

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Lower temperature; probably showers.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2305 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 4.—No. 198.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

WORKERS LOSE LIVES IN COAL GAS EXPLOSION

Terrible Disaster Overwhelms Every Man in One Section.

ARE SUFFOCATED

Unprotected Pennsylvania Miners Again Pay Heavy Toll to Death.

DUBOIS, Pa., July 16.—Twenty-one lives were snuffed out by an explosion of gas in the Skysville shaft of the Cascade Coal and Coke Company at 9:30 last night.

Every miner in the southern portion of the workings perished. Few of the men were killed by the explosion itself, and from the position of the bodies found by rescuing parties it was evident that following the flash many of the men gathered up their belongings and were endeavoring to reach an outlet when overcome and suffocated by the fatal afterdamp that invariably follows an explosion of a gaseous nature.

Only one victim was mutilated beyond recognition and this was Ralph Marianna, who was identified by the brass number check worn around his neck.

Most of the dead men bore no marks whatever, indicating that death came through suffocation. The dead are:

- George Hook, aged 24, single.
- John Hook, 20, single.
- E. Grassi, 18, single.
- Ralph Marianna, 23, single.
- Gen. Chickel, 32, married.
- Marietta Gillis, 24, married.
- Frank Patevich, 32, single.
- Nick Palack, 45, married.
- Judy Palack, 15, son of Nick.
- Mike Sluff, motorman, 23, single.
- John Wlastacek, 35, single.
- Plena Sandy, 30, married.
- George Sheesley, 20, single.
- Grover Kunrod, 24, single.
- Nick Gasper, 21, single.
- Rock Gasper, 25, married.
- Joe Kutta, 40, married.
- William Spencer, married.
- An unknown Slav.

First Warning.

To those on the surface the first knowledge of the explosion came when the safety door on the big ventilating fan was blown open.

Immediately a rescue party, under the direction of Fire Boss John Brown, descended the 150 foot shaft to investigate.

At the bottom no indication of the awful tragedy was apparent and the rescuers penetrated a mile and a half underground before they came onto a group of six men huddled together in death.

These victims were sent to the surface and eighty-three rescuers began a thorough search for more bodies. More were recovered with four still missing, but known to have been working in the devastated section, probably buried under rock and dirt, as in several places the roof was tumbled down by the explosion.

The government relief car with a corps of experts arrived at the scene this afternoon and an investigation is being made.

Supposed to Be "Model."

The Cascade company is a Buffalo corporation and the mine was alleged to be a "model" one.

Thousands of people surrounded the scene of the disaster all day. The mine officials sent the first six victims to their late homes, but kept the other bodies at the bottom of the shaft until late tonight.

All the dead but three are foreigners.

Usually over 250 men are at work on this shaft, but owing to it being the day after pay day and Sunday, only a few were at work.

LOVE CASE THROWS LIGHT ON LIFE IN THE "UPPAH CLARSES"

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—The little light that has been turned on the life of Sydney Love, former New York and Chicago millionaire broker and horse lover, since his sojourn on the Pacific Coast, following the loss of his fortune, was switched across the continent by a sensational turn of events, the case by his pretty young wife, Mrs. Majorie Burnet Love, who answered her answer in her cross-examination at Baker City, Ore., naming Mrs. Paul Roy, of Boston, New York and Washington in the case.

The connection of Mrs. Roy with the case has hitherto been suppressed, but it is now a matter of record at Baker City and was filed by Ivan L. Grand, of Seattle, one of the eight attorneys employed by Mrs. Love in this country, and in England. The Love case will be resumed at Baker City on July 20, when Love is expected to begin putting in his rebuttal evidence, and the names of the witnesses will be laid back just to disprove Mrs. Love's attorneys.

MORE INFERNAL MACHINES IN CAL.

Some more bombs are evidently going to be "found" in California, judging by a news agency dispatch from Pasadena last night which read:

Premature explosion of an infernal machine about 10 o'clock last night damaged the residence of Dr. C. A. Davis, a retired manufacturer, at 228 Bellevue drive. After the explosion pieces of two infernal machines were found. Six fuses had been attached, but only one had been ignited. The machine had been put in a basket.

Dr. Davis is in New York with his wife and daughter, but the other daughters, their aunts and Mrs. Zimmerman, were in the house. They were not injured, although the building was shaken severely. With the bombs were found two jars containing gasoline.

Dr. Davis has no enemies, so far as known, and the police are unable to offer a motive for the outrage. He and his wife have been prominent in the social life of this city since they came to California.

WRECKERS 'WANTED,' \$1,000 IS OFFERED

French Government's Offer Criticized by Papers—Says It Is "Americanizing the Detective Service."

PARIS, July 16.—An official reward of 5,000 francs (\$1,000) for information leading to the conviction of the person or persons responsible for the wreck of the Havre and Paris Express on the Western State Railway the night of June 29 is arousing comment.

Newspapers say that the reward is unprecedented, and, besides being criticized as "Americanizing the police service," it is said to be "questionable morally."

Many letters have been received by officials, and the Minister of the Interior and the chief of the detectives have gone to the scene of the wreck.

CHICAGO UNION HODCARRIER SHOT

CHICAGO, July 16.—Dominic Zesco, hodcarrier, was shot by an unidentified assassin last night during a meeting of the Hodcarriers' Union in German Hodcarriers' Hall, West Harrison and Green streets.

As was the case in the killing of Vincent Altman in the Briggs House, of William (Dutch) Gentleman in Pat O'Malley's saloon, 162 North State street, and Bernard Malloy at 5300 South State street, the victim died without giving any material information concerning the shooting.

The newspapers hail this killing as "another in the long list of victims of the bloody warfare being waged in union labor circles," at the same time keeping very silent about their employment of murderous thugs as "irreducible boosters."

NEWSDEALERS ROUSED TO SAVE THEMSELVES

Hundreds of newsdealers from all parts of Manhattan will be present tonight when the mass meeting called to protest against the proposed ordinance of McAneny, Borough President of Manhattan, restricting the rights of news stands, takes place in El Dorado Hall, 524 street and Seventh avenue.

The resolution to revoke all newsdealers' licenses, the newsdealers declare, not only revokes the right of the subway news stands, but also curtails the privileges of the curb stands, as well as those in kiosks under the elevated stations. The resolution was to have been given public hearing on Thursday, but this was postponed.

The mass meeting will be under the auspices of the Newsdealers' Association of New York. It is not exactly clear what is behind this move of McAneny, but some facts will be made public at the meeting tonight.

LORD KITCHENER RULES EGYPT

LONDON, July 16.—It has been announced officially that Lord Kitchener has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Eildon Gorst as British Agent and Consul General to Egypt.

NEW YORK TO HAVE POSTAL BANK AUG. 1

Expected to Prove Popular Among Huge Foreign Born Portion.

The news comes from Washington that New York City is to have a postal savings bank. Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued an order directing the main postoffice in New York to receive deposits after August 1.

Postal banks will be opened on the same date in Chicago, St. Louis and Boston. These are the first cities of this class to be designated. Hitchcock is so well satisfied with the success of the 1,000 or more banks already installed in second class offices that he has decided to extend the system rapidly among the larger cities. New York and these three other cities have been selected not only because of their prominence as regards population, but also because in each there is a substantial number of the United States, which will greatly facilitate the heavy banking transactions that are likely to result from the postal savings business.

To Keep Money Here.

While the patronage of the postal savings banks will naturally come from all classes of citizenship, it is expected that the system will prove to be particularly popular with the vast number of foreign born Americans in New York and similar cities who have been in the habit of sending their surplus savings to their home countries.

In New York City alone last year the money orders sent abroad amounted to about \$9,000,000, and a considerable part of this sum represented the savings of foreign residents.

The foreign born population of Greater New York amounts to over 1,500,000, and it is from these foreign born Americans that the demand for postal savings has been most persistent. Similar conditions exist in Chicago, St. Louis and Boston. In Chicago the foreign born population amounts to 700,000, in St. Louis to 150,000 and in Boston to 200,000.

The value of the money orders sent abroad from these cities last year was: From Chicago, \$5,500,000; St. Louis, \$1,000,000, and Boston, \$2,300,000. Postmaster General Hitchcock has had pamphlets of information printed in several foreign languages for the information and convenience of immigrant patrons of the postal savings banks who have not yet learned to read English.

The postal banks will pay 3 per cent interest.

ASSEMBLYMAN LOCKED UP FOR SPEEDING

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 16.—Aaron J. Levy, member of Assembly representing the 4th Assembly District of New York and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, whose election bill has brought him into the limelight during the present session and caused considerable discussion, was brought into the limelight in a less enviable light while on his summer vacation in the Catskills today.

Levy, with his secretary, has been spending his vacation at Hunter, and this afternoon he engaged a team at Hunter from the Dolan livery to drive to Tannersville, five miles away. He was given a pair of ponies and, accompanied by his secretary and two other men, he started for his destination.

Moving another party on the road it is said that the Levy party started racing, and exceeded the speed laws in Tannersville to such an extent that he was stopped by Officer Delamater of that place. Two members of the party made their escape, but the officer placed Levy and his secretary under arrest and brought them to the village for safe keeping, charged with fast driving and cruelty to animals.

DROPS IN PARACHUTE, LANDS ON STREET CAR

DENVER, Colo., July 16.—Dropping from a height estimated at between 2,000 and 4,000 feet in a parachute, Toyne Abbott, a Denver acrobat, landed on the front end of a street car, his feet smashing the glass of the motorman's vestibule.

Forty passengers were badly frightened. One woman fainted, and several were bruised in a wild rush to escape from the car. Abbott was severely bruised about the head and shoulders and it is feared that two of his ribs may be fractured.

He had a narrow escape from death, saving himself from striking an 11,000 volt current wire only by frantic struggles which swerved him over the car, which he had not seen until he struck it.

FOUR MORE CASES OF SUPPOSED CHOLERA

Four more cases of supposed cholera from the steamer Moltke were removed yesterday from Hoffman Island where they had been under observation to Swinburne Island, making fifteen cases under treatment there. One of the fifteen died yesterday. The total of cholera cases this summer is now eighteen.

The patient who died was Ernest Sobolewicz, a young Hungarian woman. The three patients transferred from the steamer Porvika to the Swinburne Island Hospital on Saturday are convalescent.

LA FOLLETTE BIDS FOR WESTERN VOTE

Advocates Protective Duty for Benefit of Sheep Raisers and Farmers.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Senate will enter upon a week of tariff debate tomorrow. Canadian reciprocity will be voted on next Saturday under the terms of the unanimous consent agreement. The debate, in the meantime, will generally be addressed to the tariff, which will take a wide range. La Follette's second and successive installments of his tariff speech are yet to come. Some of them will be delivered in the Senate this week.

The Senator from Wisconsin is likely to play an important part in the consideration of the tariff legislation from now on, because of the protective coalition between the insurgents and Democrats, by which La Follette expects to put up to President Taft a bill revising the wool schedule.

La Follette declares that the criticism uttered against his measure by Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is not well founded. The Senator says that his bill does not give a duty of over 60 per cent on raw wool, but is slightly over 40 per cent. Underwood declared that the La Follette bill, which the Democrats in Congress are expected to support, proposes a higher rate on raw wool than the Payne-Aldrich bill. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee declares that any duty that is protective must fall within the condemnation of the Democrats.

The La Follette duty on raw wool is admittedly protective, in making this concession to the wool growers. La Follette is believed to have put in a bid for the votes of the sheep raisers and farmers in the Western States, where the progressive movement already is supposed to have some strength.

The situation is very much involved. Plainly the Democrats are unwilling to be made a tail to the Presidential bid of the Senator from Wisconsin. They are doing a little business in the Presidential race themselves. If tariff duties are to be reduced, the Democrats want a share of the credit. If an issue is to be made with President Taft over his veto of a bill reducing duties on articles that enter into the daily life of the people, the Democrats would like to have the privilege of making the issue.

One of the doubtful questions raised by the tariff uncertainty is the matter of the adjournment of Congress. When the Senate agreed to take its last vote on August 7 on the pending measures in that body, it was the expectation that Congress could adjourn by August 10, but the predictions as to adjournment now range from August 15 to September 1.

BASIS FOR SOLUTION OF MOROCCAN TANGLE?

BERLIN, July 16.—Statements which are to be regarded justifiably as officially communicated appear in prominent newspapers to the effect that the Franco-German conversations on Morocco have produced a basis for solution. It is suggested that the basis is one distinctly disapproving to the Chauvinists, and that they thought that they saw the mailed fist closing on a rich section of the Shereedean Empire.

The Koelisch makes conspicuous the comment that the statement apparently is designed to prepare the public to look for compensation elsewhere than in Morocco. It says, among other things, that it is easy to imagine a sort of tripartite division of Morocco between France, Germany and Spain, but though it recommends itself by its apparent simplicity, such an arrangement is not necessarily the only possible one. German occupation and acquisition of the hinterland and Agadir may be a part of Germany's aim or it may not. The word compensation obviously may be applied to indemnification granted in one place for advantages lost in another.

BOSS ASSAULTS WORKER FOR INFORMING UNION

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—The recently organized Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 45 already have a strike on hand. At a meeting last Monday night one of the members reported that the suspected M. Dorf's shop, 215 Woodward avenue, wherein he is employed, is making garments for the manufacturers of Cleveland, whose shops are now closed on account of the strike there. Not having the concrete evidence to prove his statements the union decided to get it. Indirect proof was furnished soon enough.

The next day the member who had spoken of his suspicions was informed by his boss that he was discharged.

He was called in to the office, where he went unsuspectingly. As soon as he had entered two scabs pounced upon him, handling him roughly, one of them pinning his hands behind him.

Dorf then asked him if he had stated that he suspected the concern of making cloaks for Cleveland manufacturers. The man replied that he was now convinced. With this the boss became angry, and struck him twice in the face.

After some struggling the workman freed himself and went into the shop, telling the men who had been done. A walkout resulted.

VOTE AGAINST IT

Jersey City votes on the commission form of government tomorrow. All Socialists and progressive working men are urged to vote against the plan.

MERCY! TROUBLE IN J. WES. HILL'S CAMP

Holy Anti-Socialist Has Difficulties With His Assistants.

Trouble is on at the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh avenue and 14th street, of which the Rev. J. Wesley Hill is pastor. Friend Wes., whose sole title to fame is his frantic opposition to Socialism, seems a poor hand at organizing his church. He has two assistants in his arduous toil, one the Rev. Dubois H. Loux and the other the Rev. Harold Paul Sloan.

The Rev. Loux, it transpires, is or was a Presbyterian, and is by no means amenable to Methodist discipline. He was educated at Wooster University and McCormick Seminary, and between them they turned him out a confirmed Calvinist. All this has recently transpired, and has caused considerable surprise to the Board of Trustees, and what they propose to do is unknown. But the great fact in the matter, that is, of course, not talked about, is that Loux recently declared himself a Socialist. Wes. Hill must be hard put to it when, in spite of his lucid exposition of the fallacies of this pernicious movement, he has to hire a confessed Socialist as an assistant.

Wesley has, too, some more trouble, in the person of the Rev. Harold Paul Sloan, in whose case interesting developments are expected on his return today from a vacation. Sloan was formerly pastor of a church in South River, N. J., and had \$1,000 a year. He left that job for the Metropolitan Temple, where he intended to take a salary of \$2,500 a year. He understood, too, that he was to take Wes. Hill's job after a while. Imagine his surprise, therefore, when Bishop Charles W. Smith refused to recognize him as the official associate pastor of the temple, and would not sanction his attendance at the Methodist Conference of April last.

These were sad blows, but the worst came when he missed that \$2,500.

There is strife between Hill and Sloan, and Sloan seems to have friends on the Board of Trustees, five of whom paid his salary from their own pockets. He fills in his time doing odd jobs in various pulpits.

Loux was formerly an assistant pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in this city. A few months ago, while pastor of a church in Meriden, Conn., he suddenly announced his conversion to Socialism and was forced to leave his church. That J. Wesley Hill, that fine old pirate and leader of the "League for Social and Individual Justice," should harbor him in his own church is regarded as rather strange.

BISHOPS OPPOSE WOMAN SPEAKING IN PULPIT

Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, who has been attending the international meeting of suffragists at Stockholm, returned yesterday by the American liner New York, with the distinction of having become a sort of party issue in Norway.

She had preached in the State Church at Stockholm, and the success of her sermon had impelled her admirers to ask permission of the Norwegian authorities for her to preach also in the State Church at Christiania. The request was referred to the head of the Church Council, and he decided that Dr. Shaw should not preach in the church. The bishops are opposed to women entering holy orders.

The head of the Church Council based his refusal on the ground that, although women might vote in Norway, they could not hold office in the army, navy or church.

Dr. Shaw said: "My Norwegian friends have been telling me for some time that St. Paul and myself were more talked about in Norway than any people living there." It was St. Paul who said "let women keep silence in the churches," and Dr. Shaw is not the first to "disagree with Paulus."

When she left Copenhagen the subject was still being discussed, and it seemed likely that it would be made an issue in the campaign.

HIGHWAYMEN ROBBED DRESS MAKER OF \$2.60

Frieda Wine, a dress maker, who gave an address in the Bronx, was attacked and robbed of her pocketbook, containing \$2.60 yesterday morning while going through East 15th street.

She was on her way to the 14th street subway station to go home, she said, when two men seized her and one of them secured her pocketbook. Policeman Bolger saw her running after a man and caught him for her.

She declared that he was one of her assailants. The prisoner said he was Meyer Silowitch. He was held in Yorkville Court in \$2,000 bail for examination today.

OLD SEA CAPTAIN DEAD.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 16.—Captain Charles Burgess, of Brooklyn, the oldest member of the Marine Society of New York, died last night at the residence of his son, John T. Burgess, at 81 Watchung avenue, Montclair. Captain Burgess was born in Buthenberg, Sweden, August 15, 1825, and followed the sea from the age of 13 years until he was 75. He was educated in the Swedish Navy. He received charge of his first vessel in 1845, and commanded successfully the "Johnnie" in the bark America, and the bark Benny Deane, in which ships he visited many parts of the world.

ICE DEALERS FEAR TO ATTEND MEETING

TO END HIS MISERY, MAN TRIES SUICIDE

Nine weeks ago Bernard Collins, 25 years old, left Ireland to come to this country to get rich, having heard it is a good place for that purpose. Yesterday he tried to drown himself in Central Park Lake, opposite West 73d street, having had his fill of misery.

He is unmarried and has been boarding at 184 East 64th street. Before leaving Ireland he had heard that a man willing to work could easily get a job in this country. Moreover, wages were very fine, a laboring man getting as high as \$3 a week. Sure, a laborer in Ireland wouldn't get that much in a month. Every one must be getting rich here, he thought, and why shouldn't he?

But when he had been here for a time he learned another side of the story, not told in Ireland by the heralds of prosperity in this country. If wages were high, the cost of living was higher.

He got a job as laborer at \$1.50 a day, instead of \$2.50, and wished he had not come. But he hadn't the money to pay his passage home.

When he jumped into the lake from the boat landing near the Mall, the splashes attracted Thomas Murphy, who was sitting on a bench. Murphy jumped into the water and caught him. Collins didn't want to be rescued, but with the help of Policeman Quinn the young man was brought out of the water. Collins is in the Bellevue prison ward.

SETH LOW'S SUBWAY PLAN DISCUSSED

Seth Low's plan providing for a participation in the new subway graft by the Interborough was discussed last night by representatives of the city and the Interborough at the home of President William H. Wilcox of the Public Service Commission. Those who took part were President Wilcox and Commissioners McCarrroll, Epstein and Malbie of the Public Service Commission; Borough Presidents George McAneny of Manhattan, George Cromwell of Richmond and Cyrus Miller of the Bronx (the board of Estimate committee) and President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough, with Edward M. Groot, his legal adviser, and Seth Low.

President Wilcox said that the discussion followed the general lines of Low's plan—that the Interborough supply \$75,000,000 for subway construction and that the city guarantee to the company 3 per cent above interest and amortization charges. The results of last night's conference will be reported to the Board of Estimate today.

ENFORCING FRENCH PURE FOOD LAWS

HAYRE, France, July 16.—Two cases of pure food prosecution have recently been heard in the Tribunal at Hayre.

A dealer in apple brandy was visited by a police inspector who found the brandy labeled with the French equivalent of "cooking brandy made from apples." Examination showed the liquor to be diluted with wood alcohol. The dealer claimed to be only an innocent vendor, but the court declined to accept this plea, and a fine of \$20 was imposed.

A baker was before the Hayre Tribunal on June 12 for having four adulterated with powdered rice. Investigation showed the quantity of rice powder in the sack sold to be 2 per cent, which the inspector was certified by an expert witness. The court ordered the baker to pay \$5 fine and that the judgment should be published in two daily newspapers in Hayre.

TRY "SOUL ANALYSIS" AS CURE FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—Psycho-analysis, or soul analysis, a new and novel treatment for nervous diseases, will be tried for the first time on a large scale at the New Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. If the suggestions made by the leading advocates of "soul analysis" is the chief method employed in psycho-analysis. The principle of the school is that "there is in every dream, often disguised, a repressed wish for fulfillment of the unconscious personality."

The patient goes to bed under conditions as nearly as possible natural and if he is afflicted with nervousness the physician says that he will dream. When he awakes the waking state, he is told by the physician to close his eyes to shut out the suggestions of the surroundings, and to tell the ideas that have come to him from his unconscious personality while the unconscious state is in its "normal" condition, and the physician employs special techniques only by which the unconscious personality is brought to the surface. The treatment aims at the indication of the personality. Knowing the personality as derived by the conversation of the patient, there remains to be ascertained the wishes and wants of the unconscious personality. Special methods of the unconscious personality.

Two Hundred Expected, but Only Fifteen Dealers Attend.

TRUST PITIES POOR

Prosecution of American Company Was "Settled" Only Two Months Ago.

Yesterday the ice retailers, or some of them, foregathered to air their grievances against the trust. It was expected that about 200 would attend the meeting at Concordia Hall, 214 East 41st street, but only about fifteen showed up.

It was said that many who would dearly have liked to be present were afraid. They feared they would offend the trust by talking too loudly. The crowd looked sicker than it really was, because a squad of bold detectives attended, since some little disturbance had been anticipated. They had nothing to do, however, but sit around and smoke, and perhaps dream about "discoveries."

Assistant District Attorney DeFord and Deputy Attorney General McQuaid attended the meeting and took a batch of stories from the valiant fifteen, which will be submitted tomorrow to Magistrate Appleton, when the case will be heard in the Criminal Courts Building.

Retailers Lose Customers.

One complaint of the dealers was that the Knickerbocker has been sending out wagons which applied ice to consumers at a price much lower than small retailers had been able to make. Another was that the Knickerbocker has been refusing in times of extreme demand to sell ice to small retailers who usually buy from independent distributors. The result was that the small retailers hadn't been able to hold customers. They couldn't compete with the Knickerbocker's "house" to house prices and they lost business because they couldn't get at Knickerbocker's docks enough ice to meet the demands of their trade.

Some of the retailers told DeFord and McQuaid that members of their association had been driven out of business by these methods, and their customers had been forced to deal with the Knickerbocker or other concerns.

Joseph P. Sheridan, an East Side retailer, who started the present "investigation" by complaining to Governor that the Knickerbocker refused to sell ice to some retailers, presided at the meeting.

Another "Independent" Concern.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company hasn't a customer on the streets today that it charges more than 15 or 17 cents a hundred pounds, said Sheridan. "But it won't sell to retailers who have been doing business with its competitors. More than that, it has an agreement with the big independent shippers to keep the price of ice up."

"Take the National Ice Company, of which James Scott is president. Every retailer in the business knows that the National isn't independent, although it professes to be. It is part of the Ice Trust. Up in Yonkers, Scott sells ice through the Tonkers Ice Company. Yonkers won't stand for the trust, so the trust gave it an "independent" concern. Ask any ice dealer whether the Yonkers Ice Company is really independent or not."

"My experience lies on the East Side between 14th and 30th streets. In former days we retailers used to have the run of

(Continued on Page 2.)

HE LOLLS IN WEALTH CREATED BY CONVICTS

This Magnate Is Furnished With Labor and Equipment by States!

(By A. F. of L. News Letter.) The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company, one of the largest convict working corporations in the country, controls the market for tampons and brushes in the United States, and is considered to be the richest concern in its line in the entire country. It has contracts for convicts at the following institutions: The penitentiary at Baltimore, Md., State Prison at Trenton, N. J., the reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, and the workhouses at Cincinnati, Columbus, Zanesville and Dayton, Ohio.

The average price it pays for its convict labor is about 25 cents per day, together with no expense for factory buildings, heat, light, water or power. This company has manufactured with convict labor since the early '50s, over half a century. Colonel Mellish, the president, and granted to be the controlling stockholder of the traction and financial magnates of Cincinnati and a leader in its most exclusive social circles. About a year ago he delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The contracts for the making of garments in the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Penitentiary expired on July 1, and the officers of the State in control of the penal institutions have refused to allow the contract to be renewed. Hereafter, this penitentiary will not permit garment making in the institution, however, it is rumored that these convicts are to be employed in a foundry, taking the place of iron molders. It is understood that the iron molders' International Union proposes to make a vigorous effort to circumvent any action of this kind.

Industry of Switzerland. A singular feature of the industrial situation of Switzerland, and one which enters seriously into the economic condition of the Confederation, is what is known as the "house industry," or the production of various articles of the manufacture in the homes of the workmen. Of chief importance to this particular branch of industry is due to the fact that it involves the relation of cheap hand labor to mechanical production. The greater portion of the work is done by the country people and residents of villages, who are engaged in farm work or other occupations during the spring, summer and autumn, but who spend the winter months in the production of various articles, the material for which is furnished by the manufacturers, who pay for the finished product at a stipulated piece price. This is stated to be the secret of success in certain of the Swiss industries, for the obvious reason that the labor question is practically eliminated and enables exporters to undersell successfully in markets where organized labor has established a higher standard of wages. While it can be said that applied mechanics is gradually encroaching on the home industry, the latest statistics will show that 130,000 people in Switzerland are engaged in the primitive method of manufacturing. Of the total number engaged in industrial disputes 24 per cent belong to the home industry.

New Job for Women. HOLYOKE, Mass.—The Deane Steam Pump Company, a branch of the International Pump Company, has advertised for women to work in its core making department. In these advertisements much stress has been laid on the "neatness" of the place, and stating that the making of cores is like making bread, except that no flour is used. The company has endeavored to secure the services of newly arrived Polish women to accept positions at low wages, only \$1.25 being offered for work now performed by men at \$2.75 per day. It is not known as yet what the union iron molders and core makers will do in the event of this substitution, but it is quite likely that with the introduction of women in this trade, the iron molders will vigorously protest and contest this innovation. So far as known, this is the first general effort ever made in this country to employ women in the iron trades.

Defeat Convention. CHICAGO.—The vote on the referendum proposition in the International Cigar Makers' Union for a convention has been tabulated. The proposal to hold a convention has been defeated. This organization has not held a convention for fifteen years. Its business having been transacted wholly by the initiative and referendum. The cigar makers' throughout the country, by this vote, and their previous votes on this same question, show that the great majority of members are well satisfied with the present method of legislation.

Mahon's Year Book. DETROIT.—W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, compiles in his latest year book many interesting facts. It shows that \$60,612.42 was paid out during the year 1910 for sick, disability and death benefits. The number of agree-

ments with traction companies in force in 1910 was 151, as compared with 123 the year previous. Reports from 159 divisions show that nine employees were killed on running boards of cars, the number injured being seventy-six. These same 159 divisions report forty-seven members killed.

Get Increased Wages. PHILADELPHIA.—The Boiler Makers and Helpers employed in the Water Bureau of the Department of Public Works have secured an increase in wages. The increase amounts to \$4 per week to both the boiler makers and the helpers, besides bettered conditions in other respects.

Injunction Falls. JERSEY CITY.—In August, 1909, as a result of the inauguration of a strike for better conditions at the Hall Lace Company, an injunction was issued by one of the local courts for the usual purpose. The Amalgamated Lace Operatives, the union involved, contested these proceedings, and as a final result, the injunction order has been vacated and dismissed, leaving the organization a clean cut victory.

Spanish Industrial Accidents. WASHINGTON.—From the Consular reports from Spain comes the information that the laws now in force for the prevention of industrial accidents have had a very marked effect on the reduction of casualties throughout the country. While the number of accidents have doubled from 1904 to 1909 inclusive, yet the deaths resulting therefrom have decreased from 236 in 1904 to 210 in 1909.

Get Wages Advance. FARNSWORTH, England.—The loom overlookers, who have been agitating for an advance in wages, assisted by the general secretary of the National Society of Overlookers, have been successful. An increase has just been secured in the ratings of 6 cents and the employees have been allowed what is termed a fall back wage of 34 shillings.

A Warning. PORTLAND, Ore.—Through the influence of the local union busting associations' advertisements are being distributed throughout the country, stating that labor here is scarce. As a matter of fact, there are many idle men in Portland and it is inadvisable for any tradesman or laborer looking for work to come to this city with the expectation of getting it. The advertisements are sent out for the purpose of flooding the city with labor, hence men in moving about the country should be extremely careful about accepting the statements with reference to employment, unless they come from an authoritative source.

Fear Defeat. BOSTON.—The compensation bill under consideration by the Massachusetts Legislature is apparently in danger. It has been suggested that the entire proposition be sent to the Supreme Court for a decision as to its constitutionality, with the evident view to defer any legislation upon the subject until the next session of the Legislature. The State Federation has notified all of its affiliates of the situation and asked their co-operation, to the end that the bill may pass this session.

"Shortage" of Children. The textile mill owners of England are much concerned over the fact that it is becoming difficult to secure children as half-timers in the mills. In a general survey of the situation it is learned that for several months past great difficulty has been had in getting a sufficient number of children to work in the mills and many firms have advertised, either through the local labor exchanges or in other ways, in an effort to supply the demand. The population in many of the small manufacturing towns has in many cases remained practically stationary during the past ten years, and apprehensions are felt on the part of the manufacturers that it will be impossible to obtain a supply of juvenile labor to keep the mills fully at work. Labor men of England are encouraged over this state of affairs.

Weavers on Strike. BURNLEY, England.—The employees of the Baldwin's Victoria mill served notice on the management about a week ago that if certain working conditions were not remedied, a demand for redress that a stoppage of work would follow. The employers refused and the operatives walked out, being backed up in their demands by the local Textile Federation.

Strike Vote Being Taken. RICHMOND, Va.—Negotiations between the officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and the representatives of the various organizations employed in the shops on the system, looking toward an increase in pay, have been broken off. The company practically refused to make any advances. As a result a strike vote is being taken and it is asserted that one of the biggest shops of the company has voted to strike, there being only one dissenting vote. The entire vote will be at hand within a few days.

Vancouver Strike. VANCOUVER.—The Building trades' strike has just concluded its fifth week, with all the unions involved standing firm and hopeful of complete success. The few men now at work for the contractors who are pushing the open shop fight are proving to be not only incompetent, but extremely expensive. Indications are that the independent contractors who are not interested in the open shop fight will become a great factor in a settlement of the controversy by signing agreements with the unions involved.

Is Public Press Fair? WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The master plumbers of Vancouver have been advertising in the local papers for non-union plumbers. The business agent of the Plumbers' Union was instructed to also insert advertisements in the local papers, giving notice of the present lockout. The papers, although offered prepayment for the ads, refused to accept them.

Just Light the Gas and Turn the Faucet That's all you ever need to do to get all the hot water you want—when you have a Gas Water Heater in your house, apartment or office. Gives you all the hot water you want for any purpose almost instantaneously. For one cent heats enough water for a bath! Sold at a low price and on easy terms. Consolidated Gas Company of New York GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

PROTEST AGAINST THUGS' BRUTALITY

Wives and Children of Leather Goods Strikers to Hold Meeting.

To protest against the brutality of the thugs in the strike of the fancy leather goods workers there will be a meeting of the wives and children of the strikers at 98 Forsyth street at noon today. Mary E. Dreier, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and others will address the meeting.

Since the strike started about seven weeks ago the thugs have continuously assaulted the pickets and many have been so badly beaten that they are now confined to their beds. After the meeting a committee of strikers' wives, headed by Miss Dreier, will call on Commissioner Waldo and make a demand for the arrest of the pluggish who have terrorized the strike zone.

They will also call on Mayor Gaynor and explain the conditions of the strike and tell of the things that their husbands and fathers have had to contend with. Preparations are being made for the mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union tomorrow night, to discuss the question of a general strike.

Since the general strike movement started unorganized workers have joined the trade in large numbers, and it was declared yesterday that the union would have the trade completely organized before the strike is called. The date when the strike vote will be taken and the places where the poll rooms will be located will be announced at the mass meeting tomorrow night.

M'NAMARA CONFERENCE MEETS THIS EVENING

The McNamara Defense Fund Conference of Greater New York and Vicinity will hold an important meeting at the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Delegate Siobodin, of the Socialist party, will submit a report for the Committee on Permanent Organization, which is of great importance to the conference.

The election of permanent officers of the conference will take place in compliance with the decision of the meeting of last week and all the delegates are urged to attend. The committee that was appointed to visit labor organizations and urge them to join the conference will also hand in a report on the work done by them.

The committee appeals to all labor and other progressive organizations to send delegates to the conference and take a hand in the defense of the McNamara brothers, who are now imprisoned in Los Angeles on a charge of "dynamiting" the Los Angeles Times Building. At the last meeting several Socialist party organizations joined the conference.

LABOR BRIEFS

Electricians at Aurora, Ill., have secured 50 cents per day increase. Pattern makers of Chicago have won an increase of 3 1/2 cents per hour and 44 hour week.

Painters of Wheaton, Ill., have got an increase of 45 cents per hour, eight hour day and Saturday half holiday.

Plasterers of Richmond, Va., secured an eight hour day without a strike. At Hot Springs, Ark., the painters have secured an increase from \$3.20 to \$3.60; carpenters from \$2.60 to \$4. James Duncan, delegate to the International Secretariat at Budapest, has sailed on the Carmania, his first stop being Liverpool, England.

WORKERS, DESTITUTE, REFUSE TO SCAB

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 16.—Brought here as strikebreakers, but told there was no strike in the furniture factories of the city, sixteen out of thirty-seven woodworkers from Philadelphia deserted the plant of the Architectural Woodworking Company Saturday last. They got judgments for \$29 apiece against the Company, the Grand Rapids Showcase Company, an affiliated concern, and Oscar L. Smith, president of the first named company, on the ground that fraud was used in getting them here.

The men were brought by Smith, who formerly ran a woodworking plant in Philadelphia. Each of them carried a letter from Smith, setting forth that there was no strike trouble here. When the men found 3,500 woodworkers on strike, those who sued refused to go to work, or worked but a couple of days.

The money for which they sued includes transportation to Philadelphia, with meals and sleeper, and pay for two days' work. The companies say they will appeal. Most of the men are destitute, and are being cared for by unions. Some of them left their families in bad shape in Philadelphia.

UPHOLSTERERS' MEET WILL OPEN TODAY

The Upholsterers' International Union will open its annual convention at the Hotel Albany, Broadway and 41st street, at 10 o'clock this morning. About thirty-five delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada are expected to attend the convention.

The question of starting a campaign to organize the territories in which there are no unions in existence and to strengthen the locals already in existence will come up for discussion. The officers will submit a report of the work done by them since the last convention. Other important matters will also come up for discussion and it is expected that the convention will remain in session for several days.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR URUGUAY WORKINGMEN

Uruguay is considering means for regulating conditions that affect the workingmen, and has drafted a bill, the principal clauses in which cover the following points: An eight-hour working day for all workmen, including industrial and commercial employees; one day of rest after every six working days; State pension for working women just before and after confinement, during which period they will not be allowed to work, such pension to be paid by the State pending legislation on insurance and workmen's savings banks; and provision for special inspectors, who will "command the confidence" of the workmen to see that the provisions of the law are observed in factories, work shops and offices.

ILLINOIS UNIONS VOTE ON LABOR PARTY

CHICAGO, July 16.—Unions all over the State of Illinois have received ballots for the referendum vote on the formation of a labor party in Illinois. The result of this vote will be submitted to the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Springfield September 17.

RICH PACKER DIES.

BOSTON, July 16.—Noble P. Swift, with whom the Swift Packing Company originated, died at his home in Sagamore, Mass., on Saturday, aged 80. He was actively engaged in business until he was stricken about two months ago. Since his wife died, about two years ago, he has lived alone. He was probably the best known man in Barnstable County and one of the wealthiest, as his fortune is estimated at \$1,500,000. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Clara Mersang, of Sagamore, and a son, Harry Swift, of the Swift company of Jersey City.

ICE DEALERS FEAR TO ATTEND MEETING

independent docks where we could buy all the ice we needed, no matter how hot the weather was, at the market price. "The Knickerbocker has changed all that. It has bought out the independents and nowadays no retailer can buy a pound of ice along the stretch of the East River unless he is on friendly terms with the Knickerbocker. The trust has frozen out all competitors by getting control of the docks. The only way that East Side retailers can get ice is to go to Jersey City or Brooklyn.

Budding Philanthropist. "I told all this to Mayor Gaynor last week and asked him what he could do. He told me that he was a friend of the poor people, but that he couldn't do anything save write a letter to President Wesley M. Oler of the Knickerbocker asking Oler to sell me ice.

"I told the Mayor I didn't want charity, but that I thought the city should do something. The Mayor said that he had talked to Oler and that Oler seemed sympathetic as regards the poor people who were suffering from lack of ice; that Oler had offered to issue free tickets to people who weren't able to pay.

"You know," said the Mayor to me, "Mr. Oler once drove an ice wagon himself."

"I said, 'Mr. Mayor, I don't believe Oler ever saw an ice wagon.' The Mayor then said that the best he could do was to write a letter to the District Attorney asking the District Attorney to take action. Our hopes are now with that official. If he doesn't do something to give the retailers a fair chance most of us will have to go out of business, if not this year the next. The Knickerbocker is gradually driving small independent shippers out of business and it is more difficult for us to get ice at a fair price."

Drive Independents Out. Michael Egan, of 225 East 25th street, a retailer who has been in business for thirty years, made a statement to the Assistant District Attorney in which he said that he applied about six weeks ago to the Knickerbocker Ice Company at its docks at the foot of East 31st street.

The weighmaster refused to sell him ice, although he saw a barge load at the dock. Egan said that the weighmaster said to him, "We are going to drive you independents out of business."

Others of the valiant fifteen told similar stories, and they all agreed, as independents all do, that the trust can and must be "busted."

Two Months Ago. District Attorney Whitman is going ahead in the investigation on the theory that the American Ice Company, which was convicted in 1909 of restraint of trade, has reproduced its methods in the Knickerbocker, its successor. The American was fined \$5,000 in December, 1909, for illegally contracting with other concerns that they should quit business for ten years.

DETROIT POLICE STOP SOCIALIST MEETINGS

(Correspondence to The Call.) DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—The Detroit police are again breaking up Socialist open air meetings. Friday night the Jewish branch of the party held a meeting at the corner of Hastings and Winder streets.

Though the meeting was orderly and did not block traffic, two policemen demanded that the speaker show his permit. Not having any, the chairman so informed the cops, who then proceeded to break up the meeting.

An English speaking Socialist then started to address the crowd. The police returned and pulled the speaker from the stand. They did the same to a Jewish speaker and took both to the station house, a flying squadron meanwhile dispersing the crowd.

At the station the lieutenant sought to learn why the speakers, in spite of the recent Croul decision, continued to speak. When the Constitution was suggested as the fundamental law, the man behind the desk explained that "he knew all about that." After a warning that the prisoners would go behind the bars next time, the two speakers were set free.

When the police left the scene of the encounter another English speaking Socialist mounted the box and addressed the crowd, which had collected again. He spoke for some fifteen or twenty minutes, unmolested, and then closed the meeting.

THOUSANDS AT PICNIC OF WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

Between 35,000 and 40,000 people from all parts of the Greater City and suburban towns yesterday crowded into Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., to attend the annual picnic of the Workmen's Circle. From the evening in the morning until late in the evening working men and women came in the park in great numbers and they made merry until early this morning.

In the afternoon the merry makers watched a balloon ascension with great interest and later they danced in the two pavilions to the tunes of revolutionary music. In the evening there was a fireworks exhibition showing the emblem of the Workmen's Circle, a new gate the circle is going to erect on its cemetery, and other interesting pieces which were well received.

The East Side looked almost deserted yesterday, as most of the radical workers turned out to attend the picnic. The first day of the picnic was successful, but the attendance yesterday was record breaking. A parade of the Young Socialist organizations and Sunday schools was one of the features at the picnic.

STRIKE THREATENS NAPLES. Also Cholera and Sheath Gowns Disturb the Population.

NAPLES, July 16.—Anti-cholera and other sanitary precautions are agitating the populace. They say that the regulations cause foreign ships to avoid the port, entailing enormous loss.

A general strike is threatened. Almost a war is going on between the clergy and Socialists. The trouble originated when the priests denounced their sheath gowns worn by women. Several were wounded before the police stopped the row that started.

STUBBORN FIRE DOWNTOWN. A fire that had been burning for a long time before its discovery gutted five buildings on Ann street yesterday morning, endangering because of its location all the buildings on the block bounded by Ann, Nassau, Beekman and William streets.

SERIOUS ITALIAN CHOLERA SITUATION

Much Dreaded Disease Has Also Developed in Egypt and Greece.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The cholera situation in countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea is becoming more serious than the general public appreciates. Thus far the prevalence of the disease has attracted little public attention, although the officers of the State Department and the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service have been kept fully advised and have directed that stringent quarantine be maintained against vessels arriving in this country from infected ports. Italy has been the principal source of cholera, although the disease has also developed in Egypt and Greece. Most of the cases have occurred in Naples and Palermo.

According to the latest reports received by the Marine Hospital Service the present outbreak dates from June 8. Since then there have been a total of 210 cases and 68 deaths in Naples. In the rest of continental Italy 374 cases and 116 deaths have occurred. At Palermo there were 283 cases and 75 fatalities. Messina is free from the disease. The remainder of Italy has had 27 cases and 11 deaths.

Not a New Epidemic. The present outbreak is a recurrence of the epidemic of last summer in Italy, there having been a large spread of the disease in the winter months. The conditions were such last summer as to cause the abandonment of the proposed cruise of the Atlantic battleship fleet to Mediterranean ports.

In its official relations with the United States the Italian Government has made no effort to conceal the seriousness of the cholera situation, about six weeks ago when the outbreak occurred at Naples and Palermo; the Italian Government formally notified the American Embassy at Rome of the existence of the disease as is required by the sanitary convention between the United States and Italy. On the strength of this information and the regular reports received by the Marine Hospital Service from its surgeons stationed in Italy, and also from the American Consuls and Surgeon General Walter Wyman conducted that a strict quarantine be maintained against vessels coming from Italian ports.

The Italian Government has cooperated with the Marine Hospital Service in Italy in strictly medical matters and has aided in preventing the spread of the disease. Instance of Italy's Co-operation. For instance, on every ship that comes from Italy, is sent a naval medical officer of the Italian navy and a medical officer is also attached to the Italian Consulate in New York to aid in the inspections when the vessels arrive in that city. There have been complete reports from the Consuls and medical officers in Italy, although heretofore the extent of the disease has attracted little notice in the American press.

While the Italian Government has complied with all its international obligations in regard to the situation, the officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service are not satisfied with the measures taken last winter to prevent the spread of the disease. Last January Surgeon H. D. Geddings at Naples sent a caustic report to Surgeon General Wyman, in which he charged that the Italian Government had not taken the precautionary measures necessary to control the disease. At that time Surgeon Geddings said that the disease was again developing in Naples, Palermo and other cities of Southern Europe, and he advised American tourists to keep out of Italy.

This warning did not attract much notice in this country, but it stirred up the Italian press because of the invitations which had been issued broadcast to expositions which are being held this summer at Rome and Turin. As Surgeon Geddings' report was likely to damage the summer tourists' business he was criticized in the Italian press for alleged exaggerated reports of health conditions in Italy.

For patriotic and business reasons the newspapers of Italy have not devoted much attention to the cholera epidemic. Health conditions there have been minimized rather than overdrawn.

"CREATORS OF FASHION" Schrier Brothers MEN'S FURNISHINGS 467 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, BROOKLYN

UP TO DATE CLOTHIER. B. PFEFFERKORN 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn

SHOES OF STEEL L. DIAMOND 1189 Fifth, Near Third Ave.

RICKARDS Co-operative Profit Sharing Association 430 SIXTH AVE., COR. 26TH ST. Clothing, Tailors and Hatters. SPRING SUITS, \$10 TO \$30. Open Saturdays Until 10.30 p. m. 5 Pounds Coffee \$1.00, 5 Pounds at \$1.30

Monster Protest Meeting ARRANGED BY THE M'NAMARA DEFENSE CONFERENCE OF BROOKLYN On Tuesday, July 18, 1911, at 8 P. M. At Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Wiloughby and Myrtle Avenues SPEAKERS—CORNELIUS F. POLEY, in English; DR. S. H. GERMAN, in Russian; ARTHUR CARROTT, in Italian; FRED KRUGER, in German; BARNETT WOLFF, in Swedish.

AT "WORK," BURGLAR OVERSLEPT HIMSELF

Dawn Had Come When Awoke and Started Business.

Lacking an alarm clock a somnolent burglar who went to sleep in the basement of John H. McMillen's home at 245 West End avenue to await the hour for getting busy overslept himself and so did not begin operations until a bright morning.

The burglar, who told the police he was William Welch, came to hand grips with McMillen when he was discovered. When he missed a blow aimed at the householder with a heavy cold chisel the burglar tripped and fell all the way down the front stairs to the hall.

It was a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday morning when McMillen, whose bedroom is on the third floor, was awakened by the sound of some one stirring. The half light of morning coming through three uncurtained windows outlined the burglar's shape as he went over the dresser with his hands in the upper drawers.

The minute he disappeared McMillen ran to the front window, threw it open and yelled for a policeman. The burglar had picked himself up at the foot of the stairs on the second floor and was hurrying around the newel post to make the final flight to the street door.

Policeman Michael Kilgallen was on the 71st street corner when McMillen's call came from the window. As the policeman wheeled and ran down the block toward the McMillen house the burglar had turned the front steps and took it on a gallop in the direction of 71st street.

When members of the McMillen household took stock they found that the sleepy burglar had not had time to get a thing of value. Though there was silverware on the sideboard and the drawers in the dining room, he had evidently guessed that by limit on money and jewelry in the bedrooms above.

Socialist Speakers Wanted

The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a few are even fully prepared for this work. Socialist speakers are more hard to come by than you would think. We need speakers with a clear understanding of the Socialist movement and how they propose to carry it out.

Contemporary Socialism. Part I. Marx, Leader and Guide. Part II. Anti-Intellectualism and the Socialist Movement. Part III. The Influence of Marx on Contemporary Socialism. Complete in One Volume. Price \$1.00.

MRS. LEA WINNER IN RACE WITH DEATH

Doctors Say Senator's Wife Who Hurried to Denver Will Recover.

DENVER, Colo., July 16.—Because her husband happened to have the money to finance the trip, a race over a railroad course of approximately 1,700 miles has been won by Mrs. Luke Warner Lea, wife of Senator Lea, of Tennessee.

The race started at Washington, D. C., Wednesday night. On that day Mrs. Lea was suddenly stricken with pneumonia. Dr. Henry D. Fry, her physician, said that there was only one chance of life.

That chance was to get to a dry and a cooler climate as soon as possible. Senator Lea won. That the long transcontinental trip had saved the life of his wife he did not know positively until today, when Dr. Fry pronounced her out of danger and on the road to recovery.

Three weeks ago Senator Lea saved his wife from certain death by submitting to a transfusion of blood through which he gave her a quart of his own blood.

Senator and Mrs. Lea arrived in Denver Friday night over the Union Pacific Railroad. Dr. Henry D. Fry of Washington, who performed the operation on Mrs. Lea, accompanied her to Denver, as did her mother, Mrs. Percy Warner.

"My wife stood the trip remarkably well," said Senator Lea, "and already appears greatly improved. She was anxious to be brought to Denver as soon as possible and we started the minute the physicians considered it safe."

"No, I felt no particular sensation while the transfusion was in progress," said the Senator in answer to a question.

"I walked from the room, but later on I began to feel weak and faint. The doctor said I exerted myself too soon after the operation. I will remain until my wife is fully recovered before returning to Washington."

GOLF PLAYER IS KILLED BY BOLT

WASHINGTON, July 16.—While playing golf on an open stretch of the Chevy Chase links this afternoon Tristram Burch Johnson, former Republican Alderman of the 26th district, New York City, and recently appointed solicitor for the Navy Department was struck dead by a bolt of lightning. He was fully eighty years of age.

The bolt came at the beginning of a moderate electrical storm. Though the clouds had been darkening for some time, no rain had fallen and the many players on the links had not even thought of running to cover. Johnson had sliced his ball on the course and was walking toward it with his midiron over his shoulder.

When Johnson was picked up a few seconds later it was found that the bolt had made a hole in his left shoulder, small and almost as cleanly cut as if it had been bored by a sharp noseled bullet. The hair on his head was completely burned off and his face blackened beyond recognition.

The burn ran down over both shoulders. Physicians said the yhad never seen a person so terribly burned by lightning. The bolt evidently passed through his body and down one leg, tearing a small hole in the sole and entering the ground. Though the trousers were completely burned and the flesh on one leg charred, his coat was not touched except slightly at the top. The fire spread to the grass and burned a space of some ten feet about him.

Johnson was playing a match game with Francis B. Poe, of this city, with whom he had been living this summer.

"AMERICA" CELEBRATED. Diplomats Banquet in France and Swap Salvo About It. SAINT DIE, July 16.—The celebration of the naming of the new continent "America" in this city in 1507 was continued today. At 8:30 in the morning there was a reunion of the bands of music at the Place de Gare and at 10:30 there was a grand concert in the park.

CAPITALIST PRODUCTION RUINS SWISS DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

In the following account of the Swiss embroidery industry, taken from a recent number of Daily Consular and Trade Reports, is presented a picture of the fate that descends upon the workers when machinery supplants human labor in its simpler forms.

It shows the actual process of the development of the great capitalist industry from the domestic manufacture. It shows how hopeless is the lot of the majority of the workers who are faced with the machine. It shows how a whole community, numbering in this case, 75,000 souls, find themselves, in the course of a few tragic years, deprived of the means whereby they and their families have earned a sufficient and an independent living.

Capitalist Development. In this Swiss community there are now being enacted all the steps through which England and America and Germany went during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Here is to be seen the method by which an oversupply of labor is secured to the factory owners. This will result in a continually lowering rate of pay, and a declining standard of subsistence.

Eventually, when the machine has done its work, there will be a few great factories, employing several hundreds of workers. The machinery will be speeded up, and neurasthenia and mental and bodily fatigue will take the place of healthy men and women. There will come strikes and lockouts and industrial war, in place of the peaceful production of useful articles.

And in the meantime families will emigrate, at first a few, and then in hundreds. They will go into the great factory towns, there to swell the evergrowing army of unemployed; and, struggling against their fate, their misery will add yet further to the misery of their fellow workers.

Such are the conditions dominating the capitalist method of production. The cottage industry, for nearly a century and a half one of the most important factors in the prosperity of St. Gall, seems to be facing a gloomy future.

Hand Machinery Useless. In the past ten or fifteen years it has been forced into a minor position by the constantly increasing productive capacity of the factories, its contribution to the \$40,000,000 Swiss output of embroideries in 1910 having been less than 15 per cent.

In the homes of the cottage operators are no less than 19,250 hand machines of the 4 1/2 yard type, more than half of which have been idle for months and more than one-third of which, so competent judges say, are practically worthless. It was estimated some months ago that these machines, with the accessories and the stocks of yarn on hand, represented an investment of \$4,000,000, not taking into account the enormous value of the houses owned or occupied by the workers. These men are entirely dependent upon the St. Gall manufacturers, who, in placing their orders, only supply the muslin or other foundation material and the patterns to be followed, the workers finding their help, as well as the yarn used in stitching.

There are in the factories 7,160 machines, which turned out over 85 per cent of the enormous quantities of embroideries manufactured in the year 1910. Of that number, 4,058 were of the 10 yard type, capable of producing simultaneously two 55 inch wide strips of embroidery each 10 yards long. According to Kellner's Statistics, 911 of these were of the automatic variety, which is being rapidly introduced and which has already brought about a phenomenal increase of production at reduced cost.

In good times the cottage industry gave employment to about 35,000 persons, counting the helpers (usually members of the operators' families), more than 60 per cent of all engaged in the actual making of embroideries. There are, however, many others who work at home for embroidery manufacturers, such as the women and girls who do by hand what is termed "cutting out."

As early as 1773 over 6,000 women were engaged in stitching the fine embroideries which made St. Gall famous even in those early days. The number had increased by the beginning of 1800 to 20,000, the industry having extended to Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, western Austria and all the country about Lake Constance.

In the early fifties, to which time embroideries were almost exclusively hand stitched, the Plattstich machine, invented about 1830 and subsequently greatly improved, was generally introduced. Modest factories were erected, in which men found employment in large numbers. By 1850 over 14,000 of these machines were in active operation, the majority, however, being in cottages.

Machine Revolutionizing Industry. About 1890 the Schiffl machine, run by power, so revolutionized the industry that extensive factories and weaving mills were erected, in which important development American enterprise and American capital played a conspicuous part. The hand machines were relegated to the cottage industry, the operators in which were reduced to the condition of mere wage earners. The factories, however, being unable to supply the worldwide demand, the home workers, though working for wages, found remunerative employment for themselves and their families and shared largely in the general prosperity. Inventive genius has been constantly improving the Schiffl machine, which today, with its wonderful automatic attachment, seems to represent the highest possible achievement in the line of productive machinery.

The productive area of the embroidery trade, less than 2,500 square miles in extent, is comprised in the Swiss Cantons of St. Gall, Appenzel and Thurgau in this consular jurisdiction and the adjoining districts of Bregeenzwald and Vorarlberg in Austria, the City of St. Gall being the chief center.

Home embroidery workers comprise 26.4 per cent of all workmen in the Canton of Thurgau, 30.9 per cent in St. Gall and 78.4 per cent in the Appenzel. The percentage on the Vorarlberg and Bregeenzwald cannot be definitely ascertained, but is thought to be about 30. Including women and girls, who do the "cutting out" in their own homes all through this district, it would be safe to say that almost 40 per cent of the working class, male and female, within the area of embroidery activity are home workers.

Workers Own Farms. The vast majority of the male operators in the cottage industry own small farms, which they cultivate in the proper season and in dull times with the help of their families, women working in the fields with men.

During the long winter months, when outdoor labor is next to impossible, the entire family turns its attention to making embroideries. All told, over 75,000 people find employment in the embroidery industry, including cottage workers, factory workers, designers, enlargers, clerks and "cutters out." In the allied trades, such as bleaching and finishing, dyeing, box making, etc., several thousands more are engaged full time and turning out enormous quantities of embroideries, hundreds of cottage operatives and hundreds more of their helpers are idle. Numbers of women and girls earning good wages at home are being thrown out of employment by the introduction of the "cutting out" machine, which does their work more cheaply and expeditiously. New inventions, designed to produce such perfect embroideries as to dispense with the labor of many "menders," are finding favor in the factories. Another "disturbing factor" in the embroidery trade here is the rapid development of the industry in the United States.

The time is not far distant when the St. Gall factories will be able fully to supply the demand, and then the home workers will be facing the crisis of their existence. Taking it all in all, the cottage industry in this region appears to be rapidly declining, the probability being that thousands of industrious men and women will be forced to seek other avenues of employment, possibly new homes in sections where intelligent labor "may be" in demand.

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS IN VENEZUELA. CARACAS, Venezuela, July 16.—A syndicate has been formed by Edgar A. Wallis, C. Sterling and J. E. Aikman, in Caracas, which proposes to incorporate into a British corporate company to take over and operate the cotton goods factory at Caracas heretofore operated by F. de Sales Perez & Co. The new company is to have a capital of 4,040,000 bolivars (\$778,770), and will greatly extend the plant and increase its output, manufacturing many lines of jute, cotton, linen, and silk goods, and will also do what it can to foster the cultivation of these raw products in Venezuela.

That this will affect largely the already limited cotton goods trade with the United States may be seen when it is understood that the bulk of its output is to be gray sheetings, cotton linens, unbleached muslins, shirtings, cotton pants goods, ducks, and drills, these being the principal lines sold to Venezuela by American cotton factories.

Telephone, 205 Bushwick. GEORGE EHLENBERGER. GENERAL DIRECTOR AND EXHIBITOR. 405 WYCKOFF AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Coaches Furnished for All Occasions.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 16.—"The prohibitory law is violated and so is the decalogue. If we repeat the former, why not the latter?" asked Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, addressing an audience of one thousand in Postoffice Square last night.

"I know you and you know that the prohibitory law has not eliminated the sale of liquor, and the decalogue has not eliminated crime. It is simply asinine to assume to use that as the standard by which the success of any law can be measured."

It is true that the prohibitory law is enforced at times less vigorously than it should be, and such is the case at the present time, but I am informed that it is the purpose of the present government to give an enforcement so radical that men will want to vote in September for the repeal of the law. They are hesitating, though, about administering the dose of medicine.

The great bulk of opposition to the prohibitory law comes, not from men who want less liquor sold, but from those who want more sold. They have not the interest of Maine's 'yeomanry' at heart, but, rather, their own selfish interests."

APPENDICITIS IN MID ATLANTIC. LONDON, July 16.—Surgeon McCarter, of the White Star steamship Celtic, sided by Dr. Roberts, of New York, and Dr. Rinsinger, of Seattle, performed operations for appendicitis on two male passengers while the Celtic was in mid ocean. The ship was slowed down while the surgeons were at work, and the patients arrived in England safely.

NAKED ROBBERS KILL MAN. BUTTE, Mont., July 16.—Louis Adler, a business man of Butte, started to run when two naked robbers entered his place of business late last night, and was shot through the head and instantly killed.

The 964th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement. COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE. Underwear, Shirts, Linen, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar Stays, Cuff Buttons, Overalls, etc. SIG KLEIN and Assistants. 30 THIRD AVE., Near 10th St., New York.

POWERS MAY TAKE DRASTIC ACTION. Killing of Foreigners in Mexico Likely to Cause Trouble. MEXICO CITY, July 16.—Four Germans, three men and a woman, it was learned today, were killed in the fierce fighting at Puebla between Madero's State and Federal troops. It is also reported that an Austrian and a Spaniard met death during the conflict.

The German Legation in this city is making an investigation of reports that the bodies of the Germans were mutilated. The fact that foreigners were killed during the battle gives a serious international turn to events and it is feared here that the European powers may decide upon some drastic action.

Baron Hye, the Austrian Minister, is making inquiries to learn the truth of the report that an Austrian was killed. The Spanish Minister, Senor Don Bernado Coloman, has already made demands upon the Foreign Department for protection for the La Covadonga and the La Beneficencia factories, both of which are owned by Spaniards. The factories were attacked after the Puebla battles.

Local capitalist papers are now busy trying to put the blame for the attack on foreigners on striking factory employees. Following the fighting at Puebla General Madero hurried to Atlixco for the purpose of disarming the revolutionists. It is reported that General Madero intends to see that all revolutionary troops are murdered out without delay.

Bands of rebels have attacked several of the large haciendas, and it is said there is a plan on foot to attack Puebla after Madero leaves that section of the country. Federal troops left today for Puebla to "preserve order."

President De la Barra has declared that order will be preserved.

CHAOTIC CONDITIONS IN MEXICAN TOWNS

MONTEREY, Mexico, July 16.—In scores of towns and cities of the country there is little semblance of government. Official affairs are allowed to run themselves and chaotic conditions are rapidly becoming worse. Local district officials are refusing to turn over their offices to the new Maderists appointed. In several towns the postmasters have decamped with the government's money.

A dispatch from San Juan, Estado Tabasco says: "The postmaster of this place has fled to the mountains to escape a band of rebels. The Maderists who have risen in arms in this State. The postmaster, Manuel Hernandez, was asked to turn over a large sum of money to a chief of the Maderist forces, but he evaded the demand. Upon learning that the postmaster had hidden the money to prevent him from coming into possession of it the chief ordered that Hernandez be sought and killed, for which reason he escaped into the mountains, where he is in hiding."

NIAGARA CLAIMS TWO. Drowned While Swimming After Narrow Escape Just Previous.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Two men were drowned in the Niagara River here at noon today. A few minutes before they had narrowly escaped a similar death at almost the same place. The men were Frank Heigis and Lewis Luedcke.

With a third, William Wenacott, they had started to spend the day on the river. As they were leaving Strawberry Island their clinker boat capsized and the three were rescued with difficulty. Then, as they were so wet, they decided to have a swim.

Wenacott was the last to undress and never entered the water. His friends simultaneously shouted for help and went down together before his eyes. Divers recovered the bodies.

Thomas G. Hunt. Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS. 420 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan, N. Y.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's. OPTICAL PLACE, 202 E. Broadway, Tel. 2345 Orchard BRANCH, 10 LEXINGTON AVE., EST. 1878.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. L. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician. 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Evenings.

SPORTS

NAPS BEAT YANKEES

With Rain Falling, Cleveland Takes Another From New York by Score of 6 to 2. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—In a steady drizzle the Naps defeated the New York Highlanders this afternoon at Somers Park by the score of 6 to 2. Rain fell all during the game and the players rested ten minutes after the first inning while old Jupiter Pluvius was at bat. The field was soggy and the players slipped and slid around until they were eligible for the froch championship in the Pond League.

The rain let up a little in the sixth inning and the Naps started a little shower of their own, consisting of base hits off Vaughan. When the shower ceased five Naps had pattered across the pan. They got their sixth in the next inning. Gregg allowed but four hits and spread them out some, but not enough to prevent the Highlanders scoring two runs. While the Naps were trying to solve Vaughan's puzzles the Highlanders copped a run in the second installment. The score:

Table with 5 columns: Player Name, A, B, R, H, O, A, E. Lists stats for Cleveland and New York players.

SNAPPY CONTESTS ENJOYED. Long Acre Sports Witness Some Classy Amateur Boxing.

Ten bouts between lads in the amateur classes was the feature that lured a large percentage of the Long Acre membership to the clubhouse in West 25th street Saturday night. Just one of them failed to go the requisite three-round distance.

Young Diamond, of New Jersey, and Tom Buckley, of the Hamilton Athletic Club, were the principals in the main event of the evening, which concluded pretty evenly. Both held themselves back to the last round, and in that session excited and delighted the fans with a scorching outburst of battling. The semi-final contest brought together two clever and willing boppers in the persons of Walter Burke and Fred Tanglang. The latter sickened the other often with a hard left jab and deserved the decision at the end.

Kid Barnes stopped Young O'Brien, a dark visaged rouser, in the opening round, but O'Brien claimed the victory, but no one could see the justice of the claim. Barnes' smashes to the midriff plainly weakened O'Brien and made him quit.

Johnny Spriers and Pucky Burns furnished much satisfaction with their three-round bout, with Burns a bit ahead at the finish. Spriers was very willing to slug, as was his smaller opponent, but Burns' cleverness in blocking proved very effective and saved him the honors. Monotonous, indeed, were the actions of Kid Wolf and Henry Olsen in a dreary and snail-like contest. What little was done was through Wolf's efforts. Young Taylor showed Kid Turner in another three-rounder, with Turner, the younger Billy Papper, weighing around the nineties, interested the members by fast fighting in their three-round sketch. Bennett had a bit the best of the closely contested battle.

Young Bossi and Young Donovan provided lots of excitement by their slugging tactics in a bout where most of the time fists were flying in all directions. The first two rounds were close. Donovan made a grand finish in the last round and had Bossi tired with his hard wallop to the body and face. Young Elmer bested Jimmy Brown in a hot and dandy war, while Young Smith ran a close race with Young Olsen in another fast, clever preliminary.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League.

Table with 4 columns: Club Name, Won, Lost, P.C. Lists standings for Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston.

BASEBALL SPARKS.

Since Magee was suspended for his attack on Umpire Finnersan the Phillies have won four games out of five and gone into first place. The Reds have won three out of twelve games so far on their Eastern trip.

The Highlanders are to get Third Baseman Dolan from the Jersey City Club at the end of the Eastern League season. Which doesn't alter the fact that one of the best deals ever made by the New York American League Club was the one that brought Hartzell to the hilltop.

The Pittsburg Club isn't out of the pennant scrap by a long shot. There's still a strong suggestion of power about the Pirates if not optimism, and they're likely as not to cut loose with an effective spurt before the season wanes. They looked like a better club when here than the Cubs.

Says the Detroit News: "The almost superhuman effort which brought Cobb home from first base on Delahanty's single with the run that defeated the Athletics came near being more than even the great Georgian could stand. When Cobb returned to the clubhouse after his great sprint he collapsed and had to be revived by a hypodermic injection of strychnine."

Evans was coaching at the Polo Grounds when Zimmerman slipped a home run into the left field loot. "You'll have a hard time getting your job at second base back again the way I am hitting," exclaimed Heinie to Johnny, as the former rounded the third corner.

HEAVYWEIGHTS TO CROSS BATS.

Jim Barry, the Chicago heavyweight pugilist, has arrived in town and has commenced training to be in the best possible condition to meet the winner of the ten-round contest between Joe Jeannette and Porky Flynn. Both Barry and Tony Ross, the Pennsylvania heavyweight, have been secured by the Twentieth Century Athletic Club to meet the winner of Tuesday night's contest. Flynn has fought twelve rounds in Boston and received the verdict. The appearance of Porky Flynn against Jeannette has aroused the keenest interest and the colored light heavyweight feels confident that he will prove to be the victor.

TWO BOSTON RUSTLERS PLAYERS ON STRIKE

BOSTON, July 16.—Charlie Herzog, shortstop, and "Doc" Miller, right fielder of the Boston National League baseball team, went on strike last night and declare they will quit baseball unless the management yields to their demands. Herzog is disgruntled because of a fine of \$300 inflicted upon him for alleged indifferent playing, and Miller refuses to continue on the job unless he gets additional pay.

Both men have been putting up a great game here since the team returned from its last trip and are among the leading batemen of the league. Manager Tenney refuses to talk and President Russell, in a statement made tonight, says he will not trade Herzog, remit his fine or raise his pay. In regard to Miller, Russell says he will trade him, but that he will not yield to his demands for more money and that discipline must be enforced.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

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

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

SPORTING NOTES. Moving pictures of the Weighman-Moran fight will be shown here for the first time at Hammerstein's Victoria this afternoon. Moran's manager, C. J. Harvey, insists that the films prove that Weighman scored a knockout with a foul blow.

Johnny Coulon, who claims the American bantam championship, is planning a trip to England, where he hopes to arrange a match with Digger Stanley, the British titleholder. If Coulon makes the trip he will find that Stanley will insist on the English limit, 116 pounds at 1 o'clock. Coulon always has insisted on 115 rounds as the American limit, though 116 is the generally recognized weight in this country. At that, it is believed that the 116 Chicago man can whip Stanley at the latter's best weight.

Johnny Kilbane, of Cleveland, defeated Patsy Kline, of Newark, in twenty rounds at Vernon, Cal., last Saturday. The former will meet Ed Rivers, the sensational California featherweight, at the same place on Labor Day, twenty rounds being the limit and 122 pounds ringside weight.

A Boston man who knows something about the inside affairs of the Hub's National League club was in town yesterday and discussed the situation in this way: "Page has offered to sell out to Russell under certain conditions, provided Russell can't stand. As I understand it, Russell has dug up some people here who will take over Page's interest but they want three weeks to think it over. The season is just half over and the Boston club is about even. From now on there will be a loss, as the Rustlers are not drawing well in Boston, the crowds averaging 1,000 or less, with a trifle more on Saturdays. I figure the club will lose at least \$15,000. The only player purchased this season is Jones, who was bought from Portsmouth, Ohio, for \$1,000, but all the other major league clubs are securing new material regardless of cost. It would require \$50,000 to strengthen the Rustlers so you can see where the prospective purchasers would come out."

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

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

Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 7c per line; 3 Insertions, 16c per line. Seven words to a line. No Display.

Announcements and other... intended for publication in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. TODAY. Northwest corner 15th street and 8th avenue, August Claessens.

TOMORROW.

Southwest corner 79th street and 3rd avenue, Charles Solomon.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Southwest corner 125th street and 8th avenue, Sol Fieldman.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Southwest corner 57th street and 8th avenue, August Claessens.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

Southwest corner 10th street and 8th avenue, J. W. Brown.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

Seventh avenue and 125th street, J. W. Brown.

TOMORROW.

Northeast corner 24th street and Madison avenue, J. W. Brown.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Northeast corner 57th street and Broadway, J. C. Frost.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Front of Franklin Statue, Junction of Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets, J. W. Brown.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

Wall and Broad streets, Charles Solomon.

Branch 5 Meeting.

Regular meeting tonight at headquarters, 260 West 125th street.

DR. A. CARR—SURGEON DENTIST.

Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 100 E. 94th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN—SURGEON DENTIST.

100th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. Ph. Lewin—SURGEON DENTIST.

530 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

DR. WOLFSON—SURGEON DENTIST.

General Prices for Comrades. 100 E. 94th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

until the goal is reached. So on to headquarters tonight. Bring your ideas with you and it will follow that the campaign will be a real one.

G. S. GELDER, Organizer.

Minutes, General Council, Y. P. S. F.

The second meeting of the General Council of the Young People's Socialist Federation was held on Thursday, July 13, at 22 Rutgers street.

Comrade Lena Rosenback presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

A. Kantowitz, from Circle No. 1 was seated in place of D. Schwartz, who has taken a leave of absence.

A communication was received from the financial secretary and also a partial report. The income up to date has been \$5.60.

Four new members proposed for Circle No. 1 have been accepted, and membership cards ordered issued.

The delegates of Circle No. 1 reported having lost one of its most powerful and beloved comrades, David Soffer, by drowning in the State of Connecticut on July 6, 1911.

Circle No. 4 reported that the Field Day Committee had had trouble in making arrangements to go to the picnic of the Workmen's Circle.

Circle No. 5 reported having adjourned for the summer. Their next meeting is to be held on the first Monday in September.

The committee appointed to see the editor of the Young Socialist Magazine reported the offer of a page or more for the Young Socialist Movement.

The Educational Committee reported having arranged Field Days. Also that its next meeting will be on the last Wednesday in August.

Election of members of the Executive Committee followed and the following were elected: Chairman Mirkin, H. Rappaport, I. Diamond, J. Troy and H. Kaplan.

Finances being the engrossing point, a committee consisting of L. Weitz, R. Kulich and I. Mirkin was elected to devise ways and means of raising funds.

According to previous decisions, the general officers supplied each circle with a copy of the constitution of the Young People's Socialist Federation.

Comrade Smith was granted the privilege of explaining the cause of his suspension in his circle, but the question is again referred to the committee in charge of the matter.

Branch 7 of the Socialist party having arranged its next meeting as a special one to discuss the advisability of the Young Socialist's Literary Circle, meeting at its headquarters to join the Young People's Socialist Federation.

FRANK SHULMAN, General Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

Open Air Meetings.

TODAY. 1st-2d A. D., Hudson avenue and Water street, J. Naguzewski and A. Olszewski.

12th A. D., Seventh avenue and 4th street, B. C. Hammond and W. W. Passare.

15th A. D., Branch 1, Driggs avenue and Kingsland street, Jean J. Coroneil.

TOMORROW.

No open air meetings will be held this evening on account of the mass meeting arranged by the Brooklyn McNamara Conference at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

1st-2d A. D., Washington and Johnson streets, Jean J. Coroneil.

15th A. D., Branch 2, Manhattan avenue and Eagle street, A. B. De Milt and Joseph Naguzewski.

21st A. D., Branch 1, Manhattan avenue and Scholes street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

11th-17th A. D., Albany avenue and Fulton street, B. C. Hammond and A. L. Samuelson.

14th A. D., monument Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Jean J. Coroneil.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

6th A. D., Branch 2, Throop and Flushing avenues, A. L. Samuelson and A. B. De Milt.

20th A. D., Branch 2, Bushwick avenue and Hancock street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

Dr. J. M. James & Dr. A. G. Nindes, 791 Broadway, Cor. Fayette Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn.

DR. A. CARR—SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 100 E. 94th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN—SURGEON DENTIST. 100th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

avenue and Hancock street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens.

21st A. D., Branch 1, Leonard and Siegle streets, Harry Slavin and N. Stupniker.

22d A. D., Branch 4, Sheffield and Blake avenues, Bert Kirkman and Jean J. Coroneil.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

4th A. D., Havemeyer and South 5th streets, Bert Kirkman.

9th A. D., Branch 2, Sixth avenue and 44th street, Jean J. Coroneil.

18th A. D., Flatbush and Church avenues, B. C. Hammond and A. B. De Milt.

21st A. D., Branch 1, Bushwick avenue and Siegel street, William Mackenzie and A. L. Samuelson.

22d A. D., Branch 1, Richmond and Fulton streets, T. N. Fall and August Claessens.

Italian Branch, Christopher and Belmont avenues, A. Stokitski, Vasokoff and A. Goldberg.

Noonday meetings are as follows: TODAY.

Grand and DeKalb avenues, B. J. Riley.

Commercial and Clinton wharfs, B. J. Riley.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

Kent avenue and South 4th street, B. J. Riley.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

Beard and Dwight streets, Jean J. Coroneil.

OTHER MEETINGS.

Propaganda Committee, 1st and 2d A. D.—At J. G. Foulk's home, 577 Atlantic avenue, 8:30 p.m.

23d A. D., Branch 2—At 1776 Pitkin avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows: TODAY.

Broad and South streets, M. Bogatin and L. J. Santamarie.

TOMORROW.

5th and Bainbridge streets, E. Kline and M. Wait.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

5th and Wolf streets, M. Bogatin and H. S. Reis; Germantown and Girard avenues, L. Paul and Henry Gantz.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Lawrence and Dauphin streets, A. Olsch and F. W. Harwood; 34th and Wharton streets, O. Moss and L. J. Santamarie; 5th and Wharton streets, E. Kline and F. Burlington.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

25th and Somerset streets, H. Close and M. Wait; Germantown and Indiana avenues, Joseph Domes and Joseph Shaplen; Front and Diamond streets, William Nagel and H. S. Reis; East Columbia and Girard avenues, P. Hemmiller and Ed Moore; 5th street and Lehigh avenue, Frank Piel and F. W. Harwood.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

Front and Dauphin streets, Joseph Barnes and F. W. Harwood; Germantown and Lehigh avenues, A. Muldowney and Ed Moore; East Frankford and Camoria streets, H. Dawson and S. Knebel; 43rd street and Lancaster avenue, L. Paul and F. Burlington; 7th and Moore streets, M. Bogatin and F. Burlington; 21st street and Point Breeze avenue, O. Moss and Harry Gantz; 2d street, Pike and Cottman, H. Doerfel and J. P. Clark.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

East Plaza, City Hall, J. Shaplen and F. W. Harwood; Broad street and Snyder avenue, C. Morgan and Harry Gantz.

OHIO.

Cleveland.

The municipal convention of the Socialist party of Cleveland was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the city.

It is estimated that 10,000 people attended and took part in the affair. Every Socialist local in the county was present.

The nominees are: For Mayor, C. E. Ruthenberg; Vice Mayor, Karl A. Cheyney; City Auditor, Louis A. Katz; City Treasurer, George J. Prechtel; Councilmen at large, A. Schroeder, W. E. Bessemer, August Altenberndt, Max Goodman, A. E. Fromholz, A. K. Darwick; members of the School Board at large, Dr. Isador Belkowsky, Bertha Messerli; member of the School Board from the North District, A. Hohngraff; Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, Charles Richter; Judges of the Municipal Court, W. A. Davidson, A. Ludwig, Linneus Cheyney, Frank Toncek, A. Tischler, Louis A. Bohnsack; Clerk of the Municipal Court, Walter Bronstrup; Justices of Peace, P. J. Clair, C. S. Blynn; Constables, Joseph Schmetzer, Julius Baile, H. A. Post, R. Grimm, William Frick, George Buchholz and T. E. Dawson.

Constitutional convention delegates: J. G. Willert, Max S. Hayes, C. E. Ruthenberg, Harry D. Thomas, Tom Clifford, Isador Ladoff, Karl A. Cheyney, A. Schroeder, Murray Yount, W. I. Gordon.

Plans for an aggressive campaign are already under way and there is hardly a doubt but that this fall's election will see a Socialist vote double what it has ever been before in Cleveland.

Cincinnati.

A grand demonstration was held on June 25 at Caudry on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Eugene Fievet, that splendid militant whose premature death is deplored all over France.

Price, formerly secretary of the Kalamazoo Socialist organization, and quietly boomed him.

While members of the two other parties stayed at home the Socialists polled their united vote and elected their man.

A wealthy John Rokinson, a price deflated manufacturer of this city and president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

Efforts to declare Price's election invalid on the grounds he is not a taxpayer or a father of school-going children were defeated, for he owns a home and has three children of school age.

Backed by his party Price expects to go into office waging a campaign for free textbooks.

New Locals Formed.

Many new locals have been organized recently in Michigan and if the trend toward Socialism continues, the capitalists will soon have to take to the tail timber.

Within the last few weeks, eight new locals have been chartered. Five are English organizations and are located at Ludington, Boyne City, Pellston, Ishpeming and Hancock. Two new Polish locals are at Flint and St. Charles and one Finnish local at Grand Rapids.

ILLINOIS.

Rock Island and Moline.

Samuel W. Ball, organizer, who was called from Chicago May 15 by the Rock Island County Socialist party to organize the Taylorized workmen of that section, has returned to Chicago, after a successful campaign.

A Social Science Club meeting every week to hear lectures was organized in Moline. The attendance in seven weeks grew from eight to seventy-five.

Noonday meetings at which 500 to 750 men attended were held at the Silvis shops of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

Outdoor meetings were held in Rock Island and Moline, two evenings a week in each place. One Saturday night the attendance at the meeting in Rock Island broke the record. Over 700 men and women stood for two hours on the street corner.

The workers of Moline are turning to Socialism as a result of the Emerson system introduced into the Deere Plow Works, which is being felt. The Emerson system is a copy of the Taylor system of speeding up the work.

It is an insignificant fact that many of the larger factories are closed for inventory, and as this is preparatory to the introduction of the speeding-up system, the employees are dreading the call to return to work.

The Rock Island arsenal employees raised \$1,800 to fight the introduction of the Taylor system and sent two of their number to Washington, D. C., to lay the matter before Congress.

O'Fallon.

This is what Socialist Mayor D. L. Thomas, of O'Fallon, Ill., did when he received a free pass: "O'Fallon, Ill., July 1, 1911.

"East St. Louis and Suburban City Railway Company, L. C. Haynes, Vice President:

"Sir—Inclosed find pass, which I received today, sent by the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, and for which I have no use, as it would be inconsistent with my views and the principles of the party of which I am a member, and knowing as I do that any one (be he Mayor or any public official) accepting a favor from a corporation would be obligated to them, or at least it would have a tendency to create a feeling that would be partial to them, while the interests of the public might be neglected.

"I can assure you, if your company will reduce the fare to Edgemoor from 15 cents to 10 cents we will be glad to accept it, and we believe that we are entitled to that reduction.

"D. L. THOMAS, Mayor."

MISSOURI.

St. Francois County Picnic.

What is considered on all sides to have been the grandest picnic ever held in St. Francois County took place at Elvins on July 4.

It is estimated that 10,000 people attended and took part in the affair. Every Socialist local in the county was present.

Two big counter attractions—a picnic at Bonne Terre and an aviation meet at Farmington—failed to affect the Socialist picnic at Elvins in the least.

L. G. Pope and Kate O'Hare were the Socialist speakers and Guy Miller represented the Western Federation of Miners. Each spoke for over an hour and poured hot shot into the camp of capitalism.

There are now about 4,000 organized miners in St. Francois County, and they offer a fertile field for Socialist propaganda. The grand outpouring at Elvins indicates that a political revolution is on among the men who delve and dig in the lead mines.

EUROPEAN NOTES

FRANCE.

In the recent communal elections in the Department of the Seine the candidates of the United Socialist party were victorious in Saint-Denis, Pantin and St. Quentin, a gain of two districts. The number of Socialist votes also increased.

A grand demonstration was held on June 25 at Caudry on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Eugene Fievet, that splendid militant whose premature death is deplored all over France.

McCann's Hats

Are always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY.

PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. GEO. J. SPEYER :: Printer

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regina, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

councillor at the age of 23, and later became Parliamentary representative Mayor of Caudry. An immense crowd of workers, estimated by l'Humanite at about 20,000, took part in the ceremony.

GERMANY.

The Socialists in Halle (Saale) have to hold their branch meetings in the woods in order to be free from the annoying presence of the police, who insist that these meetings are "public," and that it is therefore their duty to be present.

On a Sunday morning, therefore, the Socialists set out to the Euter Berg, in the wood near Dolan. Although about 300 of them, in large groups, took the road to the meet, an hour's walk from the town, the police did not discover that the meeting was being held until the most important part of the business was finished.

When they arrived on the scene all the Socialists had disappeared.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

During the night of June 20-21, a number of members of the Revolutionary party were arrested at St. Petersburg. Among them are mentioned Jan Kasanski, Leonore Proffen, Miss Mochentsoff, Marie Belaja, Miss Mikochina.

In the house of the latter a large number of copies of Znamia Trouda, organ of the Central Committee, are alleged to have been found. At Warsaw twenty-two members of the Polish Socialist party have been arrested in a clandestine printing office.

SPAIN.

In the Chamber during the discussion on the Moroccan campaign, Comrade Iglesias insisted that the intention was to divide up Morocco. Canalejas assured him that there was no question of that or of anything similar.

BELGIUM.

After all, the school bill has not been withdrawn—the government still hopes by amending it to make the project acceptable. The opposition has therefore decided to continue to carry on the movement against it with all energy all over the country.

A great impression was made by the acclamation with which the Liberals received Vanderveelde's appeal that they should not only demonstrate against the school bill, but for universal suffrage.

PORTUGAL.

The Provisional Government has presented to the Constituent Assembly an address affirming that the revolution of October 5, 1910, was the moral and logical consequence of a crisis which has been preparing for centuries, and giving their reasons for prolonging the dictatorship (in order to organize the republic on a solid foundation of reform).

The address closes by asking the Assembly to pass a vote of condolence for all those who died fighting for the Republic as well as in political or military struggles in its interest, especially to the town of Lisbon for the firmness of its inhabitants, who saluted the Republic not as a mere fact, but as a right exercised by a people great by reason of its civic conscience and the sacrifices it had made for the welfare and civilization of Europe.

BULGARIA.

The elections for the Great Sorbonne have just taken place: 335 representatives of the government party were elected, 42 Agrarians, 6 Socialists, 5 Liberals, 4 Radicals, 4 Stamboulists and 2 Democrats.

MASSES EXCURSION PLANS GROW BIGGER

Arrangements are being perfected for the moonlight excursion to be run under the auspices of the artists and workers of the Masses, the Socialist monthly magazine, on Saturday, the 29th inst. Announcement is made that there will be various surprises in store for those who take passage, besides the pleasure of the trip.

There is a rumor to the effect that Arthur Young and Eugene Wood will be present, dressed in cowboy clothes, though this rumor cannot be confirmed. An entirely new and original rendering of selections from the Omar Khayyam Rubaiyat by a well known reciter, and some classic dancing by two charming young ladies are among some of the surprises, 'tis said. Power O'Malley, the man who makes so many covers for Life, will appear before the footlights and give some of his humorous stunts. Then there will be August Claessens, who needs no introduction, and Alexander Popin, Ethel Lloyd Anderson and Cesare of the World will be there, as well as Charles A. Winter, Anton Otto Fischer and other writers and artists whose names are familiar in the pages of many publications.

Artists, writers and other talented people are coming into the Socialist party in bigger numbers every year. They declare they want to meet their comrades, the workers, and that this will be the right time. All persons who want to mingle with "real, rampant Socialists" are invited, plumes alone being excepted.

MISS FLYNN'S PHILA. DATES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who is lecturing here under the auspices of the Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., I. W. W. locals, will speak tomorrow evening at Kensington and Lehigh avenues.

Tuesday night Miss Flynn will speak at 49th street and Lancaster avenue and Wednesday night at Front and Dauphin streets.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA. Florida. Learn how to buy Farms and Winter Homes in the "SUNNY SOUTH" at a Fraction of the usual cost through the CO-OPERATIVE HOMESTEAD CO. plan. R. W. BURKE, Tampa, Florida.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE. 300, near 80th st.—3-4 rooms modern apartments: \$12-\$16.

COLUMBUS AVE. 732-4 rooms in fine condition, exceptional view: \$12.

LEXOX AVE. 342 (near 125th subway)—Two flats: 3 rooms, bath, steam heat: \$22.

MANHATTAN ST. 461 (near Amsterdam ave.)—4 rooms, new improvements, 2d floor: \$12.

47th ST. 404 W.—4 large rooms: \$13-\$16; clean, well kept home. See janitor.

60th ST. 100 W.—3 rooms, bath, private bath, splendid conditions: \$27; owner on premises.

114th ST. 20 W. (near Lenox subway)—4 rooms; private bath; latest improvements: \$20-\$22; hot water: \$22.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. LEXINGTON AVE. 1408-3 rooms, bath; hot water supply; all lights: \$17; half month free.

50th ST. 300 E.—3-4 large rooms; cheap rent: \$12.

50th ST. 400 E.—Elegant flat, 5 light rooms, bath, improvements: \$21; one month free.

57th ST. 107 E.—7 rooms and bath, hot water, central heat: \$27.

77th ST. 250 E.—Crazy new 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water: \$14-\$18.

120th ST. 308-308 E.—4 large, light rooms, double bath: \$18-\$20; one month free.

120th ST. 62 E.—6 large rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, private bath: \$20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 174, near 155th st.—3 very large rooms: \$13.

ST. ANNS AVE. 280, Bronx—Six-room flat, water, gas, electric, hot water: \$12.

DAWSON ST. 872, near Interv

The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3203-3204 Bowknob.

Subscription Rates	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$6.00
For Six Months	1.00	2.00	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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

VOL. 4. MONDAY, JULY 17. No. 198.

A RECORD FOREIGN TRADE

For the fiscal year ended July 1 the foreign trade of the United States was over \$3,500,000,000, the exports alone being over \$2,000,000,000. During the same period it seems that in agriculture, manufacturing and mining a record was also made. But in spite of the enormous totals there was constant complaint of scant opportunities for employment. Though we have been able to export two billions of dollars' worth of farm produce, minerals and manufactured goods, the problem of living has become more and more acute to the American people. The land is in a magnificent state, as far as its productive capacity is concerned, yet the vast majority of the people find it harder and harder to maintain their standard of living. Raising the standard of living has been out of the question in spite of all the improvement that has been made in production.

The period of high prices, so acute and so much talked of a year ago, has by no means ended. Slight wage increases have not anywhere near covered the growing cost of food and the big advance in rents. So we have in a time of plentiful production and of record exports the spectacle of the people who do the producing being confronted with the probability of a debased standard of living.

This comes from a well defined cause. Industrial machinery has been improved to the point where a lessened number of employes is needed for a larger product. The organization of the working force has been so perfected that fewer workers are needed. Better railroads, equipped with better rolling stock, larger and more commodious steamships and the marked improvement of the automobile as a means of delivery within a limited area, all tend to decrease the number of hands needed. Thus it happens that a record year in production brings no benefit to the working class. We find that the labor market, which is pretty well stocked at all times, even in a year of booming prosperity is filled to overflowing.

Yet there has been great prosperity, but you have to read the "society" columns to see who the prosperous ones are. The first cabin lists of the outgoing steamers, the glowing accounts of social functions, the increase in the number of people who can own a town house, a country house—and then live somewhere else—the list of imports, from old masters and other works of art to precious stones, rare wines and costly cigars, show who is getting the money. The same is shown also by the increased number of marriages between American heiresses and European nobles, and by the splurge "we" made at the coronation, where, it is figured, "we" spent over \$40,000,000. This is a picture of abounding affluence. It shows how rich "we" are, and how ready and reckless "we" are in spending money.

There is, of course, the other side to it. During the present heated term tens of thousands of families in New York alone could not afford even five-cent pieces of ice. There is the familiar scene of the women of the poor buying wilted or half decayed vegetables, because they can afford no better. There is, above all, the fact that in spite of all building activities and of improvements in building, the poor sections of every city in the United States still swarm with thousands of families pent up in reeking tenements.

We are prosperous, without a doubt. The figures show it. The facts are self evident. We are prosperous because the working class is highly efficient in production.

The working class does not share in this enormous prosperity created by itself because it is not in the least efficient in its ability to think. It is perfectly willing to turn over to a small, idle and useless class the fruits of prosperity. Though even its present poor standard of living is threatened, the working class continues to turn over to the capitalist class an ever increasing proportion of the products of labor. The relative return, as expressed in purchasing power, received by the working class is steadily becoming less. The figures of wholesale prices, given out by the government, show conclusively that in no industry, even the most favored, has there been a corresponding increase in wages.

But relatively lower wages, increased difficulties in finding a chance to earn any wages whatever, much higher prices for the necessities of life, do not show that as a nation we are not prosperous. They show the working class is not. On the other hand, the figures of foreign trade, of bank clearances and of production show that the capitalist class is prosperous, and the accounts of social activities prove that the capitalist class never was more prosperous. It can increase its prosperity only by increasing the amount it steals from the working class.

Trades unions are struggling to make that amount "reasonable." The Socialists are fighting to stop the stealing entirely, and they are winning an ever increasing number of persons to take this view of the matter.

THEY HAVE THE POWER

The Sunday World quotes a delegate to the International Steel Congress, held in Brussels July 8, as saying: "We are masters of the world now. Henceforth governments must take a back seat. They can no longer make war or peace, as we are united and control iron and steel. And in dealing with the association they can buy only at one price."

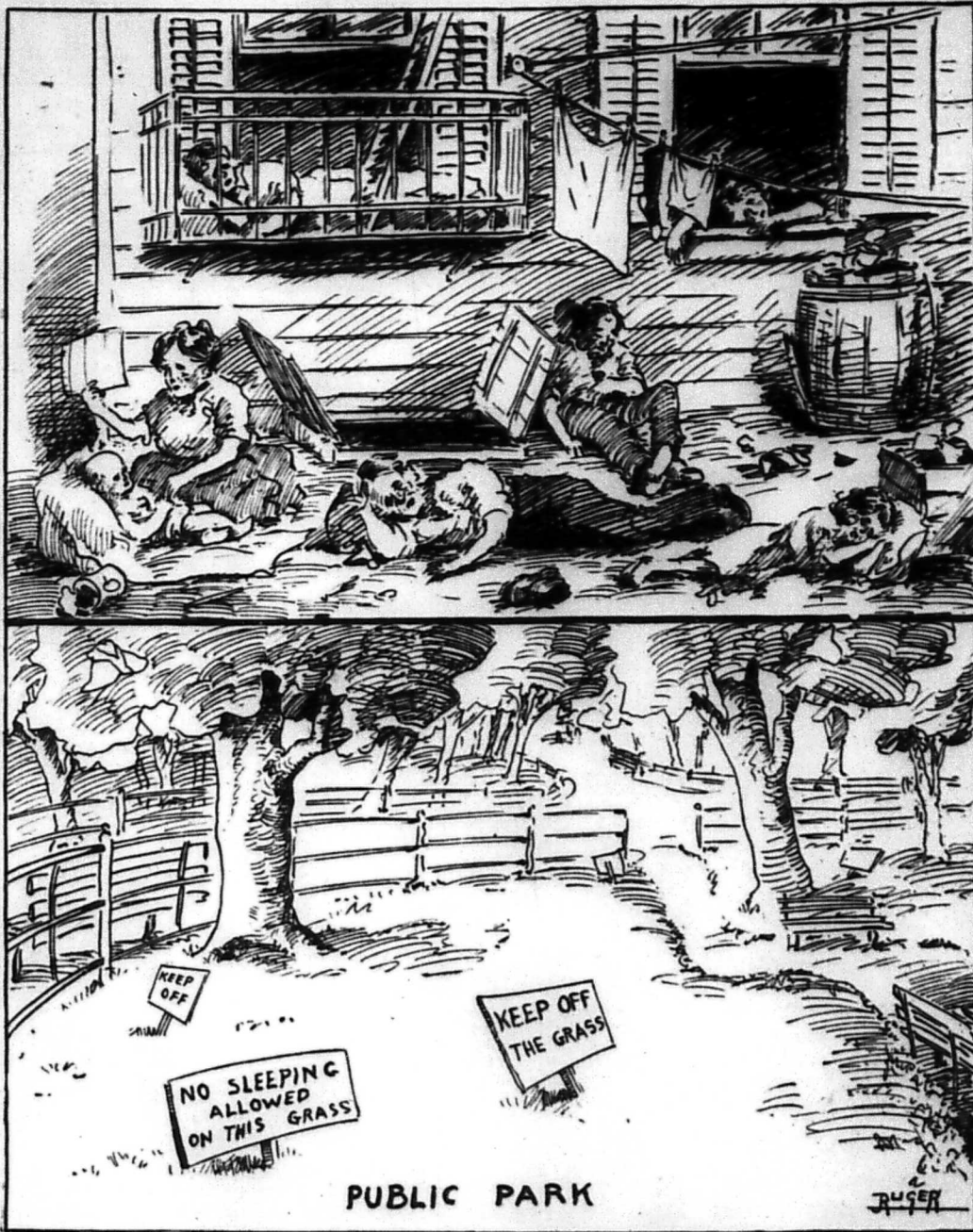
In saying that governments must take a back seat the speaker showed complete ignorance of what government is. That class which is economically dominant controls the government, and there is no doubt in the United States that a combination of the leading trusts comes pretty near having its own way in things of real importance. The present trust busting mania is merely a futile attempt to keep the trusts from governing too harshly.

Aside from this little misconception the statement is a true one. Steel, which is a necessity in practically every line of work, and without which modern society could not exist, is in the grasp of a few hundred men. The leaders of these leaders are in turn members of the great international financial trust, and as such are in a position to prevent any serious invasion of the world of steel. As financiers and as steel makers they are in a position where they control the railroads, the steamship lines, the telephone and telegraph companies and the building trades.

They are the government and their will must be obeyed. But though they control the steel business and through that control practically all other businesses, these men do not have to live in the steel towns, or go near the steel mills. They control the industry through their control of finance, and the power this gives them must steadily grow. The money that is made in steel will be reinvested and through this reinvestment the heads of the International Steel Trust will not only control but will actually own other great industries.

As a business of such importance, one that can make the gov-

COMFORT IN THE CITY



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PERSONALITY, MISUNDERSTANDING.

Editor of The Call:
I believe it is a well recognized finding that practically every organization carries within itself the germ of other activities of its own disintegration, or possibly its destruction, or there comes a time when it seriously interferes with its growth and development.

The Socialist philosopher has well analyzed our industrial and social organization from practically its historical beginning up to the present time; tracing the particular activities that make for its growth, carrying these findings along and finally evolving into our present Socialist party.

But little space has ever been given to the disintegrating forces along the way except those attributed to our well defined enemies.

The absence of such work is not because of the unconsciousness of certain conditions calling for such an analysis, but because of the disinclination on the part of most to speak of it because of the fear of criticism that might even hypocritically be imposed upon one.

I have examined a number of disturbed conditions or eruptions in the party of large and small degree and I have found that in almost every instance, the real cause was not a violation of the party principles, worthy of note, but instead that the fundamental cause could be traced to prejudice, jealousy, personality, and misunderstanding.

I will take the recent instances of the National Office affair and the Dayton, Ohio, case.

From an immediate examination of these cases one would think that gross and flagrant violations had been committed, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is simply a case of making a mountain out of a mole hill or the natural result of the work of the aforesaid prejudice, jealousy, personality, and misunderstanding, and all parties become about equally imbedded in the quagmire.

In the case of the National Office, notwithstanding the terrible things that have been said on both sides, I believe if you will trace for its fundamental germination you will find it in jealousy and personalities wherein primarily the affairs of the party should not have figured at all.

We will then take the Dayton, Ohio, affair. I have no doubt that these good Comrades have all gotten into this lamentable state, not because of any direct or intentional dishonesty or insincerity, but because of the terrible multiplicity of prejudice and misunderstanding.

I have gone through and watched party eruptions of less significance than these two, and I cannot recall a single instance where at the real bottom of it was not to be found some misunderstanding or some personality entering into it.

The remedy lies in self-culture to such an extent as to rise above the influences of the disintegrating force of prejudice and jealousy.

The party should refuse to accept and the individual should be able to substantiate an argument without a resort to the injection of personalities.

As to the question of misunderstanding, I have seen this one thing give rise to the most pitiful and shameful unnecessary gossip, which has caused the honest hearts of good Comrades to ache and bleed as though flung by the cruel waves of a danger.

Misunderstanding may result from misintention on the part of the speaker or it may and generally does occur because of the misinterpretation of the language used. Misunderstandings can occur very readily, and the thing to do is to get straightened out one's self, and then gossip in either case is quite unnecessary.

MURRAY YOUTZ, Cleveland, Ohio, July 12, 1911.

BY WAY OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Editor of The Call:
I enclosed a check for \$52, quarterly payment on my weekly pledge. The Call continues to inspire all along the line, if I am any judge of socialism or journalism. Sorry I'm not good for a larger contribution. Yours fraternally,

WM. ENGLISH WALLING.

THE MEDICAL TRUST.

Editor of The Call:
I notice from several of your articles and news items that you take a friendly attitude toward the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Health and the Owen bill.

Please read the article, "The Medical Trust," in the Appeal to Reason of the 8th inst., and see whether that does not change your opinion. It would also be a very good thing if you would print that article, thus giving publicity to the other side of the question. Fraternally yours,

ERNEST A. ROSENTHAL, New York, July 12.

[No attitude whatever has been taken. The matter has been treated as news of The Call] has published contributed articles. The latter, if you will remember, covered all phases of the question.—Ed. The Call.]

THE PHILLIPS CENTENNIAL.

Editor of The Call:
Once more I wish to remind all Socialists that November 29, 1911, is the 100th anniversary of the birth of the first American Socialist, Wendell Phillips. It is our duty to celebrate that day. It is especially the duty of the Comrades in Massachusetts, and most especially of those in Boston, the birthplace and lifelong residence of Comrade Phillips.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Yours for the Revolution,

S. G. RICH, Bethel, Me., July 11.

THE PRICE OF MILK.

Editor of The Call:
Your story in today's Call that the price of milk was increased 1 cent per quart, because of the Ice Trust,

is certainly entertaining. As your reporter seems to lack knowledge on this subject, you will allow me to give him a bit of information to guide him in the future.

The milk dealers, or the Milk Trust as some like to call us, have sufficient means to provide ice for themselves and not to have to depend on the Ice Trust. We have raised the price because the Milk Exchange, that body forced by the late milk investigation to remove its seat in Jersey, had a meeting and decided, not being allowed by law to fix the price, that beginning with the 10th of July milk ought to be worth about one half cent per quart more. That means that we in the city will charge the retailer that much more, and as there is at present a great demand for our product we will force them to sell the milk at the price we order.

As the saying goes, we are not in business for our health, but to make profit, and this being the most opportune moment for it, we are doing our best to get profit.

A MILKMAN, New York, July 12.

THE RIGHT WAY.

"What would you advise one to do in order to help bring about the Socialist State?" queried a pure and simple Laborite of Charles Edward Russell when he lectured in Wellington. "Wal," said our Yankee Comrade, "what do you say to joining the Socialist party for a start?"—Maeriland Worker.

The well known professor of national economy, Gustav Steffen, of Stockholm, has joined the Social Democratic party of Sweden. Steffen is one of the most celebrated national economists of Scandinavia, and his name is known far beyond the boundaries of Sweden. He lived ten years in England and has written a three volume work, in German, on the English wage workers, the first volume of which appeared in 1901, and the third in 1905. He has recently been summoned to the University of Stockholm as professor of national economy.

GILDING THE MATERIALISTIC PILL

For those good people who abhor Socialism because of its "gross materialism," and who might be induced to look upon it with a more favorable eye, if clothed in terms suggesting "New Thought" and "Christian Science," we recommend the following "feature" article by Mr. Graham Hood in the New York Globe of July 11:

"It was never intended that we should be poor. It was never intended that we should want for any of the necessities of life. So far as the material to supply our wants is concerned there is enough and more than enough for all. Moreover, we have been given the power to obtain these things—the forces that should keep us in closest touch with the source of supply—yet so badly do we use this power that, throughout the universe, one might imagine that there was not more than half enough to go round.

"From one end of the world to the other it is the same story—the few find no trouble in attracting to themselves an abundance of everything that man could possibly require, while the great mass of people have to scramble and fight to keep the little they have from being taken away from them. Certainly, something is wrong, and it isn't the universe, so rich in its supply! No, the things are there—everything that we want. The trouble is that we lack the ability to possess ourselves of them; even the things of which we are most in need are withheld from us. And what is the reason why this is so?"

"You may not credit the answer when you have heard it. You may say that the theory on which it is based is absurd; that the mental attitude of a man can have nothing to do in shaping his physical condition; that material things don't respond to spiritual attractions. Very well! You don't have to believe, if you prefer to doubt; yet, if you could make yourself believe sufficiently to tempt you to test the truth of the theory in your own life you would soon come to agree with the writer who recently asserted that 'we make ourselves paupers.'

"Suppose, for example, that you were traveling through a country where there was little water to be had, and that, becoming very thirsty, and asking to be directed to a source of supply, you were told that you might find a never failing spring if you would walk a few steps to the right. Would you walk to the right? Would you accept the conditions laid down by circumstances over which you had no control? Or would you toss your head indignantly and cry: 'How absurd! The idea of telling me that I must go to the right! I shall do nothing of the kind! I shall turn to the left and drink the water that I find there!'

"Of course you never would go so glibly as to take such a stand as this; but suppose you did, could you justly blame the Creator for your unsatisfied thirst? If you had continued to press forward after turning to the left, could you find fault with any one save yourself if you discovered no source of supply?"

"Most persons would look upon such a question as too ridiculous to be answered seriously, yet that is the

very position that they are assuming today. The Creator has given us the forces that have only to be exercised the right direction to open the way between us and a never failing source of supply. Instead of taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain our wants we persist in turning our backs—we insist on walking in the opposite direction. Is it strange that we should have to suffer?"

"Our pinched, dwarfed, miserable lives," says Dr. Marton, in one of his most inspirational essays, "Law of Opulence," "come from our inability to unite with the great abundance of all supply. All our limitations are in our own minds; the supply is there waiting in vast abundance. We are little because we demand little, because we are afraid to take the measure of our inheritance—the abundance that is our birthright. We starve ourselves in the midst of plenty because of our straggling thought. The present life stands ready to take us into its completeness, but our ignorance cuts us off. Hence the life abundance of the river of plenty, flows past our feet and we starve on the very shore, and the stream which carried the infinite supply."

"If you have never attempted to put yourself in harmony with these conditions—if you have never sought to make yourself at one with the law of life—don't reject the theory, or insist that it does not apply in your case, does not explain the cause of your poverty. Instead, why not test the experiment? Ascertain what the law is and become obedient to it. Perhaps you, too, will find that the never failing spring was but a step to the right, after all."

Though somewhat mythical in tone, the above is sound enough at bottom, though for the unenlightened or unregenerate it needs interpretation into ordinary language. Its burden is that poverty today is mainly the result of ignorance, a fact which is undoubtedly true. The means of life lie in our hands, and we need the knowledge of how to take them, or to "unite with the source of supply," as the article says. And in this sense it is quite correct in declaring that the mental attitude of man has a distinct bearing on his physical condition.

Of course it is not explained that the "law of life" referred to is "Socialism" and that the "never failing spring" is nothing else than the teaching of how to unite with the source of supply; and that the abolition of poverty, the Socialist aim, is the collective ownership of the sources and means of production by all the people, which is only a more detailed method of saying "unite with the source of supply."

Only a few of the community have "united" for this purpose, and are of course the capitalists who control the source of supply. If the community unite for this object also, it means a collision with the capitalists—the Socialist struggle.

The only objection to writing in this kind is that it needs interpretation in material terms, but it is a course written primarily for the large number of people who have their intellectual goods deluged in mysterious wrappings. Still, it is encouraging to note that the "prophets" of the abstract and definite are already beginning to put their spectral digits unmistakably in the direction of Socialism, even though they fear to pronounce the name.

AFTER CAPITALISM, WHAT?

A writer in the Saturday Evening Post of June 24, under the title of "How's Business and Why?" has the following to say upon the labor problem and its solution:

"The labor problem is one of the most serious problems that confront the country, and with it is associated the wage problem. Given the surety of securing building materials, for example, and the possibility of ascertaining in advance the probable price of labor, there still remains the liability—if not likelihood—of strikes being ordered for a trivial cause. A sympathetic strike may occur at any time and for reasons only remotely related to the building trade. This trade is mentioned as an example only. Every industry has its labor troubles, and they seem to multiply rather than diminish. How to deal with these troubles is something that the intelligence and enlightenment or statesmanship of the future and a just judiciary will have to determine.

"In these troubles it is to be found the cause for a certain paralysis of enterprise; and the situation is the more complicated because of the power of the laborer and the labor union in politics, and because of the chance

that a distinct labor party may be organized in the country. Business men dread possible developments of the labor factor in the nation, and are deterred—probably more than supposed—by the possibilities in this direction. Without taking sides with either laborers or manufacturers, it may be said here that business will receive nothing like the equivalent for the wages paid that they formerly received, and this is a fact of fundamental consequence in its effect upon business. However, there is no doubt of an ultimate happy solution of the grave labor problem, as of other problems. It is a common philosophy that the world will solve all problems of its own making, and the solution may not always come speedily or in the precise way in which the problem arises."

This writer throws all past solutions of the labor problem into the discard, as of no value, and is correct in doing so. Capitalism has no solution for the labor problem, never had and never will have, for it is in fact, itself, the cause of the "labor troubles." A solution will course be found somehow, but it is the laborers themselves who will find and apply it.

THEY HAVE THE POWER

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

ernments of the world "take a back seat," the steel business is one that the people of this country particularly should first take their power. The people of this country are not the government, they have at present very little that is effective to say about the government. But when they desire they can be the government. However, merely gaining office is not sufficient. That is, first of all, method of gaining economic power, and without economic power political office is of little use.

The ore lands of this country were part of the public domain, were stolen from the public. An inquiry into the methods whereby the present corporations got those lands would disclose a chapter of crookedness worse than any other. The fact that they were stolen is no reason for permitting them to remain in the hands of the thieves. They should again be placed where they belong, as part of the public domain. The steel mills, even with all their splendid equipment, could remain in the hands of the present energetic financiers, for it would be better to build new mills than bother with the old ones. When that is done there will be no further question as to who is the government, or as to governments taking a back seat.

It is manifestly a thing that will have to be done, for the people of the whole civilized world cannot be left to the tender mercies of a couple of hundred steel kings. The rule of the latter is an absolute despotism, and the richer they grow the more despotic they must become. The economic Nero is as certain to be produced as the political Nero, and each comes because of the possession of too much power.

Personally, some, or even all, of the men might be assassinated, and the power they exercise was won through ruthless destruction and can be upheld in no other way. The old military despot will be looked upon as a kindly personage compared with the capitalist despot unless the latter's career is checked.