

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Partly cloudy; probable showers.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3308 BEEKMAN.

No. 244.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

## "SUCCESS" TO CHANGE POLICY

### "Success" to Control Magazine That Killed Speaker Cannon?

### MERWIN KICKED OUT

Editor of Vice President Sherman, Aids and Barnes Boss of Situation.

"Success Magazine, which has earned a reputation in the last few years as a journal that was not afraid to fire a bullet at the plutocrats in the capital at Washington, selling the rights of the people for a mess of pottage to Wall street, or any of the innumerable that paid the price, which has been used on a campaign against Speaker Cannon, which has been denouncing the anarchy—Congress and the peanut politician, who is both the author and offspring of this anarchy—Success Magazine will do these things no longer.

It will be a safe, sane and conservative magazine henceforward. The innumerable "got" it. From "muckraking" to giving the people the truth, and "nothing but the truth," Success Magazine will now gradually change its policy to a winged peace, which will do some whitewashing where whitewashing is most needed. It is rumored.

It was learned yesterday that the editorial control of Success Magazine, which boasted recently that it has killed Cannon politically, passed into the hands of a New York state republican machine man—H. A. Lewis. Who Lewis is and to what his past record is could not be learned last night. But if birds of a feather flock together and if men are to be judged by the company they keep the measure of Lewis can be easily guessed.

How Bon Friend of "Regulars." H. A. Lewis, who suddenly appeared upon the scene dominating the board of directors of Success, comes from Petersburg, New York, and is rumored to be a friend of Vice President Sherman, Joe Aids, William Barnes, and other upstate republican politicians.

With the entrance of Lewis, Samuel M. Merwin, editor of Success, and David G. Evans, vice president and treasurer, both of whom represented the progressive spirit of the Success company, were summarily removed by the other of the board of directors.

A change in the policy of the Magazine will take place as soon as the present disturbance has blown over, it is said.

Merwin has been writing the editorials on Success Magazine—editorials that are not infrequently cut the innumerable to the bone.

In addition to his editorials Merwin had a long fight on Speaker Cannon, and fought personally with the innumerable in the house throughout the struggle. Such bold outspokenness and undying activity against the representatives of the "interests" in Congress and in the senate was deserving of severe punishment, and the punishment came in the shape of summary dismissal.

The removal in the affairs of Success Magazine is also promising some sensational developments because the mere frinx of a few men who were with a purpose. It was rumored yesterday that the company is financially and that the precipitated action of Lewis and the other directors in dismissing Merwin and Evans was due to their refusal to prevent Merwin and Evans from forcing an investigation into the company's affairs.

About Lewis. The directors of Success Magazine are Dr. Orison Sweet Madden, Edward Higgins, Frank E. Morrison, H. A. Lewis and David C. Evans. Lewis is said to have business affiliations with a number of upstate politicians.

Merwin M. Merwin, the deposed editor of Success Magazine, is well known as a writer and editor of broad liberal tendencies. He is the author of "Calumet K." "The Road to Peace." "The Short Line War," and many other novels. He went to China to study China's struggle against

## ROOSEVELT SCORED AT SOCIALIST CONGRESS

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—The opening session of the International Socialist Congress was delayed today by divisions in the various committees. These divisions made it impossible to finish the preliminary work in time for the opening of the session.

There was a heated discussion among the Russian delegates, which was only ended by the intervention of other delegates.

French delegates made inquiries concerning the letter received yesterday allegedly from M. Briand, the French Premier, declaring that he was still a Socialist, and proved that it was a fake.

A Russian police spy entered a secret meeting of the Russian section by means of a forged ticket, but he was recognized by one of the delegates and expelled. The incident caused much excitement.

During the meeting of the committee which is discussing anti-militarism, Herr Ledebour, a member of the German reichstag, made a vigorous attack on Colonel Roosevelt for his military tendencies and also because of his meddling in the Egyptian question and his support of British rule.

Several speakers turned their guns on the American. The most bitter attack was made by Georg Ledebour, a Socialist member of the German reichstag, who described him as a "political drummer." Herr Ledebour said:

"He has forgotten that he represents a democratic nation whose existence was due to a revolution. Shame on him for joining the British rulers against Egyptian patriots."

The anti-militarist committee adopted a resolution declaring it to be the duty of all Social-Democrats to resist militarism to refuse to vote money in parliament for military purposes and unceasingly to demand disarmament until that object has been reached. The resolution also declares that the limitation of naval armaments and the repeal of the prize law must be demanded.

## FLIGHT BY CURTISS ACROSS LAKE ERIE

### His Biplane Makes Sixty Miles in 78 Minutes—Trip May Net Him \$15,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Glenn Curtiss took to the air in his biplane at Euclid Beach Park at 1:09 o'clock this afternoon with the intention of flying across Lake Erie to Cedar Point, near Sandusky, and return.

Curtiss made about a mile a minute during part of the flight to Cedar Point. He passed Dover Bay, twenty miles from Euclid Beach, in twenty-one minutes after his start. The wind was blowing about twelve miles an hour and was favoring the aviator, as he was flying before it. He maintained a height of about 300 feet above the water.

Curtiss reached Cedar Point at 2:28 o'clock, making the sixty miles in 1 hour 19 minutes.

The weather was somewhat threatening, being hot and sultry and with the cloudiness increasing, indicating rain, as Curtiss made his preparations. The wind was fresh off shore.

Curtiss will receive a prize of \$5,000 if he succeeds in making Cedar Point and returns to Euclid Beach Park. He is permitted to stop at Cedar Point and he may delay the return trip until tomorrow. The aviator will also receive an extra \$5,000 if he breaks the speed record and another \$5,000 if he establishes a height record.

Yesterday Curtiss was compelled to postpone the long flight over Lake Erie from Euclid Beach to Cedar Point and return, a distance of 120 miles, because of the strong winds, and about 300,000 persons who had gathered at the two resorts and at favorable points along the lake were disappointed. Curtiss, however, made a short flight over the lake at 6 o'clock in the evening, starting from Euclid Beach.

## TWO WATCHMEN CAUSE EXCITEMENT

John J. McGlynn, forty-four years old, of 32 West 125th street, a watchman employed on a new building near 178th street, told Policeman Sowary, of the West 152d street station, early yesterday that thieves were trying to steal the derricks and donkey engines. He was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital for observation as to his sanity.

Earlier yesterday Jacob Schiff, fifty-five, of 1636 Washington avenue, a watchman, was found badly beaten at 152d street and Riverside drive, and taken to the Washington Heights Hospital. He flatly refused to explain how he got his injuries and the detective bureau is investigating the case.

## ROOSEVELT BLUSTER SUITS INSURGENTS

### Tells Them People Are Impatient of Overdivision of Government Powers—Wants Finances Revised.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Aug. 31.—Theodore Roosevelt came into the heart of insurgent Kansas today and offered his platform.

"We are face to face with new conceptions of the relations of property to human welfare," he said, "chiefly because certain advocates of the rights of property as against the rights of men have been pushing their claims too far. The man who wrongly holds that every human right is secondary to his profit must now give way to the advocate of human welfare, who rightly maintains that every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it."

Colonel Roosevelt had spoken of his "platform" at Denver, and the Western insurgents were waiting with eager interest this address at the dedication of the John Brown Memorial Park here. On the platform about the colonel, as he spoke, were gathered such radical insurgent leaders as Senator Bristow, Governor Stubbs, Clifford Pinchot, and James R. Garfield. Senator Bristow and Governor Stubbs and his staff boarded the Roosevelt train in the pouring rain at Osage City, and at every station between there and this city great crowds gathered and cheered and cheered in the downpour. The colonel's words could hardly be heard above the uproar, and his car was jammed with excited Kansas delegations chattering and arguing in a babel of voices.

### Rain Don't Stop Crowds.

At Osawatomie the rain had lessened to a dismal drip, but the Kansans in thousands swept down upon the train, cheering and yelling so that they drowned out the blare of the brass bands. The normal population of Osawatomie is 2,000, and 500 of this population is made up of inmates of the State Lunatic Asylum. Before making his remarkable speech dedicating the memorial park, Colonel Roosevelt and his party went out to the insane asylum and were entertained at luncheon by the governor of the asylum, Dr. L. L. Uhl, and his staff. From the asylum the Roosevelt party went to the memorial park for the exercises which terminated in the colonel's address there.

The downpour of rain, which lasted all night, had turned the village streets into seas of mud and the sodden flags and bunting drooped about the buildings. The long schedule arranged by the enthusiastic people had to be abandoned and the fact that John Brown's memory was being celebrated was pretty well forgotten in the excitement of welcoming Colonel Roosevelt.

The only events on the schedule which came off were the reception for the colonel at the Masonic Hall, the luncheon at the insane asylum and the dedicatory speech at the memorial park. With bugles blowing a fanfare, cavalrymen from the Kansas National Guard and the regulars at Fort Leavenworth splashed through the muddy streets and drew up in line before the colonel's train. So, with martial music Colonel Roosevelt was escorted to the reception at Masonic Hall, into which the crowds swarmed, seeking a chance to shake hands with him. The colonel was almost as excited as the Kansas people themselves, and he was beaming all over when the bugles blared and the crowd cheered as he descended from his car.

Men, women and children thronged the line of march and cheered and yelled as the colonel rode past in an automobile decorated with American flags, a trooper riding on either side with drawn swords, and the main body of the escort riding before.

### Stubbs Won Pictures.

Governor Stubbs' speech introducing the colonel at the park was as follows:

"For centuries and ages men have dreamed of a government that would restrain the strong and protect the rights of the weak. Our forefathers laid the foundation for such a government. Their conception was broad, clear and strong. Their plans proved wise and practical during more than 100 years of severe trial. The most serious problem that has arisen during

## LABOR DAY ISSUE

The Labor Day issue of The Call on Monday will contain ten pages, with a number of special articles, several very fine poems and a fine cartoon. It is expected that a large number of copies of this issue will be distributed. It will be one of the best issues for propaganda purposes. Orders for bundles for this issue will be received until 4 p.m. on Saturday. Order at once. Price, 80 cents per hundred copies.

Some of the special articles for this issue are given below:

- Charles E. Russell, "Workingmen and the Government."
- Max Hayes, "The Social Unrest."
- Austin Lewis, "Labor Movement on Pacific Coast."
- Leonora O'Reilly, "Rejoice, for Labor Shall Have Its Own."
- Carrie W. Allen, "The Big Vision."
- C. A. Donovan, "The Life of a Longshoreman."
- D. S. Webster, "From the Medieval Chronicle." (Humorous.)
- Joseph E. Cohen, "Labor's Day."
- Sardonius, "Oh, Woman with the Painted Face." (Poem.)
- W. E. P. French, "Labor Omnia Vincit." (Poem.)
- W. E. P. French, "The Will of the People." (Poem.)
- Louis Duchez, "Labor's Awakening."
- Geral O'Donohue, "Obverse - Reverse."

## RUSSELL GIVEN A BIG OVATION

### 2,500 Persons Pay for Admission to East Side Ratification Meeting.

## RUSSELL STATES THE ISSUE

### Meyer London Makes Stirring Address. Big Crowd Thunders Its Applause.

When he was introduced by Dr. Caspe the huge audience burst out into tremendous applause and tendered the Socialist party candidate for governor an ovation that lasted for over five minutes. Russell was plainly overcome by the expression of good-will on the part of his auditors, and after the applause had somewhat subsided, he said in part:

### Russell Speaks Feelingly.

"I wish it were possible for me to tell you in words how much I thank you for your kind greeting. I want to say a few words to you on the issues in this campaign. There is only one issue that should appeal to each and every one of you that work and toil for your living and that is—Economic Justice.

"That is the only issue. That is the issue upon which the Socialist party makes this campaign, has made every campaign in the past and will make every campaign in the future until that issue becomes a reality and is established.

"We live in a world well able to supply everything needful for the physical well-being of every man, woman and child that lives. Well able to supply plenty of air, light, shelter, food, clothing and all of the comforts, to say nothing of the luxuries that man as a civilized being should enjoy.

"Fifty thousand souls will fight for their rights legally. They will fight up to the highest court of the United States, up to the Supreme Court of the land, to find if these judges will declare the general strike to be a conspiracy. If they do, then we will know that these judges are the greatest conspirators in the land," thundered Meyer London, last night, in the Grand Theater, before an audience that packed the house from the main floor to the dome.

The great audience had jammed the house long before the time set for the opening of the program of the evening. Over 2,000 working men and women had paid from 15 to 35 cents to listen to the candidate for governor and representative of the district explain the issues of the campaign about opening.

## STRIKERS DID NOT SHOOT AT JUDGE

### Higginbotham's Narrow Escape a Pure Fake or Else the Result of a Brainstorm.

Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham, who has been trying desperately hard recently to get his name into the newspapers in connection with some commendable act, yesterday succeeded to the extent of being made the hero—or the goat, according as you view it—of a fake front page story in all the capitalist papers. There was perfect unanimity in the press of Manhattan and Brooklyn, in glaring type, with double-column headlines, declaring that the sugar strikers had made an attempt to take Higginbotham's life. While that was nothing to commend Higginbotham for, it was cause for plenty of sympathy. The stories declared that the strikers had tried to shoot him.

There was a shooting fracas in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, but it was a purely personal affair between a bootblack and a teamster, who had been drinking in a corner saloon, and it occurred six blocks away from the strikezone. But that did not deter the conservative and yellow press from raising a hue and cry about the attempt to take Higginbotham's life.

### Merely a Saloon Scrap.

The facts in the case are as follows: Coney Cadeel, an Italian bootblack, and another fellow who had been drinking in Samuel Bleich's saloon on the corner of Havemeyer and South 3d streets got into a quarrel which was carried to the street. Cadeel drew a revolver and shot John B. Branagan in the right arm, inflicting a severe wound.

Policeman John Doyle heard the shooting and ran to the scene of the scrap and arrested both Cadeel and Branagan. Both men were taken to the Bedford avenue station, where a charge of felonious assault was entered against Cadeel and a charge of intoxication against Branagan.

Branagan was then removed from the station house to the hospital. So much for the awful riot and terrible fight between strikers and scabs—which never occurred.

### No One Saw Higginbotham.

No one in the neighborhood of Havemeyer and South Third streets had seen Higginbotham in the vicinity when Cadeel shot off his fireworks. Captain Dooley, of the Bedford avenue station, declared that there was no shooting in the strike district yesterday.

Policemen on strike duty in the immediate vicinity of the sugar refinery on Kent avenue branded the story as a newspaper lie.

There was no shooting at Wythe avenue and South 2d street. Higginbotham could not, therefore, have had a narrow escape with his life. Neither could he have helped to carry John Branagan away from that corner, for Branagan was shot six blocks away.

The whole story was either a case of vivid imagination and fake on the part of some newspaper reporter or Magistrate Higginbotham, the lily of New York's judiciary, was suffering from severe headache and his mind clouded by too much "bromo seltzer."

## HITCH IN ILLINOIS CENTRAL HEARING

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The failure of William Anderson, president of the Ostermann Manufacturing Company, to produce books of the company, which are said to show details in the Illinois Central frauds, caused a hitch in the hearing of the case of Frank B. Harriman, Charles L. Ewing and John M. Taylor this afternoon.

Anderson had been ordered to bring the books into Judge Bruggemyer's court, but when he took the stand he said he could not produce them because they were in the hands of his secretary, Henry Dolph, who is out of the city. Attorney Walter Fisher attempted to induce Anderson to tell of the details of the company with the Illinois Central, but Anderson's attorney, Thomas Flynn, would not permit his client to answer on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

## CLOAK INJUNCTION PROTEST MEETING

### PROCESS SERVER'S BLUFF DIDN'T GO

Joseph E. Topper, a process server, of 204 East 114th street, was held in \$500 bail for trial by Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Police Court yesterday charged with impersonating a police officer.

According to Mrs. Catherine Burke, he went to her apartments at 703 Eighth avenue, on Tuesday, forced his way in, seized her furniture and despite her remonstrances, started to carry it off. When the woman objected, he declared, she says, that he was an officer, a deputy sheriff, and displayed two badges. One of these was really a deputy sheriff's badge.

On a warrant issued by Magistrate Corrigan, Topper was arrested charged with disorderly conduct. After hearing of the badges the magistrate insisted upon seeing them. The deputy sheriff's badge was for Kings county. The other, which looked like gold, bore the shield of the state and the name of Topper, as well as the fact that he was a process server.

Topper said he had been a deputy sheriff in Kings county in 1908 and 1909. He explained that he bought the second badge.

"Well, it has no official significance," said the magistrate. "There is no recognized place under the city as a process server."

Topper said that he was seizing the property in the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage. He denied using the two badges to intimidate Mrs. Burke, but Traffic Policeman Ullman, whom Topper had called in "to maintain peace," as he said, said Topper had shown him the badges adding that he was a deputy sheriff.

## MEAN MAN ROBS HIS BENEFACTOR

Andrew Dory, thirty-three years old, who came from Austria two years ago, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of robbing his aunt of \$900.

Mrs. Mary Glanz, the wife of the proprietor of a hotel at Fourth avenue and 26th street, is Dory's aunt. She sent to Austria for her nephew and when he arrived she provided a home for him. He got employment in the hotel and had an opportunity of studying law. She wanted to have him enter a profession and paid for music lessons for him.

Mrs. Glanz had \$3,000 on deposit in the East River Savings Bank. In her absence in the country in July all the money was drawn out but \$3. When she went to the bank a few days ago to draw some money she learned about it.

She called on Captain Burfeind and told him she suspected her nephew. The captain had a talk with the man in his aunt's presence and it is said he acknowledged taking the money and depositing it with the Lincoln Trust Company in his own name. He said he had spent \$900 of the amount and he then surrendered \$2,100.

When he was arraigned before Magistrate O'Connor yesterday he waived examination and was held in \$1,500 for trial.

## PRACTICAL JOKERS HOLD UP DANCERS

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—While returning to their homes at Goshen from a dance at Florida, early this morning, two hundreds of young people were held up by three masked highway men, and, at the point of revolvers, called upon to give up their valuables. Before the highwaymen had a chance to collect the pocket-books and jewelry another wagon was heard approaching, and the three took to the woods.

On the arrival of the young people at Goshen, Sheriff Alexander Sutherland was notified. Securing an auto and a number of officers the sheriff went in pursuit of the highwaymen, and captured them. The three young men turned out to be members of prominent families of Goshen. They had attended the dance, and planned the held-up as a joke. At first they were locked up, but later they were released. Several years ago, on the same road, a tallyho filled with society people was held up and all robbed by several young society men.

## Russell, Socialist Candidate for Governor, and Others to Speak.

## STRIKERS STAND FIRM

## Union to Appeal From Justice Goff's Decision to High-Courts.

The right of free speech and free assembly, which the sweeping injunction, issued by Supreme Court Justice Goff against the striking cloak makers, seems to have relegated to a back seat, will be defended by thousands of Socialists and unionists at Union Square tonight.

Under the auspices of Local New York, of the Socialist party, a monster protest meeting will be held at 7:30 o'clock this evening, at which Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for governor of the state of New York; Meyer London, attorney for the striking cloak makers, and James Cole, of Typographical Union No. 6, will reaffirm the now famous saying of Attorney London, that "the courts are supreme, but not superior to the will of the people."

There will also be a number of other speakers, who will make addresses in the languages best understood by the strikers, and will tell the thousands of men who are struggling for an American standard of living, that no judge and no injunction can rob them of their constitutional rights as American citizens.

During the day yesterday several developments took place which made it clear that the injunction secured by the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association will fall to affect the strike situation, except perhaps by adding fuel to the flame and making the strikers still more determined to keep up their struggle until victory is theirs.

### Union Will Take Appeal.

Judge Alton B. Parker arrived in New York yesterday morning and was in consultation with Meyer London for some time at 37 Wall street. At the close of the conference Meyer London stated that arrangements had been made to at once take an appeal from Justice Goff's decision and that Attorney Julius Henry Cohen for the manufacturers would be informed to that effect.

Meyer London pointed out that Justice Goff in granting the injunction based his decision on the McCord case, which was a case where one union was fighting another union, and is therefore altogether dissimilar from the present cloak strike where the struggle is purely between employees and employers.

Even more important than the determination to appeal the injunction was the announcement by London that the union leaders adopted a resolution which will enable them to conduct the strike on a basis "that will take it out completely of the sphere of the injunction." That means, Meyer London continued, that picketing will be made lawful. Big Firms Seek Settlement.

As was expected by the strike leaders several manufacturers, who are members of the bosses' association, called at the union headquarters yesterday, expressing their willingness to sign the union agreement.

The manufacturers were told to come to an agreement with their men as to prices, which is the procedure in all cases of settlements with the union, and it is expected that they will sign the union contract today. While the settlement committee would not give out the names of the manufacturers, they indicated that they were among the most influential firms, and that were their names made public, it would cause considerable

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the ranks of the bosses' association, whose members they were. James D. Francisco, a striker, of 145 Spring street, who was arrested two days ago, because he tore up a printed copy of the injunction...

As a result of Acting Mayor Mitchell's order to the police "not to permit the strikers any greater privileges than ordinary citizens" thirty prisoners were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court, all charged with being pickets.

At the union headquarters the stringent order of Mayor Mitchell evoked little comment. It was stated that picketing was a mere formality now, as the strikers were firm, and there were no desertions from the ranks.

The following statement, telling of the solidarity of the strikers, was issued by the union: "Notwithstanding the sweeping power of the injunction, it is reported that not a single striker has deserted the ranks."

Criticism of Justice Goff for issuing so sweeping an injunction against the strikers was heard on all sides during the day. It was declared by a number of people that Justice Goff had great regard for the judgment of A. Beller, a large cloak maker and a fellow member of the Tammany general committee.

The union will today begin to work out its plans for the Labor Day parade. It is expected that fully 50,000 cloak makers will take part in the parade.

IRWIN MINE OWNERS START LEGAL BATTLE

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—An emphatic indication of weakness is the way Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburgh District, United Mine Workers, today summed up the plan of the operators in the Westmoreland and Irwin coal fields, to end the long strike by tomorrow, issuing capias for eighty or more union leaders who have participated in the struggle in that section. He says: "The latest action of the operators is nothing but the strongest indication of their weakness in the long struggle. We can carry on the fight indefinitely."

The operators, tired of lawlessness, are now apparently going to make their fight in a legal manner. Have they been lawless? Well, if they haven't, I don't know what they have been. "Just think of it—seventeen of our people have been killed since the strike started, and seven of these were women. At least seventy-five strikers have been wounded."

Contrary to reports, we do have the support of the international organization, and also of President Lewis.

P. S. COMMISSION CONTROLS TELEPHONES

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The upstate public service commission will assume jurisdiction over the operations of telephone and telegraph companies operating in New York state tomorrow. All telephone companies, corporations, associations, partnerships or persons owning or operating any telephone line in the state for profit whose property is in excess of the value of \$10,000 will come under the jurisdiction of the commission. All telegraph companies, however, are within the jurisdiction of the commission.

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THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

LARGEST SAFE WORKS IN THE WORLD

COAL OPERATORS TO CRUSH UNIONS

Pennsylvania Capitalists Start Six Suits Against the United Mine Workers of America.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—What is considered a move to crush the miners' union from the Central Pennsylvania coal field for all time was begun here today when attorneys, acting for six different coal companies, entered suits against Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, against all members of his cabinet, and against seventy-three additional persons, mainly leaders of strikers throughout the strike zones.

It is charged that Feehan and the others "conspired to cause a strike" in the Central Pennsylvania field. A capias has been issued for each man named in the suits, and will all be served tomorrow. The companies which have caused the suits to be entered are the Westmoreland Coal Company, the Manor Gas Coal Company, Keystone Coal and Coke Company, Latrobe-Connelville Coal and Coke Company, Penn Gas Coal Company, Jamison Coal and Coke Company, and the Ocean Coal Company.

Among the more prominent of those named in connection with Feehan are Vice President Van Rittner, of the miners' union, and Timothy Donovan, secretary and treasurer of the local union. Every organizer who has worked in the Irwin field during the continuance of or before the strike has been named as party to the suits entered, and it is asked that each be placed under bail of \$300 when served with the papers tomorrow.

Great Excitement Over Suits.

The suits entered have caused great excitement in the strike fields, as many of those accused are ignorant of American ways and methods and have with ease been convinced by advisers to-day that they will likely be hanged in punishment for their alleged crimes. It will be a matter of no surprise to encounter armed resistance to-morrow when effort is made to serve papers on Italian, Swedish, Slavish and other foreign leaders of strikers. The operators who have prepared their cases through attorney R. B. Scandrell, assert that for years they conducted their mines in peace always as non-union mines, but that during last March President Feehan and others who they assert have no business in the Irwin field, set about to organize a strike in that field and they succeeded so well that the mines were soon idle and have continued partly idle ever since, causing owners to lose many large contracts, etc.

It is dwelt on specially that on different occasions the strikers verbally attacked officials of the different coal companies when possible. The complaining companies also make the rather startling assertion that they have been assessed \$5 per day for each deputy sheriff to guard the mines, but they have found only \$2.50 of each \$5 went to the deputy employed. This missing money amounts frequently to \$1,500 daily. The employers also admit losing many hundred thousands of dollars in broken contracts through the strike.

Roosevelt Bluster Suits Insurgents

President Francis Feehan, after the suits had been filed, came out with a statement asking the workmen of the country and all fair-minded people to stand by the Miners' Union in this fight, which he admits is directed against the very vitals of the miners' organization. Feehan asserts the employing operators have since the inception of the strike killed eight men and seven women besides filling the poorhouses.

our national life was the question of the power of the federal government to maintain the Union. The slave traffic precipitated this question, and the blood of martyrs who gave their lives for the cause of liberty makes the soil of this battlefield where we now stand sacred and the name of Kansas immortal.

"We are indeed fortunate to have in our presence a man whose name is known and loved by every class and nationality of persons throughout the world who believe in government by, of and for the people, a man whose name is a synonym for liberty, justice and righteousness in private and public life and whose power and influence for good are greater than any kind potentate or ruler in the world today."

During the morning the Roosevelt train stood in the station here, while the crowds swarmed about the colonel's car clamoring for speeches from Colonel Roosevelt and the Kansas Insurgents. Every one of the Kansas Insurgents except Victor Murdock took part in the show from the rear platform. The crowd massed itself around the railroad yard and yelled incessantly.

William Allen White, editor of the Empress Gazette; Henry Allen, of the Wichita Beacon; James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Senator Brewster, Representative Madison, and Governor Stubbs stood up and talked insurgency to the Kansas. The colonel talked it inside the car.

GIRL 11 YEARS OLD A LOUISIANA BRIDE. PINE LA., Aug. 31.—Ruth Harding, of Bogalusa, La., is one of the youngest brides on record. She is eleven years old, it is stated, and was married here yesterday to William Ireland, aged nineteen years.

SIBLEY LAYS BLAME ON HIS SECRETARY

FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 31.—Joseph Crocker Sibley, who withdrew last week as the Republican candidate for Congress in the 28th Pennsylvania district and was arrested the same day on a charge of conspiracy to bribe and corrupt voters, tonight issued the statement explaining his \$42,500 campaign expenses and defending himself against the conspiracy charge.

He makes the statement, he says, in the belief that he is "standing near the border land of another country," and for fear that he may not live to testify in court, he wants his friends to know the truth. Sibley said that he was taken sick at the beginning of the campaign and entrusted his candidacy to his private secretary, Frank M. Taylor, who is a codefendant in the conspiracy prosecution, telling him that he did not want an expensive campaign. He did not see Taylor more than six or eight times during the campaign and on one of these occasions he asked Taylor how much money was being spent.

Taylor replied he did not know, but whatever the amount, his opponent, Representative Nelson P. Wheeler, was spending two or three dollars to Sibley's one. "From the day the campaign opened until fifteen days after the campaign closed I knew of but two payments of money made from my account," says Sibley, "and until the day of filing my account I had no intimation, knowledge or belief that the total expenses of my campaign had exceeded \$20,000."

Relative to the conspiracy charge, Sibley says he saw one of his codefendants twice, and the other he didn't see at all, and a third, D. M. Howard, he saw two minutes. He referred Howard to Taylor, and Taylor gave him \$4,000. Sibley says about this transaction: "While it may be urged that the sum given Howard for the dissemination of information was a large one, yet, if in Taylor's judgment the dissemination of information affecting beneficially my interests was worth four times or ten times that amount, the action of Howard was strictly legal and violated in no manner any law or portion of the law."

STRUCK DUTCHESS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 31.—District Attorney John E. Mack, of Dutchess County, was assaulted this morning by Frank Dopler, a foreman on the Central New England railroad. Dopler was in charge of some work at Manchester, near this city, when the district attorney sent to the place to see about placing an injunction on the work. Dopler entered into an argument with Mack over his right to be there, and while the district attorney was turning to walk away Dopler struck him on the ear with his fist.

The district attorney is a powerful athlete, but the blow dazed him for a minute, his assailant attempting to follow it up. The two men were about to clinch when some of the workmen interfered and prevented a fight. Dopler was arrested and taken before Justice Anton Fink, where he was charged with assault on a public official and held for trial on September 5.

TEXANS DON'T LIKE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

AUSTIN, TEX., Aug. 31.—The legislature devoted much time yesterday and today in the discussion of a resolution which condemns the Payne-Aldrich bill as "outrageous, burdensome and excessive."

The supporters of Senator J. W. Bailey regard the resolution as aimed at his record on the tariff question, and oppose its adoption. A vote will be taken on the pending resolution in the house tomorrow.

GIRL WHO TRIED SUICIDE IDENTIFIED

Young Woman Who Shot Herself at Hotel Astor a Disappointed Writer.

Vera Fitch, the young woman who shot herself late Monday night in a waiting room of the Hotel Astor, was still alive last night. The physicians who have charge of her case at the Flower Hospital said that if she managed to live through the day anxiety about her condition would be much relieved. Dr. Hughes, house physician of Flower Hospital, and Dr. Stewart, one of the visiting surgeons of the hospital, spoke of the young woman's condition yesterday as "serious." Some peritonitis has developed, and if blood poisoning should be added her chances of recovery will be very slight. As it is so far, the physicians rated her chances of pulling through as a little less than even.

Miss Fitch's mother and her sister, known on the stage as Grace Fitch and in private life as Mrs. Roy W. Conger, visited the patient at the hospital yesterday afternoon. It was the first time either mother or sister had seen her since she tried to kill herself. They remained in the room only a short time as the physicians do not deem it safe for the wounded girl to talk a great deal.

The hospital physicians said that although Miss Fitch had been conscious all the time since her admission to the hospital, she had thrown no more light on her wish to kill herself. Had it not been for the coming of her mother and sister it seems reasonable to suppose that she would have clung to the name of "Alice Cole," which she at first gave, palpably to throw the curious off the scent.

Grace Fitch, the sister, gave an interview at the apartments which she recently took with her mother at 1570 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, but did not add much to what already had been given out by the family through the hospital authorities Tuesday night. Miss Fitch—or Mrs. Conger, to use her legal name—said that her sister had been worrying greatly and had been very dependent over her failure to achieve literary success in the East. Before leaving Oakland, Cal., the family's home, she had received considerable encouragement for her work along these lines, her sister said, and had been led to believe that in the wider field offered by the big Eastern publications she would have the same good fortune on a far greater scale. This fortune, however, did not come.

Sister Speaks Bitterly. Mrs. Conger mentioned with some bitterness one newspaper which, since the shooting, had offered her \$200 to write what she knew of her sister's act and what had led up to it, now that the girl who had tried to become a writer had won notoriety by her act against her own life. Mrs. Conger said that she was at the theater not far away while her sister was trying to die at the Hotel Astor.

Mrs. Conger was asked yesterday about the passages in the letters found in her sister's waist after the shooting in which she intimates that she had been troubled by men of immoral character. She would not say much about this phase of the case, but did say that she thought this grievance of her sister's was more fancied than real.

LABOR FOR GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 31.—By a vote of 11 to 10 the General Labor Federation today declared for a general strike in the Bilbao district, to force the mine owners to concede the demands of the striking miners. The federation voted in favor of the strike last week, and then, on Monday, rescinded this action. The mine owners did not show the expected conciliatory spirit, and the strike has again been declared.

RUSSELL GIVEN A BIG OVATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Circle, and Charles Edward Russell was the first speaker. "But yet, in this world, overflowing with such an abundance of wealth that it staggers the human imagination to grasp the immensity of, over one-half of the people have probably never known what it was to have enough to eat. Here in this world, where there is this great abundance of everything useful for man, man lives to a great extent in insufficiency. There is civilization but for the few who alone can enjoy life, and the balance live in a state of fossilized barbarism."

The Socialist party proposes to remedy this unnatural condition of affairs by taking away the cause of it. It proposes to remove this unnatural, artificial system. We come to the non-Socialist with the position and the proposition that we have to offer, and say, what are you going to do with this overpowering position? You who stand opposed to us and our principle, what have you to offer against it?

To the Non-Socialist. "Do you believe in one man living on the misery of the many?" "Do you approve of the children being ground up into profits in the mill, mine, or factory?"

You Must Think. "Do you think it right for your, or my sister, or daughter, to be forced in the shameful pit that obtains in our present social order?" "It does you no good to listen to the old arguments of either of the two old parties. Neither have any relief to offer to you, nor have they ever relieved you in the past. It does you no good to have a 20 or 35 per cent put upon rubber imported into the country, so that friends of the representatives and senators can wax rich therefrom."

Higher Duty no Aid. "It does you no good to have a higher duty put upon zinc, so that a few multimillionaires make an extra \$16,000,000 annually. You are not benefited thereby. If the cost of living goes up four times as fast as your wages are increased, duties on imported things should be of but little interest to you."

The thing that does and should interest you is the fact that a judge can say to you when, where, and under what circumstances you shall be made to work. "Here is the proper answer to a judge of that character, who says you must keep at work, for that is the substance of the injunction signed by Judge Goff, elect Meyer London to Congress from this district."

Elect London to Congress. "The election of Meyer London would be the greatest blow you could hurl at such a judge, or the creature that he serves, in signing such an injunction. Elect Meyer London to congress and when that news goes over the wires on election night, every injunction signing judge will hesitate before granting another injunction."

"We can quit work whenever we want and we can give our money to support any cause we want. For these rights we will fight. Fight until we die, if necessary."

Campaign Not Personal. When London was introduced the vast audience again rose in a tumult of applause. He said in part: "This campaign is not a campaign for Meyer London. It is not a personal campaign. It is for the Socialist party."

"In this land of great wealth, where it is possible for a president to enter office practically a poor man and come out independently wealthy for life; in this land where the supreme court judges stoop to do the bidding of their masters the great capitalists of the country; in this land where the vast majority are the slaves of their economic masters, here the Socialist party pitches its camp and huris its defiance to the master class. They Laugh at Comrade. "They laugh at us when we use the words Socialism and Comrade. They laugh at Comrade, the dearest word the world has ever known, especially when applied to such mighty leaders of thought as Comrades Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Lafargue, Bebel, Sanial, and a host of others, too numerous to mention, whose works has made the whole world think along lines never before known."

The candidate of this movement, the representative of the Socialist party, stands upon the principle of the party, and upon that principle makes his fight with all the workers against the domination of capitalism, and unreservedly for the workers. Judge Against Your Interests. "The judge that issued the injunction against the cloak strikers was elected by the ballots of the workers of New York, but not upon a ticket backed by a working class organization. His campaign was not made upon the issue of the world for the producers of wealth; therefore he stands opposed to your interests."

"We are going to win this fight. We are going to establish our rights or at least find out if we have any. Fifty thousand souls will fight for their rights. They will fight up to the highest court in the United States until the judges of the Supreme court declare the general strike a conspiracy. Then we can declare that these judges are the greatest conspirators of the world."

"SUCCESS" TO CHANGE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1.)

optum. The result of his study appeared in a book entitled "Drugging a Nation."

The latest broadside against the interests was fired by Merwin in an editorial entitled "The Passing of the Peanut Politician," which appeared in the September issue of Success. Extracts from the editorial follow: "Peanut Politician Tool of Exploiters. The peanut politician came into being because he was needed as a buffer between exploiting and exploited America. He was there to complicate the laws, to bamboozle the public, sometimes to yield temporarily under pressure and mildly regulate the exploiters; but always, in fair weather and foul, to plunder. Sometimes he was personally honest but without clear perceptions. Then men talked to him of loyalty to 'the party,' and he plundered with a clear conscience. Sometimes, often in fact, he blithely filled his own pockets at the public bin. Now and then he turned his legislative six-shooter on his benefactors, the exploiters, and went into their pockets. But he never failed to be interesting. There is no use denying that we liked him. There is no use denying that he was a part of our national life."

He came, and passed, with that other quaintly American institution, so intimately a part of his environment, the cuspidor. And just as medical science in the public interest is putting away that once useful receptacle, so political science and the new social economy are putting away the peanut politician. Our great "developing" epoch is about over. We have our plant now, and are ready to run it. So we are calling in the business doctors to show us how to check up costs and how to organize properly to insure economy and efficiency. The "pork barrel" is already doomed. "Tariff making by barter and sale is about through."

Before long we shall very likely see scientists in Congress and in the state legislatures. Engineers, editors, and even ministers, will perhaps be there; and thoughtful students of sociology and of conservation of the public resources will rub elbows with the more familiar lawyers. Perhaps an expert on the causes of poverty will sit on the permanent tariff commission, side by side with the lawyer for the woolen trust. And just as John Burns and Keir Hardie have found their level in the British cabinet, so will representatives of labor find their level in the senate. To the peanut politician such talk as this is ravine idiocy—which is precisely why he must pack up his cuspidor and go.

The work to be done staggers the imagination. A new kind of tariff making; a comprehensive working out of the Pinchot conservation program; a simplification of our laws, federal, state and municipal; effective control of the corporations—these things are only the beginning. Before we get through with it we shall probably have to see our educational methods overhauled and some radical new ideas about taxation brought into play. There will be a much more effective supervision of the various food supply industries; and very likely government ownership and operation of the railroads, telephones, telegraphs and express companies. The bankers and stock jobbers will undoubtedly have to give up eating our cake and having it, too. We can hardly let them continue doing both. And for another thing, we shall probably have to do something in the way of saving to the community such proportion of land values as the community, through its common effort, created.

Governmental Anarchy Costly.

All or many of these reforms will come. Not because reformers demand it; not because sentimental dreamers prattle of Utopia; but for the excellent reason that the present anarchy costs more than we can afford to pay. It didn't use to matter how much things cost. It does matter now. It even disturbs us a little to see poverty and squalor under-nourishment and unregulated diseases (mentionable and unmentionable) because we are just beginning to learn that human efficiency must ultimately be the basis of national strength.

We are only beginning vaguely to realize that we can't afford to let a Mr. Hofstott shoot down his strikers or even let him keep them in poverty, because we need those strikers and we need their children and their children's children. More, they must be well fed and educated some, and have a little sweetness and light in their souls, or we can hardly expect them to become intelligent, industrious, law-abiding citizens. And good citizens we must have, somehow or other, if we are to have much of a country. All this means paying them a reasonable income, of course, and supporting good schools for them and giving them good drainage and plenty of light and air, and perhaps even pensioning off the old folks when their fingers grow stiff and their eyesight fails.

WASN'T HURT BY VOLTAGE OF 2,200

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—For five minutes this morning 2,200 volts of electricity passed through the body of William Doyle, a lineman, and he was not even burned. Doyle was at work on the top of a pole when he grasped a live wire to save himself from slipping. At the same time he clung to an iron cross-arm. His body became rigid, but he was conscious all the time and his cries for aid were responded to by fellow workers. He was taken to a hospital, but not a mark was found on him and he departed apparently as well as ever. The voltage, ordinarily, would be sufficient to cause death.

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MAYOR OUTDOORS

He Didn't Know the Bullet Was in His Neck—Harmless Crank Interviews the Mayor.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Aug. 31.—Five physicians who have been in attendance upon Mayor Gaynor since he was shot visited him at his home at St. James to make their final examination of the wound. After the examination, one of the physicians reported that the Mayor had shown surprise on hearing that the bullet was still lodged in his throat. "This is the first that I have known of the bullet being still in my throat," remarked Mayor Gaynor.

The bullet is embedded in the neck, where it does not touch a vital organ or press upon the brain, which means that it can remain where it is without endangering the Mayor's health in any respect. His honor is physically as fit today as on the eve of his departure for Europe. Mentally, however, the Mayor still shows unmistakably that he is not fully recovered from the shock to his nerves, occasioned by the impact of the bullet, the scuffle on the steamer's deck, and the scene of hysteria that followed. The Neighbor Gaynor that sits head in hand on the porch at Deepwells, or plods heavily through the gardens and the yard, is not the same Mayor Gaynor that New York city knows.

The keenness of eye, snapshooting stride, and general alertness and vitality of his whole bearing are lacking. Neighbor Gaynor's eye, while it cannot be said to be lustreless, lacks the step is slow and halting; his motions those of a man who has not regained his normal poise and assurance of manner. His voice, even without its old-time ring. He speaks slowly and huskily, with little breath now and then, and his enunciation is not at all clear.

But the physicians who have studied his case, and who know him well, say that all these things are merely temporary; that they are but developments, and that they will pass away within a month, they are just as keen and as efficient as ever.

The Mayor's strength permits him to again stroll through his garden. While walking there this afternoon, a cadaverous man of medium height, who walked with a marked slouch, approached his honor from the rear gate of the garden, and engaged him in conversation. His utterance was so unexpected that it failed to attract attention until the Mayor was seen to walk away from him. Departing from the Mayor the man handed him a card. Just what the nature of his conversation with the Mayor was could not be learned. It was known only that the man, "Doyle" appeared on the card, and that the man, apparently a harmless crank, had remarked to the Mayor that he had come from New York to learn of his condition and to assure himself that his honor's health was in the good condition the papers said it was.

TO RECONCILE COUPLE

Judge Thinks Absence May Help the Heart Grow Tender.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Enforcing a month's separation as a means of finally getting a wife and husband together after a series of quarrels, Justice Morschauer has issued an injunction restraining James Turner from speaking to his wife, going on her farm or in any way annoying her.

The court feels that if the couple are kept apart for a few weeks the husband takes a complete rest, they will cool off, think things over, and probably make up. Mrs. Turner has sued for divorce on grounds of cruelty. Turner is accepting Justice Morschauer's suggestion, resignedly says his wife has been on the farm over the Connecticut line and lives there alone.

District Attorney John E. Mack, who represented Mrs. Turner, said that the defendant had not only been drinking heavily of late, but had been working night and day for several weeks and was on the verge of a nervous and mental breakdown. Turner says he has not touched drops of intoxicants in three years. He owns four farms which adjoin on the line between New York and Connecticut. He and his wife have been living on the farm in Pawling, just west of New York state.

WATCH FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL AMONG THE OTHER GOOD THINGS WILL BE FOUND: Food for Thought. By Mary R. Sanford. Militarism in America. By Louis Duchez. Another Letter from LaMonte. Midsummer Day Dreams. By J. Rolnick. The Unfathomable Gulf. By Harry Rogoff. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society. By Harry W. Laidler. Woman's Sphere. Which will consist of a special Labor Day Issue. PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL "Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best."







**AUTOMOBILE KILLS UNKNOWN WOMAN**

Slung Off Car, Machine Crushed—Chauffeur and Pajama Clad Driver Throttled With Violence.

A big touring car occupied by a dealer knocked down and instantly killed an unidentified woman early yesterday at Eighth avenue and 58th street.

Edward L. Bennett, a negro living at 324 West 51st street, who was driving, was threatened with violence by a crowd that quickly gathered. Police held the throng in check until the chauffeur was lodged in the West 47th street station.

**Passenger Lightly Clad**

The passenger was Michael Dillon, living at 60 Amsterdam avenue, whom Bennett picked up at the Murray Hill baths to take to Phillipsburg, N. J. Dillon, who except for pajamas wore only shoes and stockings, a raincoat and a derby hat, said he was a sufferer from asthma and had decided that a quick spin to Phillipsburg, where he had a sister with whom he intended to stop for several weeks, would do him the most good. He had a small trunk in the automobile.

The woman who was killed was about thirty-five years of age; she had dark brown hair, a fair complexion and was dressed in a plain black princess suit. A one dollar bill was tucked in one stocking. The fact that she was bareheaded indicates she lived near the scene of her death.

**Dead When Doctor Arrived**

She had just stepped off the curb when the automobile swept upon her. The automobile when stopped rested on her body.

Policeman Flannery carried her to the sidewalk and then levied on the automobile for cushions until an ambulance from the New York hospital brought Dr. Cowan, who pronounced the woman dead.

On Dillon's promise that he would appear when wanted, he was permitted to proceed on his way in another automobile.

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**STANDARD OIL SORE AT TALE OF SIREN**

Archbold Indignantly Denies Story of the Lady With the Titan-Rued Locks.

Of everything else Standard Oil may have goodly stock, but it indignantly denies the allegation that it employed a flaming-haired siren to beguile information from susceptible foes, and because of that there was a great deal of discussion as to the identity of the beauty yesterday.

Mrs. Lillian Hobart French was the first to tell how the red-haired beauty got F. Augustus Heinze's United Copper secrets for the Standard Oil crowd. Thomas W. Lawson, who considers himself an authority on the System, corroborated her. Late Tuesday John D. Archbold, vice president and director of the Standard Oil Company, through his secretary, issued this statement:

"Standard Oil does not employ red-haired sirens in its business. These statements are a tissue of falsehoods, ridiculous upon their face and unseemly. I cannot make my denial of these reports too emphatic. There has never been any basis for these absurdities regarding a woman such as you describe acting as a secret agent for the Standard Oil Company."  
Intense indignation reigned at the offices of the Standard Oil Company yesterday as the result of the publicity given the French and Lawson statements. Never before in the history of 36 Broadway, while the stock market was in such a tame condition, was there such excitement. One of the most interesting developments of the day was that the fair charmer possesses the faintest sort of red freckles as well as her Auburn tresses.

At the Stock Exchange one youthful poetaster emitted the following:

**S. O. ENEMIES BEWARE!**  
She's far from old and very fair,  
This Siren with the flaming hair,  
When Standard Oil had first begun  
To speak with glib and oily tongue,  
They called her in and let her know  
The way that financiers should go.  
She knew the rest! And secrets got  
That put all kinds of men to pot.  
So let the "System's" dupes beware  
This Siren with the flaming hair!

Mrs. French said yesterday: "I am ill and have a headache, and besides my lawyers have told me not to talk with reporters. Just the same, Standard Oil did employ, and may yet, for all I know, a red-haired siren to gain secrets from enemies like Fritz Heinze and others worth while. Now I won't say another word about it—at least not at present."

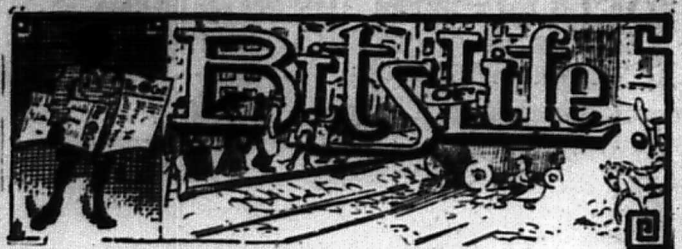
Several reporters after careful investigation think it probable that the red-haired girl was at one time a Broadway showgirl and that she appeared in the Florodora sextet. With a number of other stage beauties she is said to have attended the midnight supper at Rector's given by Fritz Augustus Heinze at which the fair guests opened walnut shells and found a \$100 bill folded within each.

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- P. Kropotkin, An Appeal to the Young, Paper, 00 6c
- J. Echegaray, Mariana, a Drama in 3 acts, paper, Publ. at 35c 20c 25c
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**TEACHERS WANT PAY PROTECTED**

Will Try to Have City Appropriate Larger Sum for the General School Fund.

The New York City teachers will appeal in the fall to the committee in charge of charter revision to amend the charter so as to protect the general school fund from which their salaries are paid. The original charter provided that the city must appropriate for this fund, but that the expenses of instruction are paid, 4 mills on every dollar of assessed valuation. The Low administration claimed that 4 mills would provide a fund out of proportion to the needs of the system, and the charter was amended by cutting the 4 to 3.

Since that time the mandatory school appropriation has been insufficient to meet the needs of the schools. The Board of Estimate has each year appropriated an extra sum to help meet the needs, but it has not been sufficient in the opinion of the Board of Education, which has been compelled to adopt a policy of retrenchment.

The lack of a sufficiently large general school fund is felt greatly now, when it is proposed to raise teachers' salaries. Were the 4-mill provision still in the charter there would be ample funds with which to increase salaries, but the present 3-mill provision will grant for the next year a sum much less than that appropriated for 1910 by the Board of Estimate.

Had the 4-mill provision never been repealed the mandatory appropriation would amount to a sum sufficient to meet all needs of the system, and also provide funds with which to raise teachers' salaries.

A formal request for this charter change has been made to the charter committee, and it will also be incorporated in all salary legislation proposed by the teachers next year.

**CHEAP AND WHOLESOME WINES AND LIQUORS**

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**John Parsophino, a cigar maker, of 305 East 31st street, and Annie Barker, a domestic servant, of 234 East 94th street, were in Yorkville Court yesterday, to explain a row that had taken place the day before in front of a cigar factory on Second avenue, between 31st and 32d streets.**

The man had a sore face, and he charged the woman with having thrown acid at him. He said: "She came down to me, and she said: 'I will settle with you.' Then she followed me, and she threw something at me—and it was acid, your honor; look at my face!"

The woman gave her side of the story. "Your honor, he lies! I left my husband for him, and last Sunday he came up and made trouble for me, and he tore my dress. I came down, and I said, said I, 'John, pay me for my dress, and he said, said he, 'Annie, if you don't go away I'll call a cop and will say that you threw acid at me.' I am a respectable woman, your honor."

"No, you ain't," said Magistrate O'Connor, "and as to you, John, I don't believe she threw the acid. I'll fine her \$5 for having followed you."

Catherine Wistler—Gustave Wistler to the bar." The bridegroom at the Yorkville Court called these names yesterday, and a young man and a younger woman came up. He was poorly dressed and agitated; she was equally poorly dressed and weeping. Her eyes were blackened, and she held a baby in her arms.

The couple gave their address as 1436 Avenue A, and the wife began to tell the reasons for her appearance in court.

"He came home late last night, and we had an argument," she said. "What do you call an argument?" asked Magistrate O'Connor.

"Oh, kicks and beatings, and slaps over the face, and blows on the head, this is what I call an argument," your honor. Look at my eye?"

The magistrate wanted the husband to explain his conduct, and he did: "Why, your honor, she used nasty language. I wasn't drunk, your honor—how could I, having only four beers? Now, no man will get drunk on four beers. You can stand more than that yourself, can't you?"

"Well, she began to use filthy language—why, judge, I am ashamed to repeat the language she used."

"You are, are you?" shouted the woman. "Your honor, read this. I took it from his pocket."

She placed two typewritten manuscripts before the judge. One was entitled "The Experience of a Stenographer," the other was "To Teacher," Magistrate O'Connor, surrounded by a

**CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST JOE CHOATE**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The charges recently brought by James R. Watts, of New York, against Joseph H. Choate were presented to the American Bar Association today.

They assert that the former ambassador to Great Britain has been guilty of violating the constitution of the association in a failure to uphold the honor of the legal profession.

They were accompanied by a petition that he be expelled from the association. Charges and petition were referred to the committee on grievances.

The first charge has to do with certain litigation entrusted to Mr. Choate and his associates in the firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman, of New York city, and in an associate partnership with Treadwell, of Cleveland.

Other charges relate to an alleged wrongful appropriation of \$750 collected by the firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman for Mrs. Watts and the alleged wrongful retention of notes for \$3,000 against solvent parties placed in the hands of Choate's law firm for collection in 1891, and the failure of Choate's firm to bring suit for \$25,000 alleged to have been wrongfully in the possession of Walter Weston in 1885.

Choate is also taxed with the alleged failure of his firm to account for about \$1,000 collected by a receiver for the sale of certain business.

**EUROPE TO SEE PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER CAR**

Sir Duncan McDonald, a traction expert of Toronto, Can., where they have a three-cent carfare system that works profitably, sailed to-day on the Mauretania for the International Street Car Convention at Brussels. He has been asked to continue before the convention a demonstration of American street car systems which he began a year ago.

Sir Duncan took with him a neat bit of baggage in the shape of a Third Avenue pay-as-you-enter car lent to him by the Third Avenue Railroad. It is his intention to put this car on the tracks in Brussels and show the European street car men how it helps make traffic faster.

In foreign cities the laws are very strict about starting a car until passengers are fairly on the back platform. Under the pay-as-you-enter system six or eight passengers can be put on at once and the car started before their fares are collected or they move forward to find seats.

**TEACHERS WANT PAY PROTECTED**

Will Try to Have City Appropriate Larger Sum for the General School Fund.

The New York City teachers will appeal in the fall to the committee in charge of charter revision to amend the charter so as to protect the general school fund from which their salaries are paid. The original charter provided that the city must appropriate for this fund, but that the expenses of instruction are paid, 4 mills on every dollar of assessed valuation. The Low administration claimed that 4 mills would provide a fund out of proportion to the needs of the system, and the charter was amended by cutting the 4 to 3.

Since that time the mandatory school appropriation has been insufficient to meet the needs of the schools. The Board of Estimate has each year appropriated an extra sum to help meet the needs, but it has not been sufficient in the opinion of the Board of Education, which has been compelled to adopt a policy of retrenchment.

The lack of a sufficiently large general school fund is felt greatly now, when it is proposed to raise teachers' salaries. Were the 4-mill provision still in the charter there would be ample funds with which to increase salaries, but the present 3-mill provision will grant for the next year a sum much less than that appropriated for 1910 by the Board of Estimate.

Had the 4-mill provision never been repealed the mandatory appropriation would amount to a sum sufficient to meet all needs of the system, and also provide funds with which to raise teachers' salaries.

A formal request for this charter change has been made to the charter committee, and it will also be incorporated in all salary legislation proposed by the teachers next year.

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**BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.**  
Progress Book Store, 222 E. 24th St.  
**ROOTS AND SHOES.**  
Harlem Shoe Co., 1000 2d Ave., cor. 104th St.  
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**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.**  
L. Gilman, 44 Manhattan, nr. Amsterdam St.  
**FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.**  
L. Goldberger, 171 E. Houston, cor. Clinton St.  
**FINISH PROVISIONS.**  
G. Schatz, 1752 Second Ave., near 98th St.  
**FURNITURE AND CARPETS.**  
Royal Furniture Co., 210 2d Ave.

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**  
H. & A. Katz, 115 Broadway St.  
Graham & Co., 115 Broadway St.  
David Rosenfeld, 210 2d Ave., cor. 11th St.  
Shapiro & Tannen, 115 Broadway St.  
Brooklyn's Largest Shoe Store.  
Titch & Altier, 23 1/2 Ave. C, bet. 52d & 53d Sts.

**HATS.**  
H. Silverman, 211 Delancey St.  
**CALORIES.**  
140 Broadway, bet. 10th and 11th Sts.  
**INSURANCE.**  
W. M. Friedman, Fire, Life, etc., 25 Broad St.  
**LUNCH ROOMS.**  
William G. Storber, 97 2d Ave.  
**LAW BLANKS AND TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES.**  
Knox's Stationery, 115 Nassau St.

**MEETING HALLS.**  
Leder Tausch, 940 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn  
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Arlington Hall, 151 1/2 Clinton St.  
Clinton Hall, 151 1/2 Clinton St.

**MEN'S HATS.**  
M'CAFF'S HATS are always the best and cheapest. 210 Broadway.  
**MERCHANT TAILORS.**  
Bolton & Ross, 180 East 120th St.  
Weiss & Feller, 37 1/2 St. Marks Pl.

**OFFICIANS.**  
E. J. Becker, 80 E. Broadway.  
J. E. Korman, 1000 2d Ave., cor. 104th St.  
M. Singer, 1000 2d Ave., cor. 104th St.  
**PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.**  
J. M. Haber, 140 Worth St.

**RESTAURANTS.**  
MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT, 55 Broadway.  
55 Broadway, 230 Fulton St.  
130 & 61st Street, 27 Beekman St.  
100 East 23d St., 615 6th Ave.  
As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure White Bread, 25c.

**RESTAURANTS AND HALLS.**  
Brooklyn Labor Temple, Labor Temple, Brooklyn.

**TO ACT AT ONCE ON MRS. ADRIANCE'S CASE**

The case of Mrs. L. Reynolds Adriance, the wealthy Poughkeepsie woman accused of smuggling, will be presented immediately to the federal grand jury, instead of at the October meeting.

Special Agent Wall, of the United States Treasury Department, who seized a pearl necklace and other jewels brought to this country by Mrs. Adriance, made this announcement yesterday.

"I hope Mrs. Adriance will be punished," said Wall. "We have got to make a beginning in the matter of prosecuting rich people to put an end to smuggling by returning tourists. So long as violators of the customs laws are let off with a mere money penalty rich people will continue to try to bring goods into the country without paying duty."

When Mrs. Wall's attention was called to Mrs. Adriance's statement that she recognized him in arriving here as a man she had seen looking through the window of the shop in Florence where she was bargaining for the necklace the customs man smiled and said:

"Mrs. Adriance has a very vivid imagination. I arrived here from Europe on April 30 and have not seen out of the country since. The lady ordered the necklace in June and it was delivered to her on July 1.

"There is not a person who knows the source of my information. I would not even tell a single person in the customs service. In fact, I would not tell my wife."

**OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.**

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at  
**DR. E. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE,**  
205 East Broadway, Tel. 2345 Orchard. No other Branches.  
I see with The Call since The Call started.  
I. M. Kurtis, Glasses, \$1 & up. Expert Optician.  
1028 Broadway, Brooklyn.

**\$1 GLASSES \$1 FOR**  
Your Eyes Examined and treated by  
**DR. L. H. KRAMER,**  
From The Peoples Opt. Co., 270 Grand St., Opp. State Bank.

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As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure White Bread, 25c.

**PHARMACISTS.**  
**George Oberdorfer,**  
PHARMACIST.  
2000 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St.  
**Key West Co-operative Cigars**  
Union Made By Comrades.  
5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50  
Better than sold at 10c in New York Trust Stores.  
**TRY THEM.**

**TWINE OBJECTS TO PATROL DUTY**

George H. Twine, seventy-two years old, who for the past ten years has been stationed in the Centre Street Police Court, will apply for retirement tomorrow unless an order transferring him to the West 61th street station for patrol duty is revoked.

"I'd be ashamed to go on patrol duty with these stripes on my arm," Twine said yesterday, pointing at the ten blue marks on his sleeve. "Besides, I am not fit for patrol duty. I am seventy-two years old and have given up the best years of my life to the police service."

Twine was appointed a policeman on June 30, 1860. He did patrol duty or "pounded the sidewalk," as he declared, for thirty-four years, and sixteen years ago was transferred to the police court squads. He participated in the draft riots in this city during the civil war, and also helped suppress the Orange riots in 1870-71. He has a family consisting of a wife, son and daughter.

**HUGE CRANE UPSETS; 3 WORKMEN KILLED**

SELLERSBURG, Ind., Aug. 31.—Three men were killed, two fatally injured and six others hurt today when a crane used for excavating at Speed's Cement Mills, near here, left the track and fell upon the workmen.

The dead: Thomas Townsend, of Sellersburg, and two Louisville men, unidentified.

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NEW LAWS ARE NOW IN FORCE

Bill Became Effective at Court—First Woman's Court in Session Today.

The bill creating a women's court in New York city, the Agnew-Perkins bill against oral bookmaking, the bill against automobile law and the bill against all private banks to be regulated by the state, all went into effect at midnight.

The first sessions of the separate courts for men and women will be held to-morrow. The Manhattan court will sit at the Market Police Court and the Light Court for men will move to the Terkville Police Court, Brook.

There will be a women's court as well in Manhattan.

A vigorous fight was waged against the women's court law. One of its important provisions is that women charged with offenses against the morals shall be examined by physicians of the Board of Health and, if their physical condition merits it, sentenced for such length of time up to one year, as may be deemed necessary for treatment.

With the creation of the separate courts for men and women a number of other changes with regard to the superior courts of New York will go into effect. Chief among these will be the substitution of summonses for warrants in a majority of misdemeanors.

The law regulating private banks is aimed at evils which have existed on the East Side. It requires the banks to submit their securities and investments to the State Banking Department, and provides penalties for banking without a license. It will affect many Wall street houses, but only those which accept deposits of less than \$500.

The new automobile law's most popular feature is that forbidding "joy riding." Any person taking out a car without the owner's authority, or without having complied with the car's provisions, is liable to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for two years.

All chauffeurs are required to pass examination before the secretary of state in which their knowledge of and their practical ability to handle machines are submitted to a rigorous test. These examinations have been under way since the middle of July.

FOUND BOY'S BODY IN PELHAM BAY

The body of twelve-year-old Daily Egerton, of 1869 Bathgate avenue, Bronx, was found yesterday in Pelham bay, at the foot of 7th street, Westchester.

The lad Tuesday visited his father, August Egerton, who is engineer in the Westchester power station. Then he went to Pelham bay to get some crabs.

Alarmed when he hadn't returned late Tuesday night, his father notified the police.

William McGunn, of 2051 Olmstead avenue, Westchester, found the boy's body in the water. The lad is supposed to have fallen from a rickety raft. The body was taken to the Egerton home.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

230 2D AVE. NE. 5TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 230 2D AVE. NEAR 131ST ST. (BRONX) 1700 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS)

A WORD OF HOPE

By WARD SAVAGE

Dear Comrade: Do you feel blue and discouraged with the prospects of the working class in America?

Does your enthusiasm ever lag, your energy seem gone; has your youthful ambition for social justice diminished? Do you ever see spots of defeat for Socialism before your eyes? In fact, do you ever feel frazzled, run down, worn out at the edges, sore and disgusted with the whole evolutionary process? If you do, better communicate with us at once, stating your symptoms. You are in bad need of a good tonic for your tired nerves.

HOPE is composed of the best jokes, hopeful pictures and cartoons that are to be found in the world. No pampering-of-the-rich, poking-fun-at-the-poor sort is allowed in this stimulating tonic.

LOOK FOR THE BRIGHT COLORED COVER. DON'T BE DECEIVED BY CHEAP IMITATIONS. REMEMBER THE PRICE, \$1 per copy, six months \$6c, three months' trial 25c.

HOW TO GET IT: To encourage our hustlers to go after new subscribers for THE CALL, we give a year's subscription to HOPE free with every new six months' subscription to THE DAILY CALL, or with every new yearly subscription to THE SUNDAY CALL. Send in your order now.

THE NEW YORK CALL Pearl Street New York City

SCHOOL JANITRESS COMMITS SUICIDE

Leonida Froydville, sixty years old, janitress of the West Side Juvenile Club, at 525 Greenwich street, killed herself yesterday by inhaling gas through a tube.

"Mother Leonida," as she was called by the boys of the school, which is a church settlement enterprise, was a typically clean and frugal French housewife. She was a friend to all the boys of the school and arbitrated many of their disputes. Of late, however, the boys noticed that she was not the genial Mother Leonida of old. Her actions were peculiar, and the smaller boys became afraid of her.

The old woman's mind had weakened. She developed delusions that there was a conspiracy on the part of persons connected with the school to bury her alive. Several times she threatened to kill herself, and her husband kept close watch over her when she was in one of her spells of despondency.

She was apparently cheerful when he saw her Tuesday night before she retired. Some time during the night she attached a tube to an open gas jet and inhaled the poisonous fluid through it.

WIVES OF BAKERS IN LABOR DAY PARADE

Eight hundred strong, the Bakers' Auxiliary of Wives and Daughters will march in the women's section of the Labor Day parade, which the Women's Trade Union League is aiming to make the feature of the parade.

There will be no more impressive group of the whole parade than this band of sturdy women who have stood so valiantly by their husbands and brothers in the fight for decent conditions in the baking industry. Rather than have these husbands and brothers go back and desert the strike, they have made every sacrifice, have taken up the hardest kind of work to help support the family. They will be decorated with the colors of the league and will carry their own banners.

With them will be a great truck full of little ones, the children who when their fathers were working under non-union conditions and hours would scarcely recognize them if they met them on the street.

Equal in size to the bakers' section will be the marching girls of the Shirtwaist Makers. They will be represented by a delegation only, but it is expected that this delegation will be of a size to recall vividly the solidarity, the enthusiasm, the courage with which the struggle of less than a year ago was carried on.

The marching section of the women will form on 54th street, east of Fifth avenue. They are directed to wear either a white shirtwaist or white dress and to leave their hats at home, as head decoration will be given them there. Every marcher should be on hand by 9 a. m. and should walk along the street until they see the card of their union.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE DIES A MURDERER

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—A minister, gambler, British soldier and locomotive engineer, Charles S. L. Brown, ended his varied career, took the life of one woman and probably fatally wounded another in an outburst of jealousy. The dead woman is Mrs. Edith Ward, while Mrs. Anna Lamphere, for love of whom Brown is said to have committed the deed, is dying in a hospital today.

Brown's jealousy was aroused by Mrs. Lamphere's refusals to marry him. Mrs. Ward was killed when she interfered to protect Mrs. Lamphere. Brown was a soldier of fortune. Converted at the age of twenty, he became a minister of the Christian Church. He married one of his flock, caught gambling and drinking. Brown resigned his pastorate and went to South Africa, joining the British army in the Boer war. He was awarded a medal for bravery and at the end of the war returned to the United States.

TRUCK KILLS BOY, DRIVER ATTACKED

Five-year-old Elmont Delgiorno, of 233 East 101st street, was killed yesterday at Madison avenue and 101st street by being crushed by a truck driven by Terrence Bird, of 322 East 60th street. A frantic crowd attacked Bird, George Elder, of 235 East 93d street, and Policeman Roche, who was striving to protect the other two. The reserves from the East 104th street station had to disperse the mob.

The truck was carrying an iron pillar weighing nearly seven tons. The little boy was running backward from a vacant lot in which hundreds of children were playing ball, bumped the rear wheel and fell under it. He was killed instantly.

Bird, who was driving, stopped his four horses at once and got down with his helper to try to get aid. A crowd gathered around him and had stripped him of his coat, pulled off his hat and almost had him down in the street when Policeman Roche went to his rescue. Roche laid about with his club, but his uniform was torn in strips and his face was bruised before the reserves, who had been called by another policeman who came when Roche blew his whistle, came to the rescue.

The reserves were busy for half an hour clearing the street. Bird was not arrested, the police following the rule of Mayor Gaynor that where such accidents are clearly not the fault of the driver an arrest is unnecessary.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive TODAY. African Prince, at Boston, August 16. Lusitania, Queenstown, August 21. Mendoza, Genoa, August 16. Oregon, Jamaica, August 17. Prince di Piemonte, Ponta Delgada, August 25. Sao Paulo, Para, August 21. Proteus, New Orleans, August 27. Trent, at Bermuda, August 29. Verona, Naples, August 29. Vincenzo di Giorgio, Jamaica, August 27.

To Sail TODAY. Allemania, Haiti, 1 p. m. Campania, Naples, 11 a. m. City of St. Louis, Savannah, 3 p. m. Grosser Kurfuers, Bremen, 10 a. m. Ikaria, Montevideo, 12 m. La Lorraine, Havre, 10 a. m. Monroe, Norfolk, 3 p. m. Montero, Havana, 12 m. Oscar II, Copenhagen, 2 p. m. Santa Maria, Jamaica, 11 a. m.

DOVE TO HIS DEATH FROM SKYSCRAPER

Insurance Solicitor P. J. Punges From Park Row Building Roof and Body Falls Into Machinery.

Edgar H. Holbrook, an insurance solicitor, jumped from the roof of the twenty-six-story Park row building to the roof of the adjoining six-story building at 23 Park row today, and was literally broken to pieces. He landed on top of a shed ten feet square, sheltering the drum around which wind the cables of the elevator in the building at 23 Park row, one body crashing through the timber, glass and tin top and landing on the drum, which was in motion.

The crash was heard by everybody in No. 23, and distinctly felt by the elevator operator, who instantly stopped his car. Looking up, he could see something sprawling over the drum and entangled in the cables at the top of the shaft.

Holbrook was forty-five years old, and lived with his wife, who was Anna B. Beacon, of Philadelphia, when he married her fifteen years ago, at the boarding house of Mrs. Elizabeth Parks, 129 West 76th street. His fellow boarders said today that he had been despondent for a year on account of the health of his wife, who has gradually become blind, despite the efforts of specialists to save her sight. Mrs. Holbrook has been spending the summer at the Waverly House, Ocean Grove, and Holbrook had been in the habit of joining her there for week-ends.

He was religious and a strict attendant at the services at St. Andrew's Methodist Church, in West 76th street. Of late he has been very moody, sitting for hours at a time gazing into vacancy. He often complained of poor business and said New York had no use for an honest man. A few days ago Curtis Cooper, a boarder in Mrs. Parks' house, said to his wife: "It wouldn't surprise me if Holbrook killed himself some of these days."

Aside from the sensational leap of 200 feet or more there is another remarkable feature connected with the case. On January 8, 1898, this same Edgar H. Holbrook jumped or fell eighty-three feet down a stairway well in the New York Life insurance building, at Broadway and Leonard street, sustaining terrible injuries. On that occasion, as today, no one saw the start of Holbrook's fall. His explanation was that he had come from Philadelphia, where he resided then, to see some of the officers of the New York Life, for which he was a solicitor. He said he was sitting on the balustrade on the fourth floor landing, swinging his feet, and fell over backward. In his descent he swung from side to side of the stairway well, striking the balustrade. He dropped clear to the basement.

Hart Webster, superintendent of agents of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, said this afternoon that Holbrook had been employed in his department about ten years. He was an industrious employee, who made a fair salary, and was perfectly honest and trustworthy.

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PHILADELPHIA TONIGHT

Lawrence and Dauphin streets—William Nagel and Simon Knebel. 23d and Columbia avenue—T. Birdwistle and Harry Gants.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. 5th and Lehigh avenue—Frank Pfeil and Ed. Moore. Columbia and East Girard avenue—Charles Orfe and Charles Sehl. Bridesburg—E. H. Davies and John P. Clark. Main and Manheim streets—James McDermott and Horace Reis.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT. Branch 5—All committees at the Harlem Forum, 360 West 123rd street, should be in attendance tonight. Important. Branch 6—Meets at 1461 Third avenue. Branch 7, S. P. Attention!

On account of the protest meeting of the Socialist party in Union Square tonight against the outrageous injunction issued by Justice Goff in direct support of the greedy employers against their brave cloak strikers, in order to give our members the opportunity to assist in making known our position in this onslaught on the rights of labor, our meeting, which was to have been held tonight, is hereby postponed till tomorrow (Friday) night 8:15 p. m., at headquarters. M. CHARIFF, Organizer.

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 3—Northeast corner of 7th street and Avenue B. Fred Stanwood and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon. Eldridge and Rivington streets—M. Weinstein, E. Feller and William Karlin.

Branch 4—Southwest corner of 38th street and Broadway. Fred Harwood and J. C. Frost. Branch 7—Northeast corner of 106th street and Madison avenue. Bert Kirkman and William Mendelson.

Branch 7—Northwest corner of 124th street and Madison avenue. Edvard Dutton, in English; R. Kortelainen, in Finnish, and K. G. K. Peterson, in Swedish. Branch 9—169th street and Clinton avenue (McKinley Square). William Dietrich and August Claessens.

Branch 8—148th street and Willis avenue. Louis a. Baum and Alexander Rosen. Irish Socialist Federation, 125th street and Seventh avenue. Brady, Cooke, Bieden and Quinlan.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. Branch 1—Southeast corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. Italian meeting. Frank Arnone and Arthur Carota. Branch 3—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. Bert Kirkman and J. C. Frost.

Branch 4—Southeast corner of 44th street and Tenth avenue. Patrick Quinlan and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon. Branch 5—Southwest corner of 178th street and St. Nicholas avenue. George S. Gelder and August Claessens.

Branch 7—Southeast corner of 110th street and Fifth avenue. Thomas Wright and Fred Paulitsch. Branch 8—Northwest corner of 155th street and Wales avenue. Jose Wright, chairman; W. R. Cassile and Louis A. Baum.

BROOKLYN TONIGHT

17th A. D.—Albany avenue and Fulton street. Jean Jacques Coroneil. 23d A. D.—Branch 1—Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. J. A. Behringer and William Mackenzie. 23d A. D.—Branch 2—Pitkin avenue and Osborn street. M. Mannis and D. Oshinsky.

Bakers' Meeting—Broadway and Siegle street. J. A. Well and J. A. Behringer. 12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 14th street. John Roberts.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. 9th A. D., Branch 2—Fifth avenue and 49th street. William J. F. Hanne-mann and H. W. Laidler. 13th A. D.—Graham avenue and Frost street. J. A. Well. 14th A. D.—South 3d and Have-meyer streets. Jean Jacques Coroneil. 21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Cook street. M. Goldblatt and Harry Shick. 21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and McKibben street. M. Zucker and I. Polsky. 23d A. D., Branch 2—Pitkin avenue and Osborn street. H. D. Smith and L. Baker.

TUCKAHOE AROUSED

The Comrades in Tuckahoe are determined to stop the running of the scab cloak factory there. Several open air meetings were held and for Friday evening a big meeting is planned with Comrade Gustave A. Strelbel, of Syracuse, as the principal speaker. The meeting will be held in Waverly Square, Tuckahoe, and a large audience is expected.

MOUNT VERNON, ATTENTION!

Gustave A. Strelbel, of Syracuse, candidate for lieutenant governor on the Socialist party ticket, will speak tonight at the corner of 2d street and Fourth avenue. A good audience is expected and all party members and sympathizers in Mount Vernon are requested to attend the meeting and give our candidate a rousing welcome.

PHILADELPHIA TONIGHT

Lawrence and Dauphin streets—William Nagel and Simon Knebel. 23d and Columbia avenue—T. Birdwistle and Harry Gants.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. 5th and Lehigh avenue—Frank Pfeil and Ed. Moore. Columbia and East Girard avenue—Charles Orfe and Charles Sehl. Bridesburg—E. H. Davies and John P. Clark. Main and Manheim streets—James McDermott and Horace Reis.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT. Branch 5—All committees at the Harlem Forum, 360 West 123rd street, should be in attendance tonight. Important. Branch 6—Meets at 1461 Third avenue. Branch 7, S. P. Attention!

On account of the protest meeting of the Socialist party in Union Square tonight against the outrageous injunction issued by Justice Goff in direct support of the greedy employers against their brave cloak strikers, in order to give our members the opportunity to assist in making known our position in this onslaught on the rights of labor, our meeting, which was to have been held tonight, is hereby postponed till tomorrow (Friday) night 8:15 p. m., at headquarters. M. CHARIFF, Organizer.

QUEENS COUNTY

The committee in charge of the Labor Lyceum fair, to be held in Kreuzer's Hall on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, urges all those who have prizes to deliver them at the club house, 457 Greene street, tonight without fail.

Minutes City Executive Committee. August 29, 1910. Eilers was elected chairman. Present: Cassidy, King, Orland, O'Brien and Dutton. Minutes read and approved. Financial secretary made his usual report.

A delegate from Branch 1 was given the floor and requested approval of meeting to be held under the auspices of said branch in Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, October 15, to be addressed by Comrade Russell and other party speakers. Request was granted.

Twenty-three applications for membership, also one transfer card from Germany, were received and accepted. A communication was received from Comrade Light, suggesting that notices of meetings of central committee be sent to delegates as heretofore. It was decided that notices be sent for the next meeting only, stating thereon that publication in the party press is considered sufficient.

A credential was received from Branch 1 naming Griffin Barry as delegate to central committee in place of A. Bullard, resigned. Approved. Credentials from Branch 5 for Comrades Rodman and Boyd, in place of Hillquit and Bohn, also approved.

Organizer reported ordering 10,000 additional state bulletins and 10,000 additional state platforms in German. Also having made arrangements for meeting of Judge Goff restraining the striking cloak makers, to be held in Union Square on Thursday evening, September 1, with Comrades Russell, Panken, London, Cahon, O'Reilly and James Toie as speakers; also Irvine.

On account of the next regular meeting falling on Labor Day it was decided to hold the next meeting of the committee on Tuesday, September 6. E. J. DUTTON, Sec. Sec'y.

CAMPAIGN FUND OF LOCAL NEW YORK

Financial Secretary Obrist acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Campaign Fund of Local New York Socialist Party:

- Samuel Bassel, List 82..... \$4.60
- Thomas Davis, List 266..... 2.00
- Julius Epstein, List 340..... 4.00
- John Heisenberger, List 590..... 1.00
- Karl Karlin, List 725..... 4.93
- L. Lakatos, List 878..... .25
- Arthur Maki, List 993..... 4.50
- E. Lillenthal, Mrs. Meta L. Stern and Mrs. Augusta Lillenthal, List 944..... 15.00
- William Meyer, List 1046..... 5.00
- Mrs. Julie Romm, List 1352..... 5.00
- Dr. M. Romm, List 1353..... 5.00
- Robert H. Schaffner, List 1444..... 1.00
- I. Spitzer, List 1572..... .83
- H. L. Stein, List 1618..... 5.00
- Henry Mera, List 1846..... 2.00
- Miss Ferns Kaiserman, List 2240..... 2.10

40 per cent off for state committee..... \$62.50

DONATIONS TO LOCAL NEW YORK. Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 24..... \$75.00

Edw. Heidemann..... 1.00 Karl Heidemann..... 3.00 John McCormick..... 1.00 N. N..... .25 Mrs. Rose Gelder..... 1.00 Philip Bauer..... 1.00 George Miner..... 1.00 Brotherhood of Machinists..... .45 C. A..... 3.00 Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, Local 127..... 6.05 Bela Low..... 5.90

Total to August 30, 1910..... \$135.20

The members and sympathizers who have received campaign lists are urged to make special efforts to raise as much money as possible and send same to our financial secretary without delay, as the progress of the campaign has been greatly hampered on account of the slow response to our campaign lists.

Many of the proposed plans for the conduct of an energetic campaign had to be abandoned on this account. It is up to all those interested to come to the assistance of our campaign committee by contributing what they can—particularly at this time.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, LOCAL NEW YORK

STEAMSHIPS. LONDON PARIS BREMEN TUESDAYS 10 A. M. GERMANY THURSDAYS 10 A. M. LONDON PARIS BREMEN SATURDAYS 11 A. M.

By Deo, London, Havre, Antwerp, Bremen, and other socialist organs. We will send the list to a printer paper but to be corrected before the printer sets the type. The only correction allowed is that in the name of the printer. The list will be sent to the printer on the day of the printer's work. The printer's work is done on the day of the printer's work. The printer's work is done on the day of the printer's work.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Long Island. Biedenkapp Bros. Real Estate Brokers and Builders, 15 Washington St., Jamaica, L. I. Have now for sale or to let very neat 5 and 6 room cottages. Is willing to meet workmen's financial conditions.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET. FOR RENT—General store and 6 room house combined, excellent locality; apply quick. Geo. Gorman, E. F. D., No. 2, Clinton, Conn.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 2D AVE. 1344-5th street and bath; hot water supply; \$10-\$22; open plumbing. LEXINGTON AVE. (corner 96th st.)—Five splendid light rooms, stove; half month free; reduced \$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 8TH AVE. 2421, near 130th st.—3 large, light rooms; hot water supply; \$17-\$19. AMSTERDAM AVE. 909 (near 108th st.)—4 1/2 rooms; open plumbing; hot bath; \$15-\$22.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 10TH ST. 121 W.—Six light, airy rooms; hot water; \$21; well kept. Janitor. 116TH ST. 211 W.—5 rooms and bath; all improvements; will decorate to suit; \$23 to \$26; concessions.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 10TH ST. 64 W.—1-4 rooms, steam, all improvements; \$16-\$22; 14 days. 146TH ST. 615 W.—3 large rooms; one light; small family only; \$20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN. FOX ST. 700 to 708 (near East 18th st.)—Four, five rooms; bath; steam; hot water; rents \$17 to \$22. Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN. CROMWELL AVE. 144, near Jerome—3 rooms; hot water; \$15. CALDWELL AVE. 700-706—4 and 5 large rooms; all improvements; convenient to subway and L road stations; rents \$16 to \$23.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN. HANCOCK ST. 606—Five light rooms and bath; free until October. GATES AVE. 510—Two large rooms to let; rent \$7; no janitor on premises.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN. 10TH ST. 581, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park and Manhattan trolley—First floor, newly decorated. 6 rooms and bath; \$21.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, Manhattan. 30TH ST. 320 E.—Large rooms, suitable for light housekeeping or 2 or 3 persons. 40TH ST. 617 W.—Non-keeping rooms; \$1 each; neatly furnished; improvements; small family.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, Manhattan. 30TH



# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, President; H. S. Karp, Treasurer; and Julius Gerber, Secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.		Week-Day Issue Only.	Sun. and Week-Day Issue.
For One Year	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.00
For Six Months	1.00	.75	1.00
For Three Months	.50	.35	.50
For One Month	.15	.10	.15

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage. Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 3. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. NO. 244.

## ACTING MAYOR MITCHEL REPENTS.

Justice Goff has decided that there is such a thing as an illegal strike.

He has decided that a strike having for its object the unionizing of a shop is contrary to law.

He has decided that the strike of the cloak makers is illegal, for the reason that the primary purpose of this strike is to unionize the shops.

Accordingly, he has enjoined the strikers from picketing or patrolling the shops, or following on the street any intending workmen, or persisting in talking to them, or visiting them at their homes, etc., etc.

He has also enjoined the union "from taking any steps of any kind or description in furtherance of said illegal combination and conspiracy either by word or action or from doing or causing to be done any act in pursuance thereof, or from taking any steps whatsoever to restrain the plaintiff (the Manufacturers' Association) or any of its members or any of its subcontractors from employing such help as they or either of them choose, whether union or non-union," etc., etc.

In short, if Justice Goff's order is to be obeyed, the strikers must go back to work and beg forgiveness from the manufacturers for having dared to organize a union. Contrarywise, if they continue in their attitude of revolt against the law as interpreted by Justice Goff, they must dissolve or suspend their union, and pit themselves and their poverty, individually and separately, against the wealth and power of the bosses combined in the Manufacturers' Association.

It is unnecessary for us to state that the cloak makers will adopt neither of these two courses.

It was the strikers themselves who only a few days ago voted in an overwhelming majority not to go back to work unless the shops were unionized. If it, therefore, not to be expected that they will recede from their position unless they themselves have become convinced that, for the present, their object is unattainable.

They certainly will not recede from their position in obedience to unwarranted and outrageous interference from a judge or any other public functionary. They may submit to the superior economic force of the bosses, but they will not submit to the political force of the public officials directed against them.

But Justice Goff has decided, and Acting Mayor Mitchell meekly bows to that decision.

Only two weeks ago Acting Mayor Mitchell directed the police not to interfere with the established right of the strikers to picket and attempt to dissuade intending workmen from going to work, nor to "bottle up" the strikers and their pickets, nor to use their clubs where no violence is resorted to or threatened, nor to make unjustifiable arrests.

But Justice Goff has decided, and the Acting Mayor cries "pater peccavi." The Judge has advised him that "the intent of this strike is illegal," and the Acting Mayor directs the police to revert to all their old-time illegal practices against strikers.

Was the Acting Mayor obliged to conform his actions as the Chief Executive of this city to the decision of Justice Goff, or of any and all courts? By no means.

The legislative, the executive, and the judicial departments of our government are absolutely distinct and independent. This is an established and universally recognized principle, upon which the defenders and champions of privilege are continually harping.

Each department of the government is obliged to observe the Constitution and the laws. And no department of the government can impose its interpretation of the Constitution and the laws upon the other departments.

To suppose that the courts can impose their interpretations upon the other two departments, is to assume that the judiciary is the supreme department of the government. No evasions and subtle quibbles can weaken the force of this simple statement.

With his injunction Justice Goff is trying to establish new law, to place a new interpretation upon the laws and the Constitution. He is trying to deprive citizens of their freedom of speech, assembly, and association.

Far from obeying Justice Goff's injunction, it is the duty of every honest and courageous official sworn to observe and obey the Constitution and the laws, to disobey it and to aid the people in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

If we had in this state a legislature that truly reflected the will of the people, it would at the earliest possible opportunity proceed to an impeachment of Justice Goff.

If we had in this state a governor that truly represented the people, he would take immediate steps for the removal of a Mayor who encourages the police in unlawful and violent acts.

By meekly submitting to the decision of Justice Goff and doing the will of the Manufacturers' Association, Acting Mayor Mitchell has shown the working people how much reliance is to be placed upon any official, whatever their reputation for "decency" or "radicalism," who are chosen from among any of the capitalist parties.

## THE PRESS ON ROOSEVELT'S ESCAPE.

Roosevelt's criticism of the United States Supreme Court does not change our estimate of Roosevelt in the least. He has always been extremely radical in talk and promises and recommendations. But his actual performance in office tells an entirely different story.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to note the attitude of the "great metropolitan dailies" toward his words in Denver.

First of all, comes Hearst's American, that supposed organ of "radicalism." After performing the indispensable demagogic convolutions, it comes to the conclusion that "Mr. Roosevelt's damaging head-on collision with the Supreme Court has damaged something else besides the Court."

The World, another supposedly "radical" organ, refrains from commenting on the criticism itself, but points out that the Sugar Trust was let alone during Roosevelt's administration, and that it was compelled to refund some of its stolen money under the Taft administration. This, of course, is the simple truth.

The Times and the Sun, as was to be expected, insist that the courts are above criticism. The Tribune politely refrains from alluding to the nasty subject. And the Evening Post, quoting from our editorial of yesterday on this subject, concludes that "it helps to fix Mr. Roosevelt's position when Socialism respectfully takes off its hat and says 'Adieu vous, Monsieur.'" Which settles the question.

Of course, we have not taken off our hat to Roosevelt. Nor do we intend to follow his lead. The fact is that it is Roosevelt who is trying to exploit for his own advantage the changed attitude of the public toward the courts—a change for which the Socialist press is largely responsible, but which the Socialist party has not sufficiently utilized.

The Evening Post, however, gives us a gentle hint not to be too audacious. "Audacity succeeds," it says, "but only with some people. Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, can say and do anything, and in the vulgar phrase, 'get away with it,' where no one else could. Imagine any other popular leader shaking hands effusively with Senator Guggenheim." Very well, then we shall not shake hands with Senator Guggenheim.

## IT SEEMS ODD.

Labor and Capital.

By W. E. F. FRENCH.

It seems odd that the thing created should rule its creator; that a product should dominate its producer; that a part should be greater than the whole; that a child should govern its parent; that a gift should resign over the giver; that a parasite should despise the tree that supports it; that a commodity (capital) should make a commodity of its maker (labor); that matter should be the master of force; that the dead should control the destinies of the living; that a golden egg should hold sway over the goose that laid it; that money should tyrannize the muscle that made it; that property should be of more consequence than people; that humbug and hypocrisy should hypnotize humanity; that the brain should not be content to rule the body which feeds it, without attempting to rob that body of its fair and needful share of the necessities of life and of rest, recreation and development. And it seems odd that the creator of the nation's wealth, the producer of its property, the reckless giver of its land and franchises (THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN GOOSE—otherwise known as the people, the masses, or labor), cannot see that by lawful, sensible, organized combination into one corporate body, by business methods, by individual saving and collective buying, by the capitalization of industry, and by rational, concerted and intelligently directed use of the ballot, it could, in five years or less, own itself and everything else in the land, besides insuring to its descendants every right, privilege and opportunity that are the lawful heritage of the human race.

It seems odd that an autocracy

should exist in a democracy; that an oligarchy should flourish in a republic; and that a plutocracy should fatten upon the substance of a free people.

It seems odd that "we, the people," should accept, without discount, the vehement asseverations of the beneficiaries of various schemes and systems of special privilege and protection (all forms of legalized piracy) to the effect that these individual and class benefactions and immunities produce the greatest good to the greatest number. It does seem odd that we should be fooled by these specious lies, instead of giving a trifle of credence to the natural, logical, inevitable protest of whatever common sense we may have, that any conferred or permitted rights, benefits or exemptions that unduly enhance the wealth and power of the few, must, of economic necessity, tend to the exploitation and impoverishment of the many.

It seems odd that any one not an idiot (even the proud and happy possessor of the normal earnings of a million men for a year) can fall to perceive, or any one not a knave (even if he be a stockholder in the gigantic trust that transmutes minerals and mankind into money) can, in common decency and honor, refuse to admit, that if one man takes a billion of dollars as modest reward for his altruistic public service in annihilating competition, destroying his business rivals by methods it would be rank flattery to call unscrupulous, and monopolizing an enormous industry and natural opportunity, a good many hundred thousand people (to put it very moderately) must suffer.

## PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH.

IV.—Immigration.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The South has in the past not been very attractive to people seeking new fields for their activity. According to Professor Hart Cook, "The Southern South," quoting the United States census of 1900, there were at that time in the United States about 10,500,000 foreign-born, of whom only 727,000 were in the whole South when that section contained about one-third of our total population. Other figures make the comparison still more striking. "Baltimore and Boston have each a population of about 600,000; but in 1900 there were 69,000 foreigners in Baltimore, against 197,000 in the Northern city. . . . Atlanta, with a population of near 100,000, had only about 3,000 foreign-born people; St. Paul, with a similar population, had 47,000."

It certainly is neither the climate nor sheer whim that kept immigration from flowing freely into the South, with its fertile soil and its immense areas awaiting development. Nor can it be said that the South, in its own way, has of late not tried to attract immigrants. On the contrary, during the last decade considerable efforts have been made in that direction. In several Southern states commissioners of immigration have been appointed and bureaus of immigration established. "The federal government has taken a hand in steering foreigners southward, through a bureau in New York, which puts before newly arrived immigrants the opportunities of the South."

In 1906, when Theodore Roosevelt occupied the White House, planters and mill owners of South Carolina raised a fund of \$20,000 for the purpose of getting immigrants. But remember this is the same South Carolina that gleefully informs prospective investors of the great opportunities awaiting them in that blessed state where no factory laws hamper enterprise. Planters and mill owners wanted hands, were willing even to pay their passage. Hence the immigration fund of \$20,000 to assist their coming. That fund could and would be augmented if results were satisfactory.

But there was the federal law excluding assisted and contract labor, even imposing criminal penalties upon any violator caught.

But what is a little thing like law or constitution when powerful capitalist interests are at stake? Was it not worth while to industrialize the South and break up its rock-ribbed solidarity? Why not drive in the entering wedge in South Carolina?

Where there is a will, there is a way. The fund was turned over to the state authorities of South Carolina for their action. And the Roosevelt tools in the Department of Commerce and Labor, as well as in the Law Department, saw a great light. The law against assisted and contract labor applied only to individuals, they argued, not to a state. South Carolina could go ahead with its new scheme.

"They thereupon made a contract with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company"—of which the eminent mugwump, Gustav H. Schwab, is the American representative—"to import several immigrants, whose passage was paid out of the fund. In consequence, in November, 1906, appeared in the harbor of Charleston the steamer Wittichlein, having on board 450 stevedore passengers, an arrival which was declared to be the first successful undertaking in half a century to promote foreign immigration from Europe to the South Atlantic section of the United States. These immigrants—257 Belgians, 140 Austrians, and 150 Galicians—were feted by the Charleston people, and triumphantly distributed throughout the state.

"Part of them were not mill hands at all, others had been misinformed as to the scale of wages and conditions. They wrote home such accounts of their unhappiness that the steamship company declined to forward any more immigrants."

Thereupon a special commissioner was sent to Europe to investigate. He reported in 1907 that the imported immigrants were writing home that they did not like their work or housing. But the commissioner discovered that "we have thought little or nothing of how the immigrant is to be treated after he has come into our midst. We have entirely overlooked our industrial conditions, namely, that the wage scale throughout the South is based on negro labor, which means cheap labor."

Professor Hart's epigram materially sums up the two principal reasons why immigrants don't flock to the South: "The first is that the South does not like immigrants, and the second is, that the immigrants do not like the South."

There is the rub. Immigrants do not like the South. The South looks with contempt upon manual labor as menial. It is the heritage of slavery, the curse of the South. The South does not give the immigrant worker such legal protection as, for instance, Wisconsin or Minnesota. Whatever laws there may be on the statute books are frequently made inoperative by Bourbon public opinion and Bourbon officials. Hence the stories about peonage, coercion and wrongs are traveling among the lowly classes of Europe. Peter and Jacob and Hans, landed in the South somehow, write home their impressions and their experiences. They write in homesly fashion, without polish or literary style. But what they say is believed. Fine pamphlets, the persuasive powers of steamship agents, and even special commissioners find it hard work to overcome the homesly letters of Peter, Jacob and Hans.

If the South really wishes to get immigrants it will first have to alter radically its whole attitude toward wage labor and toward foreigners. It will have to learn fair dealing, the respect for the rights of the humble. It will have to learn that honest work is not a mark of inferiority. It will have to give up the notion that the poor of Europe may be lured to Southern regions there to be exploited and mistreated without redress.

The South will have to change its migratory laws and its medieval laws for the enforcement of labor contracts; it will have to stamp out every vestige of peonage; to abolish its barbarous convict systems; to enact effective measures for the protection of workers in mines, factories, lumber camps and on railroad construction work. Instead of lagging a century behind modern civilization, the South will have to make up and realize that we are living in the twentieth century, in the dawn of international Socialism.

### OMAR KHAYYAM.

By Allen Upward.

Late one night I chanced to look  
In the Persian poet's book,  
In the book of Omar Khayyam—  
From his heart each line he took.

Reading there it seemed to me  
That the ages ceased to be,  
And I sat with Omar Khayyam  
Underneath the scented tree.

While he poured the sunlit wine,  
And his eyes were fixed on mine:  
And I knew that Omar Khayyam  
Wrote for me each haunting line.

All the ages that have rolled  
Are a tale that hath been told  
In my ears by Omar Khayyam  
Seated on the sands of gold.

—The Poet.

## Letters to the Editor

JUDGE GOFF'S INJUNCTION.

Editor of The Call:

Sir—If an injunction can be issued and enforced, which prevents men from quitting work or striking, no matter what their object in so striking, there is nothing to prevent the issuance of an injunction ordering men to work, and ordering them, under the usual penalties inflicted for "contempt of court," to work for any wages or under any conditions which may seem proper to the court, or even to work for nothing at all. If it is "against public policy and illegal" for men to refuse to work under unbearable conditions, the natural conclusion is that it is "in the interest of public policy and legal" to force them by an injunction to go to work.

Let us hope that this is plain to the striking cloak makers, and that they understand that if they allow an injunction, such as that recently issued by Justice Goff, to be enforced, that is, if they obey it or pay the slightest attention to it, the next step will be an injunction forbidding them to strike for any reason, and forbidding them to do any act tending to preserve or strengthen their union.

We are hearing much about "public policy" these days, and are seeing many injunctions issued against the working class with "public policy" as their sole ground. We may always be sure when an injunction is issued against the working class having as its sole support that poor old phrase, that the court issuing it knows no legal ground on which to enjoin the workers, and for the purpose of catering the masters of his body and his soul has prostituted his court to the service of those masters.

Public policy, injunctions, contempt of court, and then the penalty—these are the laws, the constitutional rights which we enjoy today, and it is all that we may expect so long as the working class retains an atom of respect for courts and judges bought by the money and influence of the master class.

I am not a cloak maker, but if to despise Justice Goff and his injunction, to snap my fingers at such an illegal, anarchistic decision, and to state publicly my intention of doing all in my power, though it is little, to aid the cloak makers in their strike for a closed shop, and my intention to aid, if I can, in the maintenance of effective picket lines, all that is "contempt of court" then I am guilty of that "crime," and I would invite to punish me for my contempt of a judge who takes an oath to do justice, and then, for reasons which are fairly evident, allows his court to be used as a club in the hands of the masters to beat down the poor and unarmed wage slaves.

I ask you to publish this letter and thus to put me, a poor and obscure Socialist, publicly in contempt of Goff's decision, as I believe that the outspoken contempt of one will find an echo in the hearts of many thousands, and urge them to do their duty in taking such measures, and in using their ballots at the coming election to such effect, that decisions like this will be an impossibility in the future.

RICHARD P. APPLETON.  
New York, Aug. 29, 1910.

## Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

By Ellis O. Jones.

Bring the good, old gavel, boys, we'll make another play;  
Make it as we used to, in the good old-fashioned way.  
We are staunch Republicans, and we will save the day,  
While we are marching through Roosevelt.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We know a trick or two,  
With stalwarts in the saddle and insurgents in the stew,  
While we are marching through Roosevelt.

Listen to the chuckles as we snicker in our sleeve,  
The way we trapped the lion was too easy to believe,  
Of course, it was a pity, and we hope he will not grieve,  
While we are marching through Roosevelt.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Perhaps it isn't fair,  
Hurrah! Hurrah! but that's not here or there,  
We went a-gunning for him just as he would gun for bear,  
While we were marching through Roosevelt.

## THE RIVALS.

By Bertha W. Howe.

The pheasant hen, the object of chanticleer's affections, as told in Rostand's play, is jealous of the Dawn. Chanticleer believes that his song each morning wakens the dawn, and that the world would be in darkness but for this great service which he renders it. The dawn typifies the idea, for the achievement of which men will work and suffer, sacrifice their friends and, if need be, die. Of course, quite typically, also, the pheasant hen was jealous.

Chanticleer (going toward her)—I do believe you are jealous!

The Pheasant Hen (retreating coquettishly)—Do you love me more than her?

Chanticleer (with a cry of warning)—Be careful, a snare!

The Pheasant Hen (jumping aside)—Ready to spring! [I]t is visible against a tree, is, in fact, a spread bird net.]

Chanticleer (examining it)—A dangerous contrivance.

The Pheasant Hen—Forbidden by the same laws of '64.

Chanticleer (laughing)—Do you know that?

The Pheasant Hen—You seem to forget that the object of your affections comes under the head of game.

Chanticleer (with a touch of madness)—It is true that we are of different kinds.

The Pheasant Hen (returning to his side with a hop)—I want you to love me more than her. Say it's me you love most. Say it's me!

The Woodpecker (a rare scholar, exceptionally well informed, appearing at a round hole in the tree above)—I—

Chanticleer (looking up)—Not in a love scene.

The Pheasant Hen (to the Woodpecker)—See here—you! Be so kind another time to knock!

The Woodpecker (disappearing)—Certainly, certainly.

Later, speaking of Chanticleer, who she found had been dancing her so

## NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

## PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

## NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

## CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Robert Hunter, of Noroton.  
For Lieutenant Governor—William Applegate, of New Haven.  
For Secretary of State—Ella Reeve Bloor, of Waterbury.  
For State Treasurer—James J. McIntyre, of Hartford.  
For State Controller—Emil Goris, of New Haven.  
For Congressman-at-Large—S. E. Beardsley, of Shelton.

## VERMONT SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Chester E. Ordway, of Proctorville.  
For Lieutenant Governor—J. Frank Bradbury, of Bennington.  
For Attorney General—Joseph H. Dunbar, of Hartland.  
For State Treasurer—John McMillan, of Burlington.  
For State Auditor—Sydney Walker, of Bellows Falls.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

ground agitation, which included the smuggling of official organs into German territory. That was the beginning; but that failed all else would have been impossible.

The German Social-Democrats need not be ashamed of their record; the American revolutionists were smugglers also.

JUSTUS EBERT.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1910.

## Pheasant Hen

The Pheasant Hen (angrily)—The dawn defrauds me of a great and undivided love!

Chanticleer—There is no great love outside the shadow of a great dream! How should there not flow more love from a soul whose very business it is to open wide every day?

The Pheasant Hen (coming and going stormily)—I will sweep everything aside with my golden rump wing!

Chanticleer—And who are you, bent upon such tremendous sweeping! [They stand rigid and erect in front of each other, looking defiance into each other's eyes.]

The Pheasant Hen—The pheasant hen I am, who have assumed the golden plumage of the arrogant male.

Chanticleer—Remaining in spite of all a female, whose eternal rival is the idea!

## IN A SWEATSHOP.

Pent in, and sickening for one whole some draught  
Of air—God's gift that all cities sell so dear,  
They stitch and stitch. The dim light falls upon  
Bent bodies, hollowed bosoms, and dead eyes.

Their very mirth is horrible to hear,  
It is so joyless! Every needle-stroke  
Knits into dainty fabrics that shall be  
Where fashion flaunts, the protest and the pain  
Of ravaged lives, of souls denied their food.

At last the clock-stroke. From the beetling shop  
The prisoners file, and up and down the street  
Scatter the hitches humorists and home,

To sin, to die, or if it may be, clutch  
Some pleasure fierce enough to drive the thought  
That on the morrow they must meet again.

How long, O Lord, how long!  
—From "Vistas of Labor," by Richard and Burton, in the Atlantic.

## NOT EFFACED.

Wife—And will you promise to water the flowers regularly while I am away?  
Husband—Don't you worry about that. I know what thirst is—Pheasant ends Blatter.

## NO FOLLOWERS.

Mistress (an old maid)—When I engaged you, Mary, I told you I would have any followers. You seem to have forgotten that.

Mary—Oh, no, miss! I remember you saying it, but I wouldn't give it yet. If I were you. While there's life there's 'ope.—The Windsor Magazine.

## TERMINOLOGICAL EXACTITUDE.

Visitor (to butler, who is showing him through the picture gallery)—That's a fine portrait. Is it an O. Master?

Butler—Lor' bless you, no, sir! That's the old missus!—The Windsor Magazine.

## AN EASY WAY.

Teacher (giving lesson in geography)—It is very difficult to reach the North Pole on account of the ice surrounding it. Many have tried and failed to do so.

Small Boy (in tone of contempt)—Why don't they slide there, then?—The Windsor Magazine.

Singleton—Is a man safe in getting married on fifteen a week?  
Wedmore—No; but he's comparatively safe from getting married.—Boston Transcript.

I wonder what God is going to do with the bad people who are so much like the good?—The Progress.