

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



The New York Call

The Weather.

Probably fair; light to moderate southwest and westerly winds.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

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Price, Two Cents.

ELEVEN THOUSAND MEXICANS STRIKE IN MINING CAMP

Also Street Car Tieup Threatened Today in Capital City.

WORKERS ASK MORE

Government Plans for Irrigation—Movement Started to Oust Trusts.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—Eleven thousand men struck yesterday at Matamoros, a big mining camp near Torreon. Four thousand men employed in a smelter there walked out in a body and the rest followed. The strikers have made demands ranging from 30 to 100 per cent increase in wages. The company says it will not grant the demands made upon it. Troops have been sent from Torreon to "keep order." It is expected that the central government will take a hand in an effort to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

Twenty-five hundred employees of the street railway in this city signed a petition demanding an increase in pay ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. They also want indemnification for injuries received in the service of the company, the abolition of the uniform monopoly and no discharges without good cause.

The men gave the company until Monday night at 6 o'clock to answer and then if their demands are not met a strike involving at least 75 per cent of the employees will take place. The heads of the street car company have not said yet what they intend to do.

The first step toward "economical betterment" in the republic was made yesterday when a dispatch was sent to the Governors of all States asking them to co-operate in a plan for national irrigation. The suggestion was made that all prisoners in the jails be organized to construct dams and canals for the reclamation of the waste lands.

It was also suggested that the squads work to insure crops on the lands already under cultivation. The Governors were asked to wire a report of the number of prisoners in the jails in their respective States who might be organized for the work and also to send to the Capital data with regard to the possibilities of construction of irrigation canals.

Besides reclaiming immense areas, the plan includes improvement of the conditions of the prisoners. A daily wage will be paid from which a certain amount will be deducted for rent and board and the rest saved for the men until they have served their term.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, July 2.—Public manifestation against foreign interests are of almost daily occurrence here. A vigorous campaign is being waged by the followers of the political leaders against American and other foreign enterprises that are operating under concessions granted by the preceding administration.

In one of these demonstrations just made here the men engaged in the meat business in this city and scores of others gathered at the Independence Monument plaza, pinned on their hats signs reading, "Abajo el monopolio" (down with the monopoly) and marched to the government palace to register a formal protest against the Pacific Packing Company, an American concern, which, in January last, inaugurated here the most modern meat packing plant in Mexico.

A committee was sent to confer with the Provincial Governor and a decision under which the plant was built was made. Governor Gutierrez Alende told the committee he would make an investigation.

MONTEREY, Mexico, July 2.—A dispatch from Chihuahua says the chief of Police of that city and several members of the police force have been arrested, charged with robbing the Banco Minero, Enrique C. Orell, formerly Governor and later Minister of Foreign Affairs, is at the head of this bank.

ONE OF BURNS' TRIBE UP FOR 'BLACKHANDING'

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 2.—Thomas A. Dempsey, head of the Franklin Detective Agency, with offices in Franklin and Erie, was arrested in Erie last night on a charge of sending a Black Hand letter to Charles Miller, of this city, demanding \$25,000 and threatening him with death if he did not give the amount. He was brought to Franklin early today and committed to \$1,000 bail for a hearing on Wednesday forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TO OPERATE STREET R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Labor party administration of San Francisco has commenced the operation of the Geary Street Railway, which has been turned over to the city as the result of the expiration of a franchise. Every legal obstacle known was put in the way of the city administration to take over and operate this line. It is necessary, owing to the extremely bad physical condition of the roadbed and the cars, that it be almost wholly reconstructed, and on June 31 active work commenced.

Mayor McCarthy has announced that all of the work to be done in rehabilitating the road will be done by union labor, and that when completed, the motormen, conductors, and all employees of the operating department will be put upon an eight-hour day and a wage rate that will enable the employees to maintain a high standard of living. It is stated that the employers' organizations and other associations of a like character are very much perturbed over the action taken by the union labor administration.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED

Dockers and Seamen So Strong That They Can Enforce Their Terms.

LONDON, July 2.—As a result of several conferences and mass meetings at Hull on Saturday, the outlook for the seamen's and dockers' strike being settled is somewhat more hopeful.

At Hull tonight the strikers resolved that if the employers, in addition to previous offers, would increase the dockers' pay and discuss other grievances, they will resume work. The leaders immediately communicated the information to the Board of Trade with the result that G. R. Askwith will return to Hull for a conference on Monday.

There has been a tremendous increase in the price of food since so many cargoes remain aboard the idle ships, and even London is now feeling the effects of the strike.

The fact that a majority of the dockers are non-union members, and are not receiving strike pay has helped to induce the strikers to give in.

The Northern and Eastern Railway men have resolved that, if called upon to handle goods, they will not do so if the goods be discharged by non-union men.

WOMAN BARRED FROM "LAWYERS' UNION"

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It is admitted that the layman may not be able to understand the technicalities of the law, but when common sense is applied it does seem that the law as interpreted by judges is of a peculiarly elusive quantity.

A young lady in Atlanta, Ga., after graduating in the Atlanta Law School with high honors, applied to the Superior Court to become a member of the "lawyers' union. The "business agent" of the "lawyers' union, Judge Fendleton, has refused to issue to the young lady a "working card," declaring that to do so would be "unconstitutional." Now she can't work. No "open shop" goes in the courts.

MECHANICS AFTER MORE PAY IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Efforts have been made by members of the City Council of Philadelphia to get an increase in wages for the mechanics in the filtration plants of this city. An amendment was recently adopted carrying a slight increase to a few of the employees, but was stricken out by the Mayor.

A new bill has been introduced, which provides for an appropriation of about \$23,000 to increase the pay of these Water Department employes, some 422 in number.

AMMONIA COILS BURST, TWO WORKERS INJURED

William Ehlers and George Beyers, employes of the Holtz & Freestadt Wine Company, at 365 Broadway, were repairing ammonia coils in the cellar of that concern yesterday morning when one of the coils burst. Ehlers was showered with the liquid and injured in the neck. Beyers managed to protect his face, but he was burned about the neck and shoulders.

SURFACE CARS MEET; MOTORMAN KILLED

"It's the Last Trip Tonight," Said Kearney, Few Minutes Before Death.

Early yesterday morning a motorman, Patrick Kearney, of 39 South Third avenue, the Bronx, was killed in a collision between car No. 45, which he was driving, and another car in charge of Motorman George Keller. The fatality occurred at the end of the drop at Kingsbridge road and the Old Town Dock road on the edge of the city line, operated by the Westchester Electric Company.

A trolley pole balked at Fifth avenue and 1st street, Mt. Vernon, just before 1 o'clock. Car No. 45 was in charge of Patrick Kearney and Conductor William Ballard, of 719 East 21st street, the Bronx.

When the inspector got there he found that No. 45 was to be laid up for some time. It was her last trip along the single track on the Town Dock road between Mt. Vernon and Westchester. The inspector called for a wrecking crew, and decided to send car No. 50, in charge of George Keller, around the block by way of Fourth avenue, to switch back beyond the breakdown on to Town Dock road, and make the run to Manchester. Keller started off while they were working over Kearney's car, but no one thought to tell the motorman of either car what was going on.

By and by everything was all right on car No. 45 and the inspector went along. Kearney began to thump his song—for the so-called signal and the five passengers in the car grew impatient. The inspector had left, but he had told Conductor Ballard not to start without orders. Ballard told Kearney that he had better wait until he got word from headquarters, but Kearney started off.

"It's the last trip tonight," said Kearney, "and we might as well be done with it."

Every half mile along the single track there is a siding where cars may get by. At the Kingsbridge road spur Kearney stopped long enough to get the switch straight and shoot along. He knew nothing of Keller's being ahead of him, and as it was his last trip he probably thought there was no one to wait for.

When too late Kearney saw the other car ahead. Keller, at the bottom of the hill, heard a shout, and yelled to his conductor to jump. Then he reversed his power, and started crawling away from the car that raced nearer and nearer.

No one knows what happened to Kearney. He could have stopped his car on the hill, say the railroad officials, but his brake was open when things were all over, and he apparently made no effort to shut off the power.

Keller backed as long as he dared, and then, when he saw how useless it was, he jumped almost on top of his conductor, who was sprawling in a ditch.

The cars met head-on. Kearney went to his death sticking to his controller. The front platforms of both cars were crumpled in and every window popped.

There were five passengers in the car, none of whom were hurt beyond a few bruises. They pulled Kearney from under the wrecked car, and he was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where he died within an hour.

CHARGED WITH HERESY, NOW HAS RESIGNED

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 2.—Almost on the eve of his trial on heresy charges, the Rev. Dr. John H. Dietrich, pastor of St. Mark's Memorial Reformed Church, the wealthiest of the denomination in Pittsburgh, resigned his pastorate today.

His trial on the charge of heresy, the first in seventy-five years in the history of the denomination, is scheduled for next week, and probably will take place at Dr. Dietrich's practically his "invited action."

Dr. Dietrich, who is a young minister and professes to stand for advanced ideas not alone in church affairs, but in the interpretation of the Scriptures, announced his resignation at the morning services today. It came startlingly to the wealthy congregation, which has evidenced its support of their pastor in his frequent rows with the classis of the church.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION PLEADS FOR MORE POWER

Explains Failure to Deal With Transfers Matter.

ROADS ALL POWERFUL

Courts Assist Latter in Forcing Public to Pay Double Fare.

New York's costly Public Service Commission evidently has not as much power under the law as the street railroads, or else the street railroads understand better how to work the law for their own ends. In answer to the resolution adopted by the Senate on Friday asking the board to explain why it had not insisted on the surface lines of this city exchanging transfers and asking further, if the commission needed more authority to compel the companies to issue transfers, the commission pleads lack of adequate power.

The commission explained that in 1908 it did make an order on two of the companies for the exchange of transfers, but that the receivers of the companies immediately obtained from the Supreme Court a writ to review the proceeding by certiorari. The commission contended that the order had made was not reviewable by certiorari, but the Appellate Division of the Court of Appeals held to the contrary. Because of these decisions the commission did not make any further effort to enforce its order.

The commission went on to say that there were two great difficulties in the way of making its orders effective so far as the transfer question was concerned.

These are, first, the right of review by certiorari of the proceedings of the commission by the courts. The right of review is not one that is available against an act of the Legislature established by the action of a power delegated to it by the Legislature. It may be pointed out that no such right is available in the Federal courts as to an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The second difficulty is that under the recent decision of the Appellate Division in the Third avenue reorganization proceedings there is an apparent lack of any jurisdiction over the issuance of stocks and bonds of reorganized companies similar to the jurisdiction of the commission as to such securities of other companies.

The commission asked and obtained leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, for it believes that on such an important question the opinion of the highest court is desirable. While the commission contends that the securities of reorganized companies are subject to regulation, nevertheless it desires to point out to the Senate that should the decision of the Appellate Division be sustained the reorganization could be made effective before the next session of the Legislature, up to the amount of the securities heretofore issued. In view of the overcapitalization and financial manipulation that existed prior to the receiverships, it is submitted that it is an important question for consideration whether securities of a new company arising from a reorganization should not be subject to the same approval as is required of companies which have gone into the hands of receivers.

Whatever the final determination of the Court of Appeals may be, it is suggested that the approval of securities growing out of a reorganization should be made the subject of explicit statutory provisions and not left to judicial construction.

The commission accordingly, in response to this request of the Senate, suggests to the Senate its consideration at this session of an amendment to the Public Service Commission law prohibiting the right of review by certiorari of the determinations of the commission fixing rates or service of public service corporations, and an amendment to section 19 of the stock corporation law establishing beyond doubt that securities issued upon reorganization must be submitted for the approval of the Public Service Commission law for securities of other railroads and street railroads.

BOSTON OPIUM RAID SHOWS SOME THINGS

BOSTON, July 2.—The raiding of a house at 248 Shawmut avenue for hypnotic drugs brought out a double story in the Municipal Court on Friday last. Sergeant Hurley testified that he found Frank Miller, 24, and his wife, also 24, almost completely stupefied with opium. Both were propped up on pillows.

Miller was fined \$50 for having opium in his possession, and the case of Mrs. Miller was continued until tomorrow.

In another room in the same house the police testified to finding Michael McInerney, 23, and Mary McLaughlin, 23, living together without the formality of marriage.

Judge Murray placed the couple on probation with the distinct understanding that they be married at once in the presence of Sergeant Hurley.

FIVE KILLED BY ROCKAWAY TRAIN

Two Others Hurt in Crash at Glendale, L. I., Crossing.

In another Long Island Railroad grade crossing accident, at the point where the Rockaway Beach branch of the railroad crosses Woodhaven avenue in Glendale, five people, who were riding in a wagon, were killed yesterday afternoon and the sixth person in the wagon and the train conductor were severely injured.

The dead are Jacob Cohen, 88 Avenue B, Manhattan; Ida Cohen, his sister, of the same address; Leah Goldberg, 222 Pulaski avenue, Brooklyn; Jacob Simon, 164 Norfolk street, Manhattan, and an 8-year-old girl of the name of Weiner, whose address the police have not yet learned. Mary Sessler, of Glendale, who was driving the wagon when the train struck it, is in St. Mary's Hospital with probably fatal injuries about the head.

Conductor W. B. Creed, of Far Rockaway, in charge of the train, is also in St. Mary's Hospital with serious cuts and bruises about the head.

All of those who were killed were members of a family party that had assembled for the afternoon at the farm of Isidore Goldberg on the outskirts of Glendale. During the course of the afternoon the party felt the need of something to drink and Jacob Cohen and Jacob Simon volunteered to go to Jockey's Hotel, a half mile away, and bring back a keg of beer. The two women and the girl who were killed walked with them to the hotel.

The hotel man sold them a keg and lent them a horse and wagon to carry the beer back to the Goldberg farm. He sent Mary Sessler, who was employed at the hotel, to drive the horse and return with the vehicle.

All of the party sat cross-legged in the bed of the wagon on the trip back to the farm. The approach of Woodhaven avenue to the Long Island crossing in Glendale is down a stiff grade. The flagman who is stationed at this crossing stated later that though he stepped into the middle of the road and warned the team back with his flag—there are no gates—the horse seemed to have got out of hand and the wagon was drawn squarely on the track.

SEIDEL SPEAKS TO BIG BROOKLYN CROWD

In spite of the exceedingly hot, disagreeable weather last night, a large crowd packed the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum to hear Mayor Seidel, of Milwaukee, speak on "The Experiences of a Socialist Mayor." The meeting was for the benefit of the Milwaukee Daily Press Fund, for which a considerable sum was raised.

Mayor Seidel gave an entertaining account of the experiences of the Socialist administration in running a large city, and in fighting the old party grafters. One of the many useless things that Seidel abolished was the police guard that was kept to "protect" the Mayor. Seidel thought that he didn't need any "protecting" and set the "guard" to doing more useful work.

Seidel told how the capitalist press of Milwaukee is misrepresenting the Socialists, and the necessity of having a paper to combat their hostility every day in the week. The capitalists will make every effort to beat the Socialists at next spring's election, and the proposed paper will prove of great value to the Socialists in their efforts to keep the city.

ONE KILLED, THREE HURT IN AUTOMOBILE SMASH

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 2.—An automobile accident occurred at Angok, this afternoon, in which Dr. Samuel Sigler, of Greenville, Pa., was killed, and three others seriously, but not fatally, injured.

The party consisted of Dr. Sigler, his wife, Mrs. Sigler's sister, and her husband. The automobile was running north on a straight road, when it struck a rut and turned south, and instantly turned turtle.

Accompanying them was another automobile containing two men and two women, all friends of the unfortunate occupants of the wrecked car. An undertaker prepared the body for transportation, and the entire party took a train at 8 o'clock tonight for home. Three living persons from the wrecked car were so badly injured that it was necessary to carry them aboard the train.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 2.—This has been the hottest day in years in sections of Orange County, the thermometer registering 101 in the shade.

EX-RUSSIAN SPY TO PUBLISH BOOK

BERLIN, July 2.—The former chief of the Russian Secret Service, Leonid Menchikoff, who is now living in retirement in Germany, will shortly publish his memoirs, and they are awaited with unusually keen interest because it is expected that the forthcoming book will contain sensational revelations. In the preface, the author says:

"For twenty years I worked in the Secret Service Department of the Russian police, first as an ordinary spy, then in a higher capacity, and finally at the head of that wonderful organization. Thousands upon thousands of confidential official documents have passed through my hands. I witnessed all the phases of the desperate struggle. I know all the tricks and devices of the police and all the machinations of the terrorists. Naturally, I have much to write on my experiences. I am well aware that my relentlessly true memoirs will involve perpetual banishment from my beloved Russia, but that will not prevent me from writing these records of the plain, unvarnished truth."

SCABS STOP COMING TO BALDWIN WORKS

Bosses Recognize That 12,000 Strikers Can't Be Fooled.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Workmen on the part of the Baldwin Locomotive Works here, against which 12,000 workers are on strike, were further manifested yesterday, when the company recognized the futility of attempting to run the plant with scabs. The firm has practically given up trying to bring in strikebreakers from other cities.

The walkout of the workers was so complete and they have stuck together so well that the big locomotive concern realizes that a few scabs simply keeping smoke pouring from the stacks will not fool the men, who laid down their tools twenty-four days ago.

The men yesterday felt so confident that they relaxed their watch upon the plant and permitted their pickets to go to the big picnic in Washington Park, at 26th street and Allegheny avenue.

Peace by the middle of the week is prophesied in reports emanating both from the company and from the men in the strike at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

While no member of the Strike Executive Committee nor representative of the company can be induced to indicate on what basis a settlement might be reached, there was a general hopefulness apparent on both sides yesterday.

Neither side to the controversy would discuss the probability of a peace settlement, but representatives of both seemed to regard the situation in a brighter light.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS ATTEMPT REVOLUTION

LISBON, July 2.—The government in a proclamation appeals to the patriotism of the country to defend the republic in a conflict with monarchists, which is imminent. Many royalists are already in the Trax Os Montes province. The reserves of the first division have just been called to the colors and an added number of troops has been sent to the frontier. The total number now there is 47,000.

The monarchist leader, Captain Conceiro, is in command of several thousand men. He has armored automobiles and many arms. Conceiro has circulated an appeal to the republican troops and hopes that some of them will join the monarchist forces. According to the Paiz the government aims to draw the royalists to Busaco and there surround and annihilate them.

"GERMANIZATION OF NORTHERN EUROPE"

PARIS, July 2.—France is asking itself whether Germany's sudden move against Agadir is not comparable to the visit made to the Kaiser to Tanager, which preceded the Algerias treaty. She recognizes the acumen shown by Germany in making the move at the time when a new Ministry has come into power, and President Fallieres is on the eve of visiting Holland.

Should Foreign Minister De Selves accompany the President, as did M. Pichon when Fallieres went to Belgium, it will be meant as a reply to the Germanization of Northern Europe.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS SEEM DEEP IN BIG LAND SCANDAL

Somebody Stands to Make Much Money on Deal.

KNEW WHERE TO BUY

Congressional Probe for Crafty Real Estate Holders.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, who Saturday introduced a resolution authorizing an inquiry into the ownership of land contiguous to the Capitol grounds which is about to be purchased by the government, appears to be of the opinion that a probe into this affair will bring forth a sizable scandal. The Sisson resolution will be reported promptly by the House Committee on Rules. The suggestion contained in the resolution that members of Congress are not interested in this deal has created something of a stir, and there is reason to believe that the scope of the inquiry may be broadened.

While the Sisson resolution makes no direct charges, it specifically sets forth that the committee of inquiry shall ascertain whether any Representatives in Congress, or member of their family, are interested in the land in question. It is understood that information has been placed in the hands of Mr. Sisson that members of Congress are personally interested in the land and he proposes to get at the facts.

Inquiry made today discloses that while the land involved runs up to the millions in value, it is held by a comparatively few owners. A part of the tract is controlled by a Baltimore company which acts as a holding concern for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This company came into possession of the land through condemnation proceedings incident to the construction of the Union station.

Vice President Sherman, Representative Cannon, the former Speaker, and Elliott Wood, superintendent of the Capitol and Capitol grounds, comprise the committee that have charge of the negotiations looking to the acquisition of the property by the government. They have been busy at work on the project for many months.

According to friends of Mr. Cannon, the commission has come to the conclusion that practically all of the offers to sell to the government are excessive. The lowest offer made, it was said today, came from the subsidiary of the Baltimore and Ohio road. It proposed to sell for the actual amount paid, plus taxes and interest at the rate of 6 per cent on the investment. Part of the property is owned by the estate of the late Representative Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, who was for many years chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and part is controlled by prominent Washington business men.

According to Representative Sisson, much of the land is held in the name of banks and trust companies. While Mr. Sisson does not say so in direct terms, he appears to believe that these companies hold title for the others. The resolution directs the committee to ascertain for whom these titles are held by various banks and trust companies.

"RABBITERS' UNION IN AUSTRALIA"

Only Those Engaged in Hunting Hares May Belong to New Organization. WASHINGTON, July 2.—While the labor unions in this country are largely confined to trades and special "skilled" groups, those of Australia cover nearly every imaginable character of work. There is now being organized a "rabbiters' union." This organization is being formed under the auspices of what is known as the "Trappers' League."

The men eligible to the "rabbiters' union, as the name signifies, are those engaged in the hunting of rabbits for the market. Already, through the efforts of the young organization, the Minister of Agriculture has made arrangements for the freeing and packing of rabbits to meet the requirements of the rabbit hunters for the coming season. This action on the part of the minister is to guard against the "rabbit combine."

GOVT. CLERKS TO GET HALF DAY OFF A WEEK

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Beginning with the first Saturday in July, the employes in the various government departments will be given a half-day each week, extending until November 30 of this year. This will give a small army, 50,000 in number, an opportunity for a period of recreation.

CONEY ISLAND R. R. MEN MAY STRIKE

Demands for Increase Made on Company—Old Agreement Expired.

Unless the demands of the motormen and conductors on the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad are granted within a day or so the company will have a strike on its hands. The old agreement expired Friday, June 30, and the men believe they should get an increase in wages.

The demands made on the company call for 25 cents an hour, instead of 23. The men also demand that instead of each motorman and conductor, as at present, being paid strictly according to the number of trips he makes, there should be a minimum rate of \$2 a day.

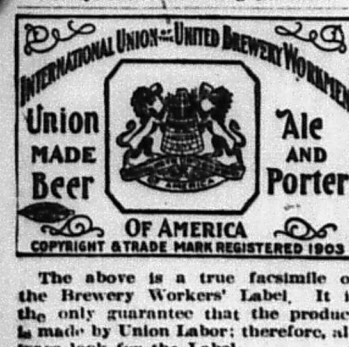
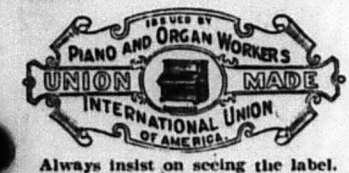
The Coney Island and Brooklyn is the only independent street car system in Brooklyn. It operates the Smith street line from Park row over the Bridge along Smith and 9th streets to Coney Island by Coney Island avenue; the Franklin avenue line from Williamsburg to Prospect Park and Coney Island; the DeKalb avenue line from Park row along DeKalb avenue to Ridgewood, and the Hamilton avenue line.

It employs about 600 motormen and conductors. Those on the Smith street and Hamilton avenue lines are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees of America, while the men on the DeKalb avenue line, which was originally independent of the Coney Island and Brooklyn, are members of a separate union, affiliated with the Knights of Labor. For some years past the company has had an agreement with its men as to wages, hours, and conditions of work, which was renewed annually at this time.

So far the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company has escaped a strike. Even when the B. R. T. employees have been out its employees have continued at work. Once or twice before at this season of the year, when the wage agreement has to be ratified again, there has been much strike talk, but the officials have managed to set it at rest. They hope to do so again, realizing that the tieup of their lines just before the holidays, when they are jammed with Coney Island excursionists, would be a serious matter.

UNION LABELS.

Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.



The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.
DR. A. CARR—SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 135 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 LENOX.
DR. S. BERLIN—SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.
Dr. Ph. Lewin—SURGEON DENTIST. 530 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.
DR. WOLFSON—SURGEON DENTIST. Liberal Prices for Comrades. 51 East 97th St., Cor. Madison Ave.

TEETH—HEALTH

Good teeth mean good health. Delays are dangerous, as troubles of teeth do not correct themselves but grow worse. We invite you to come to our office and let us look over your teeth.

EXAMINATION ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.

Crown and Bridgework \$3.00 Guaranteed the Best...

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1815 Madison Avenue, corner 118th Street. } New York City.
50 Delancey Street, corner Orchard Street.
715 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue "L" Station, Brooklyn.
EASY PAYMENTS. Hours daily 9 a.m.—9 p.m., and Sundays by appointment.

MONOPOLY OF LIFE INSURANCE BY GOVT.

ROME, July 2.—It seems practically certain that the Parliamentary commission appointed to consider Premier Giolitti's new life insurance monopoly bill will make a favorable report and that the measure will become a law in the near future.

The bill's purpose is to make a government monopoly of the life insurance business. From the moment that it becomes effective both Italian and foreign insurance companies will have to cease operations in Italy. Nor will the government reimburse them for any losses they may sustain. These will probably be considerable, a number, especially of American and English companies, having large sums invested in Italian mortgages and banking operations.

It is reported, probably correctly, that several foreign governments have protested to the foreign office against the Premier's bill, but Signor Giolitti is determined to push it through, and as he commands, at present, at least, a good-sized Parliamentary majority, there is no reason why he should not succeed.

OLD FAKE GAME BEING WORKED

Fake Representatives Are Traveling About and Getting Out Special Labor Paper Editions.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Just recently warning was sent to labor papers and the unions cautioning them against entering into business relations with irresponsible men who are traveling about the country getting out special editions.

This warning was issued because in several instances there had gone into various cities, and after securing the endorsement of the central body, would take advertisements indiscriminately and further fail to fulfill the obligations they had entered into. Information has just been received at headquarters that another scheme has been concocted.

The placards having the lithographed union labels of the various crafts issued by the American Federation of Labor have been secured in some manner, and then advertisements solicited to be placed around lithographs as a border, the solicitor agreeing to divide the proceeds with the union from which he got the endorsement.

It is stated that in numerous instances these obligations have not been fulfilled. The unions should be very careful in giving endorsements to any one, no matter for what purpose.

SIX HUNDRED POSTAL BANKS IN OPERATION

WASHINGTON, July 2.—One thousand postal savings depositories were designated by the Postoffice Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, according to a statement made public by Postmaster General Hitchcock. Six hundred of these banks are in actual operation, and the entire thousand will be receiving deposits within a few weeks.

Because of the great foreign population, more depositories were established in Pennsylvania than in any other State, the total number being fifty-eight.

Postmaster General Hitchcock says that the interest in the system continues to grow, and that receipts at many of the offices recently opened being heavy, particularly so in the Far West.

GLACIER TO YIELD BODY HELD 40 YEARS

BOSTON, July 2.—Miss Edith Randall, daughter of John Randall, a Quincy banker who lost his life in the Alps over thirty years ago, is now on her way to Chamoni, where she hopes to recover her father's body when the Glacier des Bessonnings gives up the bodies of those who were frozen at the top September 6, 1879.

On arriving at the little village at the foot of the Alps, where the glacier gives up its dead, Miss Randall will stay at the same hotel where her father lodged and will meet the children of the guides who also lost their lives on that memorable occasion.

The party were caught in a snowstorm and all died. Recent discoveries indicate the bodies will be recovered within a few weeks.

It takes nearly forty years for the glacier to travel from the place where the men perished to the little village at the bottom.

RELIGION WILL NOT MIX WITH BANKING

STAMFORD, Conn., July 2.—That religion and banking do not harmonize when traded in together was shown Saturday morning when the Rev. Joseph Raniszewski, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, was attacked by 200 of his parishioners who had taken possession of the church property in South street.

The trouble dates back to the present incumbent's predecessor, who acted as a banker for his congregation, and was arrested after being deposed by the bishop on a charge of embezzlement of funds intrusted to him. Raniszewski's trouble arose from the fact that his congregation expected him to refund the money they had lost.

The crowd was led by two women, who were arrested with ten others, and taken to the police station. They were fined \$5 each and costs. Judge Young expressing the hope that they had learned a lesson.

BIG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT IN ITALY

TURIN, July 2.—The International Exposition of Industries and Work held in Turin to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the kingdom of Italy is the largest of its kind ever attempted.

The principal countries of the world are officially participating in the Turin exposition, and the following have imposing buildings: England, Germany, France, Belgium, Russia, Switzerland, Hungary, Turkey, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay, Persia, Japan, Siam, Serbia, India and China.

The American exhibit is the largest government exhibit in the Turin exposition and it is thoroughly scientific in matter and arrangement. All the manifold activities of the Agricultural Department in all its spheres, including roadmaking, weather service and forest preservation, are accurately and graphically portrayed. The Geological Survey has furnished a very interesting and descriptive exhibit, showing the methods and processes of mining, storing and transporting coal. One result of this exhibit has been to secure some very large orders of American coal for use in Italy.

The Panama Canal exhibit is interesting. The large working models of the locks and dams showing war vessels passing through them form one feature. The Panama Canal work in all its phases, including dredging, pumping, the building of great locks and the elaborate system of drainage and sanitation, is described in the motion picture display, which is a special feature of the government exhibit.

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SURGEON DENTISTS.
791 Broadway, Cor. Fayette Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn

"IRONQUILL" DIES IN COLO. SPRINGS

Ex-Commissioner of Pensions Who Wrote Nonsensical Verse Only Sick Five Minutes.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 2.—Eugene F. Ware, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, who was known by his poetic writings under the penname of "Ironquill," died here today. He was ill only five minutes.

Ware called all his verses rhymes. Here is a part of one on "Politics":

"Ever so many the childhood friends That started ahead of me, With fearless ignorance, fearless hope, To sail on this vitriol sea; Little they knew of the depth or the scope Of the treacherous vitriol sea."

Another of his poems, "The Washerman's Song," appeared at a time when the Republican party was thinking of nominating him for Congress. Its publication was blamed for losing him the nomination because the church people thought that they saw in it the ideas of a scoffer. The first verse ran:

"In a rather humble cot In a rather quiet spot, In the suds and in the soap Worked a woman, full of hope. Working, singing all alone In a sort of undertone."

And this is the verse to which his friends took objection:

"It was a song I do not sing For I scarce believe a thing Of the stories that are told Or the miracles of old; But I know that her belief Is the anodyne of grief And will always be a friend That will keep her to the end."

PHONE SYSTEM TO BE RUN BY GOVT.

LONDON, July 2.—Between them, the officials of the British National Telephone Company and of the Postoffice Department are getting ready for the transfer of the country's entire phone system from the former to the latter on January 1, 1912.

Already many exchanges are under the new management. By the masses of telephone users the change is being greeted with signs of relief, less because the service is going into the postoffice's hands than because it is going out of the National Telephone Company's.

The National's management has not been entirely to blame for the shocking inefficiency of the service it has given. The company was from the first opposed by the Postoffice Department, which wanted a monopoly of all methods of electric communication and fought tooth and nail against every extension of lines as well as against even the use of phones for as many purposes as possible.

In addition to this, the company has known from the first that its plant would be nationalized, "acquired" after a brief concession. In combination with the extreme difficulty experienced by every one in finding industrious and efficient help in England, the result of these influences has been an almost unusable telephone service throughout the island.

Not a great deal of confidence is generally felt that the postoffice, which is making an extremely poor start with the exchanges it has already taken over, will do particularly well by the subscribers, but that it will do better than the private company, at any rate, is reasonably certain. The phone will also be much cheaper than ever before.

NEWBURYPORT TRIPLETS CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 2.—The Chase triplets, of this city, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary today with a gathering of relatives and friends at the old homestead. The trio, Thurston S. Chase, Mrs. Benjamin W. Ordway and Miss Alice March Chase are three of nine children born to the late Mr. and Mrs. Moses L. Chase.

They were attended at birth by Dr. F. A. Howe, of this city, who is still living. They passed through the trying times of childhood, having had hard battles against disease in one or two instances, but coming through them all in such a condition that they are today vigorous and happy.

Thurston S. Chase is a butcher and farmer. He is married and has seven children.

Mrs. Ordway has been married twice. Her present husband is Benjamin W. Ordway, a carriage bowmaker. She has one daughter, Mrs. Esther Collis, and a grandson.

Miss Alice Chase remained at home and ministered to the comfort of her parents until they died. Since she has filled positions as nurse and housekeeper in homes of the city.

DUCHESS PAYS PASSAGE BUT ELLIS ISLAND HOLDS

Awaiting information from South Elgin, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. William Birch and their two children, Leslie and Edus, are detained at Ellis Island, after having been enabled to come to America through the charity of the Duchess of Marlborough. Birch said that he was an engineer and arrived with his family on board the steamship St. Paul on May 20.

According to his story, Birch was born in America, but has lived most of his life in Kent, England. Some time ago, he said, he heard of the charity work in which the Duchess of Marlborough has been engaged and wrote her a letter asking for money enough to come to America.

He says the Duchess sent him steamship passage and railroad tickets to Chicago. With these gifts she included \$37.50 in money. On the trip Birch says he managed, by one means or another, to make the \$37.50 grow to more than \$100.

In spite of this, however, Birch was taken before the Board of Special Inquiry and will be detained until the story which he tells of a brother in South Elgin can be investigated.

SOCIALISM ONLY HOPE, SAY DEAF AND DUMB

BERLIN, July 2.—A political meeting of an extraordinary character was held in Berlin recently. Deaf and dumb workers of both sexes assembled in large numbers to devise means for improving their positions.

Speeches were delivered by signs, and were received with great enthusiasm. The deaf and dumb workers complain that although they fulfill their obligations as well as normal persons they are being left behind in the race of life, and left in their position to the circumstance that "Junkers still have a majority in Parliament."

They have come to the conclusion that the Socialist party alone makes a stand for the poor, the oppressed, and the unfortunate; and, after numerous speeches, the meeting passed unanimously a resolution declaring it to be the duty of every deaf and dumb person to take an active part in elections.

Thereupon, the Socialist Association of the Deaf and Dumb was instituted, whose object is to work vigorously for the success of Socialist candidates in the elections for the Prussian Diet and German Reichstag.

PHILA. "LABOR LEADER" BUYS NEW MOTOR BOAT

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—City elevator inspectors, working under Frank Feeney, Contractor McNichol's labor chief and chief of the elevator bureau, are out selling raffle tickets for a chance on Feeney's motor cruiser, Nellie F.

Feeney wants to raffle off the Nellie F., which he built at Essington when he changed his occupation from labor leader to political leader and chief of the elevator bureau, since then he has prospered so that he found it absolutely necessary to have a Nellie F. bigger, more powerful and more luxurious than the original Nellie F.

The Nellie F. II was built by W. F. Kirk, a boat builder of Toms River, N. J., who is said to run a non-union, open shop. Feeney says he knows nothing about the non-union end of it, but as far as the raffle is concerned, that is all right.

"Is it true that the Toms River boat builder who made your new cruiser is non-union?" was asked.

"Hanged if I know. I don't know if there is a boat builders' union down there," replied Feeney, who, before he was elected chief of the Central Labor Union for several terms, but who, during the time he has held his \$3,500 City Hall job, has devoted his efforts in the labor movement chiefly in a vain effort to get labor to go along with the contractor-bosses' organization.

BOY KILLED AT R. B. CROSSING

PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—James Leonard, 11 years old, of 574 Straight street, crossing the Lackawanna Railroad track at the Barclay street crossing today, was run down by a west-bound train and died on his way to the hospital. The accident was witnessed by scores of excursionists waiting at the Barclay street station.

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FIFTY SOCIALIST BOOKS

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BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE
102-104 MYRTLE AVE. COR. BRIDGE ST.

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CONVICT LABOR FOR MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—Yesterday the government sent a lengthy telegram to all Governors of States, requesting them to co-operate with the central government's plan for national irrigation works.

The telegram suggested that all prisoners in jails should be organized into working gangs, and set to work constructing dams, canals, reclaiming waste lands, and insuring crop lands already under cultivation. In order to avoid a repetition of the crop short-ages of the last few years, which has made the importing of cereals necessary, The Governors are asked to wire the number of prisoners who might be organized into gangs for this work in their respective States, and to furnish data regarding the possibilities in their States for work of the nature contemplated.

The government expresses the belief that an immense amount of this work is possible before the end of the year, and proposes to begin immediately.

It is claimed by the government that this scheme for using convict labor has the interests of the men at heart. A daily "wage" will be paid them, from which a "certain amount" will be deducted to pay for "board." The "balance" is to be "saved" for the men until their term is completed, and they will thus be enabled to make "a new start" in life.

BOY KILLED WHEN AUTOS COLLIDE

ALBANY, July 2.—W. B. Crisp, a lawyer, of 51 West 18th street, and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Woods, of New York, had a narrow escape from being fatally hurt in an automobile smashup on the State road from Brown's Hotel to Averill Park, six miles east of Troy, today.

Their machine was run into by a big touring car in charge of Walter S. Grounds-Ell, manager of the Buick Company of Albany. One of the occupants of Grounds-Ell's car, George Beach, aged 12, of Albany, was killed, and all of the other occupants more or less seriously hurt.

Lawyer Crisp's car was in charge of Chauffeur Charles Ostergren, and he says Grounds-Ell's car came upon him suddenly, and in attempting to stop, the Albany car skidded and collided with his machine, taking both machines into a rail fence. Crisp had a rib broken, and was badly cut about the hands and face. Mr. and Mrs. Woods were also bruised and cut. They were taken to a hotel in Troy.

SIXTEEN ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARE HELD

Sixteen alleged gamblers, arrested in two raids made by the police on Saturday, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and held under bail for an examination.

Sonny Smith, the old-time gambler, who registered on the Mercer street station hotel as Joseph Sweeney, and seven others, who were captured by Lieutenant Jones' squad at 115 University place, were held under various names. For most of them Lieutenant Jones had two, and in one case, three warrants, and the court doubled and tripled the bail accordingly. Martin Engle furnished the bond.

The other principal was George Gordon, who was arrested with seven other men by Inspector Lahey's squad at 60 West 35th street. They, too, were all registered under fictitious names. Magistrate Murphy fixed their bail at \$500 each, the charge being that they were common gamblers.

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Semi-official and the most reputable newspapers comment in dignified satisfaction, but the Pan-German press is frenzied with delight. Among the former the Koelnische pretends that the action is not taken against Morocco, nor as a counter step against France and Spain, but that it is solely in defense of threatened German interests. Germany does not intend a permanent occupation, but, of course, will not withdraw until such order as she desires has been established in Morocco. It adds the significant information that the Germans possess great tracts in the hinterland, and that one firm alone controls an area as large as a principality.

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SPokane PASSENGERS' INDIGNATION MEETING

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The gathering was primarily an indignation meeting, and was called at the instigation of passengers after arriving from the scene of the accident.

Henry W. Farnam, professor of economics in Yale University, was chosen president, with George H. King, payee teller of the Denver National Bank of Denver, as secretary. For more than an hour the passengers related their experiences, and the crew of the Spokane came in for censure. The passengers nominated a committee to interview the steamship officials, and adjourned, after passing a vote of commendation on the work of the officers and crew of the Admiral Sampson.

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President Taft, who promises to come for the picnic, was to be requested to preside at the raffle. Since the announcement that the girl would be raffled off, several hundred men, mostly wealthy bachelors, in all parts of the country, have written for more particulars concerning her. Many of them wanted her picture. One man wanted to buy all the tickets up.

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STEEL KINGS MEET FOR BIG CAMPAIGN

LONDON, July 2.—The presence here of several important manufacturers on their way to the convention of the world's steel producers, to be held in Brussels, beginning July 6, has given rise to the rumor that the formation of an international steel trust is one of the possibilities of the near future. While J. Pierpont Morgan was in England, besides attending the functions in connection with the coronation, he was in session with several big financiers. Then the signal honor conferred on him by the Kaiser has strengthened the surmise that Morgan, in connection with English, German and American financiers, is contemplating some big undertaking. As capital does not know national boundaries in its operations, and as the time has come to put the steel industry on a sound, international footing, this story is one that receives ready credence.

English speculators and investors have been eagerly following the investigations into the affairs of the Steel Trust, and others, and so far the outcome has been highly satisfactory. They believe that not only will the trusts be permitted freely to operate, but that they have been brought under federal protection that their actions cannot very well be assailed. The next step, in their view, is a working agreement, at least, between the great manufacturers of the different nations, and they believe no one has the power to bring this about except Morgan. His enormously rich financial connections, and his great ability to persuade, as well as force, will be a factor in the proceedings of the Brussels convention, whether he is present or not. One matter that will come up for discussion and action is that of disarmament. At the present rate the four leading maritime nations of the world are annually pouring over a billion of dollars into the sea, and much of this money goes to the steel kings. Naturally, they will do everything in their power to counteract this movement, so threatening to their enormous dividends, and they will probably take some measures to institute a campaign of education in favor of still bigger navies and greater standing armies.

But in addition to this, the richest portion of their pickings, they will probably have to do something relative to the state of trade in other fields. Here affairs are somewhat chaotic, and threatens to become worse.

All the big American concerns will be well represented, among them being Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation; Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Company; J. A. Campbell, of the Youngstown Sheet Iron Company; J. G. Butler, of the Bessemer Company; E. A. S. Clarke, of the Lackawanna Steel Company; S. C. Felton, of the Pennsylvania Steel Company; W. A. Rogers, of Buffalo; Willis L. King, of Jones & Laughlin, and R. L. Stackhouse, of the Cambria Steel Company.

None of them has done any talking while here, although they have attended many banquets and entertainments given them by their British steel-making brethren. They came to Europe for action, and they are not willing to let the public into the secrets of their plans.

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UP TO DATE CLOTHES, B. PFEFFERKORN
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Up to Date Hatter and Men's Furnishings.
2975 Fulton St., bet. Cleveland and Essex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHOES OF STYLE AND QUALITY
L. DIAMOND
285 7th Ave., New York City.

TEN PITTSBURG FIREMEN OVERCOME SPECTACULAR FIRE DESTROYS DEPARTMENT STORE AND THREATENS MERCANTILE CENTER OF SMOKY CITY.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Ten firemen were injured or overcome, \$200,000 property loss was caused, and the mercantile center of Pittsburgh was threatened by a spectacular fire that destroyed "The Fair," a department store at Market street and Third avenue, at noon today. Pittsburgh's entire fire fighting forces in the downtown, Oakland, and South Side districts were needed to check the flames that threatened other big stores, business houses, and the Pittsburgh Market, which is only a square away.

Three firemen were severely hurt, but the others were revived in hospitals and later were returned to their quarters or home. Hoseman Edward Madden, of No. 19 Engine Company, was injured when a section of brick-work and windows struck him, but his helmet probably saved his life. Engineer Joseph Whalen, of No. 3, was struck by falling bricks and rendered unconscious. Hoseman Doyle, of No. 33, was hurt in a similar manner.

The fire started about the noon hour, just as churches were letting out morning worshippers. The first alarm was followed by "three deuces."

The heat of the flames added to the natural temperature of 90 degrees in the shade caused agony for the firemen.

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CORONATION CIRCUS SUBJECT OF JEST

3,000,000 PEOPLE NEEDLESSLY SICK

Department of Health, Says Owen, Would Save 600,000 Lives Yearly.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 2.—Charging that the League for Medical Freedom has been organized by quacks and patent medicine manufacturers to oppose his bill providing for a Department of Health, Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, made a bitter attack on this league in a speech on the floor of the Senate.

Owen showed that many officers of this league are or have been manufacturers of patent medicines. He charged this association with attempting to bribe the daily press through the liberal use of advertising space. At one time this league, he said, bought half-page advertisements at a daily cost of \$25,000.

Answering the charge of the league that his proposed Department of Health would promote one school of medicine over another and invade the rights of States and individual citizens, Owen said:

"I introduced at the beginning of the present session Senate Bill No. 1, providing for the establishment of a Department of Health, which did not place the head of that department in the cabinet, but which expressly provided against any possible invasion of State or individual rights, and against any discrimination for or against any school or so-called system of medicine."

According to Owen, the people of the United States suffer a preventable loss of over 600,000 lives per annum, a daily senseless sacrifice of an army of over 1,700 human beings every day of the year, over one a minute from one year's end to another, and year after year. These preventable deaths, he said, are caused by polluted water, impure and adulterated food and drugs, tuberculosis, typhoid, malarial fever, unclear cities and bad sanitation.

That there are 3,000,000 people seriously sick all the time in the United States from preventable diseases, was another remarkable statement made by Owen.

"I desire the country to understand," said Owen, "that the purpose of the Department of Health is in reality that of race conservation, the preservation of human life and of human energy, and that there is great need for the co-operation of all classes of men."

"The conservation of our great natural resources are of great importance," said Owen, "but the conservation of the life and 'efficiency' of our people is of far greater importance and should not be destroyed or impaired by unthinking commercialism."

"Why conserve coal fields and not coal miners? Why conserve plant life and not human life? Why conserve animal life and not child life? This cannot continue," declared Owen.

Not Every Housewife Can Have Three Months' Vacation

but she can have a summer in the city that will lose much of its discomfort if her kitchen is equipped with a **Gas Range or a Gas Cooker.** Where **Gas Fuel** is burned in summer time, the housewife cooks in an atmosphere fit to breathe. There's no unnecessary heat; no ashes, dirt or kindlings.

A Gas Range or a Gas Cooker radiates heat only during the actual process of cooking—and even then very little heat is thrown off. Coal and wood fires produce heat long before and long after the cooking is done.

Gas Ranges rent for \$3.00 and up a year. Gas Cookers rent for - - \$1.00 a year.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, President



SPORTS

HOMER BY DEVORE WINS FOR GIANTS

The Giants crossed the river yesterday afternoon and beat the Jersey City team of the Eastern League by a score of 5 to 1. In the eighth inning, with the bases full, Josh Devore made a home run, clinching the game for New York. Up to this unexpected happening the Eastern Leaguers were holding their neighbors from across the Hudson even, and were in a fair way to win the game.

Drucke, who was on the mound for the Giants, was hit quite freely, but always tightened up in the pinches. Banker, the Jersey City star, twirled good ball for seven innings, but blew up when the Giants began getting to him in the eighth. The score:

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devore, lf	4	2	2	0	0	0
Becker, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Merkle, 2b	3	0	1	2	1	0
Bridwell, ss	4	0	0	1	1	1
Fletcher, 3b	3	1	2	12	0	0
Gowdy, lb	3	0	0	3	0	0
Wilson, c	1	0	0	3	0	0
Hartley, c	2	1	0	4	0	0
Drucke, p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Latham	0	1	0	0	0	0

Totals..... 32 5 7 27 9 1
Jersey City..... AB R H O A E
Green, 3b..... 4 0 0 1 0 2 0
Wells, cf..... 4 0 0 2 0 0 0
Dolan, 2b..... 4 0 0 3 1 0 0
Deininger, lf..... 4 0 0 2 0 0 0
Abstein, lb..... 4 1 1 10 0 0 0
Wheeler, rf..... 3 0 2 1 0 0 0
Hartley, c..... 3 0 0 3 4 0 0
Tommanan, c..... 2 0 0 2 0 0 0
Butler, c..... 2 0 0 2 1 0 0
Banker, p..... 3 0 0 1 0 1 0

Totals..... 32 1 4 27 11 1
*Ran for Drucke in eighth inning.
New York..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0-3
Jersey City..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1

First base on error—Jersey City. Left on bases—Jersey City 4; New York 1. Struck out—By Drucke 7; by Banker 6. Home Run—Devore. Two base hit—Merkle. Stolen base—Abstein. Umpire—Fitzhenry. Time—1 hour and 30 minutes.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League.
At Chicago..... R. H. E.
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-0 3
Chicago..... 4 0 1 1 2 2 2 16 1
Batteries—Fromme, McQuillan and Clarke; Richter, Reubach and Graham.

At St. Louis.....
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 7 1
St. Louis..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0-0 3 6 0
Batteries—Cannitt and Gibson; Sallee and Bliss.

American League.
At Detroit..... R. H. E.
Cleveland..... 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 2-0 6 11 2
Detroit..... 0 0 1 0 2 5 0 14 18 1
Batteries—West, Krapp and Fisher; Summers and Stange.

At Chicago.....
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0-2 7 1
Chicago..... 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 1 6 12 1
Batteries—Peity and Stephens; Lang and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	42	24	.636
Chicago	41	26	.611
Philadelphia	40	26	.606
St. Louis	38	29	.566
Pittsburgh	27	29	.541
Cincinnati	23	42	.353
Brooklyn	23	42	.353
Boston	15	51	.227

American League.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	44	22	.679
Philadelphia	43	23	.652
New York	32	28	.532
Chicago	34	32	.515
Cleveland	31	29	.515
Washington	24	44	.353
St. Louis	17	48	.269

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League.
New York at Philadelphia; Boston at Brooklyn.
American League.
Philadelphia at New York (two games); Washington at Boston; St. Louis at Cleveland.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Bill Sweeney braved a mighty mace in the series against the Giants last week. In the four games he unburdened himself of nine hits.
A high class ball player, this Dr. Roy Miller of the Rustlers, with as businesslike style at the bat as one sees among the major leaguers.
The Giants have enjoyed an epidemic of home runs since exhibiting at the refurbished Polo Grounds. Devore has made two, Doyle one and Murray one.
The Brooklyn and Phillies have played three extra inning games, between themselves, the Brooklyn losing all three, although they have played some rattling good ball against the Quakers.

RICKARDS

Co-operative Profit Sharing Association
430 SIXTH AVE., COR. 26TH ST.
Clothing, Tailors and Hatters.
SPRING SUITS, \$10 TO \$60.
Open Saturdays Until 10.30 p. m.

FIGHT GOSSIP

By JOHN J. HAAS.
Burke's defeat of Ted Nelson won him back a lot of his lost prestige. And money. And some fine future matches. Lucky, because he was taking a sound drubbing till he landed the finishing blow. Money, because it took less than three rounds. Matches? The National has arranged a bout between the "Tar" and Billy Papke, to take place late in July.

Jack Britton cannot be traced. Thinking of putting Detective Billy Burns on his track. A "planter" should know by deduction where the best "crop" can be found.
Some papers are deploring the "fact" of "small attendances" at the various clubs in this city. We haven't seen them, have you? Good bouts will always bring out the fightlovers in horde, be it winter, summer or fall.

Al Ketchel, the Bridgeport youngster, was rudely checked in his running up the pugilistic ladder of fame and fortune last Thursday at the National Sporting Club by Young Brown. Too much was expected of Al. He came here and stopped Mike Devine, a hardy local fighter, a week previous at the Twentieth Century Club. That was some feat, apparently, and some scribes became exhaustive in print about the "fellow who fights like a champion," to use one particular writer's words. Matches were next in order. The National, Twentieth Century and Fairmont clubs booked him for their respective stags the next week. That meant Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Successive nights, of course. 'Twas last Thursday night, "Hurrah for Ketchel," yelled some "bush" who believe anything their sporting "saints" smear over their pages. Well, their hurrahing didn't save Ketchel from getting a good licking. Not that Ketchel can't hit, because he can. And darn hard, too. Game. Sure. But about boxing—well, he'll have to take some more lessons. Many of them, in fact. By the way, he was not at the Twentieth Century Club Friday as scheduled, nor at the Fairmont Saturday night, either. Spoiled the boy by giving him undue praise.

HEAT FAILS TO STOP BOUTS.

"General Humidity" Defied by Youngsters at the Long Acre Club.
To see eight three-round bouts run through the whole way all in one evening and every single one of them close, too, is something quite out of the ordinary. That is just what happened at the Long Acre Club Saturday night at the amateur and professional contests that are held there weekly.
The ceremonies were started at 9:15, with Abe Marks acting in the dual capacity of announcer and referee. His task was somewhat arduous, but he acquitted himself nobly to the end through his quick-witted methods.
A "black and white" combination opened up the meeting. Young Lewis and Johnny Taylor were the pair. Both fought so fast that they were both in from their exertions at the finish. Still Lewis deserved the honors through his more aggressive tactics. Young Anderson and Young Meyers, two little fighting machines, went through the three rounds at an even and fast clip. Kid Hunter forged to the front in the last round of a rousing bout with Young Monahan. A hard slugger and a clever boxer met in the next fray, which aroused the members to great enthusiasm. Young Beecher who did the slugging, had a shade the best of Marty Kane in a corking conflict.
Sam Murphy showed up again and fought a close battle with Kid Underwood. Sam would make a hit on the vaudeville stage. His "glides" and original fancy postings would make the best of them jealous. Every one in the house rooted for him to win. Cy Davis and Young Mantler met in the final bout. There was intense rivalry between these two midgits and there was considerable action during the three rounds. Both are two-handed fighters, but Mantler was a bit more alert and landed the most blows. Therefore, he won by a slight margin. Young Russell managed to draw with Young O'Brien, while Kid Toby shaded Kid Renow in the other bouts of the evening.

WOLGAST AND MORAN REST.

Two Fighters Ready for Tomorrow's Twenty-Round Battle.
Having finished their training near Frico last Saturday, Ad Wolgast, light-weight champion of the world, and his English challenger, Owen Moran, are resting quietly prepared for a desperate twenty-round mill tomorrow afternoon in Promoter Coffroth's arena. Wolgast's manager, Tom Jones, already has wagered \$2,000 to \$1,000 with Moran's mentor, Charles J. Harvey, and declares that he will bet \$10,000 more on the general result. Jones doesn't hesitate to predict that Wolgast will win either on points or by a knockout, and in this opinion he is backed up by a large majority of California sporting men.
Wolgast will have no trouble making weight. He required weight, 132 pounds ringside. When he jumped on the scales on Saturday he tipped the beam at 132 1/2. That was his weight a week ago, so that he will take no more violent exercise between now and tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Moran also weighed himself on Saturday and the scales showed 128 pounds. Moran weighed that much when he stopped Nelson last winter and was very fit at the time. As a matter of fact Moran is not a genuine lightweight, for the reason that he can do 134 ringside if necessary, but as there is little or no money to be made in the feather-weight division, the sturdy Briton has been going after lightweights for more than a year.

AUBURN CHOLERA IS WELL IN HAND

Rev. Bourne Said Two Died, but Physicians Say It Is False.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 2.—While the authorities here have the cholera situation well in hand, the anxiety of residents has been increased today by rumors of a spread of the disease, and tonight a sensation was caused when Rev. A. W. Bourne, D. D., of the First Baptist Church, in concluding a prayer for the persons who had been exposed to the malady, stated that two additional victims had died today. The congregation stopped to discuss the alarming news outside the church, and it spread with surprising rapidity.

At the Osborne Home, where both Drs. Thomas C. Sawyer and A. F. Hodgman, of the local health department, and Dr. W. S. Maxwell, of Albany, representing the State Board of Health, and Dr. Edward Francis, of Washington, for the United States Marine Hospital Service, were holding a conference, the rumor was soon broadcast. They made full investigation, and declared emphatically that there was absolutely no truth in it.

All of the inmates of the two Italian boarding houses were removed today to the new Municipal Hospital for Tuberculosis. The institution had just been completed and was not yet in use. The State Department of Health advised isolation of all the suspects, and they were transported this afternoon to the new hospital.
Court Interpreter James J. Ray, the Italian leader here, after an investigation stated today that he feared that there were a number of exposed persons who were able to evade quarantine.

When the cholera victim, Tomaso Birardi, reached Auburn, he was greeted by his two brothers, Vito and Frank, and a party of friends who had known him in Italy. They embraced each other, and after shopping in the business section for a few hours, returned to the colony, where they ate and drank together in a happy reunion.

When the cholera victim became ill all remained with him and offered him their crude ministrations. Several of these young men are said to have gone from Auburn. The local and out of town officials, however, predict that no further cases will result.

GOVT. SPENDS \$27 TO SAVE FIFTEEN

Three Army Officers to Meet to Decide Price to Be Paid for Horse.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It is announced in official orders that a board of army officers, consisting of two captains and a lieutenant colonel, shall meet in Washington and examine a horse and appraise its value. Some one wants to sell a horse to the government, and before Uncle Sam can purchase it its merits must be solemnly passed upon by an army board.

It is estimated that the officers assigned to this board will consume the greater part of one day in performing this duty. Two captains at \$2,400 a year and a lieutenant colonel at \$3,000 a year make a total of \$7,800 a year in salaries represented by this board.
In other words, it is to cost the United States government the services of these three officers for one day, or more than \$27, in order to decide what price shall be paid for said horse, with the possibility of saving Uncle Sam \$10 or \$15 on the purchase price.

BAPTISTS TO MEET IN BATHING COSTUME

The following advertisement appeared in a Montclair (N. J.) newspaper on Saturday:
"The Brookdale Baptist Church will be in session at half-past 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. No collection. Please bring bathing suits."
None of the officials of the church who might explain the advertisement could be found.

BLACKSMITHS AND CARPENTERS WIN

Local Unions From Several States Report Shorter Hours and Higher Wages.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers reports that the organization is moving along in splendid shape and is making exceptional progress this year.
The carriage and wagon workers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, of Pittsburg, Pa., went on strike to enforce the Saturday half holiday during the months of June, July, August, and September, with full pay. They were out only a week when settlements were reached with practically all of the employers and new agreements signed.
Mining tools manufacturers of Alton, Ill.; Ottumwa, Iowa; What Cheer, Iowa; Chicago Heights, Ill., and Salem, Ohio, are about to sign up their annual agreements with the International Brotherhood.
The chain makers in Columbus, Ohio; Bradock, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa., and Brewster, Ohio, have just been organized and a charter issued by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
Shop federations, consisting of Blacksmiths, boiler makers, machinists, sheet metal workers, and carpenters, have been organized on the Illinois Central, Harriman lines, Rock Island, and Chicago and Northwestern, and agreements will be presented in the near future.

The strike on the Pere Marquette by the Railroad Department has been adjudged and conferences are now being held with the various crafts and the general manager.
The Brotherhood of Blacksmiths has signed an agreement with the Canadian Northern Railroad, with a 2 per cent per hour advance and improved conditions in the shops.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters have been successful in securing many advances in wages, with a considerable reduction in hours.
At Montpelier, Vt., wages have been raised from \$2.70 to \$3 per day of eight hours.
At Kingston, Ontario, an advance has been secured from 31 1/2 cents to 35 cents per hour for an eight-hour day.
At Sheboygan, Wis., the minimum wage has been advanced to \$3.20 per day of eight hours.
At Columbus, Ind., after a short strike, a raise was secured of from 1 to 5 cents per hour, the scale now being \$3.15 per day.
At Cheyenne, Wyo., after a two days' strike a settlement was secured with a 5 cents per hour advance, 35 cents per hour for eight-hour day now being the scale.

At Derby, Conn., a settlement has been secured and a raise of 25 cents per day gained, the minimum scale being \$3.25 for an eight-hour day.
At Johnstown, N. Y., after a short strike, an advance in wages was secured from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.
At Somersworth, N. H., an advance has been secured from \$1.55 to \$2 per day.
At Medicine Hat, Canada, an increase was secured from \$4.05 to \$4.50 per day, with eight hours after November 1, with Saturday half-holiday.
At Fairbury, Neb., an increase was secured of 5 cents per hour and a reduction in hours from nine to eight. The scale is now \$3 per day.
At Boone, Iowa, an increase of 5 cents per hour was secured, the scale now being \$2.42 per day.
At Auburn, N. Y., an increase in wages of 3 1/2 cents per hour was secured, \$3.25 per day now being the scale.

In Delaware County, Pa., an increase in wages was secured of from 4 to 4 1/2 cents per hour and an eight-hour day.

TOLEDO STRIKERS WIN OUT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—After a strike of five weeks against the Toledo Stove and Range Company by the Stove Mounters, a satisfactory settlement has been reached. Increases on piece work varying from 1 cent to 15 cents have been secured, as well as an increase of 10 cents a day for day work and a Saturday half holiday.

WHERE THE CROWD CAME FROM.

It is quite evident from the pictures published in the New York papers and from the reports of the activities of the moving picture people that the coronation was attended chiefly by photographers.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's
OPTICAL PLACE,
308 E. Broadway. Tel. 2365 Orchard
BRANCH, 102 LENOX AVE., BET. 118TH AND 119TH STS.
I am with The Call since The Call started.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN.

E. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician
1028 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g's

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer
2393 EIGHTH AVENUE
Near 128th Street

Pharmacist
THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

PAY ENVELOPES

By James Oppenheim

This is a cloth bound book, illustrated by Harry Townsend, and contains vivid stories of the real life of the toilers, related with simplicity. James Oppenheim belongs to that class of writers devoting their talent to the cause of the oppressed. This book contains tales of the mill, the mine and the city street, and should be read by all those who appreciate good literature.

PAY ENVELOPES

On sale at the Book Department of
THE NEW YORK CALL
29 Pearl Street New York
Price \$1.25

WORK OF BRANCH 2, 23D A. D., BROOKLYN

Activities for Last 6 Months Told in Organizer's Report.

The following is the report of the organizer, Solomon Hurvick, of the 23d A. D., Brooklyn, for the six months ending June 30, 1911.

consideration of the Comrades to indicate in what way and in what directions the work in the future shall be done so that the results shall follow, which we are able to bring about with due effort and zeal.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Northwest corner 17th street and Fourth avenue, J. C. Frost, 12 o'clock noon.

OTHER MEETINGS. Branch 5—At 360 West 125th street. Regular business meeting. An assistant organizer is to be elected.

Open Air Lectures by Sol Fieldman. Sol Fieldman will deliver a series of lectures in the open air for Local New York. He will speak on Wednesday for Branch 5 at 125th street and Seventh avenue.

Berger's Speech Ready. Several thousand copies of the speech of that part of the Congressional Record containing Comrade Berger's speech are in the office.

BROOKLYN. OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Schenectady and Atlantic avenues, B. J. Riley, 12 o'clock noon.

WEDNESDAY. Seventh avenue and 13th street, B. J. Riley, 12 o'clock noon.

Work in the Coming Campaign. As to the coming campaign. We should this year enter upon a more practical campaign than we have done so before.

HAMBURG, June 20.—With the closing of the fiscal month of June, Socialist trade unions in Germany showed an increase in membership over the membership of one year ago of 2,353,178, bringing the total number of members affiliated to 4,798,468.

and Stagg street, A. E. De Milt and Jean J. Coronel. OTHER MEETINGS. Branch 2, 23d A. D.—At 1776 Pitkin avenue. Social gathering after meeting. Refreshments will be served.

NEW JERSEY. Attention, Hudson County: All party members and sympathizers who desire to participate in the parade of the Workingmen's Singing Societies will assemble at 34 and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken, at 9 a.m. sharp, July 4.

PHILADELPHIA. OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Broad and South streets, A. J. Pasquin and C. Moran. WEDNESDAY. 5th and Wolf streets, William Bassen and Herman Anders.

NEW YORK. Schenectady. The Hungarian Branch of the Socialist party of Schenectady and the United Hungarian Socialist Federation will hold a joint picnic at Mount Pleasant Park, end of Crane street car line, on the Fourth of July.

ALSACE-LORRAINE. A Nationalist party has been formed in Alsace-Lorraine. Its object is the establishment of such a constitution for Alsace-Lorraine as will make it a State having equal rights with the other States in the German Confederation.

DENMARK. Christen Hordum, who for thirty-three years was manager of Socialdemokraten, the Danish party organ, has just died at Copenhagen after an illness which lasted two years.

FRANCE. For the last year or so those in charge of the Guerre Sociale have been convinced that they were being watched and betrayed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The New York-Mexican Revolution Conference will meet tomorrow night at the Ferrer Center, 6 St. Marks place. All delegates are requested to attend.

THE "GEWERKSCHAFTSHAUS" OR HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONS IN HAMBURG. THIS BUILDING IS VALUED AT \$500,000. THE SOCIALIST DAILY NEWSPAPER OF HAMBURG AND THE PARTY OWN JOINTLY ANOTHER BUILDING WORTH AT LEAST AS MUCH.



SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 165-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regenia, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

national Illustrated Press, carry on an extensive police espionage, watching anarchists, Socialists, the revolutionary press, etc., and admitted having sought to enter the "Young Guard" for this purpose.

It appears that about three weeks ago Bourtiz visited Jean Louquet at Huzant and told him he suspected these men, Bled, Fourny, and others, of being agents-provocateurs, and that they were in league with Reichman, the Roumanian, who called himself an anarchist, and was formally denounced last year by our Roumanian Socialist friends as a spy, but whom the French revolutionary Comrades proclaimed as the victim of odious calumnies.

NORWAY. The Norwegian Young Socialist League held its first Congress at Lillestrom during the Whitsuntide holidays. Twenty-eight delegates were present, as well as a representative each of the Norwegian Labor party and the Swedish Young Socialists' organization.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO PARTY MEMBER. Caught in Shafting, Arm Is Twice Broken, and Receives Skull Injury. (Special to The Call.) SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., July 2.—On Thursday last an active member of the Socialist party, Comrade Javanovitch, met with a terrible accident in the Rogers paper mill in this town.

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SEE WAY TO PROTECT STATE TREES

Department Acts Now That Widespread Damage Has Been Done. ALBANY, July 2.—After waiting until the chestnut trees from New York City to Orange and Putnam counties have been practically all destroyed by a bark pest, the State agricultural authorities have entered into conference with H. D. Rankin, of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of finding some means of checking the disease.

The destruction is already so great that many fine groves have been ruined and the cost will run into the tens of thousands of dollars. The trouble is caused by a minute parasite borer which riddles the bark at the butt of the tree, causing the tree to die.

It appears that about three weeks ago Bourtiz visited Jean Louquet at Huzant and told him he suspected these men, Bled, Fourny, and others, of being agents-provocateurs, and that they were in league with Reichman, the Roumanian, who called himself an anarchist, and was formally denounced last year by our Roumanian Socialist friends as a spy, but whom the French revolutionary Comrades proclaimed as the victim of odious calumnies.

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

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

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. 6 MORRISIA.—Sec. C. Heisler, 408 E. 144th St., New York City. 8 PATRISON, N. J.—Fin. Sec. Chas. Booth, 96 Jefferson st., Paterson, N. J.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Geber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3294 Beekman.

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For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
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WHY IS MONOGAMY?

President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church and the Idaho-Sugar Trust possesses five wives and fifty thousand shares of sugar stock—ten thousand for each wife—and is of the opinion that the man who possesses only a moderate income should limit himself to one wife.

For which expression the sainted magnate is being mercilessly chaffed in the press, which draws in a facetious manner the conclusion that the trust which keeps millions poor to enrich one is therefore a promoter of monogamy and proper relations between the sexes.

And right here it is proper to say that under present conditions there is a very large amount of truth both in Smith's statement and the conclusion the press draws from it.

For monogamy, as we have it now, is based to a very great extent on the possession of property, that is, it has an economic basis.

About the only difference between Smith and most of his fellow magnates is that he regards women as property and says so, while they regard them in exactly the same way, but deny that they do so.

Smith calls such women wives; the others don't call them anything; they keep silence about them, and deny their existence—while they can.

They recognize one woman as wife, and conceal the others back in the bushes, far from the public highway. The latter are dragged out only when the recognized wife detects their existence and insists on having it publicly proclaimed in the divorce courts.

Nine-tenths of the polygamous gentry whose relations with several women have been made public are of the class that possess fifty thousand or more shares of some dividend-paying stock, like Smith. No property, no multiplicity of women for them. They might want them, but they couldn't support them, so they would have to be content with one woman, like the propertiless majority.

Smith's conduct in this matter is the most reprehensible, of course, for the reason that in addition to his economic explanation of the matter, he holds it as a religious doctrine that polygamy is not immoral. The others, though they practice it, would not be guilty of the horrible immorality of defending it on the ground of a religious belief. They don't defend it at all. They simply keep mum and say nothing, knowing the public will soon forget, and that their character for morality and respectability will not suffer in the long run.

"IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE"

Those who are conducting the case against the McNamaras and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union are in no way bound by the rules under which ordinary cases are conducted. In the very serious matter of the kidnaping mere laws and individual rights did not stand in their way. Neither do laws stand in their way while the case is being worked up. This has been shown in the persecution of Mrs. McManigal and in the attempt to frighten her into compliance with the wishes of the prosecution.

It is perhaps a trifling thing, but this fact was well shown in the matter of Mrs. McManigal's trunk. It was seized, or rather stolen, and taken to a garage, where it was opened and searched. One of the attorneys for the defense vigorously protested and said:

"You secured that trunk by illegal methods and you have it by no warrant of law."

"It doesn't make any difference how we got it, it's here," said Joseph Scott, Assistant District Attorney.

The point is very well brought out, and shows the District Attorney is a very wise and knowing man. Methods make no difference. Ways do not count. What the brisk attorneys of Los Angeles are after, for the sake of the Manufacturers' Association, are results. They believe themselves justified in resorting to any violence, in perpetrating any crime, in depriving their opponents, or victims, of every shred of rights, so long as a case can be made out against the unions.

This aspect of the affair is not confined to Los Angeles. It is common throughout the United States. The legal "servants" of the people believe themselves safe in carrying out the will of the employers, no matter how illegal that may be. Their actions show that they are bent, in this matter, on making out a case against the union, and they will go to any length to do it. They are not defenders of the public welfare, as in theory they are supposed to be. They are henchmen of the employers, seeking at every turn to assist the employers in the battle against the unions, and when the employers and the detectives cannot frame up a satisfactory case the public legal officials step in and help the work along.

The way they have acted in the case of Mrs. McManigal is as disgraceful and contemptible as anything that has occurred in the development of this whole unsavory story. It is a splendid illustration of the working of capitalism when these officials seek to crush the wife of the man who is alleged to be the chief witness for the prosecution. Evidently his confession is so weak, so unsatisfactory and so certain to be knocked out, that it has been found advisable to manufacture a few more "confessions." A well fashioned, cunning corroboration from the wife of the chief confessor would be a master stroke, and the officials are determined that if the woman will not do it for truth's sake she shall be made to do it because of fear.

It would be like the case of the trunk, to refer back to the significant words of Scott, it does not make any difference how they get it, as long as they do get it. Neither would it make any difference if the whole thing was a premeditated, elaborate lie spun for the purpose of hanging innocent men. Anything that will bring conviction is desirable and anything, no matter how unsavory, will be done by the officials. They began their case by committing violence. They have continued it by systematically spreading lies. They are trying to bolster it up by bullying a defenseless woman so that she will step in and defend the lies told by her husband.

Of course, behind the whole case is General Otis, and his whole energy is given to the one desire of smashing all trades unions. Being an honorable man he is willing to obtain, or to countenance, the commission of any crime or violence to accomplish his purpose.

It is reported that Morgan is financing the new bread and biscuit trusts. It is quite natural that the proprietor of the Dough Trust should be interested in such things.

Now New York City might sue Shonts for a separation from him and the company of which he is the head.

Dr. Jewett is all wrong about there being no foreign news in American papers. Wherever our millionaires are is the real source of news and they spend much of their time abroad. Besides, many papers make a practice of publishing thrilling news from nowhere of events that never happened.

The first woman ever to operate a sewing machine is still living in Connecticut and is but 81 years old. Aviation is a matter of today, and it is a dull week that does not see some speed record broken. In every mechanical way we are going rapidly ahead, but we still stick to the stage coach methods in social organization.

In spite of all the plans for a safe and sane Fourth, they are going to turn loose all the pyrotechnic orators on us.

THE THREE FISHERS



WITH COMMENT

An item in the Boot and Shoe Recorder for June 21 will bring balm to the souls of those persons who have been wishing it possible to go barefooted in the city during the summer so as to save enough money to buy a decent pair of shoes for winter. It says:

An English newspaper says: "It is interesting to know that more money than ever is being paid for boots and shoes. One Bond street merchant said that bedroom slippers of silk brocade, trimmed with marabout feathers, are quite the fad among the tasteful, and fetch about \$35 a pair."

"I make a special form for each of my customers to insure a perfect fit," he said, "and I do not accept a commission for fewer than ten pairs of shoes. With these are supplied six pairs of stockings to match each pair of shoes, making sixty pairs of silk stockings altogether, ten ties to fit the shoes and a special box into which the whole can be fitted and taken on journeys without trouble. I will not make a single pair of boots or shoes for new customers, as often I have to make several pairs experimentally before a perfect fit is obtained, and these, of course, are at my own expense."

This merchant says that an American woman has just ordered \$2,000 worth of silk stockings for which she will receive 200 pairs. Costly stockings are much in vogue now that trim ankles peep from under the fashionable short walking skirts.

High class trade in New York can show an equally high scale of shoe cost. Thousands of pairs are made every year that cost from \$20 to \$50 (or even more) per pair.

Those are very neat little shoes and really attractive stockings and the members of the working class will be delighted to know what is really proper in the matter of foot gear.

Under the caption, "Must We Pay to Hear Socialist Officials Speak?" Daniel Joseph writes a rather bitter letter of complaint, or complaints. His first one is to the effect that The Call does not publish everything sent it. That is true. Sometimes it is because the matter is not suitable, sometimes because it is too long, sometimes because it is in such form that transcription would be necessary and there are no facilities for this, and sometimes because what is said is obviously untrue. The second complaint is that Mayor Seidel, of Milwaukee, on the occasion of his visit here, spoke at meetings where admission was charged.

This is also true, but the argument that Socialists were naturally anxious to hear Mayor Seidel does not make the course any the less justifiable and unavoidable. The letter concludes:

Is it not rather ridiculous that the Socialist party should do a thing of this kind? They who preach when they can that the working people ought to become aware of the surrounding, and thus change conditions and everything of the kind, they who know better than anybody else that the average wage of today is not more than \$7 or \$8 a week, that they shall charge a fixed amount in order to be admitted? I am sure that those who have arranged this meeting know good and well that with those 25 cents could be bought bread and butter for those who are expecting it. This is about one of the main reasons that the father and mother go to the factory and sweatshop from early in the morning till late at night, and this is one of the reasons why the Socialist party is fighting. Then why is it that they shall make such a charge? Should this meeting have been arranged by the Republican party or Tammany Hall, they would have deserved credit for the fact that they are out for it, but I can't see why the Socialist party does it. It may be that one of the reasons is that the hall expenses must be covered. Then I wonder why, when other meetings are going on, that voluntary contributions

are collected and why is it that this time it has not been done the same? I am bound to believe that if Emil Seidel would not have been Mayor now, voluntary contributions would have been collected, but just because he is Mayor at present and comes from Milwaukee, is why you charge 25 cents.

If this is the standard of equality in your party, then I, for one, do pity it. In conclusion, I hope that in the future whenever such a meeting will take place the Socialist party will give a chance to the audience to go into their pocket according to their means, regardless whether Emil Seidel, Morris Hillquit or Meyer London will speak.

DANIEL JOSEPH.
New York, June 27, 1911.

But still it does not explain how meetings are really to be financed. There should be some provision made for those who wish to attend, but who unfortunately have not the necessary money for the admission fee, and there are many such. This, however, is a detail that can be attended to only by party organizations.

This letter shows that the familiar old trick of "delivering the race or religious votes" is still being practiced. No Socialist and no other intelligent person would have anything to do with such a crooked scheme. It is of no assistance to the people concerned, though sometimes it is highly profitable to those who work the game.

Editor of The Call: I was approached recently by a man, who tried to induce me to join a newly formed Jewish society, whose aim is to cast the Jewish vote for such candidates as will pledge themselves to establish equal rights for the Jew and Gentile in all foreign countries, Russia included.

Every Jew is admitted to membership in this society, whether he be Republican, Democrat or even a Socialist.

As the main aim of this society is to vote in power Republicans or Democrats, to use the Jewish vote for mercenary purposes on the political field, I urgently request you to warn in The Call all the Jews who have a right of casting votes, that the only party which stands for equal rights is the Socialist party; that there is no need whatever in joining any new Jewish societies under a flimsy pretext of protecting the Jew in Russia; that unless Socialists will take a hand in the political life of the United States we cannot expect any betterment of conditions for the American or Russian Jew in Russia. This must be made clear to every voter.

Yours fraternally,
JOSEPH SAMSONOFF.
New York, June 27, 1911.

Reader—The address of The Masses is 219 West 100th street.

IN KANSAS

By H. REA WOODMAN.

Out in Kansas a man's a man.
And does the best he knows and can;
He doesn't brag on his ancestry,
To make his folks out better'n they be.
He says his say, then he ups and goes,
And out on the plain the free wind blows!

He doesn't bark up your family tree,
Nor sit back on your ancestry;
What are you, and what can you do?
And his keen eyes bore you clean, clean through.

Personal power, that's all that goes,
And out on the plain the free wind blows!

LENGUOL

In the East and the South
They blow with their mouth;
In Kansas we let the wind blow.

ANCIENT ART FORGERS

By RICCARDO NOHLL, in the New Age.

In the field of art and art treasures imitators and forgers appear, ethically speaking, to be divided by the impassable Chinese wall one calls honesty. Practically, however, the division between the two classes is not so sharply defined. A very few among the imitators of the antique desire to gratify in such imitation their artistic admiration; a quality that fully justifies them. But, alas! imitators so often turn into forgers who are not innocently ignorant of the inflated price their work fetches under false pretenses.

It is not, however, always greed for money that throws the imitator into the abyss of fraud. Though in many cases the large sums realized by dealing in sham masterpieces represent the chief temptation, there are other factors to be taken into consideration. One, for instance, and not the least, is the sense of revolt that arises from the absurdly small appreciation usually bestowed on modern art when it genuinely imitates the antique. The reflection that the workmanship of a copyist will fetch practically nothing at all if it is honestly declared to be a copy, whereas it might reach fabulous figures if passed off as antique, has in more than one case helped to overcome a last scruple.

This, together with the question: were the work had it would not produce the complete illusion of a masterpiece and realize great sums, has in the world of fakers determined more than one vacillating conscience on the wrong path and greatly enlarged the army of impostors.

Very often the amateur with his idiosyncrasies is the principal factor, and has the main responsibility for the production of forgeries. The trade in bogus works of art, following the general rule of commerce, has prospered wherever clients made it possible. Now, considering that such customers are mostly fools and that fools are not a product of today nor yesterday, we may conclude that forgery in art is a good deal older than history has had the chance of registering.

More or less in every country and at all times, folly is as a rule led by fashion, and thus fashion—which in some respect may also be considered a counterfeiting of genuineness since it imitates originality and taste—eventually becomes the right hand of fraud in creating fictitious values or setting footprints to common sense.

The collector being a somewhat selfish lover of art, it is natural that the Greeks, who saw in art a grand means of public education and enjoyment, could not be called art collectors in the modern sense of the word. Consequently there would hardly be room for sham art in a country where art being the direct emanation of public spirit was rigorously maintained for the sake of the people. It was the temples that became art emporiums—museums that every one was allowed to enjoy—or free places like the pinacotheca of the Acropolis. That the Greeks at their highest historical level had no indulgence for the private and artistic delight of collectors we can also gather from the poor construction of their common dwelling houses. It is well known that, more especially in Athens, thieves, called wall breakers, obtained this odd surname from their peculiar way of entering houses. Such flimsy dwellings could hardly shelter treasures of art collectors. Thus through simplicity of customs and a semi-Socialistic view of art the Greeks were spared the regular trade in antiques with all its strange and deplorable consequences.

Not so, however, the Romans, a people that, by the rude work of agriculture and war hardships, were brought only casually in contact with art and became patrons of it without the due preparation. Naturally the first Roman art collectors were conquerors; art at large came first to Rome as booty. This phase led first to the conquest of what might be styled something between ambition and love of display, and finally imitation and frauds. Fraudulent masterpieces of painting and sculpture, often signed, as in modern times, with the forged names of noted artists, were already on the market before the time of Cicero. Odi famam inscriptionum statuarum alienarum, remarks Cicero, who, though somewhat of a collector himself, always allows himself to ridicule the pretentious amateurs lost in hysterical convulsions before an imitation antique, or fanning his enthusiasm on a work of Polycleuctus. Phedrus is still more explicit, and tells how some amateurs of the time of Terentius were deceived. "It is in this way," he explains, "that some artists realize better prices; they carve the name of Praxiteles on a modern marble, the name of Scopos on a bronze statue, the one of Myron on a silver piece, and by signing a modern painting with the name of Zeuxis."

Forgery received a great impulse when art, reaching its climax in Rome, doubted the number of collectors, craving after it in its triumphal march wealth and all the fickle forces of riches. Taste in art following Quintilian became more exclusive, or, rather more unstable in its standards. "Nowadays," says the Latin author, "they prefer the childish monochrome works of Polyycleuctus and Aglaophon to the more expressive and more recent artists." In such a world—not utterly dissimilar from our own time, but for its art critics—the prices paid for works of art as merely objects of virtue, or simple curiosities, became freakish and fabulous, according to the rage of wavering taste. The passion for murrhines tempts an amateur to pay for one of these cups of silver-spar a sum approximating \$14,369. Another mania succeeds: one for tables made of citrus, a species of rare wood gathered on the slopes of Mount Athos. Catherine invests in one of these tables an amount equivalent

to \$12,000. Then worked silver came into fashion, and Chrysozon, the wealthy freedman of Verra, offers at a Roman auction such a high price for an antehga, a dish heater, that the passer-by hearing his lofty bid from the street imagined he was buying a farm.

High prices tempted brainless parvenues. They came, say, in the name of a Demasippus, of whom Horace says: "Insant veteres status Demasippus emendo," a type of snobbish and visionary art seeker, who bought rough carved statues, supplying their defects with his fancy, and who, speaking of historical records, stated that a head to be admitted to his collection must at least have served Sisyphus, son of Aëolus, for a footbath. "I am Euctus a bore with his historical silver," asks Martial, adding that he would rather eat off the ordinary earthenware of Saguntus than hear all the gable concerning the table silver of Euctus. Think of it! His cups belonged to Laomedon, King of Troy, and to procure those cups Apollo offered to build the walls of Troy. Of course, Euctus' goblets had a history, too; they had been the cause of the war of Rheucus and Lapithae. Another vase of Euctus' table belonged to King Nestor.

Trimalchio is only too well known, and can dispense us from further illustration. Petronius must have drawn from life this capital character of his "Satyricon." The study of these and many other types of grotesque collectors and pseudo connoisseurs described by Juvenal in his "Satires" and by other Latin writers, is sufficient to explain why the trade of counterfeiting in Rome was rampant, and how the Greeks—brought to the Latin capital either as slaves, or tempted by the flood of gold that was pouring thither from all parts of the world—now degenerated from their noble traditions, turned their ability to meet the taste of the gross patrons of art, and became the ablest fakers and imitators of whatever popularity declared to be rare and precious.

Gradually, however, as it often happens, the large profit of the trade perfected the art of imitating, and to such an extent as to puzzle the best connoisseurs, producing a certain timidity in the less skilled art collectors. Pliny, when buying a Cerialian bronze statuette and avowing that he likes it even if it is not antique, appears to symbolize, with his cautious attitude, the fear and the uncertainty that able foreigners had created in Rome.

Almost every object then was indeed subject to imitation. Greek artists at Rome reproduced old originals with such craft that they still confuse our modern connoisseurs. Xenodorus, for example, copied for Germanicus a cup by Calamis with such perfect imitation of chiseling that the copy could not be told from the original. Precious cups were counterfeited in paste, murrhines were imitated in obsidian and precious sardonx and coarser materials were artfully patched together to imitate the best samples of the choicest stone.

Need we repeat here that the phenomenon of forgery for the most part appears when the passion for collecting objects of art is at its highest? It follows that the decline of collecting heralds the decline of forgery. Its errand over, it disappears, wait a new chance. But the false festival and the art carnival will live, phoenix-like, with the awakening of a new artistic world.

THE SONG OF THE FLAG

(Dedicated to Gene Debs.)

By GEORGE BARNES FENWOOD.

Air: Any Good Marching Tune.

My granddad fought for that dear old flag—
The Red, and the White, and the Blue;

He shed his blood without any fuss,
As all the brave men do.

But those were the days, long since past,
When the Brotherhood of Man was rife.

Long before the Buccaneers sailed the mast
Their emblem of plutocrat strife.

Chorus—

Three big jeers for t' Bill-taff
With their hollow mockery;
And three brave cheers for our dear flag—

The flag for you and for me,
Then forge ahead, with the banner red.

Cut out the white and the blue,
When blood is shed, the flow is red,
And that is the color for you.

We'll shout for the Red, the White,
And the Blue,
When it floats for the right or more.

But we cut it out when we see a knout,
That plutocrats keep in store,
For the men who toil and the women who meet.

We offer a cheering sight—
It's the flag of red—and with blue deep.

We pledge it a place in the
Chorus—(Now, all together!)

During one of the principal acts at a race meeting in the North, a cry of "Hats off in front!" was heard and obeyed. When the horses passed the hats were of course placed.

A few moments later a young spectator around him, with a very angry expression on his face, called out to the spectators he was sitting next to him: "Why, he's a damned fool!"