

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR; CONTINUED WARM

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

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Price, Two Cents.

"PURITY WAVE" HAS DESCENDED AGAIN UPON THIS CITY

Girls of Streets Must "Pay Up" Their Back "Dues."

COPS FULL OF JOY

Spasmodic Hysteria Is No Reform, but a Time-Worn Trick.

The wave is here again. Not meaning the heat wave, but the "purity wave."

Such waves are bound to come whenever the police are idle for lack of the burglar crop. It is understood that Police Commissioner Waldo has ordered the police to "clean up" the tenderloin districts, despite the fact that only a few nights ago Waldo and Mayor Gaynor toured the city in an automobile, and at the conclusion of the tour, Gaynor stated to a few eager reporters that "the town is all right."

But the numerous arrests and arrangements of girls of the street during the past few weeks indicates that the police are ordered to "clean things up."

The especial effort is directed to the lower tenderloin. The lower tenderloin is that section of the city running between 4th and 14th streets on Second and Third avenues.

Lately two scores of policemen have been stationed on these streets to raid disorderly houses and lock up the inmates. Just the inmates. Not the patrons. It can well be reasoned that this fresh hysteria of purity was provoked by a city detective that he was accepting hush money from a proprietor of one of these houses on Third avenue.

Paying Up "Dues."

The numerous hotels along Second and Third avenues, as well as those on the numbered streets, would keep the police busy if they were a kind to raid them. But that is not the game. The game is to station a group of police on each corner to frighten the girls into paying up "back dues" coming to the policemen on the beat.

Even Silkstocking Waldo will not deny that the "paying up" system from these girls is essential to the well being of the parolmen on the beat. It is also noticeable that this method of browbeating the girls of the street is not practiced to such a large extent in the Upper Tenderloin as it is below Fourteenth street, Tammany Hall district.

The Upper Tenderloin, which runs from 30th street to 60th street, on Broadway, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, is generally known as the "aristocratic zone." The women of this section are those who wear better clothes than those below Tammany Hall, and they are in a better position financially to "pay up" for protection. Hence, they are not molested quite as much.

But when the faces of the girls who parade the "aristocratic zone" or the White Light section, become wan and faded and powder and rouge is of no more use, they migrate to the lower belt. In this section the girls are easy money for the police. At times (as is now the case) the lower section is infested with these women. For the most part these women are foreigners. So much the easier for the police.

It is also noticeable that the "hotels" are not raided. They are conducted with the full knowledge of the police on the beat and of City Hall. In the section below 14th street there is no pretense made after one is inside that the place is a hotel. The collector stands at the entrance and takes his toll from the patron. The rooms are alive with creepy life. The beds are filthy. But this is the Lower Tenderloin, and "lower persons" are presumed to frequent it.

"Demand or Pay Up."

As to this new, very recent, effort on the part of Waldo's police to clean up the Tenderloin district is simply an abbreviation. When arraigned, the girls are sent to the island. If they have money to pay the fine they are saved from the island. Or if their friends pay their fine they are saved from the island. When a girl pays her fine to the magistrate, ignoring her "duty" to the policeman, it goes all the harder with her when she resumes her nightly march. She is arrested again. The magistrate, winking at the policeman, calls her "a bad girl" and the island for her.

The police know this to be true. But City Hall announces that a "purity wave" is on deck amidst clap net. So do the police. For the girls, they can possibly manage to do so. They pay up all arrears, and do "safe" nightly on Third avenue, near the elevated station at 8th street, the girls are arrested. That is, some are arrested. Those who have "paid up" are not. There is nothing to the present "purity wave" but a "lift" to the downtrodden masses on the beat.

In the case of argument, the wave is the "purity wave."

D. F. K.

OH! 'TIS TOUGH TO BE A SOLDIER

"Patriotic Sons" at Peekskill Tramp With Mercury "Going Up."

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 9.—(Major) David Wilson, in command of the artillery battalion, reported to Col. N. B. Thurston of Major General Row's staff at 3:35 o'clock this evening. He arrived with the 1st Battery under Captain O'Ryan.

The 2d and 3d Batteries under Captains Sherry and Hatlock came in a few minutes later. It was a tired and dust-covered crowd that climbed the long road leading from the creek road to the camping grounds.

Men and horses were almost completely fagged out. The 1st and 3d batteries broke camp early this morning, coming by way of Purdy Station, West Somers, Jefferson Valley and Shrub Oaks, and to avoid the trolley line, took the road via Varians Mills, Van Cortlandville and the road skirting the Peekskill Hollow Creek to Annville to camp. The cyclometer of the 3d Battery registered eighty-eight miles as the distance traveled since Friday.

The 2d Battery was unable, through the failure of the contractor, to obtain more than four horses to a gun or caisson. This left them short of about twenty-five of the usual horses.

The greater part of the march today was made under a broiling sun, the mercury dancing around 90 from 1 till 3 o'clock.

ANTI-MILITARISTS ARRESTED IN FRANCE

PARIS, July 9.—Prominent Unionists, Vran, Dumont, and Baritand, have been arrested on the charge of organizing an anti-militarist propaganda in the army.

The chief basis of the charge is that an organization known as the Soldiers' Union, which sent money to soldiers, ostensibly for assistance, did so for the purposes of the propaganda.

RAIN IN TEXAS WILL SAVE COTTON CROPS

AUSTIN, Tex., July 9.—Practically every acre of the cotton belt of Texas has been visited by good rains during the last forty-eight hours. In the northern portion, and extending southward from Red River for 200 miles, general rains fell last night and yesterday breaking the drought that has prevailed in that region for two months.

In the Austin territory there is still a lack of moisture, but the scattering showers have materially relieved the distressed condition of the cotton crop. The lower gulf coast territory section is suffering from too much rain, which has brought a destructive pest of worms to the plants. All of Western Texas is radiant under the benign influence of good rains.

Aside from the drought, that was becoming serious in some parts of the State, cotton has suffered but little from deteriorating influences. The bollworm, which in former years caused annual losses to the crop, aggregating many millions of dollars, is committing ravages in only a few localities this season. No apprehension of general injury to the crop by that pest is felt.

The leaf worm is rampant on the plants in South Texas, where the rainfall has been heavy. Farmers are fighting it with Paris green.

WATCHMAN FALLS TO DEATH ON STAIRS

Adolph Brasseur, day watchman in a loft building at 73 to 77 Mercer street, yesterday morning found the night watchman, whom he was supposed to relieve, dead on the third floor of the building from a fractured skull. The man, whom Brasseur had known only as Moffat, was lying at the foot of the stairs.

After the police made an investigation, they decided that there was nothing suspicious in the case, as all the windows and doors of the building were secured and nothing seemed to have been stolen. They believe Moffat, who is about 65 years old, became overcome while walking upstairs and fell to the bottom, fracturing his skull.

GERMANY WOULD CURB UNREST IN MOROCCO

BERLIN, July 9.—The first Franco-German conversation on the Moroccan situation was held today when Ambassador Jules Cambon visited Herr von Kintner-Wachter, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. Germany is anxious, apparently, to calm the uneasiness felt over the situation.

The Foreign Office has issued a semi-official note to the effect that the visit showed a mutual recognition and that there was not the least cause for disquietude, as both countries desire an amicable understanding.

YOUTHFUL STUDENT WINS ESSAY PRIZE

BOSTON, July 9.—Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Harvard 1912, one of the youngest students ever entered in the university, has won the Paris Society prize for the best essay on a subject connected with the political or diplomatic history of the United States.

He is the son of the Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle, pastor of the Shrewsbury Congregational Church, 16 years old, and has completed two years' work at Harvard. He is specializing in history and political science with distinction.

"WARM" WEATHER IS AGAIN PROMISED

Ice Trust Takes Advantage of Heat Spell by Raising Price.

Yesterday we had another touch of heat, the temperature at 8 a.m. being 73 and at noon 83.

After the cool weather enjoyed on Saturday, the heat was all the more noticeable, many people suffering as much yesterday as they had done at the height of the hot wave. Sleep at night was as difficult to obtain as a caress from a coy lover in coquetish mood. All that one could do was to lie gasping on a warm sheet, thinking up all the sweet things that have been said about the soothing mystery of the night and of its dark Lethal shadows.

One thought, too, of the Ancient Mariner drift on a lonely sea, and remembered how he said of sleep that it is "a blessed thing, beloved from pole to pole." But all the thinking and remembering did no good, and the white dawn crept apace upon the world and at last one fell into an uneasy and half painful sleep, from which little rest is ever drawn.

More "Warm" Weather.

Wills L. Moore, chief of the Washington Weather Bureau, ventures again into prophecy on the weather. He says that for the New England States the week will begin with "warm" and generally fair weather, followed by local thunder showers and a change to lower temperature Tuesday or Wednesday. After that more "fair" weather until the end of the week, when showers are again probable.

When the needs of men are urgent, when body and soul cry for relief, is the time when money can be most quickly made. Accordingly, the Knickerbocker Ice Trust increased its price for ice on Saturday from \$2 to \$7 a ton. As usual, the poor—the workers—were the ones who suffered.

Poor Pay \$7 for Ice.

The big consumers usually have a contract with the company for ice at 1 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. That represents economy, which is denied the poor, for they cannot take the quantity. They therefore pay the difference between \$2 and \$7.

The Ice Trust has been holding back supplies in order to increase the price. The ice crop last winter was excellent, while at the piers lies an immense quantity of ice which will stay there while a profit can be gotten by the simple plan of not moving it.

Many artificial ice plants, in the meantime, have been put out of business or are holding stock or reducing output.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 9.—Alexander Hasbrouck, a wealthy retired drug merchant of New York, lying at Valley road, Montclair, N. J., died last night from paralysis of the brain, caused by heat prostration at the Kingston Hotel.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 9.—So zealous has been Pittsburgh's ice-famine that plans already are under way to reduce the supply to cafes in order to prolong relief in the homes—particularly among the poor. Ice companies are unable to explain the shortage, except that the "demand has exceeded the supply."

In the face of the ice famine, Pittsburgh today suffered another terrible day with the thermometer again reaching the maximum of 95, this figure being reached for the fifth time in seven days. There were deaths, due directly to the heat, two suicides and twelve prostrations. The number of prostrations is that reported by the police. Probably a hundred others are officially unaccounted for.

The renewal of the terrible heat wave that caused such suffering and death last week has had effects that are unusual. Animal life suffers probably more than human. Veterinarians declare that never in Pittsburgh's history have so many horses fallen dead in their tracks, due directly to the heat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—The ice famine, which has held Cleveland in its grip for the past four days, reached its climax today, when all the companies in the city discontinued service to private consumers. This move was taken when it was seen that it was impossible to obtain aid from outside points. The dealers hope to be able to accumulate a surplus with which to meet Monday's demands upon them, but declare that all orders for the next few days will be cut in half.

Much suffering is reported from the tenement district, and while rain lowered the temperature during the middle of the day, no relief from the heat is yet in sight, and the situation promises to become worse.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 9.—The sweltering heat drove thousands to the lakes and rivers today for relief. Three drowning accidents were reported in this vicinity.

FRENCH AVIATORS' WINNINGS.

PARIS, July 9.—The winnings of the birdmen who flew in the aviation circuit race are as follows: Beaumont, \$22,350; Vidart, \$12,860; Garros, \$11,200; Vedrines, \$10,400; Cibert, \$6,800. There remains \$28,000 to be adjudged.

ANOTHER "RADICAL" MAGNATE

Theodore N. Vail Wants a Commission to Regulate Trusts.

LIKE SUPREME COURT

He's Not Afraid People Will Wrest Power from Combines.

BOSTON, July 9.—Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is heartily in favor of control of the big utilities such as telephone, telegraph, gas, and electric companies and railroads by the people. He would advocate a board of commissioners, elected by the people themselves, a body not unlike the Supreme Court, which should decide upon all judicial questions pertaining to these corporations.

"I am not afraid that the public will go for an attempt to wrest from the corporations their rights," says President Vail. "I am not afraid that if a body representing the people and elected by them, or appointed by the President, or by Congress, as the case might be, should take up the judicial problems, which must be met by all great utilities, that they would suffer in consequence."

Fears "Demagogues."

"What I am afraid of are the demagogues and unprincipled politicians who would have the people believe they are continually being cheated by the railroads and the gas companies and the telephone companies."

"It is from men of this class that I should like to see all power taken away. If the people themselves should obtain the right of control there would be no further cause for fear."

"Whether it would be possible under present conditions and with the present state of interstate commerce laws to inaugurate a national utilities commission I am not prepared to say. But I believe this will be the ultimate solution of the problem. Perhaps in the beginning a State board would do this work much as the railroad commission does its work."

"Public control or regulation of public service corporations by permanent commissions, has come to stay. Control or regulation exercised through such a body has many advantages over that exercised through legislative bodies or committees."

Control Through Quasi-Judiciary.

"The permanent commission will be a quasi-judicial body. It should be made up of members whose duty it will be, and who will have the leisure, the time and the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the questions coming before them."

It should act only after thorough investigation and be governed by the equities of each case. It would in time establish a course of practice and precedent for the guidance of all concerned.

"Experience also has demonstrated that this supervision should stop at control and regulation, and not 'manage,' operate nor dictate what the management or operation should be, beyond the requirements of the greatest efficiency and economy."

"Management or operation requires intimate knowledge and experience, which can only be gained by continuous, active and practical participation in actual working, while control or regulation can be intelligently exercised after judicial hearing by those who have not the knowledge or experience to operate."

In other words, the commission would be able to pass its judgment upon matters of justice and fairness, rather than upon matters of technical detail, just as a judge, altogether unacquainted with mechanics, may hear a patent case and render a fair decision upon it.

Wants Private Management.

"It is conceded that, as a rule, private management is better, more economical, and more efficient than public management, and much more advanced and enterprising. The economical margin between public and private management has been shown by experience to be more than sufficient to secure the best private administration."

"When, through a wise and judicious State control and regulation, all the advantages without any of the disadvantages of State ownership are secured, State ownership is doomed."

"State control of public utilities should not prevent progress, should be sufficiently unrestrictive to encourage the introduction and demonstration of the value of any new or novel enterprise, and should allow sufficient reward for the initiative, enterprise, risk and imagination of the adventurers behind such enterprises."

DEFENSE GIVES MELLON A JOLT

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Halt Co-respondent's Removal to Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Extradition of George Alfred Curphey, the English co-respondent in the sensational Mellon divorce case, will be defeated for the time being by habeas corpus proceedings, already under way by counsel for the Englishman, and his friend, Captain Kirkbride.

Though Governor Dix has granted the right to extradite the British pair from New York to Pittsburg for trial, the habeas corpus proceedings will act as a check to halt action by detectives already in New York for the purpose of bringing them here.

It is the intention of Curphey's lawyers to make application for a writ of habeas corpus on Tuesday, though it may be done today in the United States Circuit Court, in New York City. Attorney James H. Beal, head of Mellon's counsel, had anticipated this move as early as last Wednesday, but in time it is expected to overcome legal technicalities and have Curphey here to stand trial on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice.

Beal said today that he had no idea just when his side would be able to have Curphey and Kirkbride brought here, as the habeas corpus proceedings have temporarily halted plans.

Behind the sensational fight to have the pair extradited the real motive is to oblige Curphey to testify as to his alleged relations with Mrs. Mellon, now being sued for divorce by the rich Pittsburg financier.

Attorney Paul S. Ache, counsel for Mrs. Mellon, is in New York, but the Englishman's case at present is said to be in the hands of Judge Hornblower. Allegheny County detectives have been sent East to act at once as soon as the law permits.

WORSTED TRUST TO BUILD IN HUNGARY

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 9.—That F. R. G. and Ivan S. Slostrom, practically sole owners of the United Worsted Company, with its chain of big mills, the Lawrence dye works and a score of smaller concerns, will head a syndicate to erect one of perhaps several large woolen or worsted mills in Hungary seems practically assured.

Ivan L. Slostrom, who has but recently returned from a trip to Hungary, was interviewed today regarding the report that he was forming a \$2,000,000 corporation composed of American and Hungarian capitalists to erect the mills in the vicinity of Budapest or Vienna. He said:

"While in Hungary I was summoned before Prime Minister Hodervari, who urged me to consider Hungary, in the vicinity of Budapest, as a site for one or more woolen or worsted mills. He explained in what high regard Americans were held by his people and made me some flattering concessions in an effort to induce me to build a mill in his country, which is now wholly agricultural."

HIGH COST OF LIVING HURTS TAFT'S PREACHER

BEVERLY, Mass., July 9.—The Rev. Paul D. Drake, pastor of the Universalist Church, has accepted a call to the Unitarian Church of Saco, Me., one of the wealthiest churches in that State, and will assume his new duties within a week. President Taft and family attended the local church during the past two summers.

Several weeks ago Dr. Drake resigned, assigning as his reasons the high cost of living. In addition, he stated that the stork had paid a visit to his household, and that added to the expense of the family. He claimed that the salary that he was getting for his services as pastor was not sufficient to maintain his home and that he desired an opportunity of securing a more lucrative appointment.

When he sent in his resignation he pledged himself to raise sufficient funds to pay off the debt of the church, amounting to about \$8,000. He has succeeded in accomplishing this.

When the resignation was sent in the church wardens refused to accept it.

MAN FALLS OUT OF HIS BED; IS KILLED

Mrs. Mary Flanagan, of 2556 Eighth avenue, was awakened before daybreak yesterday morning by the grip of her husband, John, a laborer in the Department of Street Cleaning, on her wrist.

He was moaning and tossing about the bed as if in great fear, but seemed to be asleep. She could not wake him from his nightmare, and she dressed hurriedly and went to get her physician, Dr. F. D. Finlay, of 286 West 151st street. When the two got back to the apartment John was lying on the floor dead. He had rolled out of the bed in his sleep and had been killed by the fall, a distance of not more than two feet.

Physicians are trying to determine whether Flanagan received a skull fracture or broke his neck.

U. S. VICE CONSUL DIES.

BRUSSELS, July 9.—Gregory Phelan, United States Vice Consul in this city, died today.

ANTI-MADERIST REBELLION STARTS

Report Says Force of 2,000 Men Will Oppose New Mexican Government in Chiapas.

MONTEREY, Mexico, July 9.—Much significance is attached in political circles here to the reports that have just been received of a revolutionary movement that has been set on foot in the State of Chiapas.

Dispatches from San Cristobal, capital of that State, say that a rebel force of more than 2,000 men has been organized to oppose the authority of the Maderist Government. This army is well armed and mounted, and was recruited along the Guatemala border. It is commanded by Jose Epitacio Torres.

At the head of his rebel force, Torres took possession of the town of San Cristobal, and marching to the residence of Provisional Governor Reinolando Gordillo, Leon demanded the latter's immediate resignation, which was complied with.

Whether the Torres uprising is backed by any national political interest, or is merely local in its character, is not as yet publicly known. The fact that Southwestern Mexico, embracing the States of Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca, was loyal to the Diaz administration during the recent rebellion, lends importance to the uprisings against the present government in that quarter.

LEATHER WORKERS HOLD CONVENTION

(Special to The Call.)

LOWELL, Mass., July 9.—The eleventh annual convention of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America, held in Boston, elected Dennis Healey, of this city, general president of the organization for the ensuing year. The convention has been in session since July 4. Sixty-five delegates were present.

The official report of General President Healey showed a large increase in membership during the year and the establishment of a general nine-hour day among the piece price workers in the trade.

A resolution was adopted declaring for the establishment of a nine-hour day for the time workers.

Resolutions condemning the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers were adopted, and the general president was instructed to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor in securing for them a fair trial. All of the local unions have been requested to pay a per capita of 50 cents to the McNamara defense fund.

PICKPOCKET "WORKS" IN CHURCH PEWS

PITTSBURG, July 9.—While worshippers knelt in prayer today in St. Mary's Catholic Church, a pickpocket worked it in the pews. Mrs. Margaret Crehan and her son prayed for blessings on each other during their separation. The son was about to leave for Idaho in search of health. They were among the victims, Mrs. Crehan losing her purse, containing \$21 and the son's ticket to Chicago.

Within the church were city detectives, who, by a strange coincidence, had followed 16-year-old Margaret Munro to the church. She had been suspected of operating in a department store and when her trail led to the church this morning, Detective DuBroth and McDough, who followed her, thought they had made a mistake. After the service Mrs. Crehan quickly made it known that she had lost her purse. The detective hurried from the church and overtook the girl.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST PICNIC A SUCCESS

CHICAGO, July 9.—The picnic organized and held here today at River-view was a tremendous success. It was attended by a record crowd, and produced overflowing good spirits and comradely feeling, as well as a welcome addition to the funds. How much will be realized is as yet unknown.

Senator Gaylord, of Wisconsin, attended the picnic, and gave a spirited account of the fight being put up in Milwaukee against the forces of corruption and slander. He also gave an outline of the activities of the Socialists in the Wisconsin Legislature.

All branches of the party in Cook County will benefit financially from the picnic, as also will the daily.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RESCUE SWIMMER

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 9.—This afternoon while Raymond Holly and his brother-in-law, Edward Dodd, were swimming in a pond on the outskirts of this city, Dodd suddenly noticed that Holly was in distress. He swam to his aid and at once discovered that he was drowning.

The two men were alone in the pond and Dodd struggled hard to get Holly to shore, nearly losing his own life in the attempt, but Holly sank, despite all efforts. Dodd screamed for help, which soon arrived, but before the men could be rescued he was dead. The body was finally recovered.

The Brooklyn Plan.

Only 10 cents a week, and no deposit down, no references, nothing of that kind. "Oh, no! We trust you, say the agent sounds simple, doesn't it, and sounds like the installment plan made easy? But it isn't. If you go to a reputable agent, you must see the furniture which is to be delivered to you."

INSTALLMENT FIRMS ROB POOR PEOPLE OF THEIR PENNIES

Make Them Sign a "Contract" for Worthless Goods.

RICH FIELD HERE

Sharks Pose Like "Bloating Bondholders," but Are Only Crooks.

By RICHARD PERIN.

The spare pennies of the poor, how pitifully few they seem. After they have been robbed by the employes of the greater part of what they produce, and after they have spent for the bare necessities of life the scanty wage so grudgingly doled out to them, it would seem that the few nickels and dimes left were too insignificant to tempt the human sharks. And yet collectively these same pennies, nickels and dimes amount to vast millions, and many a fortune has been rounded upon ability to get hold of them.

The large majority of the working class are seldom able to do more than just pay their rent and buy their insufficient food week by week, and few indeed there are who have a dollar in their pockets on the morning of pay day. So if they need clothes, if they need anything which costs more than \$5 or \$10, they are forced to pay for it by the installment plan, and the great multitude of concerns selling goods in this way is sufficient testimony to the almost universal inability of the working class to pay cash for what they need.

Scheme of Sharks.

Now it is the custom of these installment houses to demand a small initial deposit as a guarantee of good faith, upon which payment the goods are delivered to the purchaser, and full payment is made by small weekly or monthly payments.

Aside from the fact that the prices charged for goods sold on this plan are always greater than those for goods sold for cash, this method of payment is a real convenience to the working class under present conditions, and is not in itself to be condemned. Many of us have cause to be thankful that we can purchase necessities in this way, when otherwise we should have had to wait months or even years for things that we were actually in need of.

But it seems to have been left to a Brooklyn man to devise a modification of this installment plan by which he was enabled to start in the furniture business without capital and to gather in the pennies of the poor with the least possible return.

For the last few weeks glib agents have been calling on the working people of New York and New Jersey and explaining a scheme whereby it is possible to pay 10 cents a week and procure, for \$15 dollars in all, any one of the marvelously beautiful pieces of furniture shown in a catalog which the agent retails.

According to the cuts and descriptions in the catalog, and the solemn assurances of the agent, the furniture is made of the most desirable oak, maple, mahogany, etc. "Your choice for \$15."

The Agent Explains.

It is carefully explained by the agent that the only reason the furniture can be sold so cheaply is that the company sells to you direct from their factory, and manufactures in such enormous quantities, that the customer is given the benefit of actual factory prices. To clinch the argument the prospective customer is shown a picture of the warehouses, which are apparently four stories high and seem to cover five or six city blocks.

Only 10 cents a week and no trouble at all. The collector will call every week and for every 10 cents you pay him he will place a pretty little stamp in the book he gives you free, and when you have paid in \$7.50, why, the most beautiful piece of furniture you ever saw will be shipped to you, and you will hardly have time to work, eat or sleep for the crush of neighbors who will troop to your house to admire your new sideboard, bed, or table. But the writer feels to state that before you get your pretty package you must sign an installment contract to continue the payments until the full \$15 is paid.

cides whether it is worth the money. pays a small deposit, and gets immediate possession of the furniture. According to the Brooklyn scheme you never see the furniture, or get any return for your money until you have paid half of the full amount specified, and have signed a contract to pay the other half.

Of course, the agent invites you to come and see the factory, but a man who must pay 15 cents a week for furniture has neither the time nor the money to travel 25 to 100 miles, and this Brooklyn company knows that and trades on it.

Fraud of Collections. Ten cents a week is the lowest this company will accept, but almost every workingman can afford that much, especially when it is to go for something to make the poor, cheap home a little more comfortable or attractive.

Remember, now, that \$7.50 must be paid in before the furniture is delivered. That means seventy-five weeks, and that means, too, on the basis of 100 families that the Brooklyn man gets \$750 before he has to pay out a cent.

But there are many towns in New York and New Jersey and it is not impossible that this concern could induce 100,000 people to accept one of its little books and pay 10 cents a week; many might pay more. But at only 10 cents at the end of seventy-five weeks the concern would have in its possession \$750,000, a rather neat sum to make without the investment of any capital.

Those Fake Warerooms. But even supposing that the company says in business and does not disappear over night, you must remember that they have had the free, unsecured use of hundreds of thousands of your dollars, and you can figure out yourself the interest they could get. And supposing they do stay in business, what are you going to set for your money? It is an important question.

It took considerable heated conversation to convince the manager that it would be to his best interest to refund the money, and he agreed to do so, over the telephone. An appointment was made, and the man called again at the Brooklyn office.

The man reported what he had seen to three families who had been paying for the stamps of this concern, and he was asked to act for the three families, and endeavor to get back the money paid in. Calling at the warerooms two or three times, and being unable to find the manager, he reported to the telephone. He had a talk with the manager, and the first snag he struck was that the company never refunded any money if the payments were discontinued.

It took considerable heated conversation to convince the manager that it would be to his best interest to refund the money, and he agreed to do so, over the telephone. An appointment was made, and the man called again at the Brooklyn office.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1499 3d Ave. Bet. 81th & 83th Sts.

George Oberdorfer Pharmacist 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 129th Street

DIX WANTS STATE'S FINANCES IMPROVED

Governor Will Urge Healers to Immediate Action on Tax Bills.

ALBANY, July 9.—Governor Dix is preparing messages to be sent to the Legislature during the week, which will deal with the financial situation of the State, with special reference to the inheritance tax and the need for immediate action on various tax bills now pending.

The revenue from inheritance taxes has dropped off nearly \$2,000,000 during the past year, and the present law is driving residents and capital from the State. The Governor favors the inheritance tax bill introduced by Senator Harte, and believes its enactment will check the present exodus, re-establish confidence in business circles and will result in a fair increase in revenue.

Another subject to which the Governor will direct attention is the qualification of special franchisees. This has been a constant source of litigation since the original act of 1890. The Court of Appeals has decided that these assessments must be equalized before the tax can be collected, and has recommended that the State Board of Tax Commissioners should be given the power to make such equalization before certifying to their valuations.

The Public Service Commission is contemplating ordering power brakes and folding steps on the surface cars of this city. In many cities of the country the street cars are equipped with sliding doors and folding steps controlled by the motorman, who, before he starts his car, sets in motion a mechanism which closes the doors and folds up the steps.

It is thought by the commission that if the cars of this city were similarly equipped many accidents would be avoided. The folding step device, of course, would not be available for the open cars with the running board. The hearing which the commission will begin on July 20 on these two subjects will, however, be devoted mainly to the question of brakes. It seems from reports which have been made to the commission by its engineers and inspectors that a large percentage of the street cars in this city are still equipped only with hand brakes.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has hand brakes on 947 and power brakes on 549 of its closed cars. Its open cars number 455 and are equipped with hand brakes only.

MRS. SAGE'S RELIGIOUS GIFT. BOSTON, July 9.—Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York, is to present the First Congregational Church of Hanover a solid silver communion set of seventy-two pieces, valued at about \$700, in exchange for two old silver cups, which were presented to the church in 1782 by her great-grandfather, Dean Thomas Jesselyn, of Hanover.

TWO MEN KILLED IN COLLISION

Surface Car Smashes Wagon, Killing Horse—Driver and Conductor Arrested.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—John Larson, 30 years old, of 88 Front street, this city, died this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital, and William Price, 32 years old, of 430 Totowa avenue, died at the General Hospital, from injuries received late last night when a trolley car and a wagon, in which they were riding, collided head-on at Ashley Heights, a suburb of Paterson.

Two horses, drawing the wagon, were killed instantly, the front part of the car was crushed in, and twenty passengers were hurled from their seats. The car was going from Hawthorne toward Paterson at high speed. John Gerse, the motorman, declared there were no lights of any kind on the wagon. The road is lined with electric lights, and Gerse says he had just passed under the glare of one of the lights when the crash came. He escaped serious injury by jumping back into the car as soon as he shut off the power. The two men in the wagon were picked up unconscious a hundred feet from the point where the crash occurred.

At the hospital it was found that their skulls had been fractured, and both were internally injured. The wagon, which contained a load of mineral water, was completely wrecked. The motorman and the conductor, Harry Hascoff, were arrested, and when arraigned this morning before Recorder Carroll, were paroled until Tuesday.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 9.—E. Atwood and "Charley" Hamilton, the aviators, had their closest call with death since their arrival here, and were forced to postpone their flight to Washington again this morning. Engine trouble, which impaired the lifting power of Hamilton's biplane, dropped them into the meadows back of Ventnor City at 10:10 o'clock, snapping off both propellers, twisting the standards and smashing the tail and landing shafts. Both were badly shaken up, but otherwise uninjured.

Hamilton received the biggest shock. He was spilled over backwards when the back of his seat gave way. His quick presence of mind in grabbing hold of the thin wires that support the standards, was the only thing that saved him from falling under the aero.

The hundred enthusiasts who gathered around the wreck, assisted in pulling it back to the aerodrome. Mechanics were dispatched to the ocean pier to secure sections of Atwood's own machine to repair the damage. They were still working on the biplane at nightfall. Both are expected to continue to Washington tomorrow.

REALLY WANTED \$100 FROM AN EDUCATOR. HACKENSACK, N. J., July 9.—Prof. Julius M. Winslow, principal of the Ridgeland Park High School, had an unusual experience with a good-looking and well-dressed strange young man this afternoon, who gained admission to his home by telling Mrs. Winslow that he wished to see the principal on private business. "I am a desperate man, and if you don't give me \$100 in a hurry, something is going to happen here," declared the stranger, when alone with Professor Winslow in the parlor.

MUNICIPAL FERRY DEFICIT DECREASED

Commissioner Tomkins Thinks Service Will Pay for Itself Soon.

The deficit in the Municipal Ferries Bureau was decreased by Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins last year by \$146,724.35, as compared with the deficit for 1909, the receipts being materially increased and the expenditures lowered. The figures are given in Commissioner Tomkins' annual report.

Shortly after assuming office he made an investigation, discharged the Superintendent of Ferries and put Commander W. J. Sears in his place. Then he removed 114 out of 549 employees. The system of checking was altered and an increase in returns was felt immediately, seeming to indicate, the report says, "that there had been serious loss from uncollected fares." The stand and restaurant privileges on the ferries and in the terminals were let by public bidding, increasing the revenue from this quarter by \$8,178.50.

Other Ways Money Was Saved. Tomkins found little system with regard to stores and supplies and instituted a system of bookkeeping. He also saved money by changing the system of buying; for instance, he bought coal in the summer instead of in the winter. In the way of improvements Commissioner Tomkins found the boats in an unsatisfactory condition, needed repairs having been allowed to accumulate against a general overhauling. One boat of the 39th street service has been altered to give the entire lower deck to vehicles to accommodate the increased trucking business. Similar work is in progress on a second boat and preparations have been made for changing a third. Commissioner Tomkins will ask for two more South Brooklyn boats.

ALL HONEST IN ENGRAVING BUREAU. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Director Joseph E. Ralph, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the man who "makes" \$12,000,000 a day, has had his accounts checked up and balanced to the penny.

After working for eleven days, they found that the supply of stamps tallied with the records to the last one cent stamp. When it is recalled that the bureau prints and handles 42,000,000 stamps daily, or something like 11,100,000,000 in each fiscal year, the fact that not a single stamp has ever been misplaced or stolen since Ralph has been in charge of the bureau appears truly remarkable.

When asked today about the checking of the stamps by the postoffice inspectors, Ralph expressed his delight at the accuracy of his subordinates and the record that had been made. As an automatic tally is kept of every stamp turned out by every machine used in the process, from the engraver's plate to the perforating and sticking, the supply of stamps must always tally with the record of the machines. The checking is done at irregular intervals by the inspectors of the Postoffice Department, under the direction of Chief Inspector Sharp and the immediate supervision of Carter Keen, chief of the local inspection division.

COSTS HALF A BILLION TO BE CROWNED. According to George V. it cost him \$500,000 to have his crown put on, in the manner to which kings are accustomed. The money, of course, came out of the people of England before it got to the king. The mints are now busy with the coronation medal. It is to be of gold, silver or bronze, according to the standing of the recipient. It has been cheerfully suggested that a special brass medal be struck for some of the American and British financiers who took part in the proceedings.

Labor News of the World

FOREIGN WORKERS EVINCE ACTIVITY

Some Concessions Won. Strikes Possible in Various Branches of Work. Barworkers Labor Long Hours. LIVERPOOL, July 9.—As a result of agitation of the Barmen's Union of Liverpool, J. S. Healy, the secretary, has been informed by the Home Secretary during an informal discussion, that a scheme is being prepared whereby a considerable improvement will be made in the barmen's and barmaids' hours.

Tramworkers Win Concessions. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Society of Norwegian Tramway Servants has just been successful in securing a six-year agreement which carries substantial increases, with free uniforms after a stipulated period and ten days' holiday during the present year, and with two weeks' holiday in all the following years. The concessions granted to the employees practically meet the demands of the organization.

An American Hint Taken. BRUSSELS, July 9.—In Belgium there exists an organization known as the General Society of Servants of Telegraphs and Telephones, which issues an official paper. In the last issue it is stated that the minister under whose jurisdiction this class of labor comes has ordered that the society should dissolve its present form into groups and each group only to contain the same grade. This order is similar in character to the action of the American Postoffice Department officials regarding organizations.

Win Annual Vacation. VIENNA, July 9.—The Transport Workers' Union here has been successful in obtaining a maximum wage of 36 crowns a week (about \$7.30), with an eight-day holiday yearly, after one to five years of service, and a two-weeks' holiday after five years of service.

Danish Seamen May Vote. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Danish Parliament has passed a bill whereby absent seamen are entitled to participate in the elections for Parliament by power of attorney, or by sending in their votes. This raises the Danish seamen to the level of a full and franchised state citizen.

Shoe Workers Force Concessions. Information comes from Tasmania, Australia, that the shoe manufacturers, after agreeing to meet in conference, with the end in view of adjusting the wage scale, suddenly refused to comply. Immediate action was taken by the Federal Council of the Boot Trade Union, being backed by all the unions in the other Australian States, and as a result a settlement has been effected by an increase in wages of 11 per week, with apprenticeship system regulated as in the other States.

Overtime Rule Evaded. LONDON, July 9.—A report issued by the Steam Engine Makers' Society says that trade is now very brisk in the engineering line, and that the unemployed percentage of members is much lower than a year ago. If it were not for the fact that the employers are evading an agreement which limits overtime to thirty-two hours per month, the unemployment of the members of the society would be abolished. The report also states that an increase has been secured of 1 shilling per week at several towns.

Workers May Be Paid Off. LONDON, July 9.—It is rumored that unless some satisfactory arrangement is made immediately, 3,000 blast furnace men, engaged in West Cumberland, are to be thrown out of work. It seems that it pays the company better to sell their pig iron than to convert it into steel rails. Consequently, it has been decided, for the time being, to lay off this large number of men.

Woolcombers' Strike. BRADFORD, England, July 9.—There are at the present time over 12,000 woolcombers on strike in order to force an advance in wages and to fix a minimum standard. Likewise, about 2,500 people have been affected as a result of the strike. There seems to be no prospect of an immediate settlement.

Boiler Makers Get Raise. LONDON, July 9.—After a strike of one hour the boiler makers in the Crews Locomotive Works of the London and Northwestern Company returned to work with an assurance that their claims would be fully considered. The boiler makers are asking an all-round advance of 6 shillings

per week; in other words, equal to that of the Manchester District. Workmen Honored. LONDON, July 9.—Of the twenty-eight candidates for the diploma in economics and political science, given by Oxford University, twelve of the successful ones were workmen students from Ruskin's College, Oxford. As an additional honor, eight of these twelve have been awarded distinction honors by the examiners.

Building Trades Strike. MANCHESTER, July 9.—The building tradesmen, over 200 in number, have quit work on a new building for the Calico Printers' Association. The difficulty arose through the action of a Liverpool firm employing glaziers to do the work of plumbers.

Indorse Eight Hours. AMSTERDAM, July 9.—At the recent convention of the International Congress of Textile Workers, the resolution of the English delegates in favor of a universal eight-hour day in textile factories was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted.

Threatened Strike. NEWCASTLE, England, July 9.—The tramway men of Newcastle have many grievances, and unless a satisfactory adjustment is soon reached, a strike will take place. The principal difficulty is the long hours required of the men, in some instances they being compelled to work for thirty consecutive hours.

Scottish Railway Strike. GLASGOW, July 9.—The organized men on the North-British Railway, employed at Coatbridge and vicinity, have gone on strike for fewer hours and higher wages.

National Insurance Bill. LONDON, July 9.—At all of the Whitson meetings of the Friendly Societies the national insurance bill was under discussion, and although the tone of these discussions was generally favorable, the details of the measure were systematically criticized.

The Doctors Object. LONDON, July 9.—The medical fraternity in Great Britain is much concerned over the new Lloyd George insurance bill. They have vigorously protested against the provisions which affect their profession. It has been suggested that the approved societies should engage a medical officer, whose duty it would be to give certificates of sickness to members, which would entitle them to sick pay provided under the bill; sick pay having been obtained, the member to have the choice of a doctor and pay the fee himself. Heretofore, it has been quite generally the practice for these societies to employ what is termed a "club" doctor, the society footing the bill.

Membership Increased. The June report of the Society of the Amalgamated Tool Makers of Great Britain notes an increase in membership of 1,021 during the past month, and a decrease in the total number of unemployed down to fifty-six. The reserve funds of the society, with a membership of approximately 5,000, are \$110,000.

Protest Against Examinations. Miners' representatives of Great Britain have waited on the Miners' National Executive and entered a strong protest against the clause in the coal mines bill which makes it compulsory for colliery winders to pass periodical medical examinations.

Miners Restive. The annual demonstration of Yorkshire miners was held recently at Barnsley. Mr. Keir Hardie declared that in about a month's time the whole coal fields of Great Britain would sound the alarm to "down tools" until a living wage was granted to the men on strike in the South Wales coal fields.

LACKAWANNA EXCLUDES ENGLISH SPEAKERS. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Buffalo Republic, published at Buffalo, N. Y., in its last issue contains the facsimile of a letter written by Fred F. Graham, secretary of the Lackawanna Steel Company, in reply to a letter asking for employment for two men.

JEWELRY WORKERS MEET TUESDAY

To Discuss Affiliation With International Body—Will Demand Better Wages and Conditions. The Independent Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 1, Greater New York, will hold a special meeting tomorrow night at Manhattan Loceum, 66 4th street.

COAST SEAMEN ARE PREPARING FOR STRIKE. A report made yesterday by the officers of the Waterfront Federation, newly organized by representatives of the local unions of seamen, fishermen and others, says that since the federation was formed 600 non-union seamen have joined the union.

HARDWOOD FINISHERS GET AN INCREASE. PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Hardwood finishers to the number of 300 went on strike a short time ago for an increase in wages to 36 cents per hour. They have just been successful in signing up the last of the recalcitrant employers and all the men returned to work at the wage demanded.

PIANO WORKERS' BIG BENEFIT. CHICAGO, July 9.—The Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union has just issued a statement showing that the total benefit paid for the past seven years reaches a grand total of \$239,663. This organization pays a \$5 per week sick benefit, from \$50 to \$100 death benefit, as well as a wife death benefit of \$40. The strike and lock-out benefit is \$7 per week. The dues of the organization are 30 cents a week. The showing made is excellent one.

DUNCAN TO TOUR EUROPE. WASHINGTON, July 9.—James Duncan, delegate to the International Secretariat, will sail on the steamer Carmania on July 13. Duncan has mapped out quite an itinerary in Europe. His personal contact with the representatives of organized labor in Europe, his knowledge of the organized labor movement of the continent will prove of value to the delegates to the convention of which he has been chosen as the American representative.

PATTERN MAKERS WIN STRIKE. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 9.—The pattern makers of this city went on strike a few days ago to protest against the employment of non-union men, have returned to work, the organization having reached a satisfactory settlement with the unionists becoming members of the organization.

JOPLIN R. R. MEN WIN. PITTSBURGH, Kan., July 9.—Following a strike of four days on the Joplin and Pittsburgh Electric Railway a settlement has been reached. It has been agreed that the question of wages, length of contract, outside work, union or open shop shall be decided by arbitration.

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ARONSON BROS. & FIEB DRY AND BRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Price and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE. "CREATORS OF FASHION" Schrier Brothers Mens' Furnishings, 67 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, NEAR BROADWAY

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BOASTING YOUTH SHOOT LITTLE GIRL

Lad Fires Into Crowd of Children, Wounding Lass.

Fifteen-year-old Madeline Ficz, of 471 Eleventh avenue, went up to the Bronx yesterday to visit her friend, Jessie MacDonald, who lives with her mother, Mrs. Helen MacDonald, at 771 St. Ann's avenue. After dinner the two little girls and Mrs. MacDonald went out for a walk. The three walked along 157th street, and just before they came to German place they passed a vacant lot, where a number of children were playing. Across the street stood 7-year-old Peter Wick, of 494 East 156th street, who was narrating his experience at the Catholic Protectors, where he had been sent for juvenile delinquency, to some admiring friends.

According to Jessie MacDonald she looked up just in time to see the Wick boy draw a revolver from his hip pocket and commence firing at random at the group of children on the other side of the street. Five shots were fired in all, says Jessie. When she had time to realize what had happened, she saw her friend, Madeline, lying on the pavement screaming. Two bullets from across the way had knocked her down.

A corset bone had stopped one of them just above the heart. The other had struck her in the abdomen and inflicted a slight wound there.

The smoke had hardly cleared away when Detectives Sullivan and Quick came up on the run. One of the group of which Wick had been a member saw the detectives pouncing up and yelled: "Cheese it!" Instantly all the boys took to their heels. The detectives, prompted by Jessie MacDonald's accusing finger, sprinted after the Wick boy and led the rest go. He ran east through St. Ann's avenue and then turned and doubled with a large crowd and the detectives yelling in his rear over to Third avenue, where he was collared.

The detectives brought him back to the scene of the shooting and there Jessie MacDonald made a positive identification of Wick as the boy who had done the shooting. In the Morrisania police station, however, they couldn't find a revolver on his person, and young Wick treated all questions with scorn.

Madeline was taken to the MacDonald home, where her condition, owing to her fright, is serious.

JERSEY POLITICIAN TURNS UP AGAIN

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—Assemblyman William H. Hinners of Edgewater, who mysteriously disappeared on Wednesday evening, June 28, after attending a political dinner in Newark at which Governor Wilson was a guest, returned to his home today. Though he had made no statement for publication, he told his family that he was in Atlantic City after the dinner to recuperate. He says he suffered from the intense heat and was so overcome he doesn't remember where he was or what he did.

FRENCHMEN DUEL OVER THE WEATHER

PARIS, July 8.—Paul Tisandier and the Marquis Kergarion, the Journal's aviation circuit race commissioner, had a duel at Liege, Belgium, today.

The combat, in which some blood was drawn, was the outcome of a dispute over weather conditions when the aviators were at Liege, June 21.

In the third bout with the foils, Kergarion received an inch deep wound in his right forearm, and the adversaries were declared reconciled.

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

UNION MADE BEER
Always insist on seeing the label.

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OF AMERICA
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DEATH FOLLOWS HOSPITAL TRANSFER

Bellevue Hospital yesterday reported to the Coroner's office the death of Joseph Cunningham, a car conductor. The report said that the man had been taken to Bellevue from Flower Hospital yesterday morning, four hours before he died, and when he was brought into the hospital he was in no condition to be removed. A hospital which transfers a patient to another hospital when he is in a dangerous condition is amenable to law.

Cunningham was prostrated on Thursday when he was reporting to the car barns at 50th street and Seventh avenue. He was taken to the Flower Hospital and was well enough on Saturday for his wife and brother-in-law to see him. When he was transferred to Bellevue, according to Bellevue's report to the Coroner's office, his temperature was 101.6, pulse 120 and respiration 30.

Coroner Feinberg said yesterday that he would demand a report from Flower Hospital on all the particulars of the case. He is a physician himself and recognized from the report that Cunningham was in an alarming condition. He will hold an inquest next week with a view to finding out who was responsible for the transfer, and will put the case before a jury.

BIG FESTIVAL OF SOCIALIST FINNS

Strength of Movement in Three States Shown by Demonstration at Waukegan, Ill.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Finnish Socialists of Illinois, Indiana and Southern Wisconsin are elated over the success of their demonstration held in Waukegan, Ill., July 1, 2, 3, and 4. On the opening day 1,200 men and women formed in line accompanied by two bands, and marched through the streets of the city singing the "Marseillaise," the "Internationale" and other songs used by the workers of many lands. In addition to the Finnish Socialists many Swedish and Armenian Socialists of Waukegan joined in the parade and in the picnics and other festivities which followed.

Among those who delivered speeches during the demonstration, many speaking both English and Finnish, were John J. Holu, Wilho Borman, former Socialist member of the Finnish Diet, and John Korpela, Finnish national organizer. They were also speakers in both Swedish and Armenian.

The Mayor and other officials of Waukegan treated the visitors courteously and the parade was not interfered with in any way. The local papers admitted that the gathering was an important one, though they gave it very little space. The Sun, however, admitted that the whole affair was a "big one, and showed the strength of Socialism in Waukegan."

MANY HORSES PERISH IN CHICAGO FIRE

CHICAGO, July 9.—Fire which caused a loss of \$500,000 destroyed the huge barns of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company at 14th and State streets and burned to death 250 horses, imperiled the lives of a score of men and tied up the South Side Elevated Railway line and the State street surface line for hours today.

The blaze was attributed directly to the intensely hot weather and was the most spectacular witnessed in Chicago for months. It started at 2:30 o'clock this morning on the top floor of the four-story structure and spread with lightning rapidity throughout the entire building.

The horses housed on the third floor were crushed and burned by the mass of debris and those that were not killed outright it was found necessary for the firemen and police to kill later with their axes and revolvers in order to end their sufferings. They were all heavy draft animals worth approximately \$400 each, the loss from this cause alone being estimated at more than \$75,000.

SAINTLY OCEAN GROVE HAS A CIGAR STAND

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—Things have come to a terrible pass in Ocean Grove, a religious settlement within a stone's throw of this resort. The first cigar stand has been opened over there. Now, quiet, staid Ocean Grove is not accustomed to this sort of thing. It is said that only in recent seasons have persons been permitted to purchase postage stamps and post cards in the settlement of preachers and churchgoers. As for soda water, one must go over the line into this resort to quench the thirst by that delicious drink.

So Ocean Grove is all a bubble over the news that some brazen person has been so bold as to open a cigar stand over there. It is possible that a meeting of the Ocean Grove board will be held in the immediate future to investigate this terrible evil. Before long a bar—oh, perish the thought!

LARGE FORTUNE FOR A MISSING HEIRESS

BOSTON, July 9.—The Cuban Consul in this city, Senor J. Kunzon Aguirre, has been asked unofficially by the Cuban Government to try and locate Senorita Amelia Maria De Las Mercedes Valdes, or Amelia Maria De Las Mercedes Riski, who has fallen heir to a large fortune in Cuba.

Thus far all the efforts of the Cuban Consul to find the missing heiress have proven futile and probably the only person who knows where she can be found, if he is alive, is an American, Thomas Riski, or, as he was known many years ago on a certain Cuban plantation, Thomas Riski, her father.

There are but meager details at present in the possession of the Consul, who has written back to Cuba for further information that may lead to traces of Thomas Riski, or Riski, who disappeared many years ago, abandoning his Cuban wife, and taking with him their only child, a little girl. It is said that Riski has been traced once to Massachusetts, but that he became aware of the fact and managed to elude his searchers.

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

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

SPORTS

HIGHLANDERS WIN

New York Beat Chicago 5 to 2. Ford's Great Pitching Feature of the Game.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Yanks today pitched real baseball behind the great pitching of Russell Ford and whaled the White Sox to the tune of 5 to 2. They got to young Cy Young for eleven hits, Hartzell, Cree and Ford leading the attack. Just the same, the pitching of Ford was the feature.

Russell has always had it on the white-hosed athletes, but he was more effective than ever today. He held the Sox to five hits, one of them a fluke. He fanned seven batters and had perfect control, not a Sox getting to first by the base-on-balls route. His work with the stick was immense. He slammed out a triple, which should have been a home run, and a single in addition. His triple came in the eighth, and Ford loaded around the bases. Had he run he could have scored easily.

Chase shook up his lineup before he went into the game. He sent Daniels to the bench, Cree to center and Fitzgerald to left. A two-base error by Knight gave the Sox one run in the first and put them in the lead. Dougherty, the first man up, hit a fast grounder over second. Knight made a corking one-hand stab and then threw the ball to the Yanks' bench, Dougherty going to second.

Lord's sacrifice and Callahan's infield out sent him the remainder of the distance. Then the Yanks came back with a vengeance in the best hitting streak they have displayed since they came to town. The score:

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Fitzgerald, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wolter, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lord, 3b.	3	0	1	2	5	0
Callahan, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Bodie, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0
McConnell, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Ziebler, 1b.	4	0	1	1	2	1
Tannehill, ss.	4	0	1	0	10	4
Sullivan, c.	3	0	0	10	4	0
Young, p.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Walsh, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payne.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	33	2	5	27	17	1

*Batted for Young in ninth.
New York..... 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0—5
Chicago..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Left on bases—New York 9, Chicago 4. Bases on balls—OF Young 3, Struck out—By Ford 7, by Young 7, by Walsh 3. Two base hit—Chase. Three base hit—Ford. Home run—Cree. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Wolter, Gardner, Stolen bases—Cree, Zeider (2). Wild pitches—Walsh, Umpires—Eagen and Sheridan. Time of game—2 hours.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

American League.

At Detroit—	R. H. E.
Washington.	0 0 0 0 2 0 5—7 10 1
Detroit.	0 1 3 0 0 0 2—6 12 2

Batteries—Johnson and Henry; Mitchell and Stange.

At Cleveland—

Philadelphia.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 0
Cleveland.	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—1 4 0

Batteries—Morgan and Thomas; Krapp and Fisher.

At St. Louis—

Boston.	0 3 0 1 2 0 3 0—9 12 3
St. Louis.	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 5 1

Batteries—Cleotta and Williams; Nelson and Stephens.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York.	45	29	.608
Chicago.	43	33	.566
Philadelphia.	44	30	.595
St. Louis.	42	31	.575
Pittsburg.	41	31	.569
Cincinnati.	31	40	.437
Brooklyn.	27	45	.375
Boston.	17	55	.233

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit.	50	24	.675
Philadelphia.	49	25	.662
Chicago.	37	33	.528
New York.	35	35	.500
Boston.	26	42	.381
Cleveland.	26	42	.381
Washington.	27	45	.375
St. Louis.	20	52	.283

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League.
Chicago in New York; Pittsburg in Brooklyn; St. Louis in Philadelphia; Cincinnati in Boston.

American League.
New York in Chicago; Washington in Detroit; Boston in St. Louis.

5 Pounds Coffee \$1.00, 6 Pounds at \$1.20
This is the same as the 20c and 25c coffee at retail.
10 pounds free delivery in Greater New York.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN COFFEE CO.
18 Old Slip, corner Water street, one block from Battery "L" Station.

LONG ACRE CLUB'S BOUT.

Referee Stops Two Fights to Prevent Knockouts During Evening.

The referee stopped the Sam Katz-Joe Lewis bout at the Long Acre Club Saturday night in the fourth and last round to save Lewis from an imminent knockout. In this bout, which was the final one of the evening, Katz showed himself far superior as a fighter to his younger and lighter opponent, and had him on "queer ground" several times before the one-sided contest was cut short. Bob Jones, a long, slim figure, and Young Nelson, an active, rushing little mitt wielder, brightened up the fans considerably with a good three-round tussle which ended a bit in Nelson's favor. Nelson scored heavily whenever slugging was indulged in. Young Camel gave Billy Meyers a very severe lacing in their three-round bout. Meyers tried to box with Camel, but the latter slowed him up with crashing smashes to the body and jaws. Meyers was cheered for his gameness at the end.

The club's old friend, Sammy Murphy, excited the crowd's feelings by putting up a stiff argument with his fists against Young Brannigan. Sam was at his best, and while Brannigan was much cleverer managed to make a draw out of it through his aggressiveness. Kid Taylor and Young Daniels fought a draw. Taylor was running away fast with the honors in the first two rounds, but Daniels' spurts in the last round evoked up the night. Billy Cooper and Young Leach refused to show their best and went through three rounds without either being "mussed" up in the least. Joe Gullery did everything but knock out John Murtha, who showed himself to be a very raw recruit. Young Sharkey "fopped" Kid Henry at least five times before the fight was stopped by the management.

TWO STAR BOUTS ARRANGED.

Wagner-Britt and McGovern-Monmay Matches Made by Twentieth Century Club.

Young Wagner, the popular local bantamweight pugilist, will have an immense following at the Twentieth Century Athletic Club, in the St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink, 45th street and Columbus avenue, where he is to meet Young Britt, of Baltimore, in a ten-round contest.

Britt's recent defeat of Young O'Leary establishes him as a worthy opponent for the best of them in the class. The contest should prove to be one of the fastest and clearest ever staged and will create an unusual amount of interest.

Philly McGovern, who is to meet Packey Hommey the same night, is confident that he will force the latter to feel the stigma of defeat before the termination of the tenth round. Both boys are built exactly alike and are very aggressive in their style of fighting.

Both Wagner and Hommey have a large personal following, and it is safe to predict that the capacity of the big arena will be tested to its fullest limit on Wednesday night.

The big league scores last week looked like a city directory. Fifty-seven games were played and the average number of players in each game was twenty-two and a fraction. Thirty-one times in the fifty rounds, same teams managed to survive the contest with only nine men. The largest number of players used by a team in one game was eighteen.

Let us see. It must have been half a dozen years ago that the obsequious were read over Ed Walsh's arm because he used the splitter, and yet he is still as tough medicine as opposing batters go against.

Crowds at the Polo Grounds yesterday with approval when the scoreboards show the Cardinals leading the Phillies, but at the rate the Cardinals have been going the Phillies will soon be for the team that beats them.

"BULL" ANDERSON DEFEATED.

Willie Adams, the former amateur boxer, proved a big surprise to the crowd at the Fairmont Athletic Club last Saturday night when he defeated "Bull" Anderson, the Brooklyn slogger, with comparative ease in their ten-round contest. Several times Adams used a monkey jaw with which he was game and anxious to mix it up. Adams in the opening round closed up Anderson's right eye with his peppery hard jab. In the second round Anderson's lip was split open. Anderson did his best work in the seventh and eighth sessions when he delivered some hard wallops to the body. Otherwise it was all in Adams' favor and he left the ring a hero in his many friends' estimation.

RECIPROcity VOTE WITHIN FEW DAYS

Cummings and Simmons Amendments Will Be Voted Down—La Follette Week.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is predicted among leading Senators representing all shades of political belief that a vote will be reached on the reciprocity bill before the close of the week beginning July 17. The best judgment seems to be that the vote will be taken by unanimous agreement somewhere about July 20. This program, if adhered to, indicated an adjournment of Congress probably as early as August 1.

Everybody, insurgents included, seems anxious to get away from the terrific heat in Washington. Tomorrow substantial progress will be made by finally disposing of the Cummings amendments and the Simmons amendments. These amendments greatly enlarge the free list in the Canadian reciprocity bill. They will be voted down. Under the unanimous consent agreement of Saturday the vote will be taken before adjournment tomorrow.

Senator La Follette is expected to be the feature of the Senate session during the most of the week, beginning tomorrow. He has prepared an elaborate plan of tariff-revision downward with the purpose of having each particular item considered independently and, as far as possible, a record vote on each and all.

The Senator will have a speech that may extend over four or five days, although he has not taken any long into his confidence as to how long he will talk, but it is believed that his amendments and his speech can easily be crowded into the week ending Saturday, July 15.

Democratic Senators say they are anxious to get through and adjourn. They want to put the insurgents on record on the measures that have come over from the House revising the tariff. The Democrats say they intend to compel the insurgents to choose between the rates in the Payne-Aldrich law and a revision downward.

There are four measures besides reciprocity and the tariff bills that will come in for a share of attention. These are the Statehood resolution, apportionment bill, publicity bill, and the resolution for the direct election of Senators. Each of these measures is likely to require some debate, but making due allowance for reasonable consideration of all of them, there seems to be no reason in the minds of the Senate leaders why Congress should not adjourn about August 1, or certainly by August 10.

NOTORIOUS SCOTTY HAS LOTS OF GOLD

GOLDFIELD, Nev., July 9.—Death Valley Scotty, the mysterious stranger who has started every large city in the United States by his eccentricities and wild expenditures of money, turned up in Goldfield yesterday with his pockets bulging with greenbacks. Three months ago Scotty was in Reno dead broke. How he suddenly came into wealth is a mystery, but he displayed \$11,000 of currency and promised to reveal the location of his fabulous wealth after August 1.

In the meantime Scotty says he intends making another spectacular whirlwind dash across the continent in a special train. After that Scotty will settle down.

"I have shot more champagne corks into the air than all the bullets fired in the Mexican war, and education has been expensive," he said. "I have learned much, and now I am going to look out for Scotty."

Scotty said he had been arrested thirty-eight times for high grading, but nothing was ever found on him.

AMERICANS ARE "NOBLE" RELICS
The Rev. Louis Meyer, associate editor of the Missionary Review of the World, which is published in this city, returned yesterday by the Anchor liner Columbia from a European trip that included the coronation. He said that he had heard of some Americans paying \$2.50 to British flunkeys to touch the chairs that royalty had used and 50 cents for paper which had contained sandwiches eaten by mad peers.

PROVE INDICTMENT OF BURNS RIGHT

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—It developed today that Prosecutor Baker, in attempting to defeat the extradition of the two alleged confidence men to Ohio yesterday afternoon, was trying to justify the indictment of Detective Burns for the kidnaping of McNamara, and that the attempt was not made till the very last moment, or when the two prisoners were in an automobile and ready to start to the railway station.

Governor Marshall had acted upon the requisition just as in the McNamara case, and precisely the same action had been taken by Judge Collins of the police court, yet the attorney of the two alleged confidence men had been notified more than a week before that the requisitions were on the way and would be presented to the Governor.

It is said that Prosecutor Baker, in ordering that the turning over of the prisoners to the Ohio detectives be disregarded, wished to bring the question of arrest and identification before the Circuit Court, have the proceedings set aside, and retain the men here under watch-house sentences.

This result, he believed, would go to sustain the indictment of Detective Burns, but the two men were spirited away and the local detectives disclaim any responsibility in connection with the case.

DECLARES DETECTIVES TOOK STOKES' LETTERS

John Bloom, superintendent of the Varuna Apartments, at Broadway and 80th street, where W. E. D. Stokes was shot by Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, on the night of June 7, told Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Dillon yesterday that he saw five detectives open Miss Graham's trunk an hour after the shooting, and examine a bundle of letters that were tied up with a pink baby ribbon.

Bloom says this packet was thrown in a pasteboard box, together with an assortment of loose letters, telegrams, pictures and memorandum books, and carried out of the house.

All the letters that Miss Graham had received from Stokes were tied together. She says there were eighteen of them, and Stokes testified in court the other day that there were at least eighteen, as far as he could remember. But only nine have come to light, and these were produced by the Assistant District Attorney, who got them from Terence J. McManus, who had them from A. H. Gleason, Stokes' personal counsel, and James Cummings, the house detective of the Hotel Ansonia.

Cummings swore on the stand that he found them behind Miss Graham's trunk two days after the shooting.

400 PERSONS IDLE BY VIRGINIA FIRE

SUFFOLK, Va., July 9.—The sawmill and planing plant of the Montgomery Lumber Company were burned about 9 o'clock this evening, involving a loss of \$45,000 and affecting 400 employes. All the fire engines of the city turned streams on the flaming pile and it appears at a late hour that the logs and manufactured timber, of which there were more than \$900,000 worth in the yards, will be saved.

This is the fifth manufacturing plant destroyed here during the summer, bringing a money loss of \$800,000 and releasing from employment 1,200 persons. Police Chief Brinkley claimed tonight that most of the flames were started by firebugs, but there is no semblance of a clue. All of the recently ruined plants are being or will be rebuilt on more elaborate plans. Tonight's losses are covered by insurance.

MAKE EFFORT TO SAVE MURDERER

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 9.—A strong effort is being made by the attorneys of Michael Cosmo, who was recently convicted of murdering Dominick Marone, of this city, to set aside the conviction of Cosmo on the ground that Charles W. Barnes, of Goshen, a member of the jury which convicted Cosmo, did not possess the proper qualifications to serve on the jury.

WILL INCREASE PAY OF RURAL POSTMEN

Postmaster Hitchcock Favors Huge Appropriation for That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued an order for the disbursement of \$4,000,000 in the current fiscal year as increases in the salaries of rural letter carriers. This sum was appropriated for the purpose at the last session of Congress in terms that left it discretionary with the Postmaster General as to how much of it should be expended. Hitchcock has decided to authorize the expenditure of the full amount. The effect will be to increase the salaries of all rural carriers on standard routes from \$900 to \$1,000 a year, with proportionate increases on the smaller routes.

On June 30 last there were 41,562 rural carriers, and their aggregate salaries for the fiscal year just ended was about \$35,793,000. The rural delivery system was started only fifteen years ago.

Growth of Service.
It increased from \$3 carriers, at a cost of \$14,840 for the fiscal year 1897, to 35,668 carriers, at a cost of \$24,201,520 for the fiscal year 1906. A large growth has also occurred in the last five years, the cost of the service having increased about \$10,000.

When the system was first established carriers were paid only \$200 a year. The next year the maximum annual pay was increased to \$300 and in the following year to \$400. In 1900 the maximum compensation was made \$500 and in 1902 \$600. In 1904 a further increase to \$720 a year was granted, and finally, in 1907, the maximum pay was advanced to \$900. The maximum of \$1,000, to be paid in the current year, is thus five times the salary at which the system was started fifteen years ago.

THEY CAN'T INVADE "OUR COUNTRY"

Warring Opponent Must Cripple Navy First, Declares French Expert.

BOSTON, July 9.—Count Benoit d'Asy, the naval attaché of the French Embassy, who is vacationing at Manchester, has a high regard for the military and naval preparations of this country, and does not believe any enemy would dare attack it.

MAKE EFFORT TO SAVE MURDERER

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 9.—A strong effort is being made by the attorneys of Michael Cosmo, who was recently convicted of murdering Dominick Marone, of this city, to set aside the conviction of Cosmo on the ground that Charles W. Barnes, of Goshen, a member of the jury which convicted Cosmo, did not possess the proper qualifications to serve on the jury.

It is claimed that the error, if any, was made by the assessors of the town of Goshen in keeping the name of Barnes upon the list of available jurors when he was not qualified to serve. District Attorney Rogers, who secured the conviction of Cosmo, has been served with notice that Cosmo's lawyers will make a motion to set aside the verdict at a term of the Supreme Court on July 15. The outcome of the effort is being watched with much interest by the attorneys of the county.

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STEEL TRUST MOVE NOT SURPRISING

Rep. Stanley Says World Market Divided That Prices May Be Maintained.

(Special to The Call.) PITTSBURG, Pa., July 9.—Representative Stanley, chairman of the committee that is investigating the Steel Corporation, has explained why Judge E. H. Gary had formulated the plan for an international steel trust.

"I certainly was no surprise to me to learn that Judge Gary thought out the scheme for upholding steel prices. It was the natural course of the steel interests.

"They think this Congress will substantially cut down the tariff on their products. This would result in large importations at cheaper rates. Now, in order to maintain prices, the division of the world into sections for the various producers was the only course."

"The officials at the Homestead mills of the Steel Corporation, which I visited today, were very agreeable. They volunteered all information and aided me greatly."

"What will be the next business of the investigating committee?" he was asked. "It probably will take up the matter relative to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company."

"Do you think Roosevelt will be called to testify?" "I really don't know," said Stanley.

KENTUCKY USES ELECTRIC CHAIR NOW

EDDYVILLE, Ky., July 9.—The execution under the new law providing for the electric chair in place of the scaffold took place in the State Penitentiary here yesterday.

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NO DANGER OF AN EPIDEMIC AT CAMP

ALBANY, July 9.—There is no danger of an epidemic of tonsillitis at the State Camp at Peekskill, according to Adjutant General Verneck.

ARMS FOR SALVADOR IN BARRELS OF WINE

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, July 9.—Dr. Carlos Francisco Dardano, who was arrested on July 1 for conspiracy against the government, has confessed he brought arms into the country in barrels of wine.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 5—At headquarters, 360 West 125th street. Special meeting. Matters of urgency will be brought up and all members are requested to attend.

IMMENSE VALUE IS FOUND IN AREAS OF SWAMP LANDS

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, July 6.—W. L. Park, vice president of the Illinois Central Railway Company and a member of the Board of Control of the Nineteenth Irrigation Congress, which meets here this year, is directing the attention of men interested in the congress to what he declares is the best concrete example he has yet found of the agricultural value of the soil deposits in the areas of swamp and overflowed lands, of which there are practically 80,000,000 acres capable of reclamation.

The railway official's case in point has to do with the South Carolina boy, Jerre Moore, 13 years old, who last fall harvested 228 bushels of corn from one acre of ground, establishing a record for the year that made him the champion corn grower of the world.

Reclaiming Swamp Lands. The National Irrigation Congress, one of great influence in the West, now has launched a far-reaching movement by its resolutions passed at recent sessions looking toward definite help for the States containing large areas of swamp lands, and by so doing it further establishes itself as a body of national importance, it already having won that place through its efforts and results for the West.

COST OF LIVING AT NEW RECORD MARK

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A report of the Bureau of Labor made public shows the high cost of living is no myth. An investigation by the bureau of the prices of 257 commodities in 1910 shows wholesale prices in that year were 4 per cent higher than in 1900 and 16 per cent above the average of 1907, which before 1910 was the year of highest prices since 1800.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST FAKE "CURE ALLS"

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A brand new campaign against the manufacture and sale of patent medicines is being planned by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

MAN CONVICTED ON EVIDENCE OF HOUNDS

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—The Kansas Supreme Court has upheld the bloodhound as an agent of justice. The decision came in the appeal of Glen Adams, convicted of the murder of Joseph Anderson, a farmer.

CANADA REJECTS MANY IMMIGRANTS

OTTAWA, Canada, July 9.—During the last fiscal year Canada rejected at Dominion ports of entry 17,614 immigrants. The singular feature of the report is the fact that of the rejected immigrants, 15,994 came from the United States, while only 2,119 were rejected at the ocean ports.

Menace to Seamen. VANCOUVER, July 9.—It is stated that there is a growing disposition on the part of ship owners in various parts of the world to employ Chinese crews. Several British ships touching at American and Canadian ports have recently been furnished with crews from Hongkong, and similar crews have been sent to Europe and Australia.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Manhattan.

BOARDS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

CANCER CAUSED BY AN UNKNOWN GERM

WASHINGTON, July 9.—That cancer is a germ disease, and not due to other causes, is the claim of Dr. Frank F. Smith, chief pathologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

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CANCER CAUSED BY AN UNKNOWN GERM Sick and Death Benefit Fund

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ADVENT OF THE "CREWLESS" DREADNOUGHT

Fashions in Dreadnoughts, according to a dispatch from England, are about to change once more, a new type having been developed which, while no larger than the original Dreadnoughts, will possess far more power than any of the "super" Dreadnoughts that have been evolved since that epoch making vessel first appeared. But as usual they will be more costly, for the new type is to have a speed of no less than thirty-five knots, and it is high speed which is the main item of cost. Which means that a thousand million dollars' worth of obsolete twenty-one knot Dreadnoughts will be relegated to the "second line of defense" and thence to the junk pile, while the capitalist classes of the world will have to devote perhaps two thousand million dollars from their loot of the working class to replace them with the more expensive and faster type.

All of which would seem to indicate that the "bankruptcy through excessive armaments," so much dreaded by capitalistic statesmen, is proceeding at a most satisfactory pace. But, strange to say, there is still some hope that this disastrous result may be avoided.

Still later than the British development of the machinery of naval warfare comes another from Germany, England's greatest naval competitor. An ingenious schoolmaster in Berlin, it is said, has developed a "crewless" warship, which is controlled from the shore by electrical devices and can be maneuvered and fought with the greatest possible precision by such means. A test on a lake near the city, it is said, has proved the possibility of this beyond doubt, the inventor using a motor boat over a mile from shore and driving her in any direction required with absolute accuracy, the vessel promptly obeying every impulse received from the electrical apparatus ashore.

Here is the chance to avoid the "horrible and devastating expenditure" which England's First Lord of the Admiralty recently deprecated but supported as a necessity. In future, naval wars on both sides can be fought with crewless warships. British and German squadrons can meet in the middle of the North Sea, for instance, and pound each other into scrap iron, while the manipulators of the fleets are safe ashore in their respective countries.

And as the vessels would be only constructed for the purpose of sinking each other, without human life being endangered, the cheapest and most inexpensive materials could be used in their construction, and the impending bankruptcy averted. There would be no need for "staggering" any longer under the weight of excessive armaments.

As a matter of fact, the idea is capable of greater and greater development in the way of cheapness, and might indeed be made a source of national amusement. For instance, Kaiser Wilhelm and George V might each be supplied with a fleet of model toy boats and an electrical apparatus and the "war" might be fought out on some of the ornamental pieces of water in the various royal parks, each of the monarchs directing the movements of his fleet from opposite sides of the pond, the most expert naval electrician, of course, winning the victory. Thus war, instead of being hell, would become sport.

There is really a great deal in the Berlin schoolmaster's idea, and no doubt it will "revolutionize naval warfare" when the working people object so strongly to being killed as an adjunct to it, that they will decline to offer their carcasses for that purpose. Possibly we may see many of such naval encounters in the future of that sort, when both Kings and Kaisers and Dreadnoughts of the present type become obsolete. Much worse use indeed might be made of Kings and Kaisers than employing them in this manner to make sport for the people in the future. Their Highnesses would be at full liberty, of course, to imagine that they were settling the destinies of the world, while the people could enjoy the fun.

THE CAP AND BELLS IN CONGRESS

Possibly there is no more pitiable spectacle than to see and hear some official ignoramus pouring what he considers biting sarcasm upon people whose conduct he objects to but does not in the least understand. One of our Congressional numskulls, Congressman Henry of Texas, recently gave an exhibition of this sort in the House, his silly shafts being ostensibly aimed at those Americans who went to the coronation and grieved at the feet of royalty.

He sardonically congratulated them on not sustaining any personal injury in their mad desire to touch the throne and perform the kowtowing suitable to the occasion. Then he went on to hold them up to ridicule for their ostentation, their "vulgar display" of jewels, peacock feathers and gorgeous raiment, etc.

Henry closed his performance with the following words: "The time has come when this humiliating spectacle should be brought to a close by a decree coming from the minds and hearts of the true American citizen."

By the "humiliating spectacle" he didn't mean his own exhibition, but that of the rich Americans whose conduct he objected to.

Now, possibly, the display was vulgar, but if Henry thinks that the Americans who took part in it were either fools or crawlers, he is woefully mistaken.

The real American fools were the ones who stayed at home and furnished the wherewithal, so that the others could go to the coronation and "riot in the extravagant display of wealth," as Henry puts it. The millions of laborers, rural and urban, who toiled and sweated to produce that wealth for the others to squander at the coronation were the real fools.

Nor are these Americans inherently slavish despite their prostrations at the foot of the throne. On the contrary, they are despots and tyrants in whom the characteristic of mastership is abnormally developed. Morgan, for instance, is neither a fool nor a scyphant. He is a shrewd man and an autocrat.

And these very people whom Henry imagines he is ridiculing are the sort of people who buy his sort of people at 10 cents a bunch and use them in State and National legislative bodies. The Senator from his own State—Bailey—is a notorious example of this. He was a Standard Oil purchase.

Henry, most likely, would loudly affirm that Standard Oil couldn't buy him, and we think he is right, but doesn't know the reason why. They couldn't buy him because they wouldn't consider him a profitable investment. And after making that address he would become less available for purchase than ever before. Bailey had some brains.

Kingship is by no means played out. It is but an older form of mastership, and there is a natural affinity between it and the modern masters—the capitalists.

The Southern slaveholder and the Northern capitalists were kings in this sense, and felt exactly toward their dependents as the ancient kings did to their subjects. It was the feeling of mastership in both cases. And it never left them, no matter how many State ceremonies they went through or how often they had to conform to convention in bowing and saluting and making obeisance.

Henry possibly imagines that Morgan, in his velvet suit, sword and knee breeches, was transformed instantly from a domineering autocrat into a humble, bootlicking creature eager to display to the world his abasement before royalty. That the clothes changed the man. But Morgan knew otherwise. Whatever genuflections he made, he knew he was the biggest thing on parade. And it was no different with the other wealthy Americans. They never forgot their mastership, and that they had left their faithful subjects at home. And Henry isn't in the least conscious of the fact that he is one

SUMMER "DON'T'S"

By DR. CECILE LENORE GREIL.

The subject of iced summer beverages has not been covered thoroughly, or their baneful results upon the human economy fully expatiated upon by summing it all up in the "alcohols." They are, perhaps, the most directly baneful. We see their destructive results immediately—the heat prostrations—the sudden deaths from hemorrhages of the brain, due to intense congestion, all these and many concomitant evils we see about us everywhere, and are part of a physician's daily summer routine work. But they belong, with more or less glaring exceptions, to the masculine portion of a summer populace. Women who take cocktails or sip a glass of wine, or even attack vehemently a glass of foaming beer—who do so with a dilettante sort of appreciation—are mere bunglers in the business of cooling-off by the "alcoholic" route. They do it with an air of bravado, starting off it bravely because it makes them "a dead game sport," making a wry face at it when they touch the fiery beverage to their lips and feel its burning fury in their throats. They may even be "game" enough to finish their glass, perhaps a little more quickly than seems necessary to show sameness—as to get it down and over with as quickly as possible. But for all this, women are still feminine. They still love the "sugars and spice and all things nice," or in the case of summer imbibings—their beloved ice cream, ice cream sodas, sundaes (why so called no sage philosopher or fool has ever discovered) and many other concoctions. All are of a like degree of perniciousness. If ice cream—real ice cream—with a strong "accent" mark on the cream, were considered in our summer diet as a food, to be preferred as a food product to heavy meats, etc., and eaten at the proper meal times to satisfy the stomach as a food, there could be no quarrel with it.

For it is a food; it contains almost all the necessary nutritive elements—fats, proteins, carbohydrates, mineral salts, water and other lesser ingredients in small quantities. Ice cream, when made from pure cream, contains among other ingredients 18 per cent fats. Now fats are a very important property to the "rolling up" of our internal workshop. It serves as a fuel to convey heat—lubricating roundness and muscular power to our bodies. All very good and useful purposes when used at the proper season in moderation and strictly as a food element. But are we seeking for a heat-producing medium now in mid-summer, when the slogan of our lives seems to be "Let's get a soda or a sundae to cool off?"

Bad enough, it seems to me, is the reprehensible habit we have of having a freezer full of ice cream close at hand as a light, dainty finishing touch to a heavy summer meal of roast or fried meats, potatoes, two or three sorts of vegetables, cakes, perhaps, and sherbets between. But when, an hour or two later, long before our poor, tired, rather sluggish intestines have had a fair chance to begin the job of digesting this huge mass of conglomerate food, some senile whom the "fool killer" overlooked suggests that we take a walk and stop in for a "soda" to "cool off." Heavens! And still we live! As Darwin says: "Nature is surely not concerned with the individual, but in the maintenance of her species." She refuses to let us die by the route of our own follies. If she did not love us so tenderly the race (at least the native American and the easily related imported stock) would have become extinct long since. But she is long-suffering and she is kind. Consider for a moment the length of time necessary to digest the individual ingredients of the specimen meal quoted above. The roast meat 2 1/2 to 3 hours, 4 if it happened to be veal or pork; 2 for potatoes; 2 1/2 to 3 for milk, for cream to which add a slower rate of digestion because the stomach seems to feel the vitiation and inertia from the hot weather more quickly and more generally than any other organ in the body. Four hours, then, approximately, before our dinner can be cleared out of its reservoir and sent by devious complicated processes to the lymphatics and bloods to nourish, repair waste, manufacture heat calories and in general keep our body standards in what is called "physiological condition." This under the most favorable conditions, what, then, happens to our poor stomach when the victim of a peculiarly prevalent form of insanity which I call "summer dementia," urges us away from our otherwise sane judgment to partake early and often to come out for a soda or dish of ice cream to cool off? Why can't we think straight about the most important factor we possess to keep us in good health during the torrid days. As a food, I say, I have no quarrel with ice cream—ice cream with bananas, etc., known to the initiated as "banana splits"—and I will refer to these again in my article on food "don'ts"—but as a cooling drink—or the frivolous iced nothing of a summer porch—the saints forbid!

Soda water with syrup, carefully "painted" with various aniline dyes—orangeade—serially labeled under a pure food law which has allowed all sorts of deadly poisons to be properly "guaranteed" if only somewhere—in some ambiguous way, the ingredients contained are posted. Not flamboyantly, boldly, plainly, so that the little Italian girl can read it and translate it for her mother or the little Ghetto boy, with thirst for knowledge and "English" in his soul can spell it out carefully and say to mother, "Gee—Mutter, dot let's give our baby dicky, it got something in dere what de guy in Washington calls 'benzoate of soda' and acetanilid. De pure food law says all dat junk is a poison, and if it's half as fierce as its name it must be der limit. You cook us a good noodle soup instead and we'll sit here on the base-line step and 'cool off.'" So if it isn't chrome yellow rangeade, which leaves a warlike Indian paint streak around the mouths of the kiddies that imbibe and have a tender reluctance to wipe their mouths on their grimy shirt sleeves or pinafores. They prefer such a way kiddies have to let the sun and heat harden the paint on their picturesque dirty faces. It may be one of many other dainty color schemes. May be strawberry soda, which never even had a bowing acquaintance with a strawberry, and is not even a remote relative or near-friend bonded together by the ties of color or taste. No. No. This is syrup—or glucose, plus a saccharine element—maybe sugar and some cochineal aniline red dye, so beautifully crimson that nature could not attempt to come near it. And rival it—perish the thought! And it has a double use—it can "quench your thirst," cool you off or dye your clothes for you—for have you not heard of the beautiful colors we have transferred to our dress stuffs quite easily and expeditiously by simply dipping them for a few little minutes in "strawberry syrups"? My! but that's great stuff our paternal government has allowed us to give to children as a summer beverage. May be your taste don't run to strawberry colors—too lurid and red for summer color choice? All right. There's some pea-green concoction called pistach and another labeled lime fruit—both green, merely slight variations in the shades. These are particularly harmful. They only contain copperas as coloring matter and a few other coal tar dyes. And so on down the line. We have heavy blue; looking "chocolate" which never heard of a cocoa bean; vanilla which is synthetically built up from various chemicals and ethers. Walnuts with apparently the resins from a saw-mill in their amber depths and efficient worms in the nuts. Pineapple, which tastes like chloroform smells. And let me not forget the wonderful "piece de resistance" found in fancy drinks, cocktails and college ices, the delectable "Maraschino cherry." We run them in pretty assorted colors now—carry a whole "run" of shades, you know. Is the particular cool drink you are imbibing white or pale mauve? Well, green—deep verdigris green—makes a fine study in contrast for it. And the fact that the drink is of the "mixed" or "fancy" variety, with a fancy price attached, makes no difference to our poor, uneducated, digestive tract, which is so proletarian in its tastes as to rebel and turn ill when these delectable viands are forced upon it.

Perhaps your drink is prettily red—not a high crimson—just a nice cochineal pink. Well, a carefully artificially tinted red cherry will make harmony of it in the glass—and raise "hall Columbia" with your digestion. Don't you care, you'll go home only a

little heavy, dull, and vaguely ill, with a sort of disgust for life feeling in your stomach. You'll probably wake up in the "wee small" hours and be sick unto death, until later your stomach gives up the ghost and the whole mass of green, yellow, red, pink will all be vomited up in one great fermented sour smelling mass. Next day we have an enteritis or inflammation of the intestines or dysentery or cholera morbus, or some such trouble. Then we carry our good money to the doctor, who gives us vile concoctions and much sane advice, which we try—oh, yes, we do—all the while we are ill and then, ergo, we begin all over again.

"Soda water," or, to be more explicit, carbonated water, is made artificially—almost all of it that we drink—it is made from calcium carbonate and the gas is liberated by carbonic acid gas pressure acting upon water. Of course, we have natural carbonated waters which are valuable in diseases of the kidneys, gout, gallstones, etc., having a quality of dissolving "calcareous deposits." And for this affluent "course at the springs" is a well known panacea for many ills that baffles the medical man. But the poor man has no natural waters and no natural springs. He is glad to cool for a little moment his sweated overheated body with a 2-cent glass of chrome yellow soda water. His "springs" are the little 2-cent soda stands that obstruct the children's "summer nursery," the street corners and store fronts, and tempt his hard earned coppers from his poor threadbare trouser pockets, with the sign "Ice Cold Soda Water—Pure Fruit Juices." Oh, yes. Oh, yes. Why soda water? Why "fruit" syrups? Why large iced cold glasses full of repeated? Is he cooled off by them? Look at him. Dark, work begrimed, perspiration soaked shirt open at the neck to display a mass of hairy, dripping chest. His brow is covered with sweat, too. He mops it with a soiled blue bandanna, even while he is drinking "ice cold soda" to "cool off." Wouldn't a cool glass of water with a few drops of lemon squeezed in have done quite as well? Or a glass of weak cool tea, for its slightly astringent action? Or a few chips of ice on the parched tongue? Yes, indeed, far better than the cloying sweetness of the artificial soda water, artificially colored, artificially labeled with an artificial illusion as to its cooling qualities, but a quite real aftermath of intestinal distress, a stomach a little less resistant to the action of summer's bacterial invaders. A little less able to keep up the intense pace set for the poor to be allowed merely to exist. A little less able to drink straight, to resent, to revolt, to hasten the day when "the brotherhood of men" will be more than the idealists' dream.

This seems a far cry from a little glass of soda, but it isn't so absurd after all, for anything that tends to break down our vital forces of resistance as does the injection of mineral poisons, makes us less than normal, subnormal or abnormal. And we can't be that and do our world's work. To be fine men and women, out of whom fine things are to come, we must needs be first fine animals with splendid bodies to withstand the ravages, and wear and tear of everyday friction with opposing forces. And fine unclouded minds to think straight and work out our own dealings for ourselves and posterity.

ENTER, THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST

While an antiquated Supreme Court is conducting most investigations and promising more in the future, and a glib public expectantly awaits the decisions, hoping that something, they know not what, will be done, to limit the scope and power of the trust, Judge Gary, calmly disdaining to notice the childish farces goes into consultation with the representatives of the steel industry of seven of the greatest industrial nations, and as a result the outlines of a World's International Steel Trust—its final form—rises before the astonished gaze of a gaping public.

And the apparition is all the more menacing from the fact that it was unexpected. In the very midst of the investigation the purpose of which was to limit the monster, it develops before their very eyes larger and more powerful than ever. It was a national menace when the investigation began and before it concludes it becomes international. To the command of "thus far and no farther," it responds by enveloping practically the entire commercial world.

Such is the answer of the Steel Trust to that august body from whose decisions there is no appeal. The steel interests of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria and Spain have joined with those of the United States in forming an international association, in forming an international trust, the inevitable International Trust. Its first phase is the usual "gentleman's agreement"; the invariable prelude everywhere to the process of trustification.

How is our Supreme Court to deal with this combination? What statute can be enacted in any of the countries involved that will effectively forbid its formation? The limits of the lawmaking power of any country are its own borders. National law is powerless to deal with international phenomena. And no international conference can be called to deal with the trust, for the governments need anti-trust campaigns to delude their people, and will have none of them.

Yet the situation is not one whit more impossible to deal with now than it ever was. The national trust could no more be destroyed by the Supreme Court than the international trust can. And the formation of the latter is valuable mainly in emphasizing the hopelessness of "trust-busting." While the trust is only national in scope, millions could be deceived into believing it subject to national law. Now that it is becoming international the fact that there is no law that can even pretend to deal with it is only too apparent to the meagrest intelligence. It is now evident to all that the trust as an international phenomenon is altogether beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, a condition which was as much of a fact when the trust was merely national, but which could not so readily be perceived.

The world trust which now appears as a startling and terrifying apparition to the readers of the capitalist press, was predicted with absolute certainty many years before it appeared by the Socialists, the correctness of whose analysis of the trust question has been confirmed step by step by the actual evolution of the trust itself. At the time of this writing, July 6, the local capitalist press is giving its readers in sensational headlines the news of the monster combination. On July 2 this journal announced that the outcome of the Brussels convention would be the foundation of the International Steel Trust, and four days later its announcement was confirmed, and featured as "news" in the capitalist press. On the question of the trust the Socialist journalist can "scoop" his competitors every time. Yet there is nothing particularly mysterious about it. The Socialist knows what must happen, and is no more elated at having his prediction fulfilled than the astronomer who works out the time of a solar eclipse or the return of Halley's comet.

Pregnant statements of the type of Representative Stanley and Senator Cummins, who babble fatuously of the necessity of "restoring competition," will now have to come to an agreement with their intellectual peers—if such can be found—in the legislative bodies of Germany, England, France, Belgium, Austria, Spain and Canada, on the question of "restoring competition." They will have to form a sort of international political trust to combat the International Steel Trust, if such a thing is possible, which is not as Europe doesn't select such economic imbeciles as representatives in her national assemblies. The trust limiting state-subsidy is peculiarly an American product. Nor are there any state-subsidy courts in European countries of the obsolete and ridiculously pretentious type which exists on this side. European legislation, whatever else its defects may be,

A CONTRADICTION EASILY SOLVED

A plea for the national independence of the Philippines, with the Declaration of Independence as an argument, was one of the features of the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall, the Resident Commissioner of the Islands, Senator Quezon, being the speaker.

It was no very difficult task to demonstrate that the Declaration of Independence and the imperialist policy in the Philippines were in utter and absolute contradiction, and the speaker accomplished it thoroughly and easily.

He concluded his address by telling his audience that "you cannot, without being untrue to yourselves, continue to celebrate year after year the Declaration of Independence, thus reaffirming its doctrines, and at the same time pursue a policy in the Philippines which is in flagrant contradiction with these doctrines. You have either to confess that your faith was wrong when they revolted against England, and King George was right, or at once withdraw your authority over my country."

The trouble with Senator Quezon is that he imagines that the people who really count in this country ever took the Declaration of Independence seriously. And he is equally mistaken in imagining that parchments and historical documents like the Declaration of Independence have any real force beyond sustaining the delusions they embody among the masses who accept them.

There was a time when the Declaration of Independence was necessary as an adjunct to inflaming the masses of the American people against King George and for this purpose mainly it was drafted. The statements made in it against King George's government are true in the main, but the declarations about men being born free and equal and having inalienable rights, and so forth, are, if not untrue, at least very doubtful. The most that can be said for them is that they depict what "ought" to be, rather than what is.

Millions of men were born in slavery. This is a fact which no amount of declarations to the contrary can set aside.

And such men were not certainly born "equal" to those who enslaved them. And their "inalienable right" to life and liberty meant nothing under these circumstances.

The Declaration of Independence may represent the aspirations of a people, but not existing facts. To use it in the latter sense makes it a contradiction in itself, and therefore the argument deduced from it falls to pieces.

When the American colonies revolted against the rule of England, it was necessary, if the revolt was to be successful, to produce the impression that all the people in North America were suffering about equally from the oppression of the British Government and that all had an equal interest in overthrowing it. That was not true, but it was indispensable that it should be made to appear true.

The farmers and workmen of the American colonies at that time had no more to complain of under British rule than they had when the revolution had succeeded. But the merchants and manufacturers and capitalists certainly had grievances.

The latter were then the most influential class in American society, but as they were too weak to overthrow British rule themselves, they were forced to call upon the masses to do the bulk of the necessary fighting. And they had to supply the latter with some pretext, some incentive for the task.

This they effected with the Declaration of Independence and its assertions of freedom and equality. The farmers and workmen were not as well known, particularly critical, and these abstract propositions were readily taken by them for realities. So they fought, under the impression that they were fighting for their liberties, and finally triumphed. But they were no more free and equal than they had been before. What they had secured was political and economic freedom for their dominant class, the capitalists, merchants, and traders.

But in order to establish and maintain a politically independent state it was necessary further to create the impression that all that the Declaration of Independence embodied had been fought for and won. And the masses were only too willing to believe it. It flattered their vanity and pride, and it was much more pleasant and easy to accept it as if its principles had been realized, than to examine it critically and compare its high sounding statements with actual facts and conditions.

And as it was then, so it is now. It is simply accepted without examination or criticism. Such policy implies mental effort and study, and the masses find it easier to accept than to take such trouble. Consequently the Declaration has become a fetter more than anything else. The man who accepts it without question is re-

has long since abandoned the conceptions which still cling to our antiquated political institutions.

When Judge Gary suggested government control of the trust we described him as a "state Socialist" in this journal, and one or two of our contemporaries could find nothing more to say in way of comment than that we should hail him as a "Comrade" and welcome him to the Atlantic to preside at the Brussels convention of the European steel interests we know he was about to qualify as an "international state Socialist," and said so at the time. But we are in no hurry to admit him to membership as yet. He has still much important work to do before that becomes necessary, and we have no desire to interfere with it. The judge and master, Morgan, are of infinitely more service to our cause as they are than if they carried a red card and mounted a soap-box on a street corner every night to expound Socialism. We can do all the expounding necessary, while they prepare the capitalist system for the final change to collective ownership. That is their specialty, and ours is explaining why they do it and why they must do it. Within a year their International Steel Trust will be an indisputable fact, and they can then turn their attention to the other trusts for international organization also, and finally for the organization of the great World Trust, which is just as surely coming.

After that they can take a rest. It will be our move then.

Just as revision creates anti-socialism, so the British Labour Party has fostered the growth of anti-socialism in the ranks of the Socialists in Great Britain.

It is true that a minority of party are avowed adherents to Socialism, but since as members of party they have to wear the Liberal Party's mantle, with but few exceptions, they have derived from the great international movement in order to mix with capitalism.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Labour party has delayed for years the advent in our House of a Social Democratic party, words, it has served the political thing, the thing that the door, it would serve Labour in this country a stumbling block. Let our Communist world take heed lest they be of the old country, they are not from "Labour," by J. J. the Communist Nation.

garded as a patriot and encouraged his ignorance.

And it is for these reasons that the Declaration of Independence was presented in the Philippines as a damned incendiary document, at the same time it was being glorified here. And there isn't anything contradictory in this policy, that it is not explained. Circumstances, case.

It was a "damned incendiary" when it was first issued. King George declared it so, and did all who took his part. The declaration was debated for seven years, was finally settled at Yorktown, that it ceased to be a "damned incendiary document," and became a campaign orator's say, "the change a people's liberties."

And the same thing is true of the Philippines. The declaration, being that the people who declare it to be a "damned incendiary document" there, have been forced into a Yorktown position where they could have an opportunity of changing their opinion.

If Senator Quezon and his committee can do that—and so far they failed—then the people of the States will admit that the Declaration of Independence is equally damned both the Philippines and the States. But not before.

And that is the only way. A speech in Tammany Hall, or where else, are useless, and than useless. The colonists did their declaration and read it to George in the hope of converting him. They had sense enough to know he wouldn't listen, and that there was no chance of impressing him with associates with abstractions about liberty and equality. They knew they had to fight him and his before the declaration meant anything at all and that they had to win to win the fight. So they went time orating, but started the once.

And that is exactly what the pinos will have to do, if they have the Declaration of Independence applied to them. The ruling class of the United States is just as much Filipino orations on that subject. King George was in 1776.

They don't "have to confess their fathers were wrong when they revolted against King George," Senator Quezon thinks, they can and can hear nothing that would make them confess anything.

The only way that the Filipinos ever make them hear anything is follow their own example to King George, hear the declaration, the roar of guns and cannon—how way he could possibly be instructed to listen to it. And it is the only that his successors in America are forced to pay any attention to a pino Declaration of Independence.

THE RED RAT

A Political Ballad.

The rats they got so awful bad,
That The Man of the House,
"I'm going to catch me a big one,
And paint him a bright, bright blue,
He'll scare all the rats away
In a place."

He caught him a rat,
And he painted it red.
From its nose to the tip of its tail,
When the paint had dried,
"Aroint!" he cried,
And the rat, he dashed away
In a week there won't be a sight."

Said The Man of the House that
The rats they were amazed to see,
Such a gorgeous and beautiful
"He must be a very fine rat,
I know—
A superior rat," they said,
"Who would ever dream that
could be
Such a gorgeous and beautiful

And the rats they made him see,
He larded it over the other rat,
For he was red and they were
They made him King
With a buff and a swine,
Oh, the rats they made him see.

From every side came big groans
Attracted by his fame;
As time wore on his red work
But he larded it just the same,
"He's a most superior rat," they
And they brought him the cheeriest
bread;

And he reigned and reigned,
reigned and reigned,
Because he had once been red.
"The rats are getting a d—
worse!"

The Man of the House he said,
Oh, the rats, they made him see,
Oh, the rats, they made him see,
He larded it over the other rat,
For he was red and they were
They made him King,
Of the rats they made him see.
H. REA WOODS

WARNS AGAINST LABOR

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