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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1910.

COURT AIMS BLOW AT MACHINISTS

Sweeping Order Bars B. & O. Men From Picketing, Assembling and Even Talking.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 28.—At a late hour last night Judge Houghton, of the Circuit Court, sitting in chambers, issued a restraining order against the striking machinists, recently in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad.

The order is said to be the most sweeping ever issued in the state, even in inhibiting the strikers from maintaining a picket line or headquarters in which to congregate.

It bars interfering with the strike-breakers for the purpose of seeking members for the union, forbids conversation with any member of a strike-breaker's family, puts a ban on any sort of assembling; in fact, it practically forbids discussion of strike matters by the strikers.

The document covers twelve pages of typewritten paper, and deals with the story of the strike from its inception, recounting many alleged acts of violence.

The papers were placed in the hands of Sheriff Colbert last night, but owing to the lateness of the hour, service on the thirty defendants was not had till early this morning.

GOVERNMENT FINDS GREAT OLEO FRAUDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Internal revenue officers report that the government has lost fully \$200,000 each year for a number of years past, through evasions of the 10 cents a pound tax on colored oleomargarine. The violations, which have been investigated by special agents of the internal revenue bureau have occurred in nearly every large city of the country. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the big butter dealers of the cities are guilty of violations of the revenue law. The special agents report the violations can be traced to butter dealers who buy white oleomargarine, which is taxed at only one-quarter of 1 cent a pound, and then add the coloring matter. The special agents have conducted their investigations in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington. Because of the difficulties in locating the violators of the law, the commissioner of internal revenue is again considering the advisability of recommending to Congress a straight tax of 10 cents a pound upon oleomargarine, whether white or yellow. This appears to be the only method of preventing the fraud, according to the experience of the revenue officers.

AVIATOR FALLS, WASN'T HURT MUCH

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Ivy Baldwin, aviator and former signal man of the United States army, came very near death today in a sensational aeroplane accident at Fort Baker, which resulted in the complete destruction of planes and gear of his machine. Baldwin had made all arrangements to fly from Fort Baker, near Sausalito, to Presidio. This morning he got a good start and rose fifty feet, but a strong current swept the machine against a telephone pole at the edge of the parade ground. The machine fell, burying Baldwin under the tangle of wreckage. He was unhurt except for minor bruises and announced he would be ready for another attempt Friday or Saturday, as the machine was not badly damaged.

JAPANESE CONSUL REPORTED RECALLED

MANILA, Aug. 28.—M. Iwaya, the Japanese consul here, has been called to Tokyo. It is reported that the American government intimated to Iwaya that his continuance in the office of consul was unsatisfactory, owing to his political activity and his association with a group of Filipino revolutionaries. Confirmation of this report, however, cannot be obtained. It was stated that Secretary of War Taft had complained a short time ago of the conduct of the consul, and that Iwaya had been recalled.

TAFT WARNS AGAINST 'LAWLESS WORKMEN'

In Campaign Letter Written for Voters, President Tells What G. O. P. Has Done for Labor.

An urgent call for all Republicans to forget their differences after the nominations of their party have been made and to unite in trying to elect Republican nominees and thus insure the further carrying out of platform promises is made in the letter which President Taft has written for use in the Republican campaign textbook.

The letter, addressed to Chairman William B. McKinley, of the Republican congressional committee, at the headquarters in the St. James building, was given out yesterday. It virtually takes the place of a party platform in the campaign for Congress this fall, and it is evident Taft intended it for such.

It is such a document as might have been expected from a man like Taft. There is little in it to interest the working class.

Among the measures yet to be enacted and for which he asks the return of a Republican majority, Taft places the measure to curb the injunction power. He declares that the Democratic substitute "would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice."

Concerning the tariff bill Taft says, in part: "From a revenue standpoint then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law. Increased revenue indicates increased imports, and an examination of our imports during the last year will disclose a most substantial increase in manufacturers' material from which, in the making of finished products, whether for exportation or home consumption, has come a larger volume of employment for our wage-earners, a larger purchasing power and a greater consumption of the products of our farms and fabrications of our factories. So far, then, as such importations do not displace home production, they must be of benefit to all. Generally speaking, a full measure of industrial activity in production, transportation and distribution has accompanied the operation of the new law."

As to workmen's compensation the letter says: "But in one sense the most forward step taken in the interest of the worker was the creation of a Congressional commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate commerce railways, as risks in the business to be fixed by speedy arbitration and to be graduated according to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the injured person. This is important, not only as affecting interstate commerce railways, but if adopted, as furnishing a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employer and employee. This reform would put an end to the vexatious and costly litigation through which an injured employee must go in order to recover damages—litigation which on account of the poverty of the employee frequently serves, to defeat the ends of justice, and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts."

Regarding injunctions, "promised" legislation is discussed as follows:

"A number of other promises remain to be kept. I have already alluded to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate commerce railways, to which the Democratic minority in the senate gave its solid opposition on the ground that the central government has no constitutional power to make and enforce such regulation. In addition there is the promised procedure to determine how preliminary injunction shall issue without notice, and when. In substitution for this the Democratic platform proposes an amendment to the existing law which would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice."

FOUND MANGLED BODY ON TRACKS

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—The body of an unknown man, mangled so badly that even his probable age is unrecognizable, was found yesterday on the Lackawanna tracks in Harrison. He had been cut to pieces by a train. Picked up from the fragments of the body was a letter addressed "Mr. Corn Belding, 1884 Park avenue, New York." It was signed "Mr. Bendlek, 690 West 186th street, New York." There were also found some tickets of the Holland Day festival held in Newark on Saturday. The body was taken to Condon's morgue at Harrison.

SUGAR STRIKERS REFUSE TRUST BAIT

Williamsburg Men Still Determined That Fellow Men Unjustly Discharged Shall Be Given Old Jobs.

Despite the reiteration of its threat that if they do not return to work this morning the 2,000 men who walked out on strike against the American Sugar Refining Company will never be taken back by the trust, the men are still determined to stay out until every man is taken back. The trust offers to take back those who have not offended its official hirings, but the strikers refuse to go back to work until the company agrees to reinstate every man.

The strike was originally caused by the discharge of four men on unjust grounds. One of the four was accused of beating up one of the hirings, the night superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery, and the others insisted that the accused man had not struck the superintendent.

Without any kind of a hearing, simply on the word of the superintendent and the foreman, the four men were fired. Their fellow workers in the refinery then struck, demanding the reinstatement of the four discharged men.

The trust lackeys at the Williamsburg refinery refused to concede the demands of the inside men, hired as many scabs as they could get and attempted to browbeat the strikers into returning to work. Then the teamsters refused to drive trucks loaded by scabs and struck. Still the trust officials were obdurate, refusing to consider the demands of the men.

Strike Spread in Sympathy. A call was sent out by the Williamsburg strikers to Long Island City for the men in the refineries there to strike in sympathy with them. The tie-up of those two refineries followed. But despite all the efforts of the state board of mediation, the organizers of the union and various other persons the trust officials refused to consider the demand that all of the men should be taken back.

This morning, if its plans are carried out, every striker will receive a circular letter from the American Sugar Refining Company advising him that if he doesn't return to work today he will never be taken back. The strikers to a man know that is simply a hollow bluff. They received a similar circular two weeks ago.

Scabs Not Found. Competent scabs are scarce. The sugar trust lackeys know this to be true. They know it from bitter experience. They've tried for the past eight weeks to get enough men to run the various departments at the Williamsburg, the Long Island City and the Jersey City refineries without success.

"It's not fair that four men should be discharged because they demand justice from the officials of the sugar trust, is it?" one of the strikers asked yesterday. "Well, if it ain't fair, do you think we're goin' back to work? Guess not! We ain't worse than scabs; we're men, and we're goin' to fight until we win. We want justice for our fellow workers, and we won't take less," he concluded.

Magistrate Hogginsbotham, a "friend of labor," is now trying to bring about a settlement of the strike, and it is expected that other politicians in the district in quest of political glory will take a hand in the effort to bring the strike to an end.

NO MORE SUNDAY BALL AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The sheriff stopped the baseball game here today although there were 3,500 people on the grounds at the scheduled time, nearly all of whom wore a button inscribed "I favor Sunday baseball." The ball grounds are just outside the city limits and the buttons were sold at the Albany office of the Albany Baseball Club for 25 cents each.

Despite the fact no admission was charged at the gate, Deputy Sheriff Patton and five deputies were on hand and stopped the game, arresting two Albany batterers and the first Binghamton man to come up to the bat. It was thought the sheriff would permit the game to proceed after first Albany batterer had been taken into custody, but the deputy sheriffs stood on the home plate while the second batterer used a catcher's glove to mark the home plate a few feet away from the police officers. The crowd jammed the diamond when the second batterer was arrested, but beyond hooting and rushing the deputies did nothing serious. The umpire finally announced the buttons would be redeemed at the cost price and Sunday baseball is at an end here. It may mean no Albany club next year.

HUGHES EXPECTS TO LAND WOODRUFF

Adirondack Land Grab Scandal It is Thought Will Break Little Tim's Grip.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—In the midst of the Allds trial last winter grave Adirondack land scandals were alleged, and as Timothy L. Woodruff while lieutenant governor was head of the state land purchasing board, certain Hughes shouters were loud in demanding an investigator. Governor Hughes early last February appointed his legal adviser, Roger P. Clark, and H. Leroy Austin, as commissioners to look into the matter. It was an open secret about the capital, the Hughes people expected "to land" Woodruff.

The governor's commissioners buried for months, and it was not until the afternoon of the day the Republican state committee defeated Roosevelt and direct nomination, on August 13, that Commissioner Clark, after a talk with Governor Hughes, announced the Adirondack investigation would be proceeded with at once. Every one was surprised, as it was supposed the inquiry had been dropped for lack of enough crooked dealings to justify, even the reformers.

The governor's commissioners tried hard to get something on State Chairman Woodruff, but apparently failed as nothing has been forthcoming from the commissioner's report about the purchase of Woodruff's camp, innumerable surreptitiously handed out to the commissioners to papers of Hughes and Democratic proclivities. In response to Chairman Woodruff's request, Commissioner Clark has wired Woodruff his story of the purchase of his Adirondack camp, will be heard on Tuesday.

Speaker Wadsworth and State Forest and Game Commissioner James S. Whipple, who was reappointed for a full term by Governor Hughes, will appear before the commissioners tomorrow.

FIRE SITUATION LITTLE CHANGED

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 28.—Sunday witnessed little change in the forest fire situation. Reports of no new outbreaks were received by Governor Norris, although the fire in Beaverhead county is fast assuming alarming proportions. It was thought Friday and Saturday that the fire was under control, but winds carried the flames over the swath cut by the fighters and the situation is now worse than ever. The Wise river section alone is affected, however. The flames are now about fifteen miles wide, a forest fire in the Big Hole Basin having burned over the mountain and joined the Wise river fire. James Bloom, one of the fighters, is missing and no trace of him can be found. The fires in the Little Boulder, Elk Park and Little Basin creek districts are still burning fiercely, but the indications are that they will not spread beyond as well in hand. In Western and Northwestern Montana there are no new developments, with the situation well in hand and no immediate danger unless the winds should again rise and carry the flames into new timber zones. The fires are burning fiercely, however. State Senator Donlan, the heaviest individual operator in the state, is out in an interview praising the work of the forestry service. He said that the efficient efforts of this department has been such that the loss otherwise would be thousands where it is hundreds.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS ON AT COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28.—The international socialist congress opened here this morning. A thousand delegates were in attendance, including eight from America.

A choir of 600 workmen sang a cantata, after which Dr. Bang, a Dane, welcomed the delegates. M. Vanderweide and the president of the International Socialist congress were among the speakers.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS ON NOV. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—It is now the intention of the Postoffice Department to install by November 1, between twenty-five and fifty postal savings banks in as many sections of the country. The exact location of the banks has not yet been decided upon by the department. On account of the limited appropriation made by Congress to inaugurate the system it will not be feasible now to establish more than the number of banks indicated. In time the trustees believe the banks can be established in practically every postoffice where application for such establishment is applied for. It is the belief of the trustees that when once in full swing the postal savings bank system will be self-supporting.

DEMAND PROBE OF EXPRESS RATES

Commercial Bodies Allege Outrageous Extortion and Want Far-Reaching Investigation.

More than 120 commercial organizations, among them the Merchants' Association of New York, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Chicago Association of Commerce, have filed with the interstate commerce commission a petition asking an investigation of express rates, classifications, regulations and practices. The petition sets forth that merchants have suffered for years from unjust charges by the express companies doing an interstate business. The allegation is made that the net returns to the companies have been out of all proportion to the services rendered and the capital invested.

To show that the enormous accumulations and dividends paid upon a small investment is due to extortion, the case of one company is cited. This company was organized with a capital of \$100,000, and only recently its property amounted to \$71,000. On this investment, the company has paid in ten years, \$3,200,000 in dividends, and has accumulated about \$1,500,000. These dividends and accumulations, it is set forth, have come after paying to the railroad companies from 40 to 45 per cent of the gross earnings. The petition alleges "that the investment of other express companies is approximately no greater in proportion to amount of business than in the case cited, and that the profits of some of the other companies are equally or more excessive."

Objection is made also to the practice of express companies in charging a progressively increasing rate for the subdivision of weight carried into smaller parcels. It is set forth that the railroads do not get more pay for the increase in number of packages, and that, therefore, the express companies should not, except where the larger number of small packages means increased cost of handling and terminal service.

The petitioners say of this that in practice "the increased rate imposed for subdivision of weight is exacted not only for terminal service, but for transit haulage service also, so that the haulage charge becomes grossly disproportionate to the fair value of the service rendered by the railroad, when the value of that service is measured by the ordinary tonnage standard of railroads. By far the greater part of express shipments are in small parcels which are charged the higher rates of the graduate scale. Under the graduate scale the railroads receive for moving 100 pounds in small parcels as high as 37 1/2 times the amount received by them for 100 pounds first class freight."

Complaint is made also that terminal charges are not imposed on an even basis and that the charges for such services are "in proportion to the distance covered and sent them by long lines as far as possible over their own lines and thereby to secure for itself the larger proportion of the joint charge, whereby the shipper is deprived of the prompt delivery for which he pays. The petition further sets forth alleged grievances in connection with the express money orders, the public being required to pay extra charges to secure the liquidation of such orders.

The petition, to argue in behalf of which the commercial organizations have retained John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General of the United States, and Ben L. Fairchild, will be considered by the interstate commerce commission when it convenes in the fall.

ORDERS ILLINOIS EXPRESS RATES CUT

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—The big express companies received a blow yesterday afternoon when the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission promulgated an order cutting in half many of the rates now charged, and making sweeping reductions all along the line. The state commission orders that the new schedule of rates shall become effective on October 15. The companies already have announced their intention to fight it through the court of last resort. From the investigation and the record.

GOV. HARMON RAPS TEDDY FOR BLUSTER

Ohio's Executive Declares That Roosevelt is Dodging the Issue and Losing Popularity.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Declaring himself removed from the zone of Theodore Roosevelt's recent speeches in Ohio, criticizing public officers for failure to handle the strike situation at Columbus, Governor Judson Harmon yesterday shifted Roosevelt's criticism to the head of Mayor George S. Marshall, of Columbus, and at the same time directed a shaft of criticism at Teddy himself.

"The trouble in Columbus is that the police force is worthless, the mayor an imbecile, and the people generally cowards," declared the governor. "By not the wildest stretch of imagination can Colonel Roosevelt's words be interpreted to refer to me in connection with the strike situation. When the local authorities could not, or would not, preserve order, I called in the national guard. Except for the presence there tonight of a half dozen companies of militia—the people of Columbus would be killing each other.

"The soldiers hold the reckless element in check. They cannot capture individual disturbers of the peace. That is not in my power; it is detectives' work. I have done everything in my power to bring about peace, but I cannot act on the foolish suggestions which pour in on me.

"It is beyond my power to put the town under martial law in such circumstances; I can only protect lives and property, as I am. It is impossible to forfeit the traction company's franchise, for the company is running its cars. It is impossible to throw the company into a receiver's hands, for it is solvent. Both sides are stubborn; leaders of the public sentiment in Columbus are cowards and settlement, seemingly near one day, is further away than ever the next."

Colonel Teddy Dodging. "There is nothing in what the colonel said that can apply to me. Whatever of criticism there is, falls on the mayor, who has signally failed to do his duty. But the colonel was no farther away in his Cleveland and Toledo speeches than in others of his recent utterances. He has been wide of the mark on this present trip.

"He has not taken the flat spoken stand against conditions we all recognize that the public had a right to expect. Instead, he has been talking of the Ten Commandments, race suicide, lake water, and making verbal assurances to the poor man that he is for him so long as the poor man is satisfied to take what the trusts are willing to permit to him. Altogether the colonel seems surprisingly tame. He must use the ginger jar if he is to maintain his reputation and retain his hold on the popular fancy.

"In Wilmington, Ohio, in a rock-ribbed Republican community, I saw a startling illustration only yesterday. Melville Hays, staunch Republican, introducing me to speak before a home coming reunion, praised Colonel Roosevelt, spoke of him as an ideal American, the greatest living, and read recent epigrammatic utterances of the colonel. Not a hand clap."

THREE DEATHS IN BASEBALL RIOT

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28.—A ball game between Negro clubs for the championship of Fayette county this afternoon broke up in a riot in the ninth inning, and as a result three ball players are dead, three probably fatally injured and several less seriously hurt. The dead men are "Kid" Iverson, Jim Barrett and Harvey Hayes, members of Brooks' team, which were opposing the Hartford team. Pistols, knives and baseball bats were used in riot, scores of spectators taking sides with the rival teams. The riot was caused by a close decision of Umpire Smith in the ninth, which allowed the Brooks team to score the winning run. Members of the Hartford team and friends at once moved on the umpire, who was protected by the Brooks team. Although nearly all the fighting raged about the umpire, he escaped without serious injury.

BERLIN VORWAERTS RAPS KAISER BILL

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—An attempt to draw a statement from Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg concerning the Kaiser's late divisive right speech at Koenigsberg has failed. He replied by telegraph to the inquiry that he had no communication to make. The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, announces that the Socialist mass meeting fixed to be held here Tuesday to consider the most regulation will discuss the new Kaiser crisis. The paper reiterates its demand that the Reichstag be instantly summoned to deal with the emperor's proclamation of personal government, and to order him to return to constitutional limits.

CLOAK FIGHT TO GO RIGHT ON

Tentative Agreement Having Been Overwhelmingly Rejected, Strikers Prepare for Death Struggle.

Today begins a week which may become long remembered in the history of the upward struggles of organized labor. The membership of the Cloak Makers' Union have made it known in unmistakable terms that they are not afraid of a fight to the death, and that they propose to stay out till they get absolutely all they struck for on the afternoon of July 3. The tentative agreement drawn up at the request of Lawyer Louisa Marshall, said to be acting for Jacob H. Schiff, the financier, and by Julius Henry Cohen, the ethical culturist and counsel for the Manufacturers' Protective Association, and Meyer London, counsel for the union, has been overwhelmingly rejected at the meetings of the striking workers, and this rejection was confirmed at mass meetings held yesterday.

The Manufacturers' Association will no longer be considered as a body, it is announced, though the union is willing to enter into negotiations with employers as individuals.

The workers having declared in many uncertain tones, that they expect no quarter and ask none, the struggle will continue as if nothing had happened. Despite the lying reports in the capitalist papers, it is a fact that the membership of other labor unions is fully in sympathy with the uncompromising cloak makers, and have promised their support. Already Local 708, of the Teamsters' Union, has held a meeting and has declared in favor of assessing each member \$2 per week for a fund which will be turned over to the cloak makers till the fight is ended.

That Injunction. What action will be taken by the union in regard to the sweeping injunction granted by Justice Gordon to the manufacturers, in which it is declared that a strike which demands the closed shop is a criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade, that the purpose of the present strike is unlawful, being primarily for the purpose of depriving "other men of their opportunity to exercise the right to work," is not known. A statement covering this matter will probably be issued today. The only statement which the union would give out yesterday was as follows:

The agreement drawn up by Lawyer Louis Marshall and Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Manufacturers' Association, and Meyer London, counsel for the union, which was thought by many would be the means of ending the strike, was rejected in its entirety by the strikers. An erroneous statement which appeared in the press led to the belief that the agreement had already been signed by the leaders and that the strikers were to return to work on Monday.

This unfortunate occurrence was the cause of many demonstrations of protest on the part of the strikers on Saturday.

However, what threatened to be a calamity was turned into a better general understanding of the true feeling of the men on strike. In the various halls where the strikers were assembling it was decided unanimously to remain on strike until all the demands of the union have been granted. The fight is now being waged with renewed confidence.

LABOR DAY ISSUE

The editors of The Call on Labor Day, September 5, will be specially intended for propaganda among labor men. Special news of the labor movement, a number of notable articles, leading trade union news, and labor news will appear. Orders for bundles (50 cents per hundred) should be sent to once. Advertising solicitors should make particular efforts to secure advertisements for the issue. An extraordinarily large number of copies will be printed.

have the right to decide, and since they found the tentative agreement unsatisfactory, no further discussion of the matter was necessary. Some of the capitalist papers tried to make it appear that these two were among those who tried to force the agreement on the strikers. Both repudiated any notion of the kind.

It is learned that at least part of the anger and bitterness shown by the strikers Saturday may be ascribed to fishermen and arrogance shown by some of the bosses. After the evening papers had appeared, setting forth the satisfaction of the manufacturers and announcing the injunction of Justice Goff, some of the bosses sought out strikers and taunted them with their "feat." It is said that some of the bosses, even in the shops that were already settled, were so arrogantly boastful that the resentment of the workers was immediately aroused. The men still out declared they would never stand for any agreement which the bosses found cause to boast of, and the workers in some of the settled shops were so angered by this crowing that they reached for their coats and hats.

Bosses Caused Outburst.

The bosses, therefore, have each other to thank for the outbursts of resentment that were shown on Saturday. The East Side, where most of the excitement took place, was quiet last night, the strikers deciding to await the developments that today is likely to bring forth.

Such is the uncompromising sentiment in the air, however, that it was said at union headquarters yesterday that even non-union workers are being affected. Thirty scabs who have been working for Shaffron Brothers on 51st street quit Saturday, and more desertions are looked for.

To the surprise of the bosses, their efforts to create racial dissensions at such a critical period have not worked for a cent. The majority of the Italian workers are as full of the fighting spirit as the other members, and at their meetings Saturday declared they are ready to fight to a starvation point. The court's blow at the union was greeted so late Saturday afternoon that it was not served upon the union, hence the full text was not given out. The principal portions of Justice Goff's remarks in granting the injunction were as follows:

SEA'S TOLL OF DEATH IN BRITISH SERVICE

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A "white paper" issued on Wednesday states that there were last year 230,029 masters and seamen employed in steam vessels in the British merchant service. Of these 683 lost their lives.

Of 21,470 masters and seamen of sailing vessels 157 lost their lives. On the figures for last year there was a decrease of thirty-nine in the number of lives lost.

PULLMAN COMPANY IN BRIBERY CASE

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Subpoenas were issued late yesterday for numerous officials and clerks of the Pullman Company to testify before the special grand jury Tuesday in connection with the Lee O'Neill Browne bribery case. This move, which followed closely the charge made by State's Attorney Wayman that the Pullman Company is assisting in the defense of Browne is believed to constitute the "other matters" which Wayman said would be investigated by the grand jury, recently ordered by Judge Brennan, ostensibly for the purpose of inquiring into perjury charges in connection with the trial.

The annual report of the Pullman Company for the year ended July 31, 1910, now being prepared, but which will not be made public until the yearly meeting of the stockholders in Chicago on November 9, is expected to show gross earnings approximating \$30,000,000, which is considerable in excess of previous estimates and compares with gross returns of \$23,800,000 in the 1909 fiscal year.

The company's car manufacturing department is said to have averaged a little below the preceding year in the matter of earnings, which was due to the falling off in orders during the last months of the period when the railroads curtailed their demand for equipment, but any losses in that direction were made up and a large addition besides in revenues from the car service department. It is figured from the estimated gross earnings that the amount available for dividends on the \$120,000,000 capital stock outstanding will exceed 13 per cent after allowing for most liberal deductions. In the previous business year the company earned nearly 11 per cent on \$100,000,000 capital.

AUTO TURNED TURTLE

Four Injured When Machine Goes Over Embankment

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—W. R. Perkins, a wealthy feed dealer and a former member of the board of education, his wife and daughter, Grace, and James Knapp, all of this city, were injured when an automobile in which they were riding turned turtle. The accident occurred at Dead Horse curve, on the road leading from Walden to Walkill, this afternoon. In the car also was Miss Helen Perkins, another daughter of Perkins, who was the only one who escaped injury.

Perkins was driving the car. Just as the machine was rounding the dangerous bend in the road, known as Dead Horse curve, the auto became unmanageable. Swerving to the left side of the road the car tumbled down an embankment, throwing the occupants into a ditch. Luckily they all fell clear of the overturned car. Perkins' right arm was fractured in three places. Drs. Washburn and Bartrum reduced the fractures. A splinter was driven into Mrs. Perkins' arm and an operation was necessary to remove the piece of wood. She was also bruised and badly shaken up. Miss Grace Perkins sustained a bad cut on the chin and James Knapp was cut and bruised about the body and head. The auto was damaged.

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fully attested by over fifty affidavits of employes and manufacturers who have been threatened or whose places of business have been forcibly entered and by the record of testimony in police courts.

BOSSSES LAUGH AT ENGLISH SHIPPERS

LONDON, Aug. 28.—There has been much talk of strikes of various kinds coming from Copenhagen during the week, but the meetings there have not attracted serious attention in England.

Shipping officials at Southampton regard the threatened international strike of seamen with indifference. They do not believe that it will materialize. This may be taken as representing the general attitude of shippers here.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Subpoenas were issued late yesterday for numerous officials and clerks of the Pullman Company to testify before the special grand jury Tuesday in connection with the Lee O'Neill Browne bribery case. This move, which followed closely the charge made by State's Attorney Wayman that the Pullman Company is assisting in the defense of Browne is believed to constitute the "other matters" which Wayman said would be investigated by the grand jury, recently ordered by Judge Brennan, ostensibly for the purpose of inquiring into perjury charges in connection with the trial.

The annual report of the Pullman Company for the year ended July 31, 1910, now being prepared, but which will not be made public until the yearly meeting of the stockholders in Chicago on November 9, is expected to show gross earnings approximating \$30,000,000, which is considerable in excess of previous estimates and compares with gross returns of \$23,800,000 in the 1909 fiscal year.

The company's car manufacturing department is said to have averaged a little below the preceding year in the matter of earnings, which was due to the falling off in orders during the last months of the period when the railroads curtailed their demand for equipment, but any losses in that direction were made up and a large addition besides in revenues from the car service department. It is figured from the estimated gross earnings that the amount available for dividends on the \$120,000,000 capital stock outstanding will exceed 13 per cent after allowing for most liberal deductions. In the previous business year the company earned nearly 11 per cent on \$100,000,000 capital.

AUTO TURNED TURTLE

Four Injured When Machine Goes Over Embankment

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—W. R. Perkins, a wealthy feed dealer and a former member of the board of education, his wife and daughter, Grace, and James Knapp, all of this city, were injured when an automobile in which they were riding turned turtle. The accident occurred at Dead Horse curve, on the road leading from Walden to Walkill, this afternoon. In the car also was Miss Helen Perkins, another daughter of Perkins, who was the only one who escaped injury.

Perkins was driving the car. Just as the machine was rounding the dangerous bend in the road, known as Dead Horse curve, the auto became unmanageable. Swerving to the left side of the road the car tumbled down an embankment, throwing the occupants into a ditch. Luckily they all fell clear of the overturned car. Perkins' right arm was fractured in three places. Drs. Washburn and Bartrum reduced the fractures. A splinter was driven into Mrs. Perkins' arm and an operation was necessary to remove the piece of wood. She was also bruised and badly shaken up. Miss Grace Perkins sustained a bad cut on the chin and James Knapp was cut and bruised about the body and head. The auto was damaged.

JAPAN FORMALLY TAKES KOREA TODAY

Foreigners to Enjoy Same Rights as in Mikado's Original Domain. Paris Open.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Korea will formally pass under the sovereignty of Japan tomorrow in accordance with the terms of a treaty, the text of which was made public by the State Department today. In the future foreigners will enjoy the same rights in Korea as in Japan. All treaties existing now between Korea and other countries will terminate tomorrow, being succeeded by conventions to which Japan is a party.

To avoid confusion Japan will retain for the present the existing Korean tariff. This tariff will apply to Japanese goods, as well as to those of other countries.

The treaty grants to the United States the benefit of Japanese copyright laws. Announcement is made in a declaration of Japan, accompanying the treaty, that "the existing ports of Korea, with the exception of Manampo, will be continued as open ports, and in addition Shinwiju will be newly opened, so that vessels, foreign as well as Japanese, will there be admitted, and goods may be imported into and exported from those ports."

The Korean treaty was signed on August 22. Copies of it are now in the possession of all the powers.

The Japanese government makes this statement respecting the effect of annexation upon certain rights enjoyed by foreigners in Korea:

Japan's Official Statement.

"The imperial government in addition to the announcement which they have made respecting the annexation of Korea, and the treatment which, in view of the new conditions of things was hereafter to be accorded in Korea to the subjects and citizens of foreign powers and to their commerce and navigation, have the honor to acquaint the United States government that in consequence of such annexation the laws of Japan concerning inventions, designs, trademarks, and copyrights are extended to Korea in place of the laws hitherto in force in Korea on the same subjects, and that the special office established in Korea to deal with such industrial and literary properties is abolished and the duties heretofore performed by it are in the future to be undertaken by the appropriate governmental bureau in Tokio.

"As a result of these measures a single resignation in Tokio and the payment of a single fee will hereafter be sufficient to secure due protection in Korea as well as in Japan proper. It is only necessary to add that rights now existing in Korea in virtue of registrations already effected or applications already deposited in pursuance of the convention between Japan and the United States dated May 19, 1908, will continue to be duly respected in Korea."

In a declaration concerning Japanese embassy, it is pointed out that conditions in the hermit peninsula are far from satisfactory at present. "In order to maintain a peace and stability in Korea it has been made abundantly clear that fundamental changes in the actual regime of government are absolutely essential," the declaration reads.

NO GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—By a vote of 17 to 13 the workers' associations at Bilbao have countermanded the order for a general strike to begin tomorrow.

Keep Up Patronizing Call Advertisers.

This is not a plea for the advertiser, but for your paper. It is a word intended to benefit The Call.

You want a bigger Call, and you also desire a larger circulation. To accomplish all this requires money. A part of the funds required to make your paper what you want it to be can be secured by more profitable advertisements.

The way to get more ads is to go after them. But that's not all. The man who goes out to get the business must be in the position to present some good arguments, and he must be able to prove what he says if he is to succeed in getting business for your paper.

We have the men to do the work. Though securing advertisements is not the easiest work in the world, they are willing to try their best even if they are not meeting with the success they should wish to.

We wish our readers would do all they can to help us get more ads for The Call. How can it be done? It is very simple: Patronize our advertisers, and tell them each time that you saw the ad in The Call; or, better still, use a Call Purchaser's Card. Buying of our advertisers now will show them that our readers stand by their paper, and using a Purchaser's Card will furnish this office with material that proves black on white the assertions our solicitors are making when trying to interest prospective advertisers.

Buy of our advertisers, carry a card. Do this regularly, without fail. Then watch your paper grow.

IN A LABOR MARKET AFTER MIDNIGHT

An Hour in Park Row With an Army of Zealous Job Seekers.

"Say, would you mind lettin' me look at yer paper?"

Strange question to ask even a newspaper man at 1 o'clock in the morning in Park Row, near the Brooklyn bridge, but the paper was handed to the fellow, and he was watched to see what item of news could sufficiently interest a man without a penny to cause him to borrow a paper from a stranger.

Could it be the latest news of Teddy's hot air excursion? Or some sensational divorce scandal? Or, perhaps, the story of the latest graft expose?

Nav, none of these were of interest to him, he did not even look at the news, but turned directly to the "Help Wanted Male" columns and began hastily devouring them. He was a job seeker, one of a regular army of men that gathers shortly after midnight in Park Row to get the morning papers hot off the presses at 1 o'clock.

"The early ad' reader gets the job," to restate an old proverb, and that explains the nightly mobilization of this army of job seekers on Park Row between the bridge and Frankfort street.

Competition for Jobs.

Notwithstanding all twaddle to the contrary, there are several men in search of every job advertised, and also several applications for every unadvertised job. In the case of jobs advertised the men well up in the line naturally stand a better chance of landing a job. The man at the head of the line, provided he is in good physical condition, stands the best chance of all.

So, then, this army of men give the lie direct to the statement so often heard that the jobless man lacks initiative. Here are skilled men and unskilled. Mechanics, clerks and salesmen. Rough and ready laborers and polished salesmen. Drivers, elevator runners and dishwashers. Men of every type of honest toil. Men willing, eye, eager to get a job.

Some of these men are young and robust, with all of life before them, strong muscled and with unlimited confidence in themselves. If they get a job they'll hold it as long as they can, which is to say as long as they make profit for their bosses.

"Got a match, mister?" a young man about thirty asked the reporter. "Of course," the reporter answered, handing him a couple of matches. "Well, what have you got in sight?" asked the reporter, as the fellow began puffing up his pipe.

Six Mile Tramp for a Job.

"Oh, I've got a job as elevator runner up at 96th street in my eye, and I'm going up there just as quick as my legs will carry me. The wife and kids are pretty close to the carpet, and I've got to land that job. The landlord wants his rent, and the kids want food and shoes. I'm going to get that job, you may bet on that. I'll be there first. Thanks. So long," and he started off briskly on his tramp to 96th street.

Observing another fellow, evidently an unskilled worker, the reporter approached him, saying: "Have a smoke, pal." He readily took a cigarette and then asked for a match. After he lit his cigarette the reporter asked him:

"What kind of a job are you on the trail of?"

"Me? I'm after a dishwashing job up on Columbus avenue. Ain't got no trade, but guess it don't make much difference anyhow. Seems though there's most as many fellows with trades looking for jobs as without. There's always a line-up of fellows lookin' for the same job, anyhow."

"How much do you expect to get washing dishes?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, \$5 or \$6 a week an' grub," the youth replied in a matter of fact tone.

A Salesman After a Position.

The third fellow approached was a refined looking man about thirty-five years of age, his clothes were carefully brushed and the reporter sized him up as a salesman.

"A newspaperman looking for a story, eh?" he said. He looked the reporter over carefully and asked: "What paper?"

When told that the story was for The Call he laughed and said: "Of course, this is meat for you Socialists."

"Well, I am a salesman, that's right; and I'm after a position selling anything under heaven. Why am I out here so early when I can't see any one about a position until 9 or 10 o'clock? There are a lot of other fellows looking for positions. You know the saying, 'first come first served'; well, paraphrase that into 'first come, first get the position.' That's me; I'm going to be first on hand to get a position selling anything at all." He smiled confidently and strode away after his job.

While the reporter listened to this last fellow give his reasons for starting out in search of a "position" in the middle of the night, the crowd of job seekers drifted away, each in haste to get to some advertised job ahead of the others.

The reporter could not help picturing the contrast between the old days when human beings were sold on the auction block for life, and this mad hurrying and scurrying of men in the middle of the night to get a chance to sell themselves by the day, the week, the month, or a longer period for a chance to live.

TRAIN RUNS DOWN AUTO, TWO KILLED

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Edgar A. Emens, wife of Professor Emens, of Syracuse University, and the latter's sister, Miss Martha Emens, of Fayette, were killed, and Professor Emens seriously injured, at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, when the New York-Chicago flyer, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, making seventy miles an hour, struck their automobile at Caywood, thirty miles south of Geneva. Both women had their skulls fractured as they were hurled from the machine. Mrs. Emens' neck was broken, and Miss Emens had both legs broken. The chauffeur, Carl M. Kilmer, also of Syracuse, was only slightly hurt.

Tonight, Professor Emens, head of the Greek literature department at Syracuse University, is at the Geneva City Hospital, unaware that his wife and sister are dead. They died on the flyer which conveyed the injured to Geneva. Kilmer remained at the scene of the tragedy, but could not be found tonight. Because of his feeble health, S. C. Snydam, of Baldwinsville, father of Mrs. Emens, was not notified of her death. The accident occurred at a point where the highway, after running parallel with the tracks some miles, crosses them on a slant. It was said none of the occupants of the car suspected the flyer was bearing down in the rear at a terrific speed as they sped along the highway and turned to cross the railroad.

All were hurled out of the machine as the train struck a rear wheel. Mrs. Emens was prominent socially in Syracuse. She and Professor Emens left Syracuse Wednesday, and at the time of the accident were making a tour of the Keuka lake region.

ACTOR, EX-CONVICT, IN L. I. SANITARIUM

James B. Gentry, the actor, who in 1895 shot and killed Midge Yorkie and was pardoned after fourteen years in prison and returned to the stage last year, is in the Long Island Home, a sanitarium at Amityville, L. I. He was taken there on Saturday afternoon. His body is partly paralyzed and his mind is deranged. It is not likely he will recover.

Gentry, after his pardon from jail had been secured in June, 1909, by George M. Cohan and other old friends, spurred himself to the utmost to take up the old life of the stage with the spirit and go of his earlier days. In his fourteen years in the Cherry Hill prison, in Pennsylvania, his name had been nearly forgotten. Cohan, who came to meet him on his release, offered him a part with the road company in "The Yankee Prince" and Gentry took it. It was after the first rehearsal that one of the company found Gentry sitting alone with his head in his arms.

"Why, what's the matter, Jim," the friend asked.

"Good God!" said Gentry. "No one knows me. It's been a longer time than I thought."

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GORE SATISFIED BY INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Thomas P. Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma, has paid \$3,300 for publicly charging fraud in Indian land deals in Oklahoma, has endured calumny from the men he has accused, and may be made to suffer in his political fortunes. In return, he has received personal commendation from people in every state in the union, as many as 125 letters praising him for his action reaching him in one day.

This was stated by Senator Gore last evening. The blind statesman spent several hours in Chicago, stopping at the Democratic headquarters in the Congress Hotel on his way downstate to fulfill two Chautauqua engagements.

With confidence that the investigation in the Indian land deals now being made by the special committee of Congress will result in ending of all frauds, Senator Gore declares he is satisfied with the results.

MOISSANT'S PLANE BREAKS ONCE MORE

LONDON, Aug. 28.—John Moissant, the American aviator, who started on August 16 to fly from Isay, a suburb of Paris, to London by way of Amiens and Calais, and who landed at Tilmanstone, seven miles from Deal, on August 17, since which time he has made two or three attempts to reach London, has again failed in his endeavor. He started this morning from Upchurch, where he had been detained by an accident to his aeroplane, but had only ascended twenty or thirty feet when a gust of wind rendered the machine unmanageable and it fell. The fore part of the aeroplane was smashed, but Moissant and Albert Filoux, his mechanic, who accompanied him on his cross channel flight, escaped without injury. The machine narrowly escaped crashing into a party of women, who were watching it. It will take some days to repair the wreck, which lies within a stone's throw of the place where it met with its previous accident.

TOM WATSON FEARS ATTACK ON HIS LIFE

THOMSON, Ga., Aug. 28.—The climax of the fight which Thomas M. Watson, once candidate for President on the Populist ticket, has been making on Representative Hardwick, came today, when he made the charge that Hardwick is planning his assassination in the belief that Hoke Smith, after he is inaugurated governor, will pardon him, as Governor Patterson pardoned the slayer of Senator Carmack in Tennessee.

"Hardwick purposes to take me at a disadvantage some day when I am not prepared for him, get the drop on me with a pistol or gun, and shoot me," says Watson.

"His mind is so disordered by the long years of intemperance that he is capable of believing that he can kill me as old Duncan Cooper killed Carmack, and that he would be pardoned by Governor Smith, as Carmack's assassin was pardoned by Governor Patterson. My blood is not ditch-water, and my life is worth something to my family and my country. This is the third time that I have had convincing proof that Hardwick has threatened it. If ever he should carry out his threat, shoot me down like a dog, and get a pardon from Governor Smith, neither the assassin nor the governor who protected him from punishment could escape the vengeance of my friends."

"A word from Hoke Smith would cause Hardwick to resign the nomination for Congress, which he won unfairly last Tuesday, and allow the selection of a respectable representative for us in Congress. If Hoke Smith should fall to speak this word after having learned that Hardwick has threatened my life, my friends would hold him responsible should I be assassinated."

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference 2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

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WARRIORS AFTER TRADE SOUTH AMERICA

Other Powers for Share in Latin Commerce—Emigration Encouraged.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Japan does not seem to be outdone by the United States and the European powers in the competition for trade with the prosperous of the South American republics. In Tokio a Latin American association has been formed to advise the government in its policy toward Japanese commercial interests, mainly in Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil, by an army of specially appointed officials.

GERMANS BLAME US FOR COTTON FAMINE

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Germany is suffering from a cotton famine. The leading textile manufacturers are calling upon the government for relief. They blame the American planters and speculators for present conditions, arguing that the Americans sent the price of the raw material to a point where it cannot be manufactured at a profit.

The German manufacturers tried to meet the situation by limiting production and shortening the hours of labor, but there was not sufficient material to keep them occupied. They say that a continuance of the present conditions will cause a situation here similar to that in England in 1860.

Germany depends upon the United States for three-fourths of her supply and the manufacturers are now begging the government to make them forever independent by extending the cotton areas of the African colonies. This would be a matter of

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some years, but the increasing crops of Togoland and the Cameroons give some prospect of ultimate success.

WAITRESS WALKS 25 MILES AT HER WORK

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—One of the waitresses at a large restaurant and beer garden in Munich became curious as to the distance she was obliged to walk every day in serving the customers seated at her tables. To find out she counted the number of steps she took from 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight, when she went off duty. Her stride is 27 1/4 inches, and during her hours of duty she was compelled to take no less than 58,020 steps, or a distance of some twenty-five miles.

WHO PRODUCES THE \$8000 PIN MONEY?

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Pittsburg society was much interested in the news that John Werner, millionaire dyer of Pittsburg and resident of the fashionable North Highland avenue district, had, through his attorneys, sent legal notices to newspapers notifying merchants that he would no longer be responsible for the bills incurred by his beautiful wife, who has been a member of the best society since her marriage twelve years ago. Mrs. Werner cannot be seen for her side of the case today.

ENGINEER'S HEROISM SAVES PASSENGERS

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Through the heroism of Engineer Israel Brandt, of train No. 3 of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, this morning the lives of many sleeping passengers were saved. Brandt is at the Allegheny hospital, the upper part of his body paralyzed and his leg broken in several places. It is thought he will die. The train had reached the North Side depot when Brandt, trying to stop his locomotive, broke a small cap on the left check of the engine, letting the steam escape into the cab. Fireman Thomas Van Arsdale jumped through his window and sustained a broken leg, but the engineer remained at his post until the trouble was adjusted.

TUG HITS MOTOR BOAT; TWO DROWNED

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A tug boat struck and overturned the twenty-foot motor boat Florence in the Hudson river as she was crossing from the Renessaler to the Albany side of the river tonight just at dusk, and Perry B. Main, aged twenty-nine, of Albany, and Neal D. Bascom, aged twenty-six, of Renessaler, clerks in the New York State Bank in Albany, were drowned. The motor boat had Van Tuyl when it ran into the tug Arnold. Main and Bascom were thrown into the river, but their two companions, Fred Nicholson and Brenchath Worden, clung to the motor boat until picked up by the Van Tuyl. Efforts to locate Main and Bascom in the darkness were fruitless.

GRISCOM WENT TOO FAST; ARRESTED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 28.—Lloyd C. Griscom, Republican county chairman of New York, was arrested late yesterday and held in \$100 bail for appearance in the City Court tomorrow morning on a charge of automobile speeding. Griscom was hurrying from his summer home in Fairfield, to this city, to meet his wife at the railroad station. Motorcycle Policeman Clifford Gorgas followed Griscom's machine for half a mile, during which, he says, his speedometer showed between thirty-five and forty miles. Griscom accompanied the officer to police headquarters.

PROFESSOR JAMES' FUNERAL ON TUESDAY

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 28.—The funeral of Professor William James, the famous philosopher and psychologist of Harvard University, who died Friday at Chocorua, N. H., will be held in Cambridge, Tuesday afternoon. The remains will be borne to Appleton Chapel within the college grounds, where the services will begin at 4 o'clock. The pallbearers will be members of the faculty. The officiating clergymen will not be selected until tomorrow morning, when the body will arrive in Cambridge.

THREE BOLD SISTERS SWIM LONG DISTANCE

From Queensboro Bridge to Brooklyn Bridge—Youngest Wins. Greeted by Whistles.

A small launch made fast to a bulkhead in the East river, near the Queensboro bridge, yesterday morning, early. Three nimble forms were seen to clamber up on the decaying beams. Three rowboats, which had been tied astern of the launch, were unfastened, and less than a minute after three girls attired in one-piece swimming costumes stood ready to dive in.

The three girls were the Due sisters, of Bay Ridge, who have swam the Narrows, and are the champion distance swimmers of their part of Brooklyn. They had become tired of swimming the lower bay, and instead had come up the East river to attempt to negotiate a course which covered the four bridges, that is, from the Queensboro to the Brooklyn bridge.

The sisters are Ethel, eighteen years old; Vera, who is sixteen, and Beatrice, the youngest, thirteen years old. The girls, who are students in the Manual Training High School, in Brooklyn, were taught swimming when they were old enough to walk, by their father, Alfred Due. He accompanied them in a boat yesterday, along with his wife and their youngest daughter, Marie, who is only six years of age, but can do wonderful stunts in the water.

Beatrice leaped first from the pier. It was about 6:17. Vera was next, and Ethel last to go. The two elder girls wore red turbans, and the youngest had her hair incased in a blue cap. Beatrice had a ten-minute start on her sisters, and in a short time was being swept down the East river close by the Long Island shore.

Her father and James Miller, a volunteer lifesaver, kept close behind her, and she went along without any mishap for the first mile. Vera at the start tagged along slowly far behind her younger sister, while Ethel, the oldest of the three sisters, came slowly along about half a mile in the rear of Vera.

When 23d street was reached the water began to get rough; bobbing the sisters around and splashing high over the small dories in which the trainers were following them. The first salute which greeted the sisters came from the Metropolitan line steamer Yale, which was coming down the river from Boston. As the Yale came steaming down the middle of the river the course of the vessel was changed to about 200 yards west of Vera, who was away in the rear. The sisters said that the big turbine boat scared them, as they feared a strong undertow when she passed.

But the skipper of the Yale appeared to be a little ahead of his schedule, and realizing that he would frighten the girls slowed down and gave three long sharp toots to Ethel. The passengers rushed to the starboard side of the great turbine and cheered Ethel as she was engulfed in the mountainous swell which trailed after the steamer. The Yale next came across Vera, who was plowing cheerfully along trailed by ex-champion Billy Miller. Miss Vera got a salute from the Yale, and when the big boat neared the Williamsburg bridge, Beatrice, the youngest, who still retained the lead by a good half mile, was sighted.

The younger sister was being cheered and encouraged by a boatload of fishermen on the steamer Angler, which had stopped to see her going along. Two ferryboats also stopped in midstream to let the younger sister go by. When the Yale came racing along one of the officers with a large megaphone yelled down: "Where are you going?" Waving her arms up at the cheering passengers and smiling broadly, Beatrice chirped back: "To the Brooklyn bridge."

All the way down the sisters kept in midstream and boats of all kinds kept blowing salutes. In many places tugs and floats stopped to let the girls pass. The swim terminated at the Providence line pier under the Brooklyn bridge. Beatrice Due, the youngest sister, arrived first, at 7:45, and was followed by Vera three minutes later. Ethel, the oldest sister, arrived at exactly 8 o'clock.

The swim, when figured out in a straight course, is about a five-mile stretch, but the three sisters had to do a lot of changing from the New York side to the Long Island shore, and then in some instances swim down the middle of the river. On this account the judges recorded it as a six-mile course. It takes in the Queensboro, Williamsburg, Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges. The start had been planned early on account of the traffic on the river, but even though they were in the water early the swimmers encountered many boats.

After the swim the three sisters had breakfast and at 10 o'clock journeyed to the recreation pier at the foot of East 23d street and the East river to give an exhibition in diving and swimming. They used the breast, side and trudgeon strokes in their long swim.

PUBLIC HEALTH LAW VIOLATED IN L. I.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—In the investigation made by the state department of health into the charges that the public health law was not observed in the village of Freeport, L. I., a serious condition of affairs has been disclosed. At a public hearing held in Freeport by a representative of the state department of health charges were made by Dr. Thomas H. Evans, a practicing physician of the village, that the quarantine of infectious and contagious diseases by the health officer was not thorough and that there had been gross carelessness in enforcing the public health law and the ordinances of the board of health.

GAYNOR GOES TO LONG ISLAND HOME

Mayor Gaynor was taken to his home, Deepwells, at St. James, L. I., yesterday, by auto, boat and train, from St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

The yearning for home came so strong yesterday with the break of day that he insisted on being taken out to his farm. His spirit was much stronger than his body, for as he stepped out of the auto, which had carried him from the train to his own door, a tremor ran through him. He started to climb the steps alone, but fell sprawling on his hands and knees.

Mrs. Gaynor then gently slipped an arm under each of her husband's and helped him up the steps. Dr. Parrish, who had accompanied the Mayor from the hospital to his home, did not take the mishap as serious. His patient had been too eager to leave the hospital, and had got away before his strength was equal to his will-power, that was the way the doctor explained Gaynor's accident.

The Mayor's removal from the hospital had been a matter open to him for the last three days. The physicians who had been in attendance upon him since first he was taken into the hospital had told him on Friday last that he was strong enough to be moved. The Mayor himself had decided upon Monday as the time for his departure.

Preparations were made for his instant decision. On Saturday night a big limousine car was backed into one of the hospital courts off the 4th street entrance and Secretary Adamson went down to see the Lackawanna people about allowing the Mayor to be put on a police boat from their ferry slip at Hoboken.

GENERAL STRIKE IN COLUMBUS?

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The fifth week of the car strike here is on, with no signs of a settlement. A meeting of the federated unions will be held tomorrow night. It is the intention to declare a sympathetic strike in the hope that such action would cause the business men to force the street railway company to come to terms. A sympathetic strike would bring out members of labor organization in all branches to the number of 17,000.

SAM SING "GOT GLUN."

Sam Sing, a Chinese laundryman who has a shop at 624 Greenwich street, is held on a charge of felonious assault for shooting Charles Giglio, a driver of 625 Greenwich avenue, in the knee. And Pat Bullet in Knee of Annoyer. Sam Sing, a Chinese laundryman who has a shop at 624 Greenwich street, is held on a charge of felonious assault for shooting Charles Giglio, a driver of 625 Greenwich avenue, in the knee.

LABOR PARTY PUT IN SERIOUS SITUATION

Injunctions Against Use of Political Funds Threaten Very Life of British Unionism.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The recent innumerable injunctions granted by the courts against separate trade unions restraining them from using their funds for parliamentary representation and political purposes have placed the Labor party in a position which may well be described as critical. No Socialist, whatever his attitude toward the Labor party and its leaders may be, can afford to view the situation with equanimity, let alone with malicious pleasure. Apart from the consideration that the Labor party may one day become Socialist and send Socialist representatives to parliament, the action of the courts is an intolerable attempt to restrict the freedom of the trade unions and to deprive them from ever entering as corporate bodies upon political action.

Ever since 1868 the trade unions have been familiar with the idea of sending representatives to parliament at their own expense, and no one disputed their good right to do so. At the second trade union congress, which met at Birmingham in 1869, the subject of direct labor representation was fully discussed, and two years later the first trade union candidates were placed in the field with the approval of all Radicals, John Stuart Mill included. At the election of 1874 no fewer than fourteen candidates were put up by trade unions, and two of them, Burt and Macdonald, were returned.

In the legislation immediately following concerning the legal status of the trade unions, no objection was raised to their engaging in political action. Nor was there any mention made of their disability to do so in the course of the proceedings on the trades disputes act of 1906, though at that time there had already been in parliament twenty-nine members directly elected as a Labor party.

It remained for some unknown lawyers in 1908 to discover that, as the right of using the trade union funds for political purposes had not been mentioned in any of the acts hitherto passed by parliament, that right was non-existent, and a series of lawsuits initiated by Osborne, the late secretary of the late Walthamstow branch of the railway servants, in collusion with these lawyers and their capitalist backers, resulted in the verdict of the house of lords in December, 1909, which is now the basis of all the numberless injunctions alluded to above.

Law Purely Judge-Made.

This new judge-made law, restraining bodies of citizens from using their funds as they liked, and from making membership conditional upon the acceptance of certain financial and administrative rules, is certainly preposterous. Nonetheless it has been greeted by all bourgeois parties with unfeigned delight. They are quite ready to acknowledge that the Labor party, which they had at first greatly feared, has turned out a very tame affair; but at the same time they recognize its potentialities, and are forever afraid lest it should fall into the hands of revolutionary Socialists.

It is altogether distasteful to them that the working class should have a party of its own claiming independence—be it even only a matter of platonic principle—of the two bourgeois parties, and they feel it as an irksome duty to have to court it in one way or another in order to prevent it from becoming Socialist. Even Frederic Harrison, the man who, in the seventies, had done more for the legalization of the trade unions than any man alive, was not able to conceal his pleasure at this blow administered to the gravitation of the trade unions toward independent political action, and immediately after the first decision of the Appeal Court in the Osborne case publicly gave his approval of the action of the justices in condemning "the attempt to bind members of the legislature to vote according to the orders of a board" as unconstitutional and unlawful.

What, then, is to be done? It is natural that the Labor party should strive to bring about an amendment of the law which would give the trade unions the right, now disputed, to dispose of their funds in whatever manner they desired. That has been the decision of the Joint Labor board, representing the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Labor party in February last, and has been subsequently approved of by the Labor party congress at Newport.

Yet there can scarcely be any doubt as to the ultimate failure of these efforts. The leaders of the Labor party had been fastening themselves with the hope that they might compel the government and parliament to do in this instance the same as they did in 1906 in the case of the trade disputes act, which reversed the Taff Vale decision, and restored the status of the trade unions in the matter of strikes and picketing. The cases, however, are not at all similar, except in the minds of those to whom the whole question is merely a question of law. In point of fact, it is simply, as most legal cases are, a question of power, and the balance of power is decidedly not on the side of the Labor party. In 1906, the Labor party was a great

Timely Hints For the Early Fall.

Hours of daylight are growing shorter, and soon will come the chill in the evening air. Why not give a thought now to the latest Gas Lighting fixtures and the Gas Heater? Inquire at any gas office.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, President

power, and just because it was a power neither the Liberal majority in the house of commons nor the house of lords dared to resist its demands for the restoration of the rights of trade unions. In fact, it was, by its very existence and its great electoral success, a standing warning to the capitalist classes as to the danger which threatened them from the rough handling of the working class. The Labor party was the direct result of the Taff Vale decision, and, as such, was bound to grow and ultimately turn into a Socialist party, if the effect of that decision had been allowed to continue. Hence the comparative alacrity with which the Liberal government granted the demand of the Labor party, and the acquiescence, after considerable searching of the heart by the lords in the decision of the majority of the house of commons.

Is the case the same now? Not by any manner of means. The Labor party's power has entirely disappeared, and so far from fearing its transformation into a Socialist party, the Liberal government knows that it can at the forthcoming elections sweep it entirely out of existence by ordering its followers to withdraw their support from the Labor candidates. The Laborites, by failing to educate the masses in a Socialist direction and by giving their constant support to the government, have succeeded in leading the bulk of the working class back into the fold of Liberalism, and thus deprived themselves of the support by which alone they had hitherto existed.

In these circumstances it is a vain delusion to hope that parliament would again yield to the demands of the Labor party and restore the political rights of the trade unions. As Harrison plainly warned them in a letter to the Times more than eighteen months ago, "to reopen this vexed problem would involve the risk of a complete revision of the status of trade unions." "In the present temper of the two houses," he continued, "in the triple division of Labor between tradesmen, Socialists and Independents, and the disgust and irritation roused by the militant communists, I fear that if the trade union acts are amended at all, they will be amended in the wrong way." As a matter of fact, the government through the mouth of the attorney general has already given a plain intimation on April 12, in the course of a debate in parliament, that no such legislation as the Labor party had in view could be expected in the near future.

Life of Unionism Threatened. But whether the political rights of the trade unions are restored or not, it is plainly the duty of the Labor party to fight for them with all their might, since it is a question not merely of its existence, but of the status of trade unionism in general. So far the Labor party has not done much in this direction, strange as that may appear. A bill, it is true, has been drafted and even presented by it, claiming for the trade unions the right of applying their funds for parliamentary and other political purposes, and mindful of the difficulties of the government and of its own position, the Labor party did not press it during the last session, but deferred it for a future occasion. It is to be hoped that this occasion may not be far distant, but even while waiting the Labor party will have to remember that the practical question will not be settled by the introduction of a bill which has no chance of becoming law and can only serve as a means of agitation, but will have to be solved by some other methods. Among these latter voluntary levies have been suggested from the very first, but have been expressly repudiated by the special conference at Newport, which preceded the last Labor party congress. As the discussion took place in camera, it is impossible to say what were the motives which dictated this decision. It is permissible, however, to surmise that the delegates in refusing to adopt the most obvious method of securing, at least temporarily, the financial existence of the party were guided by the consideration that this method would not prove effective, but, on the contrary, would expose the weakness of the hold which the Labor party in reality has over the masses of the working class.

But there is another and still better method of securing the existence of the party, and that is to demand the universal payment of members' election expenses. It is no secret that at first many prominent members of the Labor party were averse to such a measure, since it would have opened the sacred gates of parliament also to Social-Democrats. But gradually the bulk of the Labor party was converted

to the right view and passed at the Newport congress a resolution demanding the payment of members' and returning officers' expenses. Recently Barnes and Shackleton have interviewed Asquith on this head with positive result. Nevertheless it may be expected that the Labor members will not permit the question to be shelved by an unwilling government and will press it to the front in their own interests.

ORDERS ILLINOIS EXPRESS RATES CUT

(Continued from Page 1.)

the commission draws the following conclusions:

"First—That the returns from capital employed in the operation of express services by the express companies in the States are excessive.

"Second—That the rates and charges made by the express companies which yield these excessive returns upon the capital actually and necessarily employed in the express business should be reduced to a basis which should bring a fair remuneration on a fair value of the actual property employed in the business.

"Third—That the present basis of rates, besides being excessive, is in many instances discriminatory, as it imposes varying charges for the same services.

"Fourth—That transportation charges should be based upon the distance and graduated in proportion to weight.

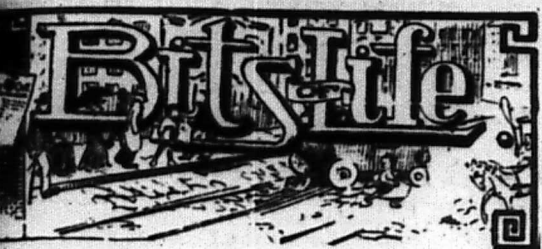
"Fifth—That terminal charges should be based upon the wagon service belonging uniformly to all shipments, irrespective of the distance between the points of shipment and delivery.

"Sixth—That the charges for cars and other details should be based upon the actual cost and cost of such service."

Every express company is found to be so closely united with some of the big railroad systems and with the other express companies that it is impossible for the commission to separate the interests of one from another.

HIS FISH LINE CAUSED DROWNING

Antonio Spolia, an Italian clerk, living at 294 Elizabeth street, was drowned off the Steepcham pier at Coney Island late yesterday afternoon while fishing. His line became tangled with that of his friend, Edward Coyne, of 217 Pearl street, Brooklyn, and drifting under the pier got caught. Spolia climbed over the railing to free the lines and lost his balance. It is believed that the must have hit something beneath the surface of the water, for he did not reappear.



LIEBKNECHT TO TOUR THE COUNTRY

Famous German Socialist and Anti-Militarist to Speak in Leading Cities East and West.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, and one of the foremost Social Democrats in Kaiser Bill's realm, will arrive in this city October 9.

Liebknecht, who is a son of Wilhelm Liebknecht, the famous early German Socialist leader and author, is himself a leader among the young Socialists in Germany, and an ardent anti-militarist.

Recently Liebknecht was released from prison, after serving eighteen months for publishing an anti-militarist pamphlet in defiance of the German government.

His meetings are expected to attract enormous crowds. The following is his list of dates up to date:

- October 10 and 11, New York; 12, Brooklyn; 13, Newark, N. J.; 14, Philadelphia; 15, Paterson, N. J.; 16, New Haven; 17, New Bedford, Mass.; 18, Providence, R. I.; 19, Clinton, Mass.; 20, Manchester, N. H.; 21, Elizabeth, N. J.; 22, Jersey City, N. J.; 23 (afternoon), Wilmington, Del.; 23 (evening), Philadelphia, Pa.; 24, Schenectady, N. Y.; 25, Rochester, N. Y.; 26, Syracuse, N. Y.; 27, Erie, Pa.; 28, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 29, Canton, Ohio; 30, Cleveland, Ohio; 31, Toledo, Ohio, W. S. and D. B. F.

November 1, Detroit, Mich.; 2, Indianapolis, Ind.; 3, Cincinnati, Ohio; 4, St. Louis, Mo.; 5, Davenport, Iowa; 6, Chicago, Ill.; 7, St. Paul, Minn.

"Ten dollars fine," said the magistrate. "This is a fine country," said one in Italian. "It is impossible to make a living here. Bah!"

None of them had any money to pay, so they were locked up.

CHINESE THEATER TO BECOME MISSION

The old Chinese theater at 5 and 7 Doyers street, the only playhouse of the kind east of San Francisco, has succumbed to the long warfare after a career of twenty-five years.

The lease of the building at 15 and 17 Doyers street, occupied by the Rescue Society for eighteen years as headquarters for its work and midnight meetings, expired May 1.

The old midnight meetings of the mission will be continued in the theater, while the large basement, if it can be properly ventilated, will be made over into a children's playground.

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.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

TONIGHT: Branch 2—Northeast corner of 4th street and Avenue B. Thomas Wright and Fred Paulthach.

Branch 6—Northeast corner of 79th street and First Avenue. John Wall and August Claessens.

Branch 9—Southwest corner of 161st street and St. Ann's avenue. Pat Quinlan and J. C. Frost.

Branch 3—Northwest corner of 169th street and Washington avenue. E. Liffman, chairman; Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Branch 1—Bandstand at Battery Park. Edward Dutton and Alexander Irvine.

Branch 2—Division and Grand streets. Fred Harwood, Thomas Wright and M. Myssell.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 7th street and Avenue A. Charles F. Merkel, in English, and A. Olszewski, in Polish.

Branch 4—Southeast corner of 35th street and Tenth Avenue. Bert Kirkman and Patrick Quinlan.

Branch 5—Northwest corner of 107th street and Amsterdam Avenue. William Mendelson and August Claessens.

Branch 9—Southeast corner of Longwood and Prospect Avenues. Philip Egstein, chairman; William Dietrich and William McKenzie.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

15th A. D. Branch 1—Manhattan Avenue and Norman Avenue. Jean Jacques Coronel.

12th A. D.—Seventh Avenue and 4th Street. John Roberts.

20th A. D. Branch 1—Knickerbocker Avenue and Harmon Street. L. Baker and J. C. Frost.

20th A. D. Branch 2—Central Avenue and Madison Street. Jean Jacques Coronel.

21st A. D. Branch 1—Montrose Avenue and Leonard Street. M. Zucker and L. Polsky.

23d A. D. Branch 2—Pittkin Avenue and Chester Street. M. Mannis and D. Oshinsky.

Bakers' Meeting—Knickerbocker Avenue and Stanhope Street. H. D. Smith and J. A. Weil.

10th A. D.—Flatbush Avenue and State Street. B. C. Hammond and B. J. Riley.

TARRYTOWN.

Gustave A. Strehel, of Syracuse, candidate for lieutenant governor, will speak in Fountain Square, this evening.

NEWARK.

Ella Reeves Bloor will speak tonight at Market, corner Washington Street.

Warren and Irvine. The greatest meeting of the year will be held on Monday, September 12.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Executive Committee—Organizer's office, 239 East 84th Street.

Brooklyn Primaries. The primaries open this year on September 13, and in order that every Socialist in the Bronx may be given an opportunity of declaring himself, no polling place must be without the necessary number of ballots.

When Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, and Alexander Irvine, noted writer and lecturer, will speak in the New Auditorium, Orange Street.

YORKVILLE LECTURE. Joseph Wright, Bronx candidate for assembly, Socialist party, will speak on "The Needs of Democracy," before the members and friends of the Progress Literary and Debating Society.

Wright is a splendid speaker, and a treat is in store for all those who contemplate attending this evening's meeting, which will be held at Yorkville Clubrooms, 1461 Third Avenue. Free admission and free forum for all.

BROOKLYN.

21st A. D. Branch 2—151 McKibbin Street. Ed A. D. Branch 2—294 Sackman Street.

SOCIALIST PARTY EXAMPLE.

Though the Socialists have never been able to make much of an impression in municipal politics in Elizabeth, they have not been without an influence if their campaigns have been closely observed.

They help to fill the party "barrel." They have to depend on the genuine interest of their own workers to gain recruits, and do all the other work connected with a city election.

The earnestness with which they go about this, whether it is an "off year in politics" or not, is worthy of emulation by parties with much larger following. Both the Democratic and Republican parties have something to learn from the Socialist party.—Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

WORK OF JOY RIDERS?

Store Near Greenwich Looted—Even the Billiard Balls Taken. GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 25.—The general store of Juliet Merritt, on the Boston post road between Greenwich and Portchester, was broken into some time last night, and the entire stock of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, and some billiard balls were taken.

The police are inclined to think that it was the work of joy riders in autos, who did it more for a prank than for anything else.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 7c. per line. 3 Insertions, 18c. per line. Seven weeks to a Year No Display.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

20 AVE. 1294—Six rooms and bath; hot water supply; \$10-\$22; open plumbing.

LEXINGTON AVE. (corner 84th St.)—Five splendid light rooms, stove; half month free; cheap \$15.

20TH ST., 230 E.—Large basement with 4 rooms and improvements; rent \$10. Inquire Janitor.

14TH ST., 437 3d Ave.—4 clean rooms; clean, quiet house; \$16; adults.

57TH ST., 220 E.—3 rear light rooms; \$11-\$11.50; good neighborhood. Janitor.

107TH ST., 57-58 E. (near Madison Ave.)—Four elegant rooms, bath, steam; rent \$16-\$18; in improvements.

100TH ST., 10 E.—Apartment; 4 rooms; bath; newly decorated; all improvements; \$10-\$21. Janitor.

115TH ST., 110 E.—6 rooms, bath and hot water. Janitor.

120TH ST., 500 E.—Four light room apartment; bath; low rent; time allowed; quiet house; call carpenter.

130TH ST., 115 E.—New-law houses, 3 rooms, \$10; 4 and bath, \$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

8TH AVE. 2421, near 190th St.—3 large light rooms; hot water supply; \$11-\$13.

AMSTERDAM AVE. 908 (near 108th St.)—45 rooms; open plumbing; tiled bath; \$15-\$22.

BRAHMITZ AVE. 114, block west 8th Ave.—14th St.—3 large light rooms; hot water; \$16.

WEST END AVE. 190, cor. 67th—3 large light rooms; hot water; \$11; new building.

107TH ST., 216 W.—Large, front 4 room flat; two light hallways; extended; E. S. Janitor.

50TH ST., 418-420 W.—4 and 1 large rooms; all improvements; rents from \$17 to \$22.

101ST ST., 124 W.—Six light, airy rooms; bath; hot water; \$22; well kept; Janitor.

116TH ST., 311 W.—5 rooms and bath; all improvements; will decorate to suit; \$23 to \$26; concessions.

120TH ST., 64 W.—3-6 rooms, steam, all improvements; \$16-\$20-\$22; in improvements.

145TH ST., 615 W.—3 large rooms; one light; small family only; \$20.

165TH ST., 150-165 W.—Four large light rooms; newly decorated; \$15 to \$17; inducements.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

FOX ST., 790 to 798 (near East 156th St.)—Four, five rooms; bath; steam; hot water; rents \$17 to \$22. Janitor.

CROMWELL AVE. 1447, near Jerome—3 rooms, new 2 family houses; \$14.

CAULFIELD AVE. 750-756—4 and 5 large rooms; all improvements; convenient to subway and L road stations; rents \$18 to \$23.

154TH ST., 230 E.—Flat to let, 5 large light rooms; bath; \$15. Inquire Janitor.

157TH ST., 620 E.—Large, light rooms, bath; hot water supply; \$18.50; quiet house.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 380.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 125 W. 41st St. (near 42nd St.) Meetings every 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Delegates meet every 2nd and 4th Monday, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 400, meets every 2nd and 4th Monday, 8 p.m. at 230 E. 84th St. (near 85th St.)

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J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

LESSONS in piano playing and sight singing for beginners and advanced students at a moderate cost. Comrade Konrad Seiwald, 310 East 19th Street.

Julius Epstein, New York, \$25. Mary E. LeGally, New York, \$3.00. John R. McMahon, Elizabeth, \$10.00.

Report all errors and omissions to the Manager of The Call, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 2, Arthur King, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Treatment Hall, 525 Broadway, cor. Harrison St.

Branch No. 3, John Baker, of Manhattan, meets every Friday evening in Social Treatment Hall, 525 Broadway, cor. Harrison St.

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Branch No. 23, John Baker, of Manhattan, meets every Friday evening in Social Treatment Hall, 525 Broadway, cor. Harrison St.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. Ingerman and Dr. Anna Ingerman have moved to 1843 Madison Avenue, between 120th and 121st streets. Telephone call, 1843 Harlem.

MEETING HALLS.

Astoria Schuetzen Park, Astoria and Stinway Ave., Astoria, L. I. One of the most beautiful Parks in Greater New York.

Labour Temple, 243-247 E. 84th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Meetings for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Open from 10 to 10 P.M.

Labour Lyceum, 140 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn. Meetings for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Open from 10 to 10 P.M.

CLINTON HALL

151-153 CLINTON ST. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

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When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 110 West 42nd St., Tel. 2265 Orchard.

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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THE CLOAK MAKERS' STRIKE.

Whether the cloak makers are, or are not, able to establish the closed shop in their trade is a question, not of pious wishes or good intentions, but of power.

The utmost determination and bravery on the part of the rank and file, the wisest counsels and most capable management on the part of the leaders, can wrest from the bosses no more than the actual conditions permit. The outcome of a battle is, after all, determined by the relative strength of the opposing forces, God being always on the side of the strongest battalions.

This strike is neither the first nor the last battle between capital and labor in the cloak trade. And workingmen who have confidence in themselves, in their union, and in their class will not give way to despair if they are unable to gain a decisive victory in the present fight.

But the intervention of Justice Goff with his outrageous order prohibiting workingmen from striking for the closed shop should serve to remind the cloak makers that in their war with capital there are political weapons as well as economic ones.

If this city had a Socialist mayor, a Socialist police commissioner, and Socialist judges, the cloak manufacturers would not be quite so arrogant, or so confident in their ability to starve and beat the strikers into submission.

JUSTICE FOR ALL.

The erstwhile friend of Platt and Quay and Hanna and Harriman and the Steel Trust is again parading the country like a conqueror.

"Brer Rabbit, he lay low and said nuffin" when the bosses and the bosslets showed themselves stronger than he. But now that they cower under the cracking of the Presidential whip, he bestrides the universe like a colossus, or like a turkey cock his dunghill.

This monumental humbug really seems to have a glimmering comprehension of the fact that his strength is simply his opponent's weakness.

Certainly he could not go on iterating and reiterating his endless string of threadbare platitudes if his audiences were possessed even of the most elementary political intelligence.

One of the most disgusting commonplaces in his bag of tricks is the assertion that he stands for "justice" for all—"justice for the rich man and the poor man."

What kind of justice, you monumental humbug? Why, of course, the justice of capitalism, the justice that metes out riches to the rich and poverty to the poor, the justice that sends a poor man to jail for stealing a loaf of bread and confers the crown of achievement on the man who stole millions lawfully and unlawfully, the justice that stands for "law and order" even if the poor perish thereby and that regards property as the most sacred thing on earth.

A STORM CENTER.

Germany is the storm center of Europe. There it is that the most intelligent people on earth is ruled by a most arrogant emperor and nobility imbued with medieval notions. There it is that the most powerful capitalists are confronted by the most powerful working class organizations. And there it is that the unchained popular wrath against economic and political oppression is confronted with the iron will of the Kaiser to lord it over them "by the grace of God."

The emperor's announcement of his unshakable determination to maintain inviolate his claim to be the "Lord's anointed," without regard to "parliaments, national assemblies, or the popular voice," cannot but be considered as a declaration of war upon the majority of his subjects, and a challenge to the oncoming hosts of the Social Democracy to meet him in mortal combat.

The Social Democracy will not shrink from the test. It will meet him at a time and under conditions chosen by itself, and not by him. In the meantime it is thriving and gathering a giant's strength by adhering to legality. The best organized revolutionary force in the world is wearing out the most powerful reactionary force in the world by adhering to legality. And the reactionary force is becoming fretful. The strain is becoming unbearable. He is eager for a decisive encounter. Being unable to stem the flood that threatens to engulf him, he hurls forth menaces and imprecations and magic formulas. But the besieging flood moves on, slowly and doggedly, and with the sureness of inevitable fate.

THE TRIBUNE ON GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Commenting upon the German situation, the New York Tribune makes the statement that the German Social Democracy, recognized by the Socialists of all countries as their advance guard, "is really more democratic than socialist, and the majority of it, if the ultimately inevitable issue were now drawn between those antagonistic principles, would probably support democracy against socialism."

Does the Tribune advance any proof for this assertion? None whatever.

But the Tribune itself furnishes us with a measure for the value of its assertions—at least, in regard to German affairs. Trying to trace the causes of the "remarkable growth" of German Socialism, the Tribune states that "the abandonment of Prince Buelow's reform bill and the consequent increasing of taxation on many necessities of life made thousands of votes for Social Democracy."

Now, Prince Buelow's "reform bill" was not abandoned. On the contrary, the "increase of taxation on many necessities of life," amounting to \$125,000,000 annually, was "consequent" upon the adoption of Prince Buelow's financial "reform bill" by the "Hottentot block" as the German Socialists termed the combination of Conservatives and Liberals formed by Prince Buelow against them.

Such is the knowledge of German conditions displayed by the Tribune. There was a time when the Tribune was better served in these things. There was a time when no less a person than Karl Marx was its European correspondent. It was in the columns of the Tribune that that little masterpiece of historiography, "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany," made its first appearance. But at that time the Tribune was guided and inspired by Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana, whereas now it draws its inspiration from the money bag of a flunky at the court of St. James.

KARL LIEBKNECHT.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Karl Liebknecht, son of William Liebknecht, is soon to arrive on American soil.

He is a member of the German parliament and a vigorous, powerful speaker, promising in many ways to fill the loss we suffered by the death of his great father.

He has had a superior education and holds a degree from one of the best universities in Germany.

He is a lawyer of ability and promise, and his position in the legal fraternity is already a high one.

He is sometimes referred to in Germany as "Karl, the hope of the party."

Three years ago his old mother asked me to come to her house to bid Karl good-bye, as he expected to be sent to prison the next day.

I spent the evening with the family and we talked of everything but the sentence that hung over him.

His mother was deeply moved, no doubt wondering whether Karl and his family would have to undergo all the suffering that she and Wilhelm had endured.

She had been separated from her husband for years at a time when he was either forced into exile or into prison.

During such separations she had cared for Karl and her little family of children and suffered hunger again and again.

Yet we talked cheerily, discussed conditions in America and in other countries, the tendencies in the German movement and what would come when Bebel and the other old leaders were gone.

At a late hour Karl left his mother and went to walk home with me, but

we could not part, and we walked and talked for some hours longer.

The next morning he expected an officer to come to his house and to tell him that he must begin a prison sentence of eighteen months' duration.

When the officer came he asked Dr. Liebknecht if he was ready to go to prison, and Dr. Liebknecht said his affairs were not yet in order. The officer thereupon politely withdrew, saying he would wait until the doctor had his affairs in order.

And I believe that happened several times, so that Karl did not actually go to prison until several months later.

The cause of his offense was the publishing of a book on anti-militarism, and while the book itself was annoying to the ruling classes of Germany, it was not, Karl said, anything in it that could be held illegal.

Nevertheless the judges considered the book a violation of the German law and sentence was passed upon him.

At last he went to prison, and while there he was elected to parliament by an enormous vote.

It is fortunate for the movement in America to have this visit of young Liebknecht.

He is a powerful personality, a man of great force and ability, who will no doubt be received with tremendous enthusiasm by our German comrades. He deserves all the courtesy and hospitality that we can give him and it is hoped that none of the locals of the party who want to reach the Germans will fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered to engage Liebknecht on his propaganda tour.

PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH.

III—THE NEGRO.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The more carefully you read the chapters on the negro in Professor Hart's book, "The Southern South," the more you will be impressed with the fact that the United States, with a population of more than ten million "colored" people, has a tremendous, many-sided problem to deal with, a problem in which the experiences of other civilized countries are of no help to us, a problem that presses for solution by our own good will and our own intelligence.

For this great mass of colored people is not going to disappear slowly from the ravages of disease, wild assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Census figures show their numbers not decreasing, but increasing. Nor is there any indication that they will emigrate in bulk and go back to their former home in the dark continent. The history of the little republic of Liberia, founded about a century ago, has effectively exploded that impractical illusion. The negroes are here to stay, right in our own land, part of us and our social body, unless we kill them off wholesale, a solution which even the most ranting Yardnams and Tillmans dare not propose today.

They are here with us, not of their own free will. They did not come as immigrants seeking our shores, paying their own passage. They were imported by force in the slave ships of earlier days, cruelly decimated on the way. Those surviving all the privations and cruelties of the voyage were sold into hard and unrequited labor service. They were not looked upon nor treated as human beings, but as a merchandise, as commodities, as tools for profit making. Not only was their social status forced upon them, but their owners and masters undertook to inculcate them with a species of religious belief that their lives were ordered by the all-wise and all-powerful Creator of the universe as a matter of inscrutable destiny. The curse of their alleged forefather, Ham, was upon them, they were taught, to be borne uncomplainingly. They were to get their reward in heaven by and by. Such was, in substance, the Christian doctrine preached to the poor slave.

When finally freed from slavery, they were not cheered by their own efforts. They did not win their own freedom. They were still the property of their owners. They were to be freed themselves must strike the blow. Freedom came to the negro as an accident of war, a war not of their own making. It left them without visible shackles, but it left them without careful provision for their future, without handing over to them the land on which they and their forefathers had bestowed their labor; it left them without education or organization, without thorough training for work in the midst of a complicated civilization. It left them politically free in terms, but economically and socially dependent on their former masters and exploiters.

It is any wonder that under the circumstances the short span of half a century has not transformed this vast mass of brutalized humanity into a highly cultured, highly developed element of our community?

The ruling white class of the South has managed to rob the negroes of the political rights bestowed upon them after the civil war. Not daring to accomplish this openly, the white politicians resorted to all sorts of low trickery, until today the negro finds himself at the mercy of the powers that be, openly consigned to an inferior position of which the "Jim Crow" car is the plain and unmistakable manifestation. The avowed tendency is to "show him his place," to impress upon him that he is an inferior element; that he must never hope for real equality with the whites.

The arguments advanced in support of that policy are the same arguments every oppressor class trots out against the claims of the oppressed.

We are told that from the biological and ethnological point of view, the negro is of an inferior race, unable to rise to the level of the white people. Yet no conclusive proof is produced to bear out the assertion. Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University, recently stated that after a most painstaking scientific investigation he has been unable to find that the negro is physically and mentally inferior and incapable of development as compared with the Caucasian. True, he has not as yet produced many leading figures in art, science and literature, but he has only emerged yesterday from a social condition which kept him shut out from those spheres of human achievement. The marvel is not that he has not turned out many men and women of intellectual and artistic merit; the astonishing and promising fact is that he has already made his entrance into the formerly forbidden circle, made it to his credit and his glory.

Much is said about the negro's immorality. Upon that accusation we must look with particular mistrust, considering the source from which it emanates. The charge is not that the negro has no con-

ception of human virtues. On the contrary, it is freely admitted that he shows and practices certain traits which peculiarly qualify him as a desirable social unit. He is amiable, kind, hospitable, generous, sympathetic. What is found wanting in him is sexual morality and respect for property rights.

But it would seem better policy for the Southern Bourbons not to harp so much on these two points. If the negro is sexually not a puritan, the white oligarchs bear a very great share of the blame. They have not been his teachers by example, else there would not be now two million mulattoes among the ten millions of colored people. These mulattoes did not come into the world as the offspring of unions sanctioned by church and state in the South. But there they are, reminding all the world that the pot is calling the kettle black. And what of prostitution that flourishes everywhere in white civilization? Is it an evidence of supreme virtue, a valid credential for the preaching of sex morality to the blacks?

The colored people are also accused of illegal fondness for chickens and watermelons raised by others than themselves. Mercy me! For centuries they have raised in the South not only these, but many other articles, moistening the land with the fruits of their blood and holding the fruits of their labor by expropriated others. Chattel slavery of the cotton planters was the last human institution that could create and nurture a belief in property rights. The less Southerners urge that point the better.

Furthermore, the colored people are charged with being lazy and shiftless. That is a charge made every day against white wage workers, too. Their masters make it because the workers don't exert themselves more than they have to in piling up profits for their employers. More or less consciously the workers have come to understand that their brawn and muscle is their only capital, that in hiring out for work they should husband their strength as much as circumstances will permit.

Laissez and fair examination tends to show that the negro as a class is neither lazy nor shiftless. To be sure, there are many poor whites, living from hand to mouth. So are many white people everywhere. The problem of poverty is by no means a mere race problem.

The facts are that the negroes gain their livelihood by their own work in many callings, in spite of the handicaps they have to overcome. They accumulate property, become taxpayers, establish and patronize educational institutions, churches and newspapers of their own. They are making progress steadily, growing in experience and knowledge. But the majority of them are exploited much in the same way as the majority of whites are exploited.

In the case of the negro the race feeling is fanned and kept alive so that he is fanned evermore the submissive and helpless victim of the exploiters. The white South more than any other part of civilization looks upon manual labor as degrading, as merely the preordained lot of an inferior element.

As Socialists, we must perceive in that fact the real key to the solution of the negro problem. It is closely bound up with the great problem of wage labor. The working people, whether their skin be white, brown or black, have to fight and overcome the same hostile force, capitalism. Once that Hercules' task is accomplished, the race question will gradually fade away and make place for true brotherhood "of all bearing a human face."

ARABIC SURE.

"Here's a cup I got in Morocco," said the enthusiastic tourist, showing his collection of souvenirs; "you see it is an Arabic inscription."

His friend was turning the cup curiously around. At length he remarked, dryly: "Yes, the inscription is Arabic all right."

"Sure!" replied the returned tourist, a little miffed at the intimation of a possible doubt.

"You can read it better if you turn the cup upside down," suggested the friend, and snatching the action to the word, he showed the tourist that the mysterious characters were nothing more than "H.C.P." engraved in rough, irregular figures on the metal.

"The rascal!" exclaimed the outraged collector; "he told me it was an Arabic inscription when he sold it to me!"

"He told you nothing more than the truth," was the reply. "You forget that our rascals are Arabic."

But somehow from that moment the collector lost interest in the souvenir from Morocco.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

POWER.

By W. R. Shier.

Power. Let that word sear deeply into your brain.

It is the most important word in the English language.

It is more important even than the word "right," for without the power to enforce them rights remain only pretty figments of the imagination.

Man has mastered the forces of nature, not because he had an ethical right to do so, but because he had the power.

Rome razed Carthage to the ground, not because "right" was on its side, but because it possessed the greater power.

The Carthaginians had as much "right" to raze Rome to the ground as Rome had to raze Carthage, but unhappily for the Carthaginians they did not have the power.

The landed aristocracy of the South kept the negroes in slavery, not because it was right, but because they had the power.

The capitalist class deprives the workers of wealth and leisure, not because it is right, but because they have the power.

The working class will emancipate itself, not by prating of its rights, but by acquiring power.

The power of the capitalist class can only be overthrown by the development of superior power by the proletariat.

The way to attain power is to organize. Prior to organization there must be education.

Let POWER be the watchword of the working class movement.

ABANDONED.

By George Allan England.

A pauper lay on his death-bed
At dawn of Easter-day.
No nurse to smooth his old bald head
Had he, no priest to pray;
But with a screen they hedged him in
To gasp his life away.

To gasp his life out like some beast
That's crawled away to die—
A worthless, worn-out, poor old thing,
Paralyzed, blind of eye,
Worked to the bone, outcast, alone,
His very marrow dry—

His marrow dry with slavish toil
In heat, in cold, in rain;
No memories had he but of toil,
Toil—for another's gain.
Toil—childhood, manhood and old age;
The pauper groaned with pain.

Groaned as the poorhouse walls grew
White;
The old man shrank, afraid;
His dull ears heard Death's rushing
Wings,
Heard his spent heart that stayed;
Then Death loomed at the open door.
The pauper sobbed and prayed.

He prayed—"O God, God of the rich,
Once I believed in Thee!
Once I believed the slaughtered Christ
Who died on Calvary.
The Carpenter, the workman's Friend,
Was of Thy company!

"Was of Thee, O Thou rich man's God,
Whose churches' every stone
Is paid for out of workmen's lives,
Walled up with sweat and groan;
Whose dividends was fat, was great
On workmen's blood and bone!

"Such was Thy will, the masters said;
Their fat priests bade me pray,
I must not question, must not doubt,
But bow my back each day
To grievous burdens, all my life,
My masters to obey!

"See now my face, these toil-racked
Hands,
This scrawny breast and bare!
A withered heart has been my part
And locust-husk my fare.
Once, rich man's God, I prayed to Thee,
I found no answer there!

"I found no answer, rich man's God!
For golden is Thy throne
And I am lead!" . . . The pauper
Choked.

His words died with a groan;
Then Death strode through the open door
And bore him off, alone.

When, in the almshouse cold and bare,
The other poor awoke,
They whispered that a corpse lay there,
But no loud word they spoke
Till the worthless class was dragged away
By brim official folk.

Some cursed, some jeered; but no one
Cared.

That in the Potter's Field
What once had been a human soul
Forever lay congealed;
And if God knew or if God cared
Stands not to us revealed,
For graves are deep, the poor are cheap
And wide is Potter's Field.
—Wiltshire's Magazine.

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

France has come to be so distinctly looked upon as the classic home of stationary population that the tendency has been to overlook the only European nation that has experienced actual depopulation during the course of the nineteenth century. That nation is, of course, Ireland. In 1841 the population of that island was 8,177,124. Within ten years it had dropped to a little over 6,552,936. The succeeding decades showed no such enormous decrease, but the ratio was high enough. For the ten-year periods up to 1901 the average annual loss of population was, successively, 75,000, 38,000, 23,000, 47,000 and 34,000. With the turn of the century a notable change came about. Figures laid before the house of commons by Birrell just before the adjournment of the present parliament showed that in 1901-02 the population loss was about 15,000. In 1902 came the enactment of the sweeping Wyndham land purchase bills, and from that year till 1908 the annual loss was successively, 11,000, 11,000, 3,000, 11,000 and 6,000. The year 1908-09 was a red letter year in Irish history. In that year there was an actual increase of 115 souls in the population of Ireland. The draining process of sixty years had been checked. There has been some difference of opinion as to the degree of success that has attended the latest phase of British land policy in Ireland. That it has been beneficial to one has seriously denied. Even allowing for possible annual fluctuations, there can be no doubt that the outflow of population from Ireland has been stopped. And more eloquent commentary than this need not be asked for.—New York Evening Post.

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.
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For State Engineer—WILLIAM LIPPELT, of Rochester.
For Associate Justice, Court of Appeals—MORRIS HILL, of New York.

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For State Auditor—Sydney Walker, of Bellows Falls.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE WRONGED.

We have seen the reaper tolling in the heat of summer sun,
We have seen his children needy when the harvesting was done,
We have seen a mighty army dying hopeless one by one
While the flag went marching on.

Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street!
We have seen them in the night where Goths and Vandals meet.
But their cause goes marching on,
Our slavers' marts are empty, human flesh no more is sold, hammer wakes the clink of leaping gold,
But the slavers of the present more relentless powers hold,
Though the world goes marching on.

But no longer shall the children bend above the whining wheel;
We will free the weary women from their bondage under steel,
In the mines and in the forests worn and helpless man shall feel
His cause is marching on!

Then lift your eyes, ye tollers in the desert hot and drear,
Catch the cool wind from the mountains; hark, the rivers voice is near—
Soon we'll rest beside the fountains and the drear land will be here!
As we go marching on!

—Hamlin Garland.

THE SOLDIER WAS THE GOAT.

A Socialist agitator was speaking from a truck in Corona, L. I. one night when a soldier in full uniform took exception to some remark made about the Standard Oil.

"Go back where you come from!" shouted the soldier.

"Yes, sir, with your permission I'll return to Pikeville, N. Y.," retorted the speaker, sarcastically.

In a few moments the soldier butted in again, shouting to the speaker, a man of Irish extraction: "Go back to Russia!"

"Better than that! Don a butcher's uniform and for \$15 a month hire out to kill one's fellows," said the Socialist.

Thoroughly angered, the soldier took off his coat and hat and said: "You couldn't wear this uniform if you wanted to."

"Take off your shoes, I'm damned able to wear them, but I'm damned sure your hat won't fit me!" the Socialist said.

THE EDITOR'S PARADISE.

Frederick C. Beyer, a well known Cleveland editor, told at a recent press banquet a newspaper story.

"A Medina editor died," he said, "and was, of course, directed to ascend to the Abode of the Just. But during the ascent the editor's journalistic curiosity asserted itself, and he said:

"Is it permitted for one to have a look at—the place?"

"Certainly," was the gracious reply, and accordingly a descent to the other place was made. Here the editor found much to interest him. He scurried about, and was soon lost to view.

"His angelic escort got worried at last and began a systematic search for his charge. He found him at last, seated before a furnace, fanning himself and gazing at the people in the fire. On the door of the furnace was a plate saying, 'Delinquent Subscribers.'

"Come," said the angel to the editor, "we must be going."
"You go on," the editor answered, without lifting his eyes; "I'm not coming. This is heaven enough for me."
—Louisville Times.

THE SONG OF THE TRAMP.

I ride the greasy roads,
Or beat the grimy "blind,"
I plod the dusty clove,
No decent work I find.

I eat the hand-out grub,
My make-up is a joke,
Oh, I'm the system's dub,
A buffoon and a bloke.

But there's better times ahead,
So I won't sit and moan,
I may be dirty, ragged now,
But while there's life—there's hope.
—Chicago Hope.

THE UNNECESSARY PART.

The Skipper of the Luger (who, along with the boy, has been deplored by our deep-sea fishing party, in previous divisions)—There you are, two demijohns on a case o' whiskey, a dozen of hale, a dozen of stout, a bottle of port, two bottles of brandy, and a box o' biscuits.

The Scotch Member—A box of biscuits, forsooth! That's the worst sendin' a muckle figure o' fun like you a message. What are we gainin' by wi' a' that food?—The Windsor Magazine.

Bangor, Me., reports the ditching of an automobile by a large black bear. Recent bear activities in Wall Street must also have put a good number of motor cars out of commission.—New York Evening Post.

Tommy's Mother—Why aren't you a good boy, like Willie Jones?
Tommy—Khal! It's easy enough for him to be good; he's sick most of the time.—Philadelphia Record.

"Senator," asked the beautiful "are you a regular or an insurgent?"
"I must decline, my dear young lady, to answer that question. It is my duty to the two wings of the party to have come together before it is necessary for me to again seek an election."—Chicago Record-Herald.