M. Wait.
Germantown and Lehigh avenues—
John J. Miller and James Hughes.
Front and Dauphin streets—H. An-
ders and Simon Khebel.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.
East Plaza City Hall—J. P. Clark
and C. W. Ervin.

BUSINESS MEETINGS
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Central Committee—Labor Temple,
239 East 84th street.
Bronx Forum.
The first meeting of the Bronx
Forum in its new club house, at 1363
Fulton avenue, will be held tonight.
The club house has been painted,
papered and cleaned and partly fur-
nished. It is now ready to hold meet-
ings in, but much more will have to
be done before the plans of the execu-
tive committee can be carried out. Ways
and means of raising additional funds
to meet the unavoidably large initial
expenditures must be devised tonight.
For this reason a large attendance is
imperative.
In addition to the above important
matter the Forum must consider the
plans for the coming season. Practi-
cally nothing has been done toward
arranging lectures, debates, classes,
etc. This matter must be acted upon
immediately.
The membership is increasing rap-
idly. A large number of applications
will be passed upon tonight. But
many more members are needed.
Bring your friends to the meeting to-
night and compel them to join.
The members are also urged to
bring to the meeting as many books
and pictures as can be spared. The
books will be accepted for the library
either as gifts or loans.
The season for work has arrived.
Plans that mean success are made. All
that is needed is the whole-hearted
assistance of all the members to carry
out those plans. This assistance must
be given. Then the Bronx Forum will
ascend far above all other similar
clubs in its provisions for the educa-
tion and recreation of its members and
in its influence in the great world-wide
movement to uplift and enlighten hu-
manity.

BROOKLYN.
Branch 2, 23d A. D., Brooklyn, will
conduct another distribution of litera-
ture to citizens only, on Saturday and
Sunday mornings. The comrades in-
tend to Milwaukeee Brownsville by
distributing literature. Most encour-
aging reports have come from the
half of the district already covered.
More help is needed to cover the
whole territory systematically every
week. All those willing to devote one
hour to helping in the work will call
at the home of Dr. Simon Frucht, 203
Livonia avenue, on Saturday or Sun-
day morning at 10 o'clock. Special
meeting in club rooms on Monday
night.
By order of Campaign Manager.

DRUG CLERK ARRESTED.

Ira B. Cantor, the drug clerk in
Berger's drug store, at 1863 Second
avenue, who had been missing since
August 21, when medicine of a pre-
scription wrongly filled at the drug
store killed a baby, was arrested yester-
day afternoon and taken to the de-
tective bureau at headquarters. It is
alleged that Cantor's error caused the
death of the baby, who was Dennis
Shea, one year old, of 231 East 96th
street. The prescription had called
for laxol, and instead of this the drug
given was lysol.

The International
Socialist Review

is now the largest and best Socialist
magazine in any language or country. It is
the only illustrated magazine that is of, by
and for the working class. Each month it
gives the latest news of the class struggle
from all over the world, with vivid photo-
graphs from each new scene of action. No a dull
page in the whole magazine. The ablest
writers in the organized Socialist movement
are among its contributors. Editorially it
stands for a clear, uncompromising work-
ing-class movement, both at the polls and
in the shops. Monthly, \$1.00 a year, 30
cents a copy. Some news dealers sell it, but
the safe and sure way to get each issue
promptly is to use the blank below.

Charles H. Kerr & Company,
116 West Kinzie St., Chicago.
Enclosed find one dollar, for which please
mail me THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST
REVIEW one year.
Name.....
Address.....
Postoffice.....
State.....

Socialist Notes

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
TONIGHT.

Branch 2—Hamilton Fish Park (the
Arena). S. Epstein, B. Gottlieb and
J. C. Frost.
Branch 2—Rutgers square. E. Rosen-
feld, Nathan Stupniker, William
Karlin and Dr. S. Feldman.
Branch 3—Northeast corner of
14th street and Second avenue. John
Managan and Fred Harwood.
Branch 4—Southwest corner of
42d street and Eighth avenue. John
McComish and Patrick Quinlan.
Branch 5—Northeast corner of
125th street and Seventh avenue. Bert
Kirkan and George S. Gelder.
Branch 6—Northeast corner of
56th street and Third avenue. I. Phil-
lips and August Classens.
Branch 8—Southeast corner of
Trinity avenue and 161st street. Alex-
ander Irvine and Chris Kerker.
Branch 8—Southeast corner of
138th street and Willis avenue. M.
Lasing, chairman; Gerald M. P. Fitz-
simon.

Branch 9—Southwest corner of
Bathgate and Tremont avenues. L. A.
Baum, chairman; Joseph Wright
and Alexander Rosen.
Irish Socialist Federation meeting
tonight at Broadway and 39th street.
Quinlan, Brady, Flynn and Bredin.

BROOKLYN.
TONIGHT.
1st and 2d A. D.—Fort Green Park
Plaza, Jean Jacques Coroneil.
19th A. D.—Utica and St. Marks
avenues. B. C. Hammond and John
Roberts.
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blatt and M. Mannis.
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Hall and Charles Sehl.
23d and Tasker streets—John Ful-
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Germantown and Lehigh avenues—
John J. Miller and James Hughes.
Front and Dauphin streets—H. An-
ders and Simon Khebel.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.
East Plaza City Hall—J. P. Clark
and C. W. Ervin.

**UNFURNISHED FLATS AND
APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.**
3D AVE. 1764-1766, 9th-3-4 lce rooms; hot
water; \$10-\$12; 5 weeks free.
51ST ST., 235-237 E.—Elegant light apart-
ments, 4, 5 rooms, bath; \$11. See Janitor.
52D ST., 152 E.—3 large, light rooms and
bath; 1st floor; rent \$12.
77TH ST., 234 E.—3 rooms and bath; steam
heat; hot water; \$11-\$12.
81ST ST., 233 E.—Top flat, 6 large, light
rooms; hot water supply; \$21; Janitor.
90TH ST., 57-59 E. (near Madison ave.)—Four
elegant rooms; bath; steam; rent \$16-\$18; in-
dulgences; \$12.
115TH ST., 110 E.—6 rooms, bath and hot
water; rent \$21.
125TH ST., 330 E.—Four light room apart-
ments; bath; low rent; time allowed; quiet
house; hall carpeted.

**UNFURNISHED FLATS AND
APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.**
COLUMBUS AVE. 732-4 rooms in fine con-
dition; exceptional chance; rent \$15.
WEST END AVE. 122, cor. 67th-3 large,
light rooms; hot water; \$11; new building.
LENOX AVE., 472 (174th st.)-5 rooms; bath;
improvements; rent \$12.
45TH ST., 435 W.—Three large rooms, newly
renovated house; rents reduced \$1 to \$1.50.
63D ST., 179 W., bet. Columbus and Amster-
dam aves.—Five rooms and bath; \$20.
90TH ST., 306 W.—Elegant four large, light,
airy rooms; improvements; half month free; \$12.
151ST ST., 119 W.—Subway station around
corner; 6 rooms, hot water; \$25.
**UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO
LET—BROOKLYN.**
FREEMAN ST., 883, near subway station—
4 and 6 rooms; steam; hot water; Janitor.
VYSE AVE. 1406, near 173d st.—No. 4 houses;
4 rooms; bath; steam; hot water; \$14.
PACIFIC ST., 1918—New house; 4 rooms; im-
provements; \$14.
SIMPLEX ST., 225, near Saratoga ave.—
Small apartment of 4 rooms; rent \$14.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET.
Manhattan.
8TH AVE. 78 (14th)—Large rooms; gentle
man; couple; housekeeping; \$3.50-\$5; single
2.00.
25TH ST., 156 E.—Nicely furnished large
rooms and bath; hall rooms; \$1.50.
42D, 512 W.—Nice room suit hall room for
housekeeping; \$1.50-\$2.
77TH ST., 215 E.—Nicely furnished room;
modern outfit; light housekeeping; all con-
veniences.
107TH ST., 106 E.—Cheap, comfortable fur-
nished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen or
couples.
FURNITURE FOR SALE.
ASK COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all
the beautiful furniture consisting of high-top
mahogany piano, parlor, dining and bedroom
furniture, gold mirror, cut glass, bronzes, etc.,
substantially all articles. Absolutely must be
sold at once. Call today and tomorrow, private
house, 118 East 14th st.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 5. SATURDAY, AUGUST 27. NO. 239.

The Tendencies of the Day

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Certain tendencies of the day should make all thoughtful men pause and consider.

We all recognize the marvelous increase of wealth that has taken place in this country.

We see the growing power of the few and the widespread poverty of the many.

We all know that the natural resources of the country are becoming the possessions of the few.

We see immensely valuable forests being cut down, incredibly valuable ores taken from the earth, enormous industries arising in all parts of the land.

We see men amassing fabulous fortunes, so that our multimillionaires have already become the wonder of the world.

We see great universities and libraries and laboratories being founded with endowments that pass belief.

We see great funds being put aside to advance education, to pension the clergy and the learned, to reward heroes, and to carry on a multitude of philanthropies.

We see one man, who, in his possessions and power, surpasses Lorenzo the Magnificent.

We see a nation's food, a nation's building, a nation's transportation and a nation's industry owned and dominated by a handful of industrial grand dukes.

We see the political parties, the press and the government of ninety millions passing into the hands of the few.

And not only do we, in America, observe these tendencies, but the whole world observes them.

Occasionally a foreign inquirer watches our development and warns us that we follow the path of Rome.

French, Italian, English and German visitors return home convinced that we are in the rapids of a revolution that leads not to freedom, but to despotism.

They see the sons and daughters of our industrial grand dukes becoming idle and effeminate victims of luxury and vice, eagerly joining themselves to the decaying aristocracies of Europe.

And as the foreigners watch us with curious concern so, too, more

and more of our own people are wondering to what end we move.

August Belmont sees the coming of the man on horseback and the rule of the country by Cossacks.

Leslie M. Shaw sees imminent a mighty civil war, class pitted against class to end, perhaps, in chaos and ruin.

Henry Watterson fears the rule of a mob that will rob, rape and murder.

And thus we find the whole world troubled about the future in America.

And curiously enough, in the midst of these worries and dire predictions comes the message of Socialism.

It alone seeks to discover the causes of our misery, of our economic warfare, of our social wrongs, and it alone pretends to offer a solution.

It offers almost the note of hope; it alone holds out a great and beautiful ideal, and it alone preaches an ethics that leads men to live and work for the common good.

It preaches the abolition of classes, the democratization of industry and the brotherhood of man.

It has something precious and enabling to offer to a sick, weary and anxious world.

It fills the heart of men with social idealism and a passion for the common good to take the place of the selfishness of class, or of group or of individual.

And yet, marvel of marvels, it is perhaps the most hated doctrine preached in the world today.

Its very name rouses a passionate hatred. It is attacked venomously by the clergy, by the statesmen, by the press.

They refuse even to try to understand it and seek desperately to hood it out of countenance, to damn it by lies and wicked insinuations.

And what is most strange of all, they hear without resentment those that speak of the coming of American Cossacks and Cossacks, of approaching civil wars, and even of an American Rome.

But let any one speak of the coming of Socialism and the powerful have no ears to hear or eyes or brain to think. Then—they cease almost to be human and seem to have only stomachs and appetites and possessions and prejudice.

And therefore once more let it be said: that the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehendeth it not.

Socialist Progress and Change.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

A day or two ago, Mr. Charles Edward Russell formally accepted the Socialist nomination for governor of New York and Mr. Robert Hunter formally accepts the Socialist nomination for governor of Connecticut.

The simultaneous appearance of these two men as Socialist standard bearers is symptomatic of the changes that have been going on within the Socialist movement in this country during the last decade.

The two simple facts to be noted are that both Mr. Russell and Mr. Hunter are of American descent, and that neither of them works for his living with his hands.

The necessary implication is that Socialism is losing its character, or at least its reputation, as a predominantly alien movement and an exclusively working class movement.

It is true that, far back ten years ago, the Socialists were not in absolute want of native born Americans to nominate for high office. But their numbers were few in comparison with the foreign born mass that made up the Socialist strength at the polls.

With Debs came a decided increase in the native element; but even after Debs the theory, the spirit and the standpoint of Socialism retained an original over-sea character.

Besides, Debs and men like Matchett or Harriman who came before him were of the working class. Not until the present have we the combination of native born and non-proletarian Socialist leaders, or leaders, that is, who must in the nature of things refuse to content themselves with helping to build up a powerful Socialist party in the United States, but must, in the process, perceptibly influence the shaping of Socialist theory in the United States.

From this point of view, the case of Mr. Robert Hunter is different from that of Mr. Charles Edward Russell, and, on the whole, less instructive. Mr. Hunter graduated into Socialism from social welfare work.

His case was not an exceptional one. Other workers in the same field have been led, by personal temperament or conviction, to abandon their beliefs in social relief work, for the belief in thorough social reconstruction.

But, after all, it is possible for only a few to approach Socialism through active charity work. It is possible for a great many more to approach the subject as part of a general movement of thought in that direction.

Mr. Russell, Mr. Lincoln Steffens, and other less known journalists have entered Socialism by a door much wider than the settlement house door. Mr. Russell has found that the study of the methods of "big business" leads to Socialism; Mr. Steffens has found that the study of vicious politics leads to Socialism.

In both instances the outlook has been national, rather than merely class.

Different results follow upon different processes of evolution. Mr. Robert Hunter, like Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes and other men who have passed into Socialism by way of the settlement house, have retained, to all appearances at least, the inflexible spirit of the old, revolutionary working class Socialism. Mr. Hunter's proletarian zeal, in particular, is always at white heat. He seems even to have cast off the polish of literary style as something inherently capitalistic.

In words of one syllable and paragraphs of one sentence he expounds in the columns of The Call the familiar principles of the old, revolutionary Socialism as they used to be proclaimed twenty years ago. Not so Mr. Charles Russell. His Socialism, as least so far as tactics are concerned, is of the Fabian type. A Socialist candidate for high office, he has written very little for the Socialist publications.

On the other hand, his facile pen is busy in the pages of our most popular "uplift" magazines, where he preaches doctrine that may be in essence Socialism, but not so on its face, and certainly is not accepted as such by the great majority of his readers.

Even when Mr. Russell writes about Milwaukee and calls it a Socialist town, he expounds something that no sincere friend of municipal reform would shrink from, and takes pains to call the Socialist program, "sane, reasonable, and for the public advantage."

To the older school of Socialists, Mr. Russell's present position would have been inconceivable. Socialism was not a program, but a philosophy that shaped a man's entire thought. It was really a new birth.

When a man passed into Socialism his conception of everything changed—of religion, of history, of science, of art, of the theater and music, even.

Yet here is Mr. Russell running for governor on the Socialist platform, and writing, of all subjects, on politics and economics for non-Socialist publications. Consistency would probably find its defender in the Fabian argument. Here is a vast public greatly stirred up over the iniquities of the trusts and the railways and the courts; a public which holds views on these subjects which Socialism might very well turn to its uses, but a public, too, which is still ignorant enough to shy at the name of Socialism. Why not resort to pacific infiltration? Mr. Russell does. The old-line Socialist, who regards Mr. Victor Berger with distrust, because that Milwaukee leader has dared to be "practical" in order to succeed, will also regard Mr. Russell with distrust. But who shall prevail against the argument from success?

Yet it is well to recall that Fabianism cuts both ways. If it infects the unsuspecting reader, with the virus of Socialism, it also infects the administrator of the poison with a growing respect for compromise and progress a little at a time. American Socialism is fortunate in having able propagandists at its service, but it is certain that the Socialism which they will popularize will not be the simple article of twenty years ago, or even ten years ago.

BEST IS NOTHING.
Wife—The doctor writes that in view of our poor circumstances he will not present his bill immediately.
Artist—We are lucky that our circumstances are no better; if they were, we might have to pay at once! —Phogee's Doctor.

Dr. Abbott's "Industrial Socialism"

By J. F.

In the latest number of the Outlook Dr. Lyman Abbott outlines his scheme of "Industrial Democracy" or "Industrial Socialism." In brief it is this:

Let the workers become the owners of the tools of production by becoming shareholders in the companies in which they are working, as, for instance, the employees of the United States Steel Corporation are doing. This, the doctor says, will give them an interest in the success of the company and a say in the management, as they will share in the profits and can vote for those whom they want to direct the business. By this arrangement the workers will feel that they are not simply slaves working for some master, but freemen working with the tools they own in an industry which belongs to all of them. Thus, when each industry is owned by those who work in it, and when every worker in the land is a shareholder in the company in which he works, all the workers will own the industries and no worker will be a slave to a master or to a state, and we will have ownership of the industries by the people with industrial democracy and individual liberty.

Is there any flaw in this proposed remedy for the ills of our economic life? In the first place, what is the greatest cause for complaint and discontent on the part of the workers today? Low wages is a cause, long hours is another, insanitary workshops is another, high prices is another, but greater than all these is unemployment.

Economists tell us that in the past we had a period of "depression," "curtailment," "panic" every twenty years; later, as machinery was further improved, these periods came more frequently—every ten years; today our machinery of production is so great that when we start it in full operation for a few months we can, so to speak, flood the markets of the world with our goods. And so today we have reached the stage of chronic curtailment, chronic depression, chronic unemployment.

Now let us suppose such a state of affairs as the doctor advocates to be established, and let us try to imagine how things would work out under such an arrangement. In the first place, it would be the aim of the owners of each industry, be they a thousand or a half million, to have their particular industry make as large returns to the shareholders as possible. For instance, if every employee of the United States Steel Corporation were a shareholder it would be just as necessary as it is now to do a large business, not only domestic, but foreign; just as necessary to meet trade conditions and foreign competition; just as necessary to economize labor. In all other industries similar methods would have to be pursued.

And remember that under the doctor's scheme we would still be producing for sale and profit, and we would produce only the amount of goods that could be sold. Let us now assume that two-thirds of the workers, using modern machinery, working six or seven hours a day, can produce all that can be sold in the markets of the world. Then what, in the doctor's "Industrial Socialism," becomes of the other third of the workers—the unemployed, non-shareholding army?

Will it be any salve to the hungry stomach of the man out of work to know that the owners of the industries are the men who work in them, and that they number millions? What difference does it make to the man out of work today whether the Pennsylvania railroad is owned by 40,000 shareholders or by one man? Does it help any of the unemployed men and women today to know that some thousands of United States

Steel employees are shareholders in the steel industry?

And so, under the doctor's "Industrial Democracy," we would still have the heartaching problem of the unemployed to solve. Of course, if two-thirds of the workers were capitalists, sharing in the profits of industry, that two-thirds might be able to take care of the other third—might be able to contribute enough to keep that other third in food, clothing and shelter, without severely feeling the drain on their own resources.

But even here we have a problem for the doctor. How would this be done? Would it be left to individual initiative—private charity—or would the state take hold of the matter and make every worker-capitalist contribute so much regularly to the unemployment fund?

The doctor would not agree to the latter proposition because he has told us, in a previous article, that he is opposed to any one, whether an individual or the state, taking from him any part of the value of his product for the support of any other able-bodied worker.

"Insurance" against unemployment, sounds better, but it is only an indirect way of taxing the rest of the workers for the support of those that are not working. Not any of these methods would solve the problem either from the doctor's standpoint or from that of Socialism.

So we need another article in the Outlook to clear up this point. It is likely the doctor has some solution laid away to meet this problem. The time is here to bring it out. Until this point is cleared up the scheme which the doctor has beautifully named "Industrial Democracy" or "Industrial Socialism" (the doctor does not care which you call it) will still have to be known by its rightful name, "Industrial feudalism."

Letters to the Editor.

WILL STUMP FOR SOCIALISM.
Editor of The Call:
Through the columns of The Call the undersigned wishes to announce to Socialist party locals of New England and Eastern States, that henceforward he will be available as a platform speaker, in English, every Sunday in the week, and in Yiddish and Russian, once a month.

Comrades desiring to secure his services are requested to communicate with the writer at 626 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN N. LANDBERG.
Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1910.

APPROVED BY THE PASTOR.
Rev. M. A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Seattle, Wash., says in a number's olive WW Wash, says in a New York interview.

"Secretary Ballinger is a member of my congregation. He is, I know, a man pure and above reproach. I was with him when he was campaigning for the majority of Seattle. It is my opinion that the Republican party is seeking to make a scapegoat of him. If it does," added the Rev. Mr. Matthews with energy, "you will hear a roar of protest coming out of the Rocky mountains that will make the loudest volcano in the world bury its head in shame."

It was the rabbi of the synagogue which Abe Ruef attended in San Francisco who gave Abe Ruef such a beautiful testimonial as to white-souled purity that the whole Pacific coast wept for pity that such a saint should be persecuted. It's easy to fool your pastor, especially if you contribute liberally to his salary. —St. Louis Mirror.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.

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

For Secretary of State—BERTHA M. FRASER, of Brooklyn.

For Attorney General—HENRY L. SLOBODIN, of New York.

For State Treasurer—SYLVESTER BUTLER, of Schenectady.

For State Controller—O. A. CURTISS, of Buffalo.

For State Engineer—WILLIAM LIPPELT, of Rochester.

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

QUIT, of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—John W. Slayton, of McKeesport.

For Lieutenant Governor—Louis Cohen, of Meyersdale.

For State Treasurer—Charles 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. Orday, of Proctorville.

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.

Good times: "they never come back."

"Tat" says nothing," remarks a Times headline. Yes, but see how much louder Roosevelt says it.

Well, well; another helmsman marries a chauffeur! What are our chauffeurs coming to?

At last the Fruit Trust has killed enough natives and subsidized enough newspapers to create its own president in Nicaragua.

With all the pious indignation of a journal that has been scooped, the World screams because the Outlook employs the only ex-President in captivity to boost its circulation.

This Roosevelt-Birnes affair is already hurting the moving picture shows.

And on Wednesday last, right in the face of the Sun's advice against such a thing, those German Socialists elected another member to the Reichstag, from an old, conservative stronghold, and by a majority of 5,300 over the combined opposition.

The true inwardness of diplomacy is revealed in the efforts of Ambassador Kerens to have Austria admit American beef. Beef à la mode, what!

May Yohe be destitute, it is said. We are mighty sorry for May, feeling at the same time that she may be in a way to meet up with some fine people now.

Personally we feel that the telegraph companies and the special correspondents should pay for the private car when the Contributing Cause goes a-wooling subscriptions and rural popularity.

Potpourri
LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE CANYON OF A THOUSAND PALMS.
The foothills and the desert meet
Beneath a glaring sun;
The land is swarming in the heat—
All life, it seems, is done.

But, where the mountains and the plain
Strike hands, there comes in view
A canyon with a greenish lane
Of palms that nod at you.

Of palms that lift each leaf-crowned head
And scorn the desert's might—
That live in this domain of dread,
Despite the sand-storm's blight.

So let them flourish in this land
Where sweeps the furnace breath,
Till men have caught their message
grand—
The palms that conquer death.
—Arthur Chapman in Denver Republican.

SAVED FROM THE WRECK.
The shades of night had fallen. All was quiet. The whole street slept, when suddenly upon the knocker of the cycle maker's door there came a virulent attack.

Bill Spokes turned over sleepily. "Who's wrong?" he bawled out.

"You let out a machine to Bobbie Adams this afternoon?" piped a childish treble.

"Well," growled Spokes, "I'm not going to take it back this time night. 'E'll have ter keep it till mornin' an' pay by the hour!"

"I know that!" came the voice again. "But Bobbie's 'ad a bit of a spill through runnin' inter a moty car, an' 'e don't want ter pay for the 'ire of more'n 'e can 'elp; so I've brought back all we've found of the machine so far."

In his pajamas, and a tearing rage, Spokes rushed downstairs.

"Where's the part?" he stormed.

"Ere!" responded the late caller, holding out his hand. "I've brought the lie can!" —Answers.

"Our pride, the alderman, has had quite a number of political love affairs."

"What do you mean?"

"First he flirted with both factions, then he won a nomination, would have and now he is courting an investigation." —Kansas City Journal.

THEY BEGAN IT FIRST.
One day at dictation the teacher read out: "Dr. Watts did not cut out his sermons in full, but he arranged his heads, sketched out a few particulars." One scholar's sign of this was: "Dr. Watts did write his sermons, but, having arranged his head, scratched out a few particulars." —The Windsor Magazine.

A MARRIED MAN.
Station sergeant—Are you married?
Prisoner—No, sir.
Bobby—Begg'n' your pardon, gent, he's wrong. When we see him we found in 'is pockets a card for curin' croup, a sample of some two unposted letters in a wretched handwritin' a week old.—Etc.

Uncle Jerry Peebles was going to start on a week's visit to the try.

"Have you got everything?" asked Aunt Ann Peebles.

He looked hastily through his list.

"No, by George!" he exclaimed. "I've forgot my sheet of sandpaper."

"What does he want of that?" queried Nephew Bill, as the old tleman went to hunt it up.

"He has to sandpaper his every other morning," explained Ann. "to keep from wearing through his boots." —Chicago.

"Come into a fortune, didn't you?"

"Yes, a big one."

"What's he doin' these days?"

"He has become interested in tlement work."

"Well, that ought to keep him busy for a while; he needs a body." —Houston Post.

THE GRAND TOUR.

Tiring of the sight of his farm, the friendly gambols of the dog, the grunt of the hoarse pig, the rambling orchard behind the house, the younger who had never been away from home than the end of a lane recently started away by himself to seek pastures new. It was a warm afternoon, and the cooling frogs in a little pond of the road led him to the estate of a wealthy neighbor.

But hardly had the tot begun to peep stick in the fascinating pool when a flock of geese chased him across into the meadow where he passed to get himself together and recover his breath. He was debating whether to venture back to the pond again, when a sheep crept up behind him and nearly scared him into the meadow before he veered off and disappeared behind the mammoth red barn. He started for the road and only then, after another terrifying brush with a dog that looked like a bear, did he scamper for home as fast as his legs would carry him.

After a lapse of an hour he burst into the house. Overjoyed at his safe return his mother whisked him up and kissed him.

"Oh, Davy," she cried, "we have been looking for you everywhere. Oh, where were you?"

"Mama," he said, nestling close and overjoyed as she, "I've been into the world." —Woman's Home Companion.

SURE, HE'S A FOREIGNER!
It was the first convention of the Unemployed held at Manhattan Union, on East 4th street, in 1897. The floors had been elected, and the delegates were debating over the nomination of a president of the new organization, the Brotherhood Welfare Association.

Sandwiches had been given out at the door, and the delegates were busily munching tasty morsels, when after J. Edna How's name had been presented, and spoke as follows:

"Fellow Boverymen, now the name of a foreigner has been presented to us for the presidency. Are we going to stand for that? Fellow Boverymen, we want a man for president to be from our ranks, with our rank, and by our ranks. We don't want the man How, that foreigner! Let us go to St. Louis where he belongs!"

How was elected.—By a Delegate.

THE FACE AND THE FIGURE.
"Your bathing suit!" her husband cried.

"I really cannot bear it. I do not see at all how you can have the face to wear it!" She tossed her head, and then dug.

"In something like a snigger. I may not have the face," she said. "But, oh, I've got the figure!" —T. E. M., in Evening Telegram.

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