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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

"BUSTING" OF THE ICE TRUST HELPED TO STRENGTHEN GRIP

Knickerbocker Co. Merely Took Over Business of Old American.

WHITMAN'S CHARGES

Oler and Gang Accused of Conspiracy to Continue Monopoly.

It hasn't been so long ago since the loud-mouth press announced that the Ice Trust was "busted" and had been "driven out of the State." What that "busting" and "driving out" amounted to in reality was shown in the information laid before Magistrate Appleton by District Attorney Whitman yesterday.

The Ice Trust went through a great show of "breaking up," but it merely broke into three pieces—one company each for the harvesting, manufacturing and selling ends—by which it secured a firmer clutch on the industry than ever. In other words, the Knickerbocker Ice Company, according to the admission of the District Attorney, coolly and calmly succeeded to the properties and stock of the American Ice Company and merely strengthened and copperplated the monopoly that the American already had.

The complaint prepared by Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford declares that the officers of the American have conspired, as officers of the Knickerbocker, to restrict the supply of ice in order to keep prices up.

Magistrate Appleton sat in Part V of General Sessions yesterday to start the investigation requested by the District Attorney. No witnesses had been subpoenaed and there were few persons in court. District Attorney Whitman, with Assistant District Attorneys De Ford, Ellison and Deming and special counsel Reuben Beckham, appeared "for the people," while President Wesley M. Oler of the Knickerbocker Ice Company was represented by Frank R. Savage. De Ford handed up the complaint, which was based largely on evidence obtained by Police Commissioner Waldo's squad.

In the complaint the his tory of the American Ice Company from the time of its formation in 1839 until its alleged dissolution in May, 1911, is set forth. It is stated that the American was organized by the Consolidated Ice Company and the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Maine, to create a monopoly in this State and that, after indictment, the American Ice Company was convicted on December 10, 1909, of entering into an arrangement by which a monopoly was created, valued \$5,000, and perpetually enjoined from exercising any corporate rights in this State. On May 5, 1911, the American Ice Company applied to the Secretary of State for a cancellation of its certificate to do business in this State, and that the certificate was canceled on the same day.

At that time, the complaint goes on to say, the American Ice Company controlled 85 per cent of the sources of supply of natural ice and about 40 per cent of the plants engaged in manufacturing artificial ice. This control enabled it to fix prices to suit itself. Then the complaint alleges that the officers of the American immediately entered into a conspiracy to keep the old monopoly going. On that the complaint says:

WICKY AND CHARLIE MEET A LA GUMSHOE

CHICAGO, July 18.—Attorney General Wickersham came quietly to Chicago today and entered into a lengthy and secret conference with former Vice President Charles Warren Fairbanks, who came just as quietly from Indianapolis.

Wickersham and Fairbanks registered at the Blackstone Hotel and were given adjoining apartments. They immediately began their conference into which they later called James R. Wilkerson, former "trust buster" who is said to be slated to become United States District Attorney in Chicago.

Neither Wickersham nor Fairbanks would be seen. Hotel employees threw a veil of secrecy about the meeting. It was rumored that Wickersham came to Chicago to secure from Fairbanks some first-hand information on the situation in Alaska, which Fairbanks obtained on his visit to that country.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Dr. H. W. Wiley's answer to the charges against him were discussed by President Taft and the Cabinet today, but no formal decision was reached. It is said here that Taft will find a way out of the dilemma by a public reprimand of Wiley for "irregularities" in his running of the Chemistry Bureau.

This will save both Taft and Attorney General Wickersham's faces. No announcement as to when the President will dispose of the case was forthcoming, but it is not probable that he will be able to settle it for several days. Attorney General Wickersham speaks tomorrow night in Duluth, and while Taft undoubtedly had gone over the case with him before he left the city, it is believed Taft would wish his Attorney General to read Dr. Wiley's answer.

Unless he can settle the case Friday morning or late Friday night, it is possible that it will go over until next Tuesday, when Taft expects to return to Washington from the summer capital.

Wiley is expected to receive a "cut down" gracefully. Attorney General Wickersham's decision against the chemist would thus be approved, and only Secretary of Agriculture Wilson left to bear the brunt of the public protests against Wiley's removal.

In view of this reported situation, Washington would not be greatly surprised to hear of Wilson's retirement from the Cabinet. There has been friction between the head of the department and Wiley for some time, and it is thought that any decision which would result in Wiley's continuance in office would be sufficient to cause the Secretary's resignation.

CARDIFF COPS IN ROW WITH STRIKERS

Many Persons Badly Hurt When Police Charge the Crowd—Something Doing in Antwerp, Too.

CARDIFF, Wales, July 18.—The aggressions of the police today precipitated a series of lively scraps between them and the striking longshoremen and dock laborers on the waterfront, a score being so badly hurt they had to be taken to hospitals.

A big cargo warehouse got on fire later and as some of the strikers were in the way the police and firemen charged and hand-to-hand fighting followed.

SUGAR TRUST PAID FOR PRINTED LIES

Stabbed at Competitors Through Fake Story in Trade Journal.

The means that the Sugar Trust adopted in its work of destroying competition was beautifully illustrated yesterday before the House investigating committee at the Customs House, when Washington H. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, admitted that the trust paid \$10,000 a year subscription to Willett's & Gray's Weekly Journal of the Sugar Trade and that as a result of this payment the trust was able to have printed in the Journal an advertisement telling of the presence of a certain bug "found" in a grade of raw sugar marketed by independents.

Thomas also admitted that on September 6, 1898, he, with H. O. Havenmeyer and other directors of the trust, were named a committee to arrange for the purchase of all competing companies and to fix the price of sugar everywhere.

But so far as I know this committee never met," he said. That the Sugar Trust has gobbled up a large share of the preferred stock of the National Sugar Refining Company, and is bringing the suit in chancery in New Jersey to freeze out the common shareholders, chief of whom is the son of H. O. Havenmeyer, was another admission of Thomas.

The testimony of the virtual head of the trust was wrung from him only after a searching examination, and over the united protests of a battery of trust lawyers. He admitted that the National Sugar Refining Company was in a position to become a potent factor in the sugar trade of the world, and that, if the trust could not retain control of it, competition in the trade would result.

Efforts to get Thomas to admit that the trust had engaged counsel to press the suit of the common stockholders against the National company and thereby aid in every possible way the attempted grab by the trust, he said that he was in Cuba when the suit was brought and did not know.

Further than this he refused to answer questions along this line. Thomas was asked if there was not an agreement between Mr. Havenmeyer, the Mollenhauer Company, the Post Company, and the American Sugar Refining Company regarding fixing prices.

He said he had not heard of such an agreement. He was asked if he, as chairman of the directors, would not know it.

"Not necessarily," he replied. "Mr. Havenmeyer did as he liked without consulting his board."

M'MANIGAL REPEATS HIS STORY TO GRAND JURY IN OTIS TOWN

His Authentic "Confession" Given for First Time in Detail.

WIFE WINS VICTORY

Cannot Be Punished for Refusing to Talk.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—Mrs. Ortle McManigal cannot be punished for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions before the Grand Jury hearing of her relations with John J. McNamara and J. B. McNamara, who are charged with nineteen murders in the blowing up of the Times Building, Judge Walter Bordwell ruling to this effect this afternoon, but a serious obstacle in the way of the prosecution and delighted the defense.

Ever since Mrs. McManigal arrived in Los Angeles she has been the storm center of the fight between the prosecution and the defense. Every effort has been made to compel her to answer questions before the Grand Jury, the prosecution believing she could corroborate the "confession" of her husband in which he implicated the McNamaras in alleged "dynamiting outrages." She refused to answer any question on the ground that her answers might incriminate herself or her husband. The contempt proceedings followed and now the court rules she need not answer.

Mrs. McManigal is being used by the defense in an effort to persuade her husband to repudiate his confession. The prosecution possibly will try to hold her as a witness on a warrant which will be sworn out. McManigal is credited with saying if his wife would tell the truth, she would corroborate him. McManigal's story before the Grand Jury was made public late this afternoon.

His evidence was filed in the question and answer form in which it was taken before the Grand Jury.

He appeared before the Grand Jury May 4. Many stories of his confession have been printed, and all have been repudiated. The Twitmore mentioned is the well known California labor official.

The following questions and answers were authentic:

State your name, please? Ortle McManigal.

Where do you live? In Chicago.

ASSEMBLY PAYS NO ATTENTION TO DIX

Despite Governor's Opposing Message, Blauvelt Primary Bill Is Advanced.

ALBANY, July 18.—In a special message sent to the Legislature today, Governor Dix declared that the Ferris-Blauvelt direct nominations bill as amended and reported to the Assembly does not carry out the pledge made to the people in the Rochester platform.

Governor Dix urged the enactment of a bill providing for the direct nomination of all candidates for elective offices, except those nominated at State conventions and all political committees. The Governor declared an official ballot to be an essential requisite of a direct nominations measure.

"It is my personal wish," said the Governor, "that a suitable measure be enacted by the present Legislature for the establishment of efficient and honest primaries, thereby meeting a reasonable and righteous demand of the people of the State of New York."

Despite the demand of the Governor the order of final passage the Blauvelt direct primary bill, which provides for the direct nomination of Senators, Assemblymen and Common Councilmen. There was no debate. It will appear on third reading tomorrow, when a full discussion will be had.

In his message, the Governor said: "Direct nominations is not, and should not be, a party question. All the political parties have declared in favor of the principle of direct nomination of party candidates and of members of party committees by enrolled party voters. The Rochester platform pledged the Democratic party to the principle of State wide direct primaries that will insure to the people the right to choose members of political committees and nominate candidates for public office. The Republican platform was hardly less explicit.

"The duty of fulfilling these pledges to the people should rest alike upon all members of the Legislature, irrespective of political affiliation. The question should be approached, not in a party spirit, but with an eye single to serving the State, and to the improvement in political methods and conditions which will inevitably follow the adoption of a system of nominations and committee appointments that will place directly in the hands of party voters the nomination of party candidates and the naming of members of party committees."

TOMPKINS IS ASKED FOR MORE BOATS

The Stapleton Business Men's League wrote to Dock Commissioner Tompkins suggesting that the city charter two extra boats for the Stapleton ferry.

Tompkins says in reply that a compliance with the league's wishes would materially increase the expense of the ferry service at the same time that the chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee is advocating taking it away from him, and directs the league's attention to the awkward position he is in.

HOLD FATHER AND SON ON ARSON CHARGE

Enrico La Guerico, a barber, living at 105 East 3d street, and his son, Antonio La Guerico, were arraigned before Magistrate Butts in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with arson in the first degree. They were held without bail.

Deputy Fire Marshal Masterson, who appeared as the complainant, told about a fire that was discovered in Guerico's barber shop at 235 Eldridge street at 1:30 Sunday morning. The shop is on the ground floor of a six-story tenement house and eighty persons were asleep in the apartments above when the fire started.

After the blaze had been extinguished it was found that the furniture of the barber shop had been saturated with kerosene. The shop was insured for \$500. The policy is payable to Enrico La Guerico. Detective Hayes, of the Central Office, who was put on the case, said that he found most of the shop's equipment hidden in the prisoner's home.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The situation in Cananea, Mexico, which appeared to be "critical" yesterday, was reported to the authorities at Washington as considerably improved today.

Upon trouble being reported yesterday as imminent in the vicinity of Cananea, orders were promptly issued by the War Department halting the American troops that were withdrawing from the Rio Grande opposite Nogales.

Consul A. V. Dye, of Nogales, reported to the State Department today that the federal authorities had finally regain control of Cananea and that the Maderista soldiers have been confined in the barracks. Capt. D. T. E. Chetel, commanding the battalion of the 6th Cavalry stationed along the Rio Grande near Nogales, also reported that the situation was "less serious."

Colonel Greene had informed him that the men had been paid off and were "quieting down."

The four companies of cavalry which started Sunday for Fort Huachuca were halted yesterday afternoon at Patagonia, Ariz., where they will remain pending authority from the White House to move them on up to the army post in the mountains. It is stated that the object of withdrawing the troops from the Rio Grande was to get them up to a cooler place where there will be less suffering from the heat. No other movements will be made by troops on the border pending further developments on the Mexican side.

NO COMMISSION FOR JERSEY CITY

At a special election in Jersey City yesterday the voters rejected the commission form of government as provided for in the Walsh Act by a majority of 1,487. The vote was 11,582 for and 13,069 against adoption.

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO KISS "HOLY" BONE OF ST. ANN

Scenes of Middle Ages Reenacted in Heart of New York.

GREAT FOR CHURCH

Lame, Halt and Blind Give Up Coin in Hopes of Being Cured.

East 76th street, between Third and Lexington avenue, is hardly recognizable these days. The tenements to be sure are there, tall grimy New York tenements, but the atmosphere of the street is different. It is tinged with the past, with the spirit of the middle ages. It smells of cloisters and monks. Priests walk up and down the sidewalks with hushed steps and stern faces. Women, dressed in black, sit near little stands that are filled with posaries, bibles and bronze crucifixes of all descriptions.

It smells of Rome and the Vatican and of the days long, long before Martin Luther.

This transformation of East 76th street began in earnest yesterday morning and will last for seven or eight more days. It is an annual affair in that block—has been for several years. It is St. Ann's Novena. In plain English it is the week, or rather nine days set aside by the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, who rule the church of St. Jean the Baptist in East 76th street for prayers and miracles.

The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament claim that they have a relic of St. Ann, mother of the Virgin Mary, consisting of a small portion of her wristbone. This relic, they claim, can cure the sick and the crippled. It has cured thousands.

While this relic of St. Ann is open to the public at all times and the blind and lame and paralyzed and rheumatics can come there every day and be cured, the fathers have decided to set aside nine days every year when the cure business is practiced wholesale. During these nine days services are held from 8 in the morning until 8 in the evening, both in the main church and in the basement. Thousands of ill and crippled women and men come not only from New York and vicinity, but from far away cities. It is claimed, to seek a cure by coming in contact with the relic of St. Ann.

The Church is thronged. From early morning yesterday the church was thronged with people who came to pray to get cured. Priests were working in shifts of two or three hours each praying for the sick, and at the end of a cycle of prayers passing the relic of St. Ann over that portion of the body which is injured or crippled.

The relic is framed in a silver case. There is a glass cover to one side of the case exposing two pieces of white bone. The priest hands this silver case to the sufferer to kiss it first and then passes it over his hand or leg or arm or chest or whatever part of the body the sufferer may designate. This is supposed to make the man or woman well.

There is no charge for the "cure." One does not charge for miracles. The Fathers of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament call these cures "favours" obtained from God through the intercession of St. Ann. But nearly every one makes a gift to the church.

At the close of the day a reporter for The Call who had spent the greater part of the afternoon in and about the church and seen the cripples who came limping into the church leave it without being in the least improved, ventured to ask one of the attendants about the cures—where they were to be found.

"Why," he said, "just step into the basement of the church and take a look on both sides of the altar. There are hundreds of pairs of crutches hanging there. They were all left there by men and women who came into the church as cripples and left as well persons."

"Cures" Come as End of Novena.

The reporter had seen these crutches. They were there in full view of all eyes. You cannot miss them. But he has not seen any man who entered the church yesterday supported by crutches leave without them. And this he confided to the attendant. The attendant said that the crutches are collected until the close of the Novena. It is then that the miracles happen.

Asked if the church had on it received the names of some of the men, women or children who have been helped by the sacred relic, the attendant said that no records were kept, but he was sure that thousands of people got cured.

While the ill and crippled are out for the cure the fathers of the church are out for the money. Of course not for themselves, but for the glory of the church.

The church is small and the fathers are increasing in numbers, so that

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(Continued on Page 3.)

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The city, after all, won't have to guarantee the Interborough Company...

Yesterday the Interborough made a generous concession by which the city...

Another development yesterday was the sudden recession of President Mitchell...

Shonts Modifies Demands. President Shonts, at a conference held yesterday...

Shonts, as a substitute, asked that the city agree to pay 9 per cent on the earnings of the subway system...

Board Meets Again Today. The board will meet at 2 p.m. today to receive the new Interborough proposition.

The state of the latest Shonts proposition.

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NEW BUILDING CODE DISPLEASES MAYOR

Would Have Concrete Structures Unlimited in Height, He Says.

Building material interests continue to fight over the new code looking for a chance to boost their profits, though absolutely nothing is being done to put in provisions which will safeguard the lives of wage earners working in high lofts and other dangerous buildings.

At a hearing given by the Mayor yesterday, Gaynor intimated that he would require further changes in it before he would sign it. The changes he wants would benefit no one except certain manufacturers.

The proposed new code limits the height of reinforced concrete buildings to 100 feet. Gaynor said he saw no reason why the height should not be unlimited.

A bunch of concrete agents were present to declare that the code was unfair and would put their industry out of business. It was their protest two years ago which led Mayor McClellan to veto the then proposed code.

All of the speakers asserted that the code as now drawn was clearly in the interest of hollow tiles, as against concrete. They told the Mayor it would increase the cost of buildings in which that material was used 20 to 40 per cent.

Albert Oliver renewed his offer, which he had made before the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to burn any arch in the new Municipal Building selected for purposes of test, in less than half the time required by law as a standard for fireproof construction. He accused the "hollow tile interests" of "skulking behind the coattails of a friendly committee on buildings," and urged that they be required to submit to a test. He also submitted two photographs of the burned Asch Building, which, he said, showed the effect of fire upon that part of the structure which was of hollow tile.

The police of the Brownsville station, Brooklyn, have reported a pathetic case of starvation in the family of Charles Werner, at 658 Belmont avenue.

Werner is 38 years old. He has been out of employment for some time and was removed to the Kings County Hospital in an exhausted condition yesterday.

His wife, Minnie, and four children, the oldest of which is 7 years and the youngest 8 months, were taken care of by neighbors.

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BERGER-PRaised BY MACHINISTS
Union Men of Memphis Say Socialist Is Workers' Only Representative.
(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 18.—"A large number of our members have kept a close watch as to what Congress was doing in our interest, and we have found you at all times there and ready to raise your voice against anything that was not fair and just to us," reads part of a testimonial to Socialist Representative Victor Berger adopted by the machinists' union of Memphis, Tenn.

INDICT DETECTIVES IN BLACK HAND CASE
Perkins Agency Men Accused of Threatening Erie Millionaire.
ERIE, Pa., July 18.—A Federal Grand Jury returned indictments against Gilbert Perkins and Charles Franklin, of the Perkins Detective Agency of Pittsburg, when the United States Court opened today. Several witnesses were examined, including Charles H. Strong, Erie's millionaire, who, it is alleged, received a letter demanding \$50,000 which Perkins is charged with sending to him.

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Leg Was Broken, but Ambulance Surgeon Declared It Alcoholism.
Don't get a broken leg or you may be accused of suffering from alcoholism. That was the experience of Alice Reilly, a domestic, 31 years old, who lives at 134 Third avenue, Brooklyn.

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SUFFRAGISTS SUPPLY LUNCH AND LEMONADE

The inauguration of a vote for women lunch wagon and the anniversary of the first woman's suffrage convention in 1848 sent the suffragists forth to the Bronx yesterday where they held an open air meeting at Fordham Square, Third and Pelham avenues.

"Have a suffrage sandwich and a glass of suffrage lemonade," read the pink announcements of the treat. They were pink because the yellow shade chosen for the suffrage colors had run out, and the printer substituted a more delicate tint. Speeches were liberally handed out by the women and sandwiches and lemonade by the generous owner of the lunch wagon.

A number of suffragists came up from headquarters in Manhattan. The women who spoke were Mrs. Martha Sufferin, Miss Marian T. Nutt, Miss Rankin, Miss Craft and Mrs. Laidlaw.

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Leg Was Broken, but Ambulance Surgeon Declared It Alcoholism.

Don't get a broken leg or you may be accused of suffering from alcoholism. That was the experience of Alice Reilly, a domestic, 31 years old, who lives at 134 Third avenue, Brooklyn.

Suffering from a probable fracture of the left leg the young woman wandered about in the downtown section of Brooklyn from 11 o'clock Monday night until 6 o'clock Tuesday morning and was finally taken to the Long Island College Hospital after an ambulance surgeon from Brooklyn Hospital had refused to take her to that institution.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the girl was found on the sidewalk at Wyckoff and Bond streets unable to walk. According to the story she told the police of the Butler street station Monday night at about 11 o'clock, she went to a house in Bergen street, near Third avenue, mistaking it for her home.

Using the key of her own house the girl says she tried to unlock the front door. When she found the key would not open the door she realized her mistake and, starting down the stoop, slipped and fell to the bottom.

There she lay fully ten minutes suffering excruciating pain from the injury to her leg. Crawling outside the fence the girl remained on the sidewalk awhile and then limped about the streets of the neighborhood many hours. The attention of a milkman was attracted to the girl and he took her in his wagon to Wyckoff and Bond streets, where he deserted her. That was 5 o'clock in the morning.

A patrolman came across the girl an hour later at that point and sent an ambulance call to the Brooklyn Hospital. Dr. Scott responded, but after an examination declared the girl was suffering from alcoholism and refused to take her to the hospital. Her case, he said, was one for the police to attend to.

But the girl complained of intense pain in her leg, and she was taken to Butler street police station. A call was sent to Long Island College Hospital and Ambulance Surgeon Gordon, who responded, conveyed the girl to that institution.

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Two other counts in the indictment allege assault in the first and second degrees. Both defendants, who are engaged this week in doing a turn at a vaudeville theater, will be arraigned before Judge Crain this morning to plead to the indictment and have the amount of their present bail either continued or raised and new bail bonds drawn.

Only two witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury. They were Stokes and Detective McCormick, of the West 68th street station. Stokes was before the Grand Jurors for practically three-quarters of an hour. Neither Miss Graham nor Miss Conrad applied to the District Attorney for permission to tell their story of the affair in the Grand Jury chamber in the hope of convincing the jurors that they were justified in shooting their victim and that consequently no true bills should be returned against them.

Their lawyers had intimated that such a course might be resorted to, but finally decided that it would be a false step and do nothing except arm the prosecution before the trial.

It is not likely that the date for the trial will be fixed for earlier than autumn. While the crime charged in the indictment is of a more serious character than had been anticipated by those who have followed the case, it is understood that the District Attorney's office does not expect to be able to obtain a conviction for attempted murder before a petty jury.

The probability is, according to legal lights around the Criminal Courts Building, that when the case comes up for trial the presiding judge may reduce the charge to assault in the first degree upon motion of the counsel for the defense.

Misses Graham and Conrad punctured the legs of Stokes with bullets in their rooms in the Varuna apartment house at 225 West 59th street, where Stokes called on some mysterious mission.

When detectives went to the scene of the shooting to search for documentary evidence it was discovered that a batch of letters said to have been written to Miss Graham by Stokes was missing. Four detectives are on trial at present at Police Headquarters on charges growing out of the latter episode.

BAD STEERAGE FOOD MAKES GIRL STARVE
ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The story of a young Russian immigrant girl who died of starvation because she could not get the food provided steerage passengers on an ocean liner was revealed by Dr. M. R. Horwitz in reporting a death certificate.

Sobies Fel, 16, the victim, came to St. Louis from Russia ten days ago, and died, leaving a 19-year-old sister, Ella.

Dr. Horwitz found the girl died of anemia of the brain, the contributory fault being "starvation while crossing the ocean."

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"BIG BILL" FIRES DRIVER.
Citizen Claimed He Got Un Civil Answer From Victim.
Commissioner Edwards dismissed from the Department of Street Cleaning Joseph Melver, driver at stable "S," West 184th street, yesterday, on the charge of slaming ash cans and being abusive to a citizen.

FALL STYLES IN FOOTWEAR FOR M'LADY.
A Wonderful Display at Madison Square Garden.
Women who make the most pretentious of being proper in dress should not fail to go to Madison Square Garden this week and see the wonderful styles for fall shown there by the Great 6th Avenue concern of "CAMMERY," the largest shoe store in the world.

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(By National Socialist Press.)
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The 966th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement
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MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS
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Near 10th St. New York.

INDICT DETECTIVES IN BLACK HAND CASE
Perkins Agency Men Accused of Threatening Erie Millionaire.
ERIE, Pa., July 18.—A Federal Grand Jury returned indictments against Gilbert Perkins and Charles Franklin, of the Perkins Detective Agency of Pittsburg, when the United States Court opened today. Several witnesses were examined, including Charles H. Strong, Erie's millionaire, who, it is alleged, received a letter demanding \$50,000 which Perkins is charged with sending to him.

MANHATTAN'S TAX RATE \$1.72 THIS YEAR
The tax rate for 1911 was determined by the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The rate will be as follows: Manhattan, \$1.72; Bronx, \$1.72; Manhattan, \$1.73; Queens, \$1.75; Richmond, \$1.81. A comparison with 1910, this year's rate is lower in each of the five boroughs. Last year Manhattan paid \$1.75 on each \$100; the Bronx the same; Brooklyn, \$1.81; Queens, \$1.81; Richmond, \$1.87. The assessed value of the real estate in the city for 1911 is \$7,858,840,164, a jump of \$814,647,840 over 1910. The personal assessments are \$357,923,125, a decrease of \$14,721,704 from 1910.

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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. 5303-5304-5305.

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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19. NO. 200.

"NOMINATE YER PIZEN, GENTS"

If it were proposed to relax all precautions against the spread of the cholera epidemic which now threatens this port, and permit those afflicted with the disease to land and mix freely with the public, a cry of protest and warning would be forthcoming that would be heard from one end of the land to the other.

And if those making the proposal were to demand that the officials in charge of the health department of the port were to be dismissed at once so as to allow the proposed policy to be carried through without opposition, they would be met with a storm of public indignation of a character that would immediately endanger their personal safety.

And yet a proposal is being made in Washington of a character no less dangerous and outrageous, and to all appearances the public concern regarding it amounts to so little that it can be apparently satisfied with a few news items speculating on the "politics" behind the proposal.

In previous years thousands of lives have been sacrificed because the manufacture and distribution of adulterated and poisonous food and drink was permitted to go unchecked. Finally, when the evil became so great as to form a palpable public danger, efforts were made to restrict or eliminate as far as might be possible such dangerous material from the market. One man, who has been exceedingly active in this work, and to whose efforts thousands of people owe their lives, is now threatened with removal from his official position in consequence. This man is Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, whose strict enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Act has drawn upon him the hatred and anger of those with whose business of poisoning for profit he has interfered.

Not daring to accuse him on this account, they have found a pretext in the charge that Wiley has exceeded his official authority in securing to a specially valued assistant a salary not authorized by the department, it being understood that the assistant declined to give his services for the official remuneration alone. There is no charge that Dr. Wiley was guilty of any dishonest act, or entertained any dishonest purpose. He simply exceeded his authority and the charge against him is technical.

Already one of his ablest assistants has been dismissed for the "good of the service," no charges of any kind having been brought against him. The officials of the department refuse to discuss the matter, and preserve reticence about it, though the competence of the dismissed man was never questioned, and the record of his work as a chemist stands very high.

An inquiry is now determined upon to investigate the question of what influences are behind the movement to discharge Dr. Wiley. Yet the veriest novice knows that these people are the vendors and manufacturers of the poisonous foods, liquors and drugs before-mentioned, and knows that these elements have tried for years to effect his discharge. They are the only people who have any interest in the dismissal of Dr. Wiley, the only enemies he has made.

And if their machinations are successful—and the public apathy displayed over the situation gives sinister promise that they may be—it will mean that thousands of the apathetic public within the next twelve months will pay for their indifference with their lives.

If the immigrants affected with cholera were permitted to freely land, if all precautions for the health of the port were relaxed, we would probably pay for the omission with a few hundred lives at most. Epidemics of that kind are easily controlled, even if they are permitted to slip through in one or two places. But there is absolutely no defense if the bars are let down for systematic poisoning through adulterated food and drink. It is not an epidemic, but a continuous license to kill for the sake of profit that is being let loose upon us. Heretofore, Dr. Wiley and his assistants and the administration they have given have stood between the public and the poisoners and largely eliminated the fatalities. Once they are removed the slaughter can commence again and continue unchecked.

If the public complacently permits the removal of Dr. Wiley under these circumstances, they have no just complaint if those who "remove" him proceed to "remove" annually some thousands of a public too stupid and indifferent to care much whether they are poisoned or not. And that they most assuredly will do.

THE MIGHTY DEAD

According to the testimony given in the inquiry into the affairs of the Sugar Trust there is no doubt that H. O. Havemeyer was an autocrat and that without him the trust could not have done much business. His successors unblushingly admit that he introduced the illegal business methods that later on caused trouble and that he was responsible, even when dead, for the abounding prosperity of the trust through its illegal methods. As the matter shapes out it was not so much the fact of his dominating personality, although that was great, as the fact of the system he introduced.

The present head of the trust, Mr. Thomas, does not take credit for a single crooked thing the trust has done. He gives it all to the dead Havemeyer. While admitting that this is exceedingly good of him, it is still possible for common people to have a few thoughts on the subject.

The system of Havemeyer was so perfect that its stealings continued when he was safe and buried. But there are no pockets in a shroud, and the hands of the dead cannot reach out to grasp profits. Therefore, it is only reasonable to suppose that the profits went to the living, of whom Mr. Thomas is one, and the stockholders of Sugar Preferred are many. Old, dead Havemeyer may be responsible for their great prosperity. But why blame him so harshly? Why make a dead man the scapegoat of this present, living, vital matter?

The answer is easy. It is always safe to credit the dead with any infamy, just the same as it is safe to credit the dead with the possession of all knowledge. What is being done in the present investigation is just what is done when other questions are up.

Mr. Thomas and the others credit the dead and undying Havemeyer with that abundance of wisdom which lawyers, judges and capitalists usually give to the framers of the Constitution. He cannot deny it. Neither can they. He is useful. So are they. Consequently, it is all right to saddle on them all infamy, all responsibility and all credit.

Wesley M. Oler, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, writes Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo that it was not he, W. M. O., who called Commissioner Waldo a liar. Well, he need have no vain regrets. Even the president of an Ice Trust cannot be expected to speak the truth all the time.

Governor Dix, now that the session is dragging to an ignominious finish, is out hot on the matter of direct primaries. If he came out for straight politics he would not be Governor.

As a matter of democratic simplicity, it is well to contemplate he deposed Mr. Diaz. At Cologne he has only a suite of twenty, and they wear less gold lace than those who accompanied our own John Jays Hammond at the coronation of King George.

LETTERS AND COMMENT

It must be remembered that The Call has a very small editorial staff and that every facility must be given to the composing room in order that absolutely necessary work be done. Letters that are written on both sides of the paper, that are written in pencil, that are hastily scribbled, or that are written with the lines crowded close together greatly increase the difficulties in the composing room and sadly retard the work there. It is a physical impossibility to transcribe these letters and articles, and consequently we ask that correspondents exercise care in sending in their contributions.

There is another thing that must be observed. Anonymous letters will not be published. The name of the writer need not be published, but the name of the writer must accompany the articles. Initials are not sufficient. The full name and address must be given.

Several letters of advice to Representative Berger have been received and publication requested. As there is nothing of any striking importance in any of them, this is refused. Comrade Berger is an exceedingly busy man, of great energy and willingness, but he could scarcely take up all the points requested, draft and introduce all the bills outlined, or make all the speeches for which hints are given. He also doubtless receives rafts of letters direct, and it would be a useless waste of space, would bring no enlightenment to readers, and help in no way the cause of Socialism if the letters to The Call were published.

The subject of medicine and the various schools of medicine received much attention and was given a great deal of space in The Call. While that discussion was under way no one with anything to say was excluded. But as it went to great lengths and there was a growing danger of its encroaching still further on the paper's limited space, the discussion was stopped. It will not be renewed at the present time. Several letters have been received, but invariably they dealt with matters which were covered in the previous discussion.

The article referred to in the accompanying letter was taken from a pamphlet written by Comrade Ameringer. It can be obtained from any of the party's literary agencies.

I want to say that I was highly pleased with last Sunday's article on "Socialism—What It Is, and How to Get It," by Oscar Ameringer. It seems to me that it would be well to have it put in pamphlet form and used for propaganda purposes. If the truth is to make us free we must see that it is placed before the people in a logical and concise way and it must be so clear as to awaken and convince the mind of the ordinary unthinking man.

I want to say that I am well pleased with The Call. I think it is getting better right along and wish it could be placed in the hands of every intelligent, unprejudiced workman in the East.

I am a school principal. I try to plant my work so to teach students the truths of Socialism. This can be done by any teacher who will do a little thinking. History, civics, current events, literature and ethics all offer a vast field from which facts can be obtained and so taught as to arouse the mind and make it indignant against our present system, and show it the way of salvation from the effects of capitalism.

A man who is afraid of his job is unable to accomplish anything where a fight for principles is necessary in order to win.

Now is the time when every courageous teacher to whom the truths of Socialism have been revealed can make his or her influence count.

If the students learn these important facts in the logical and convincing order they will discuss them at home and the minds of the parents will be awakened.

With best wishes for the future success of The Call, I remain your Comrade in the struggle against the common foe.

CHAS. M. GRANDJEAN, Cape Vincent, New York.

HIS WAY.

I see the American (sic) every day, and was amused to see one more face cheekier than usual, in its columns within the last week. After the Socialist press had stirred the country, and thousands of petitions had poured into Canada on behalf of Mrs. Napolitano, as reported even by the capitalist papers, "Willie, dear," starts a "humanity" in caps, if you please—to gather petitions. Great is the capacity of humbugs to butt in, after others have done the hard work. Like Taft, advocating a safe and sane Fourth of July, after years of agitation had made it an accomplished fact.

G. W. HOPPING, Haekensack, July 12, 1911.

It is a way Mr. Hearst has, though he is not nearly as enterprising as he was in the times when he "erected" a monument to the sailors of the Maine.

A FORCIBLY RETIRED CAPITALIST.

Editor of The Call: Am an amused reader of your paper. I enjoy many hearty laughs over the puny attempts you make to enlighten the ignorant readers of The Call. The workmen, as you know, are a dense, stupid set and no impression can be made upon them except by the lash of their ordained masters. So what is the use of you expending so much valuable time in a vain effort to drive any intelligence into their thick, lousy heads? You cannot change their lot in any particular, as they lack refinement and culture, and consequent-

THE GOOD OLD THIRD DEGREE.

From a clipping sent out by a Bethlehem, Pa., Comrade, it is evident that the police of that city in their crude way imitate the third degree methods that once made the New York police famous. These are the salient points: A report of the Police Committee meeting on Saturday night dealt with the matter of Floyd Wolfe vs. Officers Gottwald and Griffin, who was arrested on the 6th inst. for being drunk and disorderly and assaulted made on him after his arrest and incarceration in a police station cell.

Question: How long were you locked up when they came back the first time. Answer: About ten or twelve minutes he opened the cell. Gottwald opened the cell, came in and grabbed me by the neck and bumped my head against the bars and jabbed the point of the club in my mouth and broke two teeth. They went out and came back again in about a half hour. Griffin opened the cell door and gave his coat to Gottwald to hold, threw his revolver and club on the floor, came in the cell and struck me with his fist in the right eye. I then grappled with him and caught him by the arm near the left shoulder with my right arm. He then raised his knee and struck me on the nose, causing it to bleed.

As the officers were restored to duty, it is evident that their methods are highly approved.

Editor of The Call: I notice that the majority of prominent Socialists are in favor of the national referendum, which provides that national officers be indefinitely

eligible to a national office for more than two terms. In theory the arguments put forth in favor of this proposed amendment are fine, but in practice it is a very different proposition. We must not lose sight of the results of this system of indefinite re-election; in the A. P. of L. and in Mexico we can plainly see them.

It leads first to overconfidence on the part of the majority of the members, then lack of interest in party affairs, and finally we have the rule of a few leaders who have become so thoroughly enthroned that it is a slow, tedious and sometimes a temporary setback to the organization to replace them with better and more progressive men.

The recall under the above conditions is of but little value. The Socialist party is not by any means a one-man movement, but a movement of co-operation.

The realization of our ideal lies in our ability to enlist the services of the large number of members and to keep them in a healthy state of activity; we must satisfy all of them part of the time and not part of them all of the time.

To criticize Kerr, Bohn, Haywood and others (which some of the supporters of this referendum have done) because of some of the principles they advocated, is pure jealousy, and should be banished from our organization. The above Comrades are Socialists to the fullest extent, otherwise they could not be members of the party.

Their ideas are just as much entitled to representation in our national affairs as any others.

In my opinion the national constitution as it now stands will largely prevent a great portion of the membership from passing into a state of lethargy; it will prevent any man gaining a foothold as a leader.

It will largely prevent party strife and jealousy.

It will bring about a greater interest in party affairs and put before the membership a greater number of Comrades (of whom we know something) from which to choose candidates for public office.

If our city is to remain upon its foundation of democracy this amendment should be voted down.

W. T. SHOEMAKER, Elmira, N. Y.

SAY, YOU WORKINGMAN OF INDIANA: HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"We wonder why so great haste in rail-roading McManawa to California? It may be that legal forms were observed, but Governor Marshall acted with such speed as to make extradition a process as swift as abduction. Either Indiana statutes are very loose or Governor Marshall was not awake to the importance of the requisition made."—Boston Globe Editorial.

SAY, you workingmen of Indiana, how do you like your Governor? Last fall, or was it two years ago, anyhow it was not long, the capitalist papers were hooting it up for Governor Marshall. He was tall and angular (like Lincoln), plain and simple of taste (like Jefferson), honest and upright, a fierce foe of the trusts (like Teddy), and above all he was the friend of the common people, the friend of labor—how good the stuff all sounded, written by men long experienced in fooling you fellows, and you fell for it—just as a lot of the workers did in other States, you fell for it and elected this prospective candidate for the presidency.

And now you find him a gold brick, a coal in your pockets, yes, a snake in your bosom. At the first sign of a clash between the capitalist and the laborer, this "foe of the trusts" secretly conspires to deprive your labor

leader of his constitutional rights. How do you like it, ain't you glad you leaped into the Democratic camp when you got disgusted with the Republicans? These working people who changed their vote from Republican to Democratic remind me of the man in the old "Mother Goose" book—

"There was a man in our town, And he was wondrous wise; He jumped into a bramble bush, And scratched out both his eyes. And when he saw his eyes were out, With all his might and main, He jumped into another bush, And scratched them in again."

Now the workers who jumped out of the Republican brambles that had left them only an eye, find the Democratic brambles threatens to put out the other. Suppose Indiana had a Socialist Governor, would McManawa go to California? You know better. A Socialist Governor would arrest such men as Burns and his Pinkerton and secret service agents as idle and disorderly persons, and put them where they belong, in the jug.

But don't forget, workingmen of Indiana, there is an election coming next year, and you have a chance to protest, and protest big, in a way they will hear, and that is vote the Socialist ticket from top to bottom.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT ARDEN

By LEON A. MALKIEL.

I arrived at Arden Saturday night, just too late to see the performance of "Midsummer Night's Dream," but am informed that the fairies were exceedingly good and no wonder! They were recruited from the brightest children in Arden, Sunday morning dawned gloriously hot. We made a bee-line for the swimming pool where the children had their lesson in swimming and diving. It was so hot that the children positively refused to doff their bathing suits. When they got chilly they would run over to the sunny meadow, play ball, and run races, then lie back to the pool. At 10:30 the boys and many of the girls went to the ball field, for baseball still exercises its potent spell over the youth of Arden. On Monday the grown-ups made a trip to Philadelphia to buy some fireworks for the children. Everybody talked of the preparations for the Fourth. The children were full of expectation and the grown-ups were no less so. At last the Fourth arrived. In the morning we found that there were no lemons to be had, and what would a child's picnic be without lemonade? So yours truly went as a committee of one to Wilmington to get the luscious fruit. In the early morning the swimming pools at Arden were full of noise and laughter, for the children were bound to see their swim before the day's exercises. At noon a large contingent of children with their guardians assembled at the playground; this place is located in the shade around the ruins of an old sawmill; swings, trapezes, and merry-go-rounds were rigged up and it did not take long for the children to enter into the sport. One ingenious youngster rigged up a little water wheel in the brook, paddles, belt and all, and it was the seven days' wonder for the children. They kept trooping to and fro all day long. The mill formed a picturesque background. It is a pity that none of our artists were around to paint the scene. At noon a bounteous luncheon was served with ice cold water from the spring disgorged with lemon and sugar, and tasted awfully good, as one of the youngsters said. Indeed, it did not require any urgent invitation to pass the cup around again and again. Especially as the older boys had just come from the baseball game without which the Fourth would be a failure, and of course, the Arden town won. At 4 p.m. the Socialists held a meeting on the camp ground. Comrade Charles Erwin presided. The first speaker was Miss Pearl of Philadelphia. I came too late to hear her speech, but judging from the applause she received it must have been good. From her closing words I could see that she is a graceful as well

THE TONSORIAL TERROR

POTTSVILLE, PA.

This is in no sense an ad., free or otherwise, for the subject of the present sketch, or the city which should be proud to claim as a prominent citizen, but isn't. Like prophets, agitators have honor in their own country, and Pottsville, Pa., like many of the stolid and stupid communities, seems unaware of the obvious that her existence would be unknown to thousands of the world were it not that Con Foley, the Demon Barber, dwells within her borders.

Pottsville, Pa., it may be explained, lies in the heart of anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and being situated within domain which God in His infinite wisdom intrusted to George Baer and other Christian gentlemen, the welfare of its inhabitants—who are mostly miners—is, of course, so well looked after by aforesaid Christian gentlemen, that life in Pottsville, Pa., peacefully pursues the even tenor of its way—or would do so, if it were rudely disturbed from time to time by the aforesaid Foley.

Some thirty odd years ago, about the time when Con was launched upon that peaceful community—for he is a local product—the welfare of its inhabitants was being attended to by the predecessor of Divine Right Baer, and his special agent, one McParland, a well known upholder of law and order, whose exploits in its preservation are still remembered—though not fondly—by the oldest residents.

But Baer's predecessor is dead—by the suicide route—many years, and McParland, old and decrepit, is sliding into ignominious desuetude in a distant Western city, and there is now come to the aid of Pottsville against the mighty—and noisy—Foley none to check that headstrong youth in his wild career.

Con is a large person physically, black haired and black eyed and despite his name, of unmistakably Irish origin. There is a tradition, too, that in his early youth he was as nimble and effective with his hands as he now is with his tongue, a tradition, which, perhaps, somewhat of an exaggeration, is not altogether incredible. Be that as it may, however, Con now utilizes the latter exclusively in jolting the neighborhood into activity, for Con runs Pottsville as a tonsororial artist, we may explain, has no special bearing on loquacity, despite its reputation in that respect.

Foley is a Socialist of the type described as "rabid" by opponents of the movement. We cannot take upon us to say whether he is clear-cut and class conscious, as he never told us—being too busily engaged in stirring up the local animals to devote any time to matters theoretical—but we can certify to his being militant at any rate—and so can Pottsville, Pa.

Like all active Socialists, Con detests the capitalist system, and never overlooks an opportunity to interfere with the local process of production. A testimonial to his pernicious activity in this respect appeared in the Pottsville Journal of May 19, which we copy verbatim from that publication:

"COOMBE GARMENT COMPANY, NOTICE.

"To Our Employees: "After a period of twelve years' uninterrupted operation at our factory in Minersville, and during which time the best of good feeling between the employes and the management prevailed, we find ourselves confronted with a condition which necessitates

"CLOSING DOWN IMMEDIATELY. "WHY? "Because ONE person, gloating with vanity, has managed to terrorize a portion of our employes. He has used force, and to tempt to continue work would be to endanger the lives of our employes and outside persons, which we have no desire to do.

"THEREFORE "The management begs to notify the 200 or more faithful employes who were anxious and willing to work, and who were prevented by intimidation and threats, to seek work elsewhere, as factory will remain closed until CON FOLEY withdraws from its

"THE COOMBE GARMENT COMPANY, Minersville, Pa."

This sort of thing, though it may seem extraordinary to the outside world, is in no way unusual in Pottsville, Pa., something similar occurring on an average about three times a week. The local papers have come to regard Con Foley as a constant and never-failing source of news, and they reciprocate and supply the much needed publicity by spreading the fame of his exploits far and wide. This same paper that contains the above notice, in the same issue gives a double column headline and appropriate space to another incident in which Foley was the central figure, though not quite as successful.

It seems that "Dave Goldstein," a one time Jew Socialist, now a Roman Catholic anti-Socialist lecturer, was imported by local priest to counteract the Foley propaganda. When he reached the redoubtable Foley he at once took the offensive, sallied forth to publicly "skin" Dave at a special open air meeting called for the purpose by Con Foley. The meeting started and was proceeding to nail Dave's hide to the fence amidst the joyous acclamations of his Hibernian audience, when he inadvertently mentioned that the local pastor was responsible for Dave's presence in the vicinity. To thus publicly accuse the shepherd of importing a skunk into their midst was too much for that impulsive audience. Naturally, they could not believe that their beloved pastor would participate in such a dirty trick, and Con with all his eloquence was unable to convince them, and was forced to beat a hasty retreat. So the local paper made amends by giving Con a double column write-up for the escapade.

In some ways, perhaps, Foley is a trifle unorthodox as a Socialist. He always insists on blowing the Socialist trumpet vociferously when he intends to "start something" in the neighborhood—when by the bye, it is about all of the time. Con has determined that shall be heard by all—and he is. There is nothing whatever of the "Jimmie Higgins" about him. If there was, Pottsville, Pa., would know nothing of him today or nothing of Socialism, either, for the matter.

Just at present we regret to say that we cannot inform our readers of the exact location of Con's tonsororial parlors in Pottsville. Owing to his peculiarities he is not regarded as a valuable factor in boosting the local real estate business, and is generally considered the whole as an undesirable tenant. Nevertheless, he always manages to stay open for business somewhere in that peaceful burg, near the main street as may be possible, for Con is a fellow of finite resource. He intends to stay in Pottsville, and as a matter in this respect he has Uncle Joe Cannon skinned several blocks.

However, any casual inquirer can easily find him, for all Pottsville knows Con Foley—they can't get away from him and he never shy in introducing himself to the populace. The grafters of the Pottsville City Hall can supply the necessary directions as to where he can be found—they never lose sight of him, nor he of them. Or the people in the newspaper office, who are indebted to him practically all the live news in the vicinity.

If you are traveling through Pottsville, Pa., and desire the attention of a competent barber we can recommend Con as a most artistic performer. And if you happen to be a stranger in the burg and you can't pass yourself off as an inhabitant of Con, for he has them all—you will, after being tucked in the chair and your hair thrown back, receive free gratis and for nothing, a Socialist lecture which in its way is of the same high grade as the shaving. The theory is that you need it as much as the shave anyhow, and always practices what he preaches, and preaches as he practices.

That is how we discovered Con Foley, and we can safely certify that his razor is as keen as his wit. And we would, as a last resort, advise those who may come under his manipulations and ministrations: not to interrupt the lecture by opening their mouths, for the father, it must be admitted, does not taste particularly good.