

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

The New York Call

The Weather. CLOUDY; MODERATE.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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"CO-OPERATIVE LIFE" MUST GO ON, SAYS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Wickersham Speaks Out for Federal Control of Corporations.

POWER TO FIX PRICES

Competition and Law of Supply and Demand Are Dead, He Admits.

DULUTH, Minn., July 19.—Attorney General Wickersham, speaking before the Minnesota State Bar Association here today, admitted that competition in America is dead and that the era of "co-operative life" is on.

The law of supply and demand, he pointed out, no longer controls prices in the United States, and that some sort of governmental regulation of corporations, and consequently of prices, is inevitable.

Wickersham has always been considered as belonging to the reactionary element in the Republican party and as a spokesman for the Taft administration, hence his remarks took on added significance. It was apparent that the effect of his speech on his hearers was, at times, little short of sensational. Such radical utterances from him were unlooked for.

He declared that a government commission to regulate great industrial organizations in the way the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates railroads, was certainly desirable, and that it might be absolutely necessary.

He said it was a matter of serious consideration whether it would be practical to give to the proposed interstate corporation commission power to fix prices.

Like Control of Railroad Rates.

To do this in theory would merely require an extension of the principle by which the Interstate Commerce Commission controls the rates on railroads.

The Attorney General discussed the general question of what further regulation of interstate commerce is necessary or desirable, from a broad point of view, and said that he had not attempted to express a conclusion, but merely to state the elements of a great problem which goes to the root of the prosperity of the American people. He continued:

"That some further regulation over corporations carrying on commerce among the States may be necessary is, however, coming to be a matter of current comment.

"It has been openly advocated quite recently by representatives of some of the largest combinations of capital, probably as a means of salvation, and to preserve under government supervision great organizations where continued existence is menaced by the recent interpretation of the Sherman Act, the disintegration of which would be necessarily attended with much loss.

"To such it is a case of 'any port in a shipwreck.'

"Co-operative Life."

"Better continued co-operative life, even under a powerful master, that disseminated properties and segregated activities without constant governmental supervision.

"But there are other reasons for such regulation. The federal Department of Justice is not organized or equipped to maintain constant supervision and control over business organizations. It deals only with cases of violation of the law.

"The activities of an administrative board or commission would be directed to preventing such violations, and in aiding business men to maintain a continued status of harmony with the requirements of law.

"Whether or not such a federal industrial commission should have power to regulate prices is, of course, a matter for serious consideration.

"The Interstate Commerce Law provisions as a legislative rule that rates for transportation by rail, or by pipe line, shall be reasonable, and that no unjust discrimination shall be made between individuals or localities similarly situated.

Price of Commodities.

"A similar rule might be declared by Congress with respect to the price of commodities the subject of interstate commerce.

"We have become accustomed to the regulation of rates of transportation, and the suggestion that prices of

"THIRD DEGREE" REPORT FAVORABLE

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A report from the "third degree" committee will be made in the Senate in the present session of Congress and will contain recommendations along the lines urged by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to change provisions of existing laws with reference to extraditions.

Gompers appeared before the committee recently and discussed the kidnaping of John J. McNamara and J. B. McNamara, who were arrested and taken to Los Angeles for trial in connection with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times plant. He urged that a man suspected of crime should not be taken from the jurisdiction of one State into another State for trial until some kind of a hearing had been held, and it was established that the person apprehended had some connection with the crime in question.

This view is held by the committee, consisting of Senators Brandegee of Connecticut, Borah of Idaho and Stone of Missouri, and legislation along the line indicated will be favorably reported.

DR. ANNA SHAW WELCOMED HOME

Veteran in Suffrage War Tells of Experiences on Other Side.

Dr. Anna Shaw, who is the head of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and who came home a few days ago from the convention of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance at Stockholm, has a lot to say about the way the women abroad can manage a big affair like the one to which she was a delegate.

Yesterday afternoon she told it all to a hundred or more members of her own association, who were giving her a reception at their headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue. Though she despised the militarism abroad, she found one excuse for its existence, in that it taught even the women to obey.

That was her explanation of the case with which the great convention was carried off. She said she expressed to the chairman her surprise that no one seemed excited or worn out and got for an answer that all the work had been allotted to committees months ago. "And the committees really did as they were told," added Dr. Shaw. The members took her point and laughed.

Dr. Shaw said she thought there had been some misunderstanding here in this country about her preaching in the State churches in the Scandinavian peninsula.

"It was not I who asked to preach in the State church in Norway," she said. "My friends in Christiania heard I was going to do so in Stockholm and wanted to have the jump on the Swedes. They were very disconsolate when the final decision of the government was that women could hold positions in all walks of life except the army, the navy and the church, a queer combination, we thought. But the result was better than if they had allowed me to preach, for now it has become a party issue. I was glad to be 'used' for the cause.

"At Stockholm I preached the sermon at the opening of the convention despite the opposition of the archbishop. He allowed me only because I was regularly ordained and wasn't going to give a political address. And it really was a Christian sermon that I preached. I did not know until the night before what my text was going to be. Then I remembered a voice from the Psalms in the revised version: 'The Lord giveth the word and the multitude of women who publish the tidings are a mighty host.' When the King James version was made the translators would not tolerate the word 'women.'

"I think that convention of suffrage workers," continued Dr. Shaw, "did more for the cause of international peace than The Hague Conference. And it did more for the cause of suffrage here in America than we could have accomplished here in ten times the length of time."

FRIARS WIN GAME WITH METROPOLITANS

Friars and members of the Metropolitan Opera House Company gathered at American League Park yesterday afternoon for their annual baseball game and merry making. The Friars incidentally won the baseball game. It was principally for the merry making that the affair was arranged and in this the performers from the opera house played very important roles. Everybody was there from stage managers and actors to the little red headed boy who runs the switchboard for the Friars.

By the time that the fifth inning was reached the sportive mood had become so predominant that the baseball game resolved itself into a medley of mistakes. Soon after a collision and a brindle bull added to the diversion with a spirited fight in the grand stand. In fact, too many things were going on at a time. The Friars repeated their victory of last year by a score of 15 to 2.

DR. WILEY PREPARES TO HIT BACK HARD

Won't Admit Technical Violation of Rules—Cabinet Row Predicted.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Flushed with the confidence expressed in him by the entire country, Dr. H. W. Wiley today took steps which may compel Attorney General Wickersham to back pedal in his demand that Wiley be fired from the government service.

Wiley, it was stated on authority, positively refuses to admit technical violation of the rules of the department in employing Dr. H. H. Rusby. Instead he has cited an opinion of the Attorney General himself that the Remsen Board of Medical Research was entitled to payment for services at the expert rate.

What effect this will have on the controversy involving Dr. H. W. Wiley, expected shortly to shift all of the responsibility to the Secretary of Agriculture he is likely to be disappointed. Instead of censuring in the recommendation of Attorney General Wickersham from the government service, Wilson, it is reported, will suggest that he be "reprimanded" for "irregularities" in the employment of Dr. Rusby.

That this will cause a row in the Cabinet is considered likely, and it will also prove a surprise to the President and others who have considered Wilson one of Wiley's enemies. Wilson said today he expected to submit his report to the President today.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson does not propose to be sacrificed as the "Wiley goat." If President Taft, in ordering "Tama Jim" to make a recommendation of his own in the controversy involving Dr. H. W. Wiley, expected thereby to shift all of the responsibility to the Secretary of Agriculture he is likely to be disappointed.

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Wilson in a Fix.

The Wiley case is causing "Uncle" Jim Wilson more worry than he has ever before experienced from any official problem cropping out of his department.

If Secretary Wilson supports the report of his committee or personnel and holds that the pure food specialist ought to resign and then the President fails to follow Mr. Wilson's recommendation it will leave Uncle Jim in a ticklish hole.

If on the other hand, Secretary Wilson recommends that the violation of the appropriation law by Dr. Wiley be condoned and that he be retained for the good of the service, he will find himself locking horns with three of his principal subordinates in the Department of Agriculture who composed the committee on personnel.

It is practically certain that Taft will do everything he can to make the situation easy for Secretary Wilson. There are some of the President's friends who believe that any break between him and his Secretary of Agriculture would be so serious from a political standpoint as the enforced resignation of Dr. Wiley. These persons point out that Wilson is still the "farmers' friend," and that Taft at this time cannot afford to antagonize the toilers of the soil.

CREDIT SHERMAN WITH HELPING KILL SODA BILL

ALBANY, July 19.—The influence of Vice President James S. Sherman, added to that of the canners' lobby, has probably killed the bill of Senator Stilwell which prohibits the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative in goods sold in this State. The bill is now at the foot of the Senate general orders calendar, and, in the natural course, cannot be reached before the recess is ordered on Friday.

The fight on the bill has been very bitter. It was prepared by Dr. Henry S. Blackmore, who was forced out of the Agricultural Department at Washington, where he was employed as a chemist, by Vice President Sherman's influence. When the bill was introduced the canners' lobby and the Sherman influence was brought to bear and it was held in committee until last week. Senator Stilwell said today that, while the lobby is apparently the winner, he will try to have the bill made a special order so as to force a record vote before Friday.

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NEWSSTANDS NOT TO BE REMOVED

Borough President McAneny said yesterday afternoon that his misapprehension had arisen in regard to his intention to revoke the licenses of newsstands within 100 feet of a subway or elevated railway entrance.

No general removal campaign is contemplated, he declared, and no stands that comply with the city ordinance and do not obstruct traffic will be disturbed.

ACCUSED SHERIFF RESIGNS.

ALBANY, July 19.—James H. Van Buren, of Schohadack, Sheriff of Rensselaer County, against whom charges were preferred by the commissioners of Governor Dix who are investigating the prisoners of the State, today tendered his resignation. Van Buren was charged with taking illegally from the State fees for the transfer of prisoners to Dannemora prison.

BIG FIRE BLOCKS BROOKLYN CARS

Flaze Starting With Explosion in Cowperthwait's Furniture Store Does \$500,000 Damage.

Fire starting with an explosion at 4½ way down through the two top floors of the Cowperthwait Company's furniture store at Flatbush avenue and Nevins street, Brooklyn, at 6:45 o'clock last night, and did damage to the furniture concern and the jewelry store of William Wise, in the same building, estimated by the police at more than \$500,000. Elevated railroad service to Brooklyn and Coney Island was cut off for about an hour, while two-thirds of the trolley lines in the downtown section of the borough were blocked for nearly two hours.

The Cowperthwait Building stands on the southwest corner and is bounded by Flatbush avenue, Nevins street and Livingston street. It is six stories high on the Livingston side and five on the Flatbush avenue frontage. The upper floors are completely gutted by the fire, while the lower ones were badly damaged by smoke and water.

When Fire Chief Lally got there he turned in a second, third and fourth alarm and Police Inspector Dooley ordered out the reserves from every near precinct. They had plenty to do, for the crowd attracted by the dense smoke which rolled in gray clouds from the roof were filling every available place. Fire lines were quickly drawn and well maintained. No one was permitted to get very close, for there was danger from flying tiles off the roof.

Fireman Edward Parry, of Truck 55, was cut by falling glass while working on a fire escape on the Livingston street side. He received medical attention. His legs were cut and he went home. Louis Geyer, of 133 Schoenectady avenue, a member of the Salvage Corps, had his hands cut, but went to work again after the doctor had bandaged them up. Charles Johnson, a laborer, of Ralph street and Atlantic avenue, had his right eye injured by a falling roof tile. None of those hurt needed to go to the hospital.

How the fire started is not known.

SEAMEN PARALYZE BIG BRITISH PORT

Cardiff Tied Up by General Strike. Row Results When Special Police and Soldiers Appear.

CARDIFF, Wales, July 19.—The ship owners, as was expected in many quarters, have gone back on the agreement, concluded a week or two ago with the striking seamen and dockers, and refuse now to recognize the union.

A mass meeting of all the men engaged in any way with ships—seamen, dockers, stevedores, coal-porters, cooks and stewards—was held today, and it was unanimously agreed to declare a general strike until the owners are brought to reason.

Seamen have refused to sign on, although offered considerably increased rates of pay, and the port is entirely paralyzed.

The owners' first move was to have additional police imported to guard a number of strikebreakers who had been secured.

Every effort was made to provoke the strikers, and the upshot was a series of fierce fights. As a consequence, the military was called in and soldiers are on guard at the Exchange and at Cardiff Castle, the residence of the Marquis of Bute.

The marquis is a great land owner and colliery proprietor, and the conditions prevailing in his stium property and in his mines make him a cordially hated man. Fearing the effect of this feeling he has secured the soldiers as guards of his castle.

BAKERS CALL TWO EAST SIDE STRIKES

Bakers Union, Local 100, yesterday ordered strikes against J. Kanarick, 2033 Monroe street, and M. Star, 17 Essex street, because the bosses violated the agreement they entered into with the union. The union withdrew the labels from both of these shops and declared war against the bosses.

Pickets have been stationed near both shops and it was reported last night that there were no scabs in the shop. The bakers' union appeals to all working men and women to buy bread with the union label and stay away from these two shops.

CLEVELAND SCABS GET PEPPERED UP

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Representatives of the 6,000 striking cloak and skirt makers vigorously denied today that the strikers were mixed up in the shooting affair last night when three automobiles, loaded with strikebreakers, were fired upon while being taken to their homes and several men were wounded.

The most seriously hurt are Louis Kall and Antonio Ross, whose faces and bodies were riddled with birdshot.

BOTTLE MAKERS SHUT DOWN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 19.—The international convention of the Association of Glass Bottle Blowers of the United States and Canada today voted to continue the custom of a summer shutdown of two months.

HELP FOR LORIMER FROM WASHINGTON?

Witness Tells of Message Alleged to Come From Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Taft and Ex-Senator Aldrich were again named as sponsors for the election of Lorimer as a Senator, before the Senate Investigation Committee this afternoon. George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, repeated the story. Hines is a director in the bank.

"On the morning of May 26, 1909," said Reynolds, "the day of Lorimer's election to the Senate, Mr. Hines came into my office, and said he was the bearer of a message from the administration through Senator Aldrich to Governor Deneen."

"Mr. Hines said that as he was delayed in Chicago he would have to get the message to Governor Deneen by telephone. He asked my advice as to the best way to manage the transmission of the message. I answered that he was the one that knew all the details. My secretary was told to get Senator Lorimer, who was at Springfield, on the telephone."

Got Lorimer Direct.

"Hines went into the next room where the telephone was located. When he returned to my office he said he had talked both to Governor Deneen and Lorimer.

"Hines told me that he had been called to meet Senators Aldrich and Penrose on the second evening before. He spoke of going to the house of Senator Aldrich and waiting there while Senator Aldrich went to the White House to discuss the Illinois situation with the President."

More contradictions of the story of William Burgess, of Duluth, that C. F. Wiche, secretary of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, told him on a train in Minnesota that he, Wiche, had contributed \$10,000 to the Lorimer campaign were given by witnesses before the Senate Committee today.

Denies Burgess' Story.

B. A. Johnson, of the American Lumberman, testified that no conversation such as described by Burgess occurred. On cross-examination, he modified his statement by saying he was in the compartment where the alleged conversation took place not longer than thirty minutes. He followed Wiche out of the compartment, but could not say whether Wiche returned later.

John B. Price, lumberman of Seattle, Washington, testified that he was in the "smoking" compartment during the entire trip from Duluth to Virginia, Minn., except for a few minutes. He made a positive declaration that Lorimer was not mentioned.

ONE STRIKER FREED; ANOTHER HELD

Magistrate Butts in the Essex Market Court yesterday held Harry Flam, a striking fancy leather goods worker, in \$500 bail for Special Sessions and discharged J. Chvost, another striker, on the charge of assaulting a scab agent, Dolinsky. The strikers were arrested on Broome and Forsyth streets on Tuesday evening at the behest of Dolinsky, who said they assaulted him and some scabs employed by Fischel & Co., 129 Mercer street.

Several hundred workers called at 32 East 4th street and 98 Forsyth street yesterday and deposited their votes on the question of calling a general strike. For the purpose of giving all the workers a chance to vote the strike committee at its meeting last night decided to continue the vote today, tomorrow and Saturday.

Many American and Polish workers who could never before be reached by the union called at the strike headquarters yesterday and joined the union. The results of the strike vote will be announced through The Call, Forward and Volkszeitung on Monday and the strike will be declared through an official circular issued by the union. The strike committee yesterday made arrangements to hold a monster mass meeting at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I., soon after the strike is called.

PHONE COMBINE IS MADE STILL FIRMER

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—Denver is to be the headquarters of a great telephone system which will embrace Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and parts of Texas, Idaho and Utah.

The Colorado Telephone Company, which operates in New Mexico as well as in this State, is the nucleus of the merger. E. Field, president of the Colorado company, will be the executive head of the new company.

All the companies which will be taken in are parts of the Bell telephone system, controlled through stock ownership by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which also owns control of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

MIN WORKERS ON THE WARPATH AGAIN

The Tinsmiths' Union, Local 300, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, yesterday renewed the fight against Nighthouser & Levy, 232 Java street, Brooklyn, where eighty men have been out for six weeks. The firm agreed to have a conference with representatives of the strikers for the purpose of trying to settle the strike, but failed to show up.

The strikers say that the employers' association encouraged that firm not to have anything to do with the union and that they therefore kept away from the conference. The union had a special meeting at 151 Clinton street on Tuesday night to take up the question of continuing the fight against Nighthouser & Levy and by a unanimous vote it was decided to fight the firm to a finish.

The agreements with the bosses are about to expire and the union is preparing to give the bosses a fight if they fail to grant the demands.

HEARING ON FIRE PREVENTION BILL

Measure Up Today Grants Broad Powers to Commissioner.

Hearings on fourteen legislative bills will be held by Mayor Gaynor this afternoon at the City Hall. The most important measure is the one creating a bureau of fire prevention under the jurisdiction of the Fire Commissioner, to go into effect September 1. It is largely the outcome of the demand for more rigid supervision over factories following the Asch Building fire disaster, in which 139 girls perished.

Broad powers are granted the Commissioner by the measure. To him is transferred jurisdiction over the proper equipment of structures with fire prevention devices and means of escape. He may direct changes in existing devices or the installation of new ones.

Inspection by Experts.

If an order of the Fire Commissioner is not carried out by the person or persons upon whom it is served, the Commissioner is required to have an inspection of the premises made by three expert surveyors.

If they should sustain the judgment of the Commissioner and the owners or agents of the property still refuse to comply, the matter must be brought before a justice of the Supreme Court whose judgment shall be final.

The power of the Fire Commissioner extends to ordering the vacating of premises deemed by him to imperil the lives of its inmates.

Fire Districts Created.

The bill creates fire districts for the entire city to be organized by the Commissioner and to be manned by retired members of the uniformed force, whose pay shall be fixed by the Board of Estimate.

The number of fire districts must not exceed the number of fire houses in the city. It shall be the duty of the district fire inspectors to make periodic inspection. They are also required to conduct fire drills in every building containing more than twenty-five persons on a floor at least once every three months.

For Guard in Big Buildings.

In buildings and retail establishments containing more than 40,000 feet of floor space above the ground floor and employing more than 500 persons, a competent man must be on duty at all times to look after the fire extinguishing apparatus and make reports to the Commissioner as to the condition of the building.

Among the other bills on which the Mayor will pass is one creating a negro regiment for this city to become part of the National Guard.

ELBA STILL AGITATED.

No Prospects of a Settlement Between Strikers and Mine Owners.

ROME, July 19.—A message today from Portoferraio stated that the labor "troubles" in the island of Elba show no sign of being adjusted and the situation may be indefinitely prolonged.

WOULD JAIL TRUST HEADS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An amendment to the Sherman Anti-trust Law to facilitate punishment of corporations violating the law was introduced in the House today by Representative Small (Dem., N. C.). It makes a conviction of the corporation presumptive evidence of the guilt of the controlling officials. Implementation is made mandatory as a punishment.

INTERBORO "OFFER" IS ACCEPTED BY CITY CONFEREES

"Preference" Is Given Company in Collection of Interest.

THE MAYOR OBJECTS

Immediate "Settlement" of Subway Farce Is "Assured," They All Say.

The cool demand by the Interborough company that the city shall allow it a "preferential" of 3 per cent on its present and prospective subway investment of \$121,000,000 before the city asks for any return was agreed to by the city conferees yesterday, with the acceptance by the Interborough of the subway that have not already been awarded to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The recent dust throwing and argument over terms has served to obscure the main fact in the whole wretched deal, and that is the removal of the faintest possibility for a universal 5-cent fare.

If the whole contract had been awarded to the Interborough or to the B. R. T., there was a possibility that public opinion might in time force a 5-cent fare for a continuous trip over the lines, from borough to borough, operated by a single company.

As it is now, that possibility has been obviated. The two companies will be able to split up the big territory between them, get 10 cents for the longer trips and thus make larger profits for the gang of "financiers" which controls both companies.

This "preferential" is the new word substituted for the dangerous term "guarantee." It means that the Interborough is to get its 3 per cent first and then the city may collect its 2 per cent.

City Comes Last.

The city is to get 9 per cent allowance next, and then, if there are any profits, they are to be divided equally between the city and the company. A similar division of the profits on the elevated lines is also provided.

The new agreement also provides that the city shall pay one-half of the construction cost on the new lines, just as it proposes to do in the case of the B. R. T. The McAneny report originally provided that the Interborough provide all of the capital for this purpose.

It is loudly announced that the city is to give the company the 3 per cent preference as "compensation to the company for the pooling of the receipts of the existing subway with those of the new subway, leveling of the leases of the existing subway, and exchange of the legs and for services in connection with the operation of the property."

However, the Board of Estimate has not passed on the matter. The Interborough's communication did not arrive in time for its meeting yesterday, so "tomorrow" was again announced, this being today at 10:30 a.m. It is by no means certain that the proposition will go through, though.

McAneny said that his committee on which Borough Presidents Cromwell and Miller serve with him was unanimously in favor of the plan, but would not undertake to say what the other members of the board would do. It is understood, however, that a majority of the votes will probably be cast for the proposition.

Immediately after the company's letter was received the conferees met again at the rooms of the Public Service Commission. They had been in conference with President Shouts for an hour and a half earlier in the afternoon, after which Shouts went down to his office to get out his answer.

Smoothing the Pathway.

No explanation was given for the extra conference subsequent to the receipt of this answer. It was understood that an attempt was to be made to eliminate any opposition that might exist in the board in order that the agreement, which would result in both the Interborough and the B. R. T. getting their share of the lines, could be accepted unanimously tomorrow, if possible.

"At its option" it may after that revert back over sufficient of the existing subway system to make possible the operation of an independent and competing route through the bowels of Manhattan Island.

In this matter, and it is the traveling public that has suffered most. On landing Belmont said that one company was the only solution of the subway proposition for New York City. When asked about the 9 per cent guarantee asked for by the Interborough company, Belmont said: "As far as that is concerned, you cannot expect the company to do something without remuneration when a specific demand is made upon it by the city."

BOSS LOCKS OUT 150 UNION TAILORS

"I'm From Missouri and Shall Do as I Please," Says Wetzel.

One hundred and fifty journeymen tailors, members of Local 390, J. T. U. of A., are locked out by Charles Wetzel, custom tailor, 2 East 44th street. The trouble arose when Wetzel took it into his head to do part of his work by the section system in place of the piece work system that has hitherto prevailed in his shop. The men who work for Wetzel are among the best in the trade, and they have turned out work of such high quality as to make Wetzel's business one of the most exclusive.

Many of the men have been working for him for twenty and twenty-five years, and now, in the slack season, they find themselves out on the streets. The union officers say that such treatment is almost unknown in the history of the trade.

Wetzel is Bull-Headed. That the whole trouble is due to Wetzel's bull-headed attitude is evident from the facts. Under the piece work system a man took the cut-out coat and did all the work on it, handing it back to the boss a finished article. Under the section system, which Wetzel wishes to inaugurate, the work on the coat is subdivided, about ten men with machinery being required to finish the coat after it is cut out.

This section system is almost universally employed by the manufacturers of the cheaper and poorer lines of goods, but it has never been tried for the highest class of work. When Wetzel began it, he thought union men could not do the work and began using non-union labor, the men he used being cloak and dress makers who are used to working under sweat shop conditions.

The union men in his shop, which was organized throughout, could not, of course, accept such a condition, and when they approached him in the matter Wetzel would not listen. He said he was introducing machinery and organizing a new system. Organizer Emanuel Jacobs and a committee of the men asked him why he did not use the union men he already had, rather than turn them off and import non-union labor.

Wants His Own Way. "I'm from Missouri!" answered Wetzel, "and I am going to run this new scheme as I please. I don't want to be bothered with union conditions. I want to set the thing going in my own way."

When the union men refused to agree to this, Wetzel locked them out. He has a small army of thugs around his shop, and he sends to have his clerks instructed to "start something" with the pickets. The clerks are constantly annoying the men on picket duty, and one of the men was arrested a day or two ago and taken to the Night Court. The magistrate fined him \$2 and dismissed him.

Wetzel has hired a large automobile in which he takes the scabs to their homes, and he has organized his thugs and clerks into a sort of guard of honor for them when they go to eat. Several of the scabs have repented, in the meantime, some half dozen having left the shop and joined the union, while many men, on learning of the state of affairs, refuse to work.

Wetzel has considerable trouble with his scabs, who are all bum workers. His foreman, Diner, one time a member of the union, does his best to keep the men now working from joining the union.

Of the 150 men who are now locked out, from 50 to 60 were working in Wetzel's shop, each man paying "rent" at the rate of \$1.25 a week for the privilege. This rent system prevails almost entirely east of the Mississippi, but west of it the "free" shop prevails.

National Secretary E. J. Brails has held three conferences with Wetzel. Another conference will be held today, and Brails is hopeful that the matter will be settled to the advantage of the men.

On Saturday, July 22, Local 390 holds its twelfth annual picnic for the benefit of the Emergency Fund. It commences at 2 p. m. at Fuhrer's Wald Hotel, Newton, Long Island.

ARKANSAS UNIONS ASK POINTED QUESTIONS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19.—Pointed questions on matters of legislation affecting labor were forwarded today to Congressmen from Arkansas and avowed candidates for election in the State primaries months hence. The allied labor unions ask each candidate to commit himself on the question of exempting unions from the anti-trust law; a Federal bill regulating the issuance of injunctions against unions; the extension of the eight-hour law and the discharge from Arkansas of goods made by the prison convicts in other States.

POSTAL CLERKS TO HOLD CONVENTION

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19.—The National Federation of Postal Clerks, the organization of which recently caused a storm of opposition on the part of Postmaster General Hitchcock, will hold its first annual national convention here Labor Day, according to announcement today. Local members of the organization say the government has as yet voiced no opposition to the convention.

LEGS CUT OFF BY TRAIN, DIES.

John Fergus, of 83 Boston avenue, Lyons Farms, lost both legs when hit yesterday by an Erie Railroad locomotive at Passaic street and Third avenue, Newark, and died an hour later in the City Hospital. Fergus was driving a dirt wagon when hit.

IS ICE TRUST A TRUST, IS QUESTION

Score of Witnesses Testify and Oler Writes Whitman Another Letter.

The "Investigation" into the ice trust continued yesterday will continue today, and for many days hereafter. The question that many grave and learned lawyers are endeavoring to settle is one of great magnitude and significance, and is this: "Is the ice trust a trust?"

The mere statement of the question shows how abstruse it is, and the whole country, particularly that part called Poughkeepsie, is in a state of unexpressed excitement about it. A score of pushcart ice peddlers and small dealers testified yesterday before Magistrate Appleton, who is handling this most momentous question.

Oler's Second Letter. But before the great issue was fairly launched a second letter from President Oler was quoted, dealing with the information submitted to the District Attorney by Police Commissioner Waldo.

Oler declares that Waldo has been "wofully misled and victimized" by his informants as to the conduct of its business, and deplores the fact that the facts and figures submitted by the Knickerbocker Ice Company to the Mayor and District Attorney had been "sadly twisted."

When the court had recovered, the great issue was taken up. The score of witnesses called are some of the thirty-eight whose affidavits Commissioner Waldo attached to his report on the ice famine. Those called yesterday had been buying ice at the East 51st street dock from the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Their testimony was that the price of ice had been raised for them about July 2, and that ice was refused to them on July 7. None of them had a contract, and only one said he got receipts, although he had none with him. They managed to get ice from other sources, they testified.

Turned Hose on Him. Peter Delo, of 400 East 87th street, was asked who sold him ice. He replied that the dock man was called "Shamrock." On July 2 ice cost him \$4 a ton, and later it was refused. When he persisted in his demands, "Shamrock," the witness testified, turned a hose on him.

Newel Lyon, representing the Ice Company, took copious notes on the testimony and occasionally asked a witness a question. The case of Joseph Dugan, an experienced ice laborer, is to be brought before the authorities.

Dugan was one of the speakers at the meeting of small dealers held on Sunday. As he reached his employer's dock at West 26th street Monday morning he was called into the office and asked by the boss if it was true that he had made a speech at the meeting.

"I'm going to get you, you —," the employer said, according to a statement made by Dugan. "Of course I had to quit," continued Dugan. "I went to one dock where they are supposed to be independent. The boss showed me my name in a newspaper and drove me away."

"I went to the Knickerbocker dock at 155th street. I had been told that Mr. Oler wanted experienced men, and I have handled ice for thirty years. They asked me if I had been at the Sunday meeting, and I was driven away. At the Foster-Scott dock at 134th street I was attacked by several men. The straight black-list shows the companies are all combined."

The "Real Issue." This statement was handed out by a representative of J. A. Sheridan, a retail ice dealer, who is one of the original complainants against the Knickerbocker Ice Company, before the hearing was resumed yesterday afternoon.

"President Oler says that his company is entitled to fair play in the public press. The head of the ice trust could have added that the public is also entitled to fair play and that fair play should prevail in dealing with the independent ice dealers. "Mr. Oler very carefully avoids the main issue, which is that his company under the name of the Knickerbocker Ice Company is endeavoring to crush out all competition. The public knows who are fighting for their existence against a corporation that is able to spend between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a day in making excuses and trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public."

"The real point is the freezing out of the independent dealer by charging him an exorbitant price so that he will be absolutely unable to enter into competition with the trust when it sells to the consumer at from 15 to 17 1/2 cents a hundred, and then as soon as the independent is frozen out raises the price to 20 cents or to as much more as it can get. "Everybody will agree with Mr. Oler that there should be fair play, but fair play not only for the ice trust, but for the public and for the small dealer."

TEA. White Rose CEYLON TEA. Dandy for Iced Tea.

COAL STRIKE CAUSES SERIOUS SITUATION

Canadians Discuss Walkout in Alberta and British Columbia.

OTTAWA, July 19.—The seriousness of the coal miners' strike in the eighteen mines of Alberta and British Columbia was disclosed in a general discussion and criticism in the House of Commons today of the efforts of the Department of Labor to settle the strike.

MacKenzie King, Minister of Labor, reported that the strike was still on with remote prospects of settlement. Several members of Parliament from Alberta and British Columbia said that thousands of farmers and ranchers were in danger of freezing to death next winter because of their inability to get any coal on account of the strike. Other losses of a most serious nature would, they said, be suffered because of lack of fuel for operating the great steam plows for the fall plowing.

Turrill, a Liberal member, said that a study of the sworn testimony taken by the Conciliation Board disclosed the fact that the minimum wages received by the miners was \$4 a day and the maximum wages were \$12 a day, while the average daily wages of the striking miners had been \$6 a day.

George Taylor, one of the oldest Conservative members and a former mine owner, said that there would never be peace or reason in the Western coal fields until a labor commission with powers similar to those of the Canadian Railway Commission, with power to restrain the men from striking pending an official determination of the issues.

"Would you have the men work at the point of a bayonet?" asked a Liberal member. "Better drive them at the point of a bayonet than let the people freeze to death," was the answer.

It is learned that the Canadian railways are bringing in American coal in large quantities to Port Arthur and other Lake Superior ports, as the supply of Canadian coal has been completely exhausted. Calgary and other far western cities are importuning the government to do something to relieve the situation, some communities even going so far as to suggest that the government take over the mines and operate them.

"Such suggestions," said the Minister of Labor, "only give rise to false hopes, for the government has no intention of doing anything of the kind."

ARBITRATORS FOR TRENTON NAMED

Trolley men and Company Choose Representatives and Conference Will Be Held Today.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Arbitrators were named today by the Trolley men's Union and by C. M. Bates, the president of the Johnson trolley lines, in an effort to effect a settlement in the strike of the motormen and conductors now pending.

The men named Luke Travers, a prominent labor leader, and Frank H. Hutchins, first vice president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery Workers. Hutchins was nominated yesterday as one of the candidates for commissioner under the new form of government adopted by Trenton.

The company named for its representatives Gardner Cain, a prominent real estate operator, and John A. Campbell, the president of the Trenton Pottery Company. There will be a conference of the arbitrators tomorrow and in the meantime all of the lines of the road are being operated under the truce declared yesterday.

BROOKLYN COPS ABUSE PICKETS

Police Doing Dirty Work for Bosses Who Are Fighting Waist Makers' Union.

The brutality of the thugs and the hostility of the police to the strikers was the subject of a meeting of the Lack Manufacturing Company, 244 Blake avenue, Brownsville, which has attended the strike for the past few days was renewed yesterday.

While Tillie Auerbach, with a baby in her arms, was picketing the shop she was kicked by the policeman on duty and later she was arrested. M. Kantrowitz, a Hebrew teacher, noticed how the cop was abusing Mrs. Auerbach, he protested and was arrested. The police also arrested Mollie Teitelbaum and Louis Rothman, who called at the shop to take the place of Mrs. Auerbach after she was arrested. Ann Cohen, a striker, who was in a candy store on Blake avenue near Watkins street talking to a friend there, was pulled out by a thug who asked a cop to have her arrested claiming that she was one of the pickets. J. Horrelk, a boy who witnessed how the thug pulled Miss Cohen from the store was also arrested.

The strikers were taken before Magistrate Voorhees in the New Jersey avenue court who paroled them for examination on next Saturday.

Pollie Belovina, a picket, was badly beaten up by a thug while she was on the way to picket the shop and she was carried to her home, 397 Watkins street, by her fellow pickets, where she is now confined to her bed. The strikers will today apply for a warrant for the arrest of Miss Belovina's assailants.

The strikers declared yesterday that Captain Frank of the Liberty street station is on the job every night witnessing how the thugs are manhandling the pickets and that he has not as yet arrested even one of these thugs.

The union yesterday ordered a strike against the Boston Dress Company, 567 West Broadway, because the employer discharged four girls without any reason. The strikers demand recognition of their union and better treatment.

SHOOTS WIFE FOR THIEF. KITTANNING, Pa., July 19.—Thinking there were burglars in his room, George Golden, a shoe dealer, shot and killed his wife, Nora, at his home at Wick Work early today.

BIG RALLY FOR CLEVELAND STRIKERS

New York Cloak Makers Determined to Aid Brothers of Forest City.

"The fight of the Cleveland cloak makers is your fight, and it is up to you to assist in winning the strike," shouted Meyer London to a crowd of nearly 3,000 cloak makers who gathered at Cooper Union last night to her reports on the situation of the strike in Cleveland. "There are 6,000 men out on strike fighting like men, and not even one broke away from their ranks since the strike started," said London.

He said that the thirty-two bosses who are fighting the strikers in Cleveland are being backed by the National Association of Manufacturers, and that it is up to the New York workers to help their fellows in Cleveland beat this bloodthirsty employers' association. "The New York workers ought to rally to the support of their brothers and give up as much money as possible for the fund," said London. "The bosses are weakening, and they are circulating new lies about the strike every day. Let the Cleveland bosses know that the time has passed when tailors struck for two days and went back. The strike must be continued until the workers win their demands. Let the New York manufacturers know that you will uphold the organization which you built, and that you will put the trade out of business if they attempt to put the union out of business. Donate as much as possible to help win the Cleveland strike, and thus uphold your organization." London was heartily received.

Cahan Makes Strong Talk. Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward, told the audience that they should not think the bosses here in New York are their friends, and appealed to the workers to help win the Cleveland strike, because it is not the fight of the men in Cleveland, but the concern of the cloak makers throughout the country.

"The Cleveland strike is bound together with the interests of New York, and you must help the Cleveland men to protect yourself," said Cahan. He told the audience that the strike in New York last year was won because the strikers fought like men, and the strike in Cleveland can also be won if enough money is gathered.

"The bosses are wolves and the workers are sheep, and though for a while they live in peace they remain wolves, and they will eat the men up the first chance they get."

Cahan urged the men to uphold the Socialist principles and severely criticized several leaders who are trying to play "conservative labor leaders." Cahan was cheered to the echo.

A. Rosenberg, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, who made a special trip from Cleveland to address the meeting, said that the strikers are standing as firm as the bosses, and that they had a demonstration yesterday in which all the workers who struck six weeks ago participated, and that not even one was missing. He said the bosses employ 1,600 Pinkerton spies and thugs, and that though they persecute the strikers as much as they can, the workers are fighting for their rights.

Bosses Here Help Clevelanders. The United Cloak and Suit Manufacturers of New York, an organization of small manufacturers are helping the Cleveland bosses, Rosenberg said, and if they want a fight the union will give it to them as soon as the Cleveland trouble is settled. There are no scabs in the shops and the few the bosses have secured from New York are working for less than strikers were receiving. The union is paying out \$22,000 weekly strike benefits, and Rosenberg urged the assembled workers to carry the message to their shops and try to raise funds for the Cleveland brothers. Most of the scabs the bosses have are from New York, and if the New York men are in a position to deliver scabs they ought to be in a position to deliver \$25,000 a week for the Cleveland strike.

Jesse Cohen, of the Cutters, asked the workers to beware of scabs agents and help financially as much as possible. S. Pollakoff, and J. Wolf, also spoke. A. Geyer, chairman of the meeting, made an appeal to those present to go back to their shops and collect money and help carry the Cleveland fight on to victory.

DRESS MAKERS ARE ASKED NOT TO SCAB

The Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union yesterday issued an appeal to all the workers of the trade to beware of scab agents who are now in the city to recruit scabs for Atlantic City, where the dress makers are out on strike.

The agents are visiting the dress manufacturing districts trying to get dress makers to go to work at Atlantic City, N. J., telling them that a new shop has been opened there and that dress makers could not be had there. The union appeals to all dress makers not to be misled by these agents and to stay away from Atlantic City until the fight is won.

At the last meeting of the union Sol Rosman, S. Pismanov and Enrico Grassi were elected business agents and D. Bernstein was re-elected financial secretary.

RED D MEN TIE UP S. S. CARACAS

The marine unions turned their attention yesterday to the Red D line and ordered a strike on the steamship Caracas, which nineteen firemen and six cooks promptly quitted. None of the rest of the crew struck, but the absent firemen and cooks prevented the sailing of the vessel, which was still tied up to Pier 11, Brooklyn, last evening.

The trouble was not about wages, but over recognition of the union and the abolition of the crimp system. The representatives of the line would not bind themselves to take all the men from the unions.

CHICAGO LABOR MEN WILL BE SET FREE

Plot to Hang Unionists Gets Setback—State's Witnesses Unreliable.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Declaring he had lost confidence in the chief witnesses for the State, State's Attorney Wayman this afternoon asked Judge Honore to discharge Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council; Thomas Kearney and James Garvin, business agents of the United Association of Plumbers, recently indicted on the charge of murdering Vincent Altman. Maurice Enright, charged with the actual killing, is being held and will be tried for murder.

Frank Pardee, chief witness for the State, who declared he heard O'Donnell tell Enright he would get \$500 and a new automobile if he "got" Altman, proved, Wayman said, to be a totally unreliable witness.

Capitalist Newspaper Plot. That the capitalist press of Chicago is back of the plot to railroad these labor leaders to the gallows, but which has been temporarily, at least, foiled, would seem to be the conclusion to be drawn from the following article in a recent number of the Chicago Daily Socialist:

Flushed with his success of returning indictments against Simon O'Donnell and other Chicago labor officials, State's Attorney John E. W. Wayman plans to rush through the Grand Jury today true bills against John R. Alpine and Thomas Burke, of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

This proceeding is in keeping with a conspiracy manifestly hatched by the Chicago newspaper trust and at one time nipped in the bud by the Chicago Daily Socialist's exposure of newspaper slugging.

As a result of the exposures made in the Daily Socialist the former Grand Jury did not indict any labor officials of standing in Chicago, and newspapers were forced to stop their clamor for the hanging of union men.

Following the adjournment of the former Grand Jury, plans were laid for another attempt, which has partially succeeded.

The word was passed around that the newspapers should keep silent and that the State's Attorney would force the indictments.

The rabid editorials formerly printed by some of the papers were no longer to be noticed in their columns. The news of the so-called labor slugging cases was switched to inside pages and to all appearances the newspapers were lying low. Evidently this was all a part of the scheme.

Wayman, during the interim, was laying plans for action before a Grand Jury that would be more favorable. The new Grand Jury contains among its members architects and manufacturers, many of whom are supposed to be unfavorable to the unions.

When they convened, Wayman presented a lot of witnesses whom, strangely enough, he had not been able to round up before.

Some of these witnesses, it is said, had previously presented themselves to representatives of the Enright defense, and had offered to testify on the case, but were turned down.

It took the new Grand Jury just one day's session to vote indictments against O'Donnell and others, and now Wayman is declaring in the press that he will get men still "higher up," meaning, of course, Burke and Alpine.

The Inter Ocean seems to have been assigned the task of carrying on the work that the other papers are afraid to continue.

The Inter Ocean has nothing to lose and has not engaged in the circulation wars in which sluggers were employed.

It appears to be a case of "let George do it." George Wheeler Hinman, publisher of the Inter Ocean, is the kind of a man to accept such a job with enthusiasm.

The columns of the Inter Ocean have always been open to corrupt and capitalist interests and George can be counted on to do anything he is told to do.

HAITIAN REBELS ADVANCE

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 19.—The revolutionists have occupied St. Marc and are marching on Archaie, a port eighteen miles northwest of this city, the capital.

The government has assembled two divisions of troops at Archaie to oppose the enemy. The cruiser Antoine Simon has been repaired and is proceeding to the threatened port.

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CHICAGO LABOR MEN WILL BE SET FREE
Plot to Hang Unionists Gets Setback—State's Witnesses Unreliable.

"HEARST IS ENEMY OF SOCIETY"—MOYER
Western Federation of Miners Listens to Denunciation of Workers' Foe.

ORANGE, N. J., STRIKERS WIN THE SCABS OVER
ORANGE, N. J., July 19.—In consequence of active picketing by the striking Italian laborers today, a new quarry this morning, and the police guard stationed there had nothing to do.

FERRIS BILL PASSES.
ALBANY, July 19.—The Ferris resolution providing for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate water storage in the State and appropriating \$20,000 for its expenses passed the Assembly today.

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Socialist Speakers Wanted
The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a few hundred are even fairly prepared for this work. Socialists do far more harm than good. We must have speakers with a clear understanding of what socialists want and how they propose to get it.

POSTAL CLERKS TO HOLD CONVENTION
DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19.—The National Federation of Postal Clerks, the organization of which recently caused a storm of opposition on the part of Postmaster General Hitchcock, will hold its first annual national convention here Labor Day, according to announcement today. Local members of the organization say the government has as yet voiced no opposition to the convention.

LEGS CUT OFF BY TRAIN, DIES.
John Fergus, of 83 Boston avenue, Lyons Farms, lost both legs when hit yesterday by an Erie Railroad locomotive at Passaic street and Third avenue, Newark, and died an hour later in the City Hospital. Fergus was driving a dirt wagon when hit.

AGONISTAS GAIN STRENGTH IN MEXICO

Durango and Coahuila Stirred Up Again—U. S. Aids Madero.

MONTEREY, Mexico, July 19.—The Maderista Agonistas are rapidly gaining strength in the States of Durango and Coahuila.

Dispatches from Durango and Torreón say that several armed bands of these rebels are now in the mountain districts south and west of Durango and in the Santa Rosa mountain section in the State of Coahuila.

The excitement that was caused by the extensive operations of the Maderistas in the rural districts of Durango has been revived by the appearance of this new revolutionary menace and many ranchmen and their families are fleeing into the larger towns to evade possible trouble.

It is stated that Magonista leaders are actively recruiting former Maderista soldiers into the ranks of the new army and that one of the inducements that is being offered is twenty acres of public lands for each man for his service.

The unsettled condition of the country makes it comparatively easy to foment a new revolution, it is stated. The Federal army is in a state of demoralization and disorganization.

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—Warrants issued at the instance of the department at Washington today, acting upon a request of the Mexican Government, were served on Gen. John R. Mosby, J. B. Ladin and Gen. C. Rhys Price, of the Liberal army, in the county jail, charging them with arson, murder and robbery. The action was taken under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Mexico. The accused men were arraigned and held without bail. Their hearing was set before Commissioner Williams for next Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—American ranchers in Lower California are being threatened by the Mexican Liberals there. The United States today requested the Government of Mexico to afford them adequate protection.

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—Jose Rana, a noted Mexican agitator, and six other men have been arrested following the discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate President de la Barra, Francisco I. Madero and Gen. Bernardo Reyes.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 19.—Agua Prieta, Mexico, is under martial law and no one has been allowed either to enter or leave the town since 9 o'clock this morning.

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SUNDAY CALL

JULY 23

there will be, among others, the following important contributions to the discussion of the big problems with which we are confronted: MATERIALIST CONCEPTION OF HISTORY. The concluding installment of one of the finest articles written in many years. It is by Dobrogeanu Gherra, and translated from the Romanian by L. Greenberg. This is positively one of the articles you should read in order to equip yourself for the fight. If you missed the first one send in at once for a copy.

THE DIALECTIC METHOD, by Charles Rappoport, translated from the French by S. Solomon. A study of philosophic methods that will give you a real grasp on the systems of great men.

IS HE A SOCIALIST IN DISGUISE? It was written for "America" by Father Frederick Siedenburgh, S. J., but it is of such a peculiar nature that it is brought over to Call readers for investigation. The basis is the movement in Germany, and it contains much that will instruct you. Its tone will also surprise you.

MURDER IS MURDER, an excellent article by Leon Malkiel.

WAR IN LOVE SONGS, by Dr. Edwin F. Bowers.

WOMAN'S SPHERE will be a welcome page, presenting such old favorites as ANNA RAPPOORT, HELEN M. PARSONS, LOUISE W. KNEELAND and REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

GROUCHES' CORNER. It is horribly mysterious, but through the amputation of part of his brain the speech of Owen Hornblower has been restored. Furthermore, Alexander Harvey is not a bit satisfied with our etiquette and sees dire consequences as a result. Worst of all, Delirious De Grouch unearths BERGER'S MISS 53-8, which is the size of the Grouch Hat.

Then there will be stories, lots of good, brilliant ones.

ARTHUR'S, which you know to be a perfect series of tales.

LANDLORD CAPITALIST, which is always arousing interest.

Then plenty of shorter ones, the big SOCIALIST NEWS PAGE, the EDITORIAL PAGE, and all the other features that make The Sunday Call such a stunner.

DETECTIVE AGENCY GETS IN VERY BAD

Officials of Perkins Concern of Pittsburgh on Trial Charged With Sending Blackmailing Letters.

ERIE, Pa., July 19.—Patched up letters furnish the chief evidence for the government in the trial in progress here, of the officials of the Perkins detective agency of Pittsburgh, charged with having sent blackmailing letters through the mails. The government contends that the letters received by Millionaire Charles Strong, demanding \$50,000 on penalty of having his home destroyed, were written by Perkins operatives to secure business for the agency.

It has introduced in evidence portions of a torn letter found in the offices of the agency, which, it alleges, is on similar paper to that used in the threatening missives. The government called witnesses today to prove that the grade of paper was sold by a local druggist and that a box of it was bought by the men now on trial.

The Perkins concern charges that the Burns agency is at the bottom of the persecution.

FRAUDS DISCOVERED AT NAVAL STOREHOUSE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—It leaked out today that extensive frauds have been perpetrated in the naval storehouse at Mare Island, which will run up into thousands of dollars. Stores have been stolen by wholesale through collusion between employes in the storehouse and merchants in Vallejo, but so cleverly has this been carried on that only recently have the auditors had any suspicion that everything was not right.

The theft which brought matters to a head was the looting of an entire schooner's cargo of lumber, which was entered here and then spirited away.

It is said that revelations will bring exposure to several rich and prominent merchants of Vallejo and that practically all the officers and privates in the government storehouse are involved.

BROOKLYN MAY GET TRANSFERS BACK

The Public Service Commission yesterday ordered an inquiry as to the matter of ordering transfers between different lines of surface railroads and the Brooklyn Union Elevated in South Brooklyn.

Among the proposed points of transfer, with the points to be reached, are the following: Fifth avenue and 85th street to Bay Ridge and Tenth avenue, and there to Coney Island; Fifth avenue and 50th street, to Hancock street and Bedford avenue; Bath Beach and Ulmer Park, to Hancock street and Bedford avenue.

The possibility of having transfers between the Fulton street and the Fifth avenue elevated lines, at Fulton street and Flatbush avenue, is also to be inquired into. The first hearing will be July 26.

DIX NAMES THREE NEW ELECTION SUPTS.

ALBANY, July 19.—Governor Dix sent to the Senate today the nominations of John R. Voorhees, of New York; William J. Hillery, of Buffalo, and John Pallace, of Brockport, to be State Superintendents of Elections under the recently enacted Levy election law bill.

The positions pay \$5,000 a year each. At the night session of the Senate the nominations of the commissioners were confirmed. Senators Brackett and Kinman criticized the governor's action in appointing all Democrats to the offices and insisted a better impression would have been created had he picked at least one Republican as an election superintendent.

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ALBANY, July 19.—A resolution prepared by Assemblyman Cuvillier for introduction in the Assembly today calls upon the foreign governments and the Washington authorities "if necessary to stop immigration to this country" until cholera is eliminated from the port of New York.

BONDS READY FOR P. O. SAVING BANKS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Postmaster General Hitchcock announced today that the United States coupon bonds applied for by depositors in postal savings banks would be ready for delivery on July 22 and the registered bonds about one week later.

Interest in the system continues to grow, especially in the Far Western States. At Cripple Creek, Colo., in four weeks forty-two separate deposits were made for the limit of \$100 cash. At Gainesville, Ga., the deposits have amounted to more than \$5,000 in the first month's operation and the population of the town is only about 5,000.

Fifty additional second class postoffices were designated depositories by the Postmaster General today. These offices will be ready to receive deposits on August 19. Among them are Westfield and Princeton, N. J.; Olean, N. Y.; Nyack and Corning, N. Y.; and Monongahela, Ambler and Huntingdon, Pa.

BIG BANKING MERGER.

One of the biggest banking mergers in the recent financial history of the city took place yesterday afternoon when the directors of the Mercantile Trust Company voted to merge with the Bankers Trust Company. Under the terms of the amalgamation the stockholders of the Mercantile will receive a cash dividend of \$50 a share on their stock and then exchange the stock, share for share, for stock in the Bankers Trust.

HEALTH OFFICERS WILL STOP CHOLERA

Another Federal Expert on Job Here—One More Suspicious Case.

About the only thing new in the cholera situation in this port yesterday was a visit of Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner of Health Lederle to Swinburne Island and Hoffman Island to investigate the detention hospitals, the arrivals of a third federal expert from Washington in the person of Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimson, and the issuance of the following bulletin at Quarantine: "At Hoffman Island early this morning Domenico Rancitella, aged 65 years, one of the steerage passengers of the steamer Moltke, was taken sick with symptoms suspicious of cholera."

The health officers not only of New York but of the whole country may be asked to help in the work of guarding this port. The discovery of five cholera carriers among the 800 immigrants undergoing bacteriological examination at Quarantine emphasized what Dr. Doty has said about the difficulty of confining the disease to the quarantine hospitals of ports of entry.

Doty Probe Drags.

The investigation of the administration of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of this port, which is being conducted by Judge Bulger, the spec-commissioner appointed by Governor Dix to handle the matter, nearly petered out yesterday for lack of witnesses to tell about how things are run down at the Quarantine station.

Finally Charles Dushkind, counsel for the people who have complained of Dr. Doty's methods, appealed to George S. Schofield, Dr. Doty's personal counsel, to hunt up some witnesses. Mr. Schofield did some telephoning and landed Maurice J. Doyle, chief clerk in Dr. Doty's office, who has testified several times, and Capt. James Dillon, who commands the tugboat Staten Island, which belongs at the Quarantine station.

When Doyle took the stand he was shown a voucher which indicated that on October 22, 1910, \$13,152.50 had been paid to the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company. The voucher has made its appearance several times before. As on previous occasions, Doyle testified that the money had been paid. The lawyers got into a wrangle over the question asked about the voucher. Schofield complaining that Dushkind was "throwing sixteen different questions into one," and Lawyer Dushkind replying:

"Never in my life have I seen an investigation so interrupted by a lawyer constantly. I cannot proceed if I am so interrupted."

Commissioner Bulger ended the row by declaring that the witness had made proper answers.

Dispute Over Beer Question.

Next the fact was brought out that on last Columbus Day twenty-four cases of beer were delivered at Hoffman Island at \$1 a case. A letter from Dr. Doty to the State Controller explained that detained sailors demanded the usual allowance of beer which they received when on board ship.

Lawyer Dushkind thought that it was an outrage that beer should be served to persons detained at Hoffman Island. Commissioner Bulger could not see it that way and Mr. Dushkind proceeded to argue about it. When he was through the Commissioner remarked:

"Well, we've been around the circle and are back at our starting point." Dushkind dropped the beer question for a moment, only to return to it later on with the statement: "Beer makes the cholera germ active and I say that beer is bad for cholera suspects."

Commissioner Bulger considered a while. Then he said: "It has been testified here that beer develops the cholera germ. If that is true, then it is good to give beer to persons detained as cholera suspects. It is better for them to develop cholera while in Quarantine than in the open country."

The hearing will be continued at 10:30 this morning.

ALBANY, July 19.—A resolution prepared by Assemblyman Cuvillier for introduction in the Assembly today calls upon the foreign governments and the Washington authorities "if necessary to stop immigration to this country" until cholera is eliminated from the port of New York.

SCORE DAY PORTRAIT REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In a report filed today Representatives Tilson of Connecticut and Wedemeyer of Michigan, minority members of the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, denounced the other five members, who, after investigating the Day portrait mystery, recommended the dismissal "for the good of the service" of Col. William H. Michael, United States Consul General at Calcutta, and Thomas Morrison, disbursing officer of the State Department.

"CO-OPERATIVE LIFE" MUST GO ON, SAYS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Commodities to be regulated by Congress seems novel and radical.

"Yet the principle on which the regulation of transportation rates is based is simply that when property is used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large it becomes clothed with a public use, and may be controlled by the public for the common good."

"The anti-trust legislation of the United States and most of the separate States is based on the theory that the natural price of an article is that fixed by the operation of the natural law of supply and demand, working without artificial restraint."

Doesn't Work Any Longer.

"But the fact is that the law of supply and demand does not and has not for many years worked in this country in a natural, unrestrained and unfettered manner. The government, in the first instance, interposes an artificial restraint in the protective tariff on imports."

"True, the theory of this tariff is to equalize conditions of competition; to place, as it were, a handicap on the foreign competitor who has produced his commodities under conditions less burdensome than those under which the American manufacturer produces his."

"But, in fact, the inequalities resulting from the methods of tariff legislation are very often impossible to justify on the theory of sufficient protection only, and the resulting price is that fixed by a limited competition between dealers in the market from which foreign competitors are to a certain extent excluded."

Competition Dead.

"Nor is this all. It is probably safe to say that in almost every one of the great staple industries prices have been for years fixed by agreement between principal producers and not by normal play of free competition, even among domestic producers, nor by unfettered operation of the law of supply and demand."

"The fact seems to be that the prices of standard articles of consumption sold in the United States for a number of years have not been fixed at all by the operation of the law of supply and demand or of unrestrained competition, but by associations of the producers, without the participation of the consumer or the general public—that is, without those who have had to pay the bill having any voice in fixing the price."

Wickersham here declared that "the supervision of a federal commission is certainly desirable, if not absolutely necessary."

"Probably no one thing has done more to facilitate restraint of trade and the growth of monopoly than the departure from the early rule of law that one corporation cannot own stock in another," said he, adding: "That departure was the most baneful result of the 'let us alone' policy in dealing with corporations to which the country abandoned itself during the last thirty years of the nineteenth century."

"The conditions which have resulted from the exercise of the expressly conferred power in one corporation to take and hold stock in another, present the most serious obstacles to the effective dealing with the 'trust' problem."

"Business men of integrity are naturally desirous of avoiding violations of law. The construction of the Sherman Law originally contended for would have condemned them for any concerted action which imposed any restraint on trade."

No More "Undue" Restraints.

The more enlightened view which has been established by the Supreme Court limits the prohibition to undue restraints—those which are not the result of normal business methods, or have for their direct and primary purpose, interference with the natural course of trade and commerce among the States or with foreign countries.

"Yet even within these rules there is an area of activity where co-operation and association should only have play under government supervision and control."

"With such supervision a natural economic force may be utilized to the public benefit and to the general satisfaction of the commercial world."

"By it, while monopolies and restraints of trade will still be held at bay by the terrors of the Anti-Trust Act, thousands of small traders may, by regulated co-operation, protect themselves from the ruin of destructive competition on the one hand, and from the constant apprehension of indictment on the other."

THOUGH PARDONED, HE MUST TESTIFY

Judge Decides That Secretary of Millinery Company Must Answer Grand Jury Questions.

President Taft's pardon for William C. Dreier, secretary of the Lichtenstein Millinery Company, who has not been convicted of anything and is unwilling to accept a pardon, figured again yesterday in contempt proceedings before Judge Archbald in the United States Circuit Court. Dreier was subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury and explain the entries in the books of his firm which he had produced after the Supreme Court at Washington had decided that he must.

The ground for his refusal to testify regarding the entries was that to do so might tend to incriminate him. So the District Attorney's office secured in advance a pardon for him from the President. All Dreier had to do was to testify and then be pardoned for any offense committed by himself that his testimony might have revealed. But Dreier elected to stand on his constitutional privilege and decline to testify against himself or to be pardoned.

After hearing argument for and against Dreier for contempt Judge Archbald decided from the bench that the millinery company's secretary must answer the questions put to him by the Grand Jurors.

Nothing more was done yesterday and from that fact it is supposed that Dreier, so far as his testimony went, answered questions satisfactorily. He is regarded as the government's most important witness in the so-called "sheep trunk mystery" investigation which has been pending for two years.

WINDY CITY WANTS PENNY PHONE CALLS

CHICAGO, July 19.—Members of the Seventy-Cent Gas League, encouraged by their success in assisting in the passage of the new 75-70-68-cent gas rate ordinance, last night prepared to "dip into" the telephone question and bring about the recommendation of a new schedule of rates.

E. W. Bemis, who has been retained to make an investigation of the Chicago telephone company, will consider, it is understood, the advocating of penny telephones in place of the unlimited and measured classes of service now furnished.

Alderman Bauler, president of the league, is sponsor for the new proposition. He said today that he had given the matter considerable thought and that it was believed that the company could furnish service at a penny a call and make a profit.

It is proposed to ask the City Council Gas, Oil and Electric Light Committee to consider the plan which provides for a nominal fixed charge per year for all instruments in addition to 1 cent for each call.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; FOUR WOMEN KILLED

GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 19.—With their bodies horribly mangled, four prominent Saratoga, N. Y., women lie in the morgue at the undertaking rooms in the city the result of an automobile accident at Raceville, N. Y., a few miles east of this city, this afternoon at 6 o'clock. The dead are Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, widow of Dr. Grant, of Saratoga; Mrs. Charles Wells, Jr., wife of the son of a prominent Saratoga; Mrs. George W. Yates and Mrs. Robinson, of Boston, Mass., guests of Mrs. Wells. The chauffeur, Charles A. Ostrander, was alive tonight, but with small chance for recovery.

The party was hit at a grade crossing by an extra express train leaving Rutland at 4:25 o'clock this afternoon. The chauffeur says that the engine of his machine was stalled while he was shifting from high to low speed, the crossing being at the top of a steep hill.

DIX SIGNS BILL CARING FOR "DRUNKS"

ALBANY, July 19.—Governor Dix tonight signed Senator Argetsinger's bill authorizing the establishment of hospitals and industrial colonies for the care, treatment and occupation of inebriates by cities of the first and second class.

The government of such hospitals and colonies is to be in charge of a board of inebriety consisting of seven members, who are to serve without compensation. The new law makes numerous changes in the penal law in regard to the question of intoxication, the principal amendments being to put inebriates under the supervision of the Board of Inebriety under certain conditions and restrictions.

"SEND ME BACK HOME."

But He Is Not "Gentleman Burglar" and Will Stay in New York.

"Send me back to my home in Constantinople," pleaded Hyman Kahan when arraigned yesterday on a burglary charge in Morrisania Court.

He might have read of Judge Dike's action in sending back to Norway Lieutenant Meyer, the "gentleman burglar," who confessed to several robberies on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

"That dodge may work in Brooklyn," replied Magistrate Cornell, "but it doesn't go in the Bronx."

Three complainants, whose losses amount to about \$500, appeared against the prisoner, and the police said more would appear if necessary. The three witnesses identified Kahan.

HE WOULDN'T MIND "SUPERVISION" EITHER

Thomas Admits Sugar Trust May Soon Get Absolute Control.

A member of the House Committee that is looking into the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company gave yesterday to Washington B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors, an opinion that the trust has at hand the machinery and the resources to grow in power until its control should be absolute, and he expressed his opinion of the tremendous responsibility that rests upon the government in fixing the relation between the company and the people. It is to make recommendations to Congress on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law that the committee was appointed.

Thomas couldn't suggest any way in which the deleterious use of this power could be averted. He said later on, however, that government supervision might be a good thing.

Representative Madison referred to the suit pending in New Jersey in which the National Sugar Company is contending against the validity of its common stock.

"If you win that suit," said Mr. Madison, "and it looks as if you will—oh, that \$10,000,000 issue was a steal," he put in when the witness was disposed to doubt the certain result, "it means that you will control the National. Now you already control 42 per cent of the sugar business of the country by your own figures. The National has 10 per cent more. The Western company is owned by your company and two men, Adolph and John Spreckels, in California. You're going to be in absolute control of the sugar business of this country. The National produces 2,000,000 barrels annually, the American nearly 9,000,000, and what chance in the fight have the others, although I don't believe any of you are fighting."

"There's the Arbutuckle with 750,000 barrels standing alone, the McCann with 600,000, the Federal with 600,000 and the Warner with 450,000. It's a wonderful economic proposition, and how do you intend to handle it with the responsibility that rests upon you?"

Thomas Doubtful.

Thomas didn't know when the National's suit would be finished, and he didn't see that setting the control of that concern was a certainty. He added that competition was increasing, that more refineries were being built.

"Now you know, Mr. Thomas," said the Congressman, "that with the club which the House has out for the sugar business, new people entering it are pretty scarce. Don't you think that it is the government's responsibility to reach out and put some control between so large an organization as you are bound to be and the people?"

"Well, that's such a large question," Mr. Thomas said with a smile, "that I really don't want to get into it. But I think that the proposition depends largely on whether the powers you mention are abused."

Not a Monopoly.

Abuse of its powers was not included in the program of the new regime, the control of the trust since Mr. Havemeyer's death, as it was outlined by Thomas. He showed considerably less reticence in getting certain statements on this score into the record than he had displayed in answering the run of questions. He frankly admitted that the company was a trust at its inception when Mr. Madison put that up to him after mentioning that the founders in 1887 had figured to make 7 per cent on the \$50,000,000 capital by obviating ruinous competition and combining the strength of all plants. Earlier in the day Thomas hadn't been sure on the definition of a trust, but he had been certain that his company wasn't a monopoly.

Madison wanted to know how much was paid to Edwin F. Atkins, the vice president whom Mr. Thomas had described as very active in the executive affairs, although he wouldn't call him the executive head. The office of president is vacant.

Atkins Gets No Salary.

"Mr. Atkins gets nothing," said Mr. Thomas. There was quite a round of merriment.

A transaction was mentioned in which Havemeyer received \$100,000 after he had already benefited by it. Thomas said that no such arrangements were made now. The policy of publicity—the greatest amount of publicity to the greatest good of the stockholders, as he phrased it—had been inaugurated at the meeting of January, 1908, a month after Havemeyer's death.

Thomas said he for one advocated governmental supervision. This was brought out earlier when Representative Hinds, of Maine, was talking about the way the outside companies were absorbed.

Representative Jacobway, of Arkansas, early in yesterday's hearing read a letter from the American Sugar Refining Company to the American Beet Sugar Company arranging a trade agreement. The Congressman wanted to know whether this was not in violation of the Sherman Law. Thomas said he had been advised that it was not. He didn't want to tell who

had so advised him, but when he was pressed he mentioned the names of John E. Parsons, who will be named today, and James M. Beck. Warren MacVeagh, now Secretary of Treasury, had advised the best people that it was a violation and that they would go to jail if they acted under the agreement.

"You have been selling your holdings in beet sugar so as to avoid prosecution in restraint of trade," asked Representative Hinds.

"To avoid grounds for such prosecution," said the witness.

He didn't know whether, if the tariff were fixed to injure cane and root beet sugar, his company could recoup. That would depend upon the nature of the tariff.

Taking it off of sugar would mean a reduction to the consumer, said the witness.

Peculiar Entry.

The subcommittee appointed to go through the minutes of the American directors had gone far enough yesterday afternoon to bring out some interesting entries. Representative Baker wanted to know about this one, dated September 6, 1911:

"The president having reported to the secretary of protecting the company and its interests from injurious litigation and hurtful action and its appeals by both political parties, it was resolved—"

ended with the note to see the secretary's instructions.

Thomas didn't understand what that could refer to. He thought the present secretary probably had a record of the missing resolution. Searing was secretary at the time.

DIX VEToes BOOZE BILL OF SULLIVAN

ALBANY, July 19.—Among the bills vetoed by Governor Dix today were: Senator T. D. Sullivan, permitting in New York City the sale of spirituous liquors in licensed places where comedians, tragedians, operas, ballets or any other entertainments of the stage are being given.

A. J. Levy, authorizing the General Sessions Court of New York to appoint eight probation officers.

Donnelly, permitting the use of trophies by regular organizations of the national scouts of the United States.

OPORTO CARS TIED UP.

Troops Charge Strikers in Big Fort-tuguese Town.

LISBON, July 19, via Badajoz, Spanish Frontier.—The street car strike at Oporto has reached an acute stage and the leaders are trying to launch a general strike.

Daily conflicts between the strikers and the police culminated yesterday in the calling out of the infantry and cavalry.

The troops charged and routed the strikers, many of whom were injured. The military occupies the principal points of the city.

OUT OF WORK, KILLS HIMSELF.

William Wolfson, of 72 Prospect street, Paterson, N. J., killed himself with gas in the Palace Hotel, Newark, Tuesday night. He had been sick and out of work. He went to Newark Tuesday to find work and was unsuccessful.

GERMANS MASSACRED.

LIVINGSTONE, Rhodesia, July 19.—German District Commissioner Von Frankenberg, two white sergeants, fourteen black police and twenty carriers have been massacred by the Okarango tribe of Bechuanaland.

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Get the pitfalls that await the piano buyer who is not an expert—and how to avoid them. For an important purchase so costly it is well to your

SYKESVILLE MINE OLD DEATH TRAP Gas That Killed 21 Men Long Known to Have Been There.

By D. M. SACHTER. (Correspondence to The Call.)

DUBOIS, Pa., July 18.—With the explosion of the Cascade mine at Sykesville, Pa., on Saturday, July 15, one more catastrophe has been added to the innumerable disasters that have occurred within the last few years.

This time twenty-one miners had their lives snuffed out and according to reports it was one of the most brutal murders ever committed.

Efforts are being made to hush up the affair and lay the blame on the poor unfortunates who lost their lives.

One of the papers stated that the explosion was caused by the striking of a gas pocket and intimates that this is the first time gas was found at this mine.

The usual theory that the explosion was caused by dust accumulation is insidiously being spread abroad.

A Coroner's Jury which was impaneled on Sunday, when a preliminary hearing was held, was hastily adjourned until Wednesday, presumably (as it is rumored) to allow the company to fix up its testimony.

Your correspondent went to the scene, and, unlike the others, did not go to the mine superintendent and mine inspectors for information.

The men who were daily employed in that inflated mine were interviewed and in no case did the story differ.

All declared that the mine was a gaseous one, and that innumerable small ignitions had occurred there within the past six months, and one as late as Thursday, July 13.

Mine Known to Be Gaseous. That the mine has been a gaseous mine, and that men were allowed to work in there with open lamps, is proven by the following letter:

"Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Twelfth Bituminous Inspection District. C. P. Byrne, Inspector.

"Punxsutawney, Pa., May 27, 1911. Mr. John Sullivan, President Sub District.

"Punxsutawney, Pa.: Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 24th inst., wish to state that the report of inspection sent to the mine to be posted reads as follows: (Additional safety can be secured by the use of a safety explosion for blasting.)

At the time of my inspection I found No. 8 left heading giving off explosive gas in sufficient quantity to be detected with a safety lamp, and I advised the mine foreman to blast in such places with a permissible powder.

"Mr. Gadd, superintendent, is evidently mistaken, as those recommendations are in line with the recommendations of the United States Federal Bureau of Mines.

"Trusting this is satisfactory, I remain, Yours very truly, C. P. BYRNE, Inspector 12th Bituminous District.

Criminal Negligence by Bosses. To further substantiate the fact that the mine was gaseous and that it was criminal negligence to allow the miners to enter the pit without

5 Pounds Coffee \$1.00, 5 Pounds at \$1.30. This is the same as the 30c and 35c coffee at retail.

10 pounds free delivery in Greater New York. KAMBERG-AMERICAN COFFEE CO. 18 Old Slip, corner Water street, one block from Hanover 'L' Station.

LEGAL NOTICE. NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York, plaintiff, against Mary E. Strassburg et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1910, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-one (171) feet westerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam (formerly 14th) Street, and bearing southerly and easterly (11) inches to the center line of the block; thence easterly, along the center line of the said block, to the center line of the southerly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, eight (8) feet to the corner or place of beginning.

Being the same premises, conveyed by the party of the second part hereto to the party of the first part hereto by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, this mortgage being a purchase money mortgage and given to secure part of the consideration for the purchase of the premises and subordinate to a prior mortgage for \$2,000 made by the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1911. AUGUSTE M. THIERY, Referee.

PARKER & ARON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is \$2,000, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1910, together with costs and disbursements amounting to \$201.86, with interest from the 14th day of December, 1910, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed for and paid out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is \$28.08 and interest thereon from the date of the sale, subject to a first mortgage for \$2,000.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1911. AUGUSTE M. THIERY, Referee.

safety lamps, is amply proven by the following statements by the men who worked in the mine. John Kreczignova, a Slavish miner, while working in a cross cut about four weeks ago in eighth left back heading, where Saturday's explosion occurred, while holding his lamp ignited the gas and burned his hand. The fire boss, J. A. Brown, gave him some linsed oil to relieve his injury until he reached the office of Dr. J. F. Rain and was treated.

Vicente Valentin, an Italian miner, coming into the mine one day early in July found a danger signal at the entrance to his place. He turned back to go home, and was met by the mine foreman, who ordered him to go to work after having removed the danger signal that had been placed there by the fire boss. The compressed air was turned into the room to remove the gas.

John Mesel, a Slavish miner, one of the victims, told his boarding boss, with whom he has boarded since July 5, that while fixing a roof with a crew they came to a danger board and were ready to leave the place when Mine Foreman A. L. Noll called them back and told them that the danger signal was put there on account of the bad roof, although the men claim that the fire boss placed the danger board there on account of gas accumulation.

Pietro Colangelo worked at No. 8 left back heading and made report to the fire boss of gas accumulation there, but no attention was ever paid to his report. And last Saturday, the day of the explosion, he warned his partner, one of the victims, to keep out of the mine, that it was his belief that the mine would blow up at any time.

Clyde Pettigrew, who worked in the third butt eighth left, stated that he was going to quit this mine, as numerous gas ignitions have occurred and the last one he witnessed was on July 13.

The following men stated that they could not work in No. 9 heading unless the compressed air was continually blowing to keep the gas out: Steve Hulich, Mike Renquish, Sam Barnaswitch, Joe Gasper and Tony Buchnick.

Sol Baleswitch, while working at the mine about two weeks ago, had to quit his shaft on account of the accumulation of gas and the danger of the ignition of his naked light.

Tom Barchunia, working in No. 6 left heading, had to continuously turn the compressed air to brush the gas out of his room.

Numerous other instances of the ignition of gas could be cited of happening in one of the "safest mines" in the central bituminous coal field.

No Precautionary Measures Taken. The foregoing statements prove conclusively that there have been gas accumulations from time to time and no precautionary measures were taken to prevent any fatal accident such as occurred Saturday.

Inspector C. P. Byrne says in his letter to John Sullivan: "At the time of my inspection I found No. 8 left heading giving off explosive gas in sufficient quantities to be detected with a safety lamp and I advised the mine foreman to blast in such places with a p. permissible powder."

If Inspector Byrne advised the use of safety explosives so as not to cause an explosion, and at the same time allowed electric wires and naked lights in the mine where gas accumulated, how could they hope to avoid any disaster? If he found gas there, why did he not force the Cascade Coal Company to use safety lamps and thereby safeguard the lives of the miners?

The use of compressed air to brush out the gas from the workings only stirs up the dust, which mixes with the gas and forms a more explosive material than the gas alone.

The Coroner's inquest will be resumed on Wednesday, July 19, and we hope that these facts will be brought out and the blame will be placed upon the right parties.

STARVING MAN NOW CRIMINAL. Albert Weber, who forcibly Took Needed Shoes, Is Held Without Bail for Trial.

In Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Albert Weber, who got a pair of shoes with a piece of iron pipe, was held without bail for the Grand Jury.

Weber entered the shoe store at 201 Flatbush avenue Tuesday, and after securing a pair of shoes struck the proprietor, Hyman Holtzman, on the head. He then dashed out of the store, leaving Holtzman on the floor unconscious and bleeding from a severe scalp wound.

There was considerable excitement among the passing people on their way home from business as Weber raced along Flatbush avenue, followed by Patrolman Edward Brozman, of the Traffic Squad, who had been attracted by the screams of Holtzman's wife.

After a chase of two blocks, Weber, weakened by starvation, dropped to the sidewalk and was seized by the patrolman.

According to the story Weber told at the Bergen street station, he is a German, 27 years old, and has no home. He came to this country from Germany a year ago and for a time lived in St. Louis, Mo. He secured a menial job there, but after working a few months was discharged. Two weeks ago he came to Brooklyn, and since then had been in quest of employment. He had to have a pair of shoes to get work, he said.

CHICAGO A SO HAS ST. ANN'S NOVENA. CHICAGO, July 19.—Hundreds of cripples, old and young, from all parts of the country, are assembled for the annual public novena in honor of the feast of St. Ann at the St. Ann de Brighton Park Church.

Children on crutches and aged men and women sufferers for years kneel side by side in the hope of obtaining relief. Men and women hopelessly deformed are wheeled to the door in chairs and carried into the church.

BALD HEAD STOPS PAN. WASHINGTON, July 19.—Because the wind chilled the bald pate of Senator Oliver (Rep., Pa.) the big paddle fans in the Senate chamber were shut off today.

AUTO OVERTURNS; TWO KILLED. LOS ANGELES, July 19.—Two men were instantly killed and two children fatally injured today when a touring car driven by Alexander Aikman, restaurant man, overturned near Puente. The dead: Alexander Aikman and John Summers, wealthy manufacturer. The injured: Fanny Aikman, 10; Mary Aikman, 2.

GIANTS BEAT REDS. Victory Gives New York Two Games Out of Series of Three With Cincinnati.

In a game of sharp feilding the Giants took the last game of the series with the Reds yesterday. Ames pitched steadily and the Giants won by hard hitting. The Reds took exceptions to decisions by Johnstone, and two of them, Downey and Egan, were exiled, as well as Manager Griffith. Today the Giants start a notable series with the St. Louis Cardinals. The score:

Table with 4 columns: Cincinnati, A.B.R.H.O.A.E. Rows include Bescher, Bates, Hoblitzel, Mitchell, Downey, Balenti, Grant, Egan, Esmond, McLean, Humphries, Marmans, Gaspar, Almeida.

Table with 4 columns: New York, A.B.R.H.O.A.E. Rows include Devore, Doyle, Snodgrass, Murray, Merkle, Bridwell, Fletcher, Wilson, Ames.

Totals 36 2 8 24 12 0. *Batted for Humphries in the seventh inning. *Batted for Gaspar in the ninth inning.

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

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

WINS OCEAN RACE. Steamer Advance Arrives in Port Only Five Minutes Ahead of Rival. The Panama steamers Cristobal and Advance came into port yesterday after a smart 2,000 mile race, as the Advance won by only five minutes.

Although the Advance left Cristobal at 3:45 p.m. July 12, an hour and thirty minutes ahead of her rival, she was handicapped by a heavy cargo, while the Cristobal was light.

During the whole voyage the racers were seldom out of each other's sight, and frequently within hailing distance.

GIRLS WHO SHOT STOKES PLEAD NOT GUILTY. Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad were before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday to plead to the indictment for the shooting of W. E. D. Stokes, millionaire owner of the Ansonia Hotel, in the Varuna apartment house on June 7.

The girls entered a plea of not guilty to each count, of which there are three, charging attempted murder, assault in the first degree, and assault in the second degree. Jordan, their lawyer, on consent of Assistant District Attorney Embree, obtained leave to withdraw the plea, demur, or make any other motion within ten days. Bail was continued at \$5,000 each.

A press agent accompanied the women to court. Proceedings occupied only a few minutes.

It is believed in the District Attorney's office that the trial of the two women will be called in the October term of the court.

VERBECK WANTS TO BREED MILITARISM. ALBANY, July 19.—Adjutant General Verbeck announced tonight that he intends to take up with State Commissioner of Education Draper the proposition to instruct high school pupils along military lines.

General Verbeck pointed out that this would be consistent with the plan of General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, who wants a Federal law passed providing for six months' enlistment in the regular army for high school cadets for the training of a nucleus for a big volunteer army in time of need.

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, 363 E. Broadway. Tel. 2345 Orchard Beach, 102 LENOX AVE. EST. 1878.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. I.M. KURTZ, Expert Optician, 1999 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open 9 to 9.

STATEN ISLAND VESSEL BREAKS DOWN AND HAS TO GET HELP. All New York Bay was thrown into wildest excitement shortly after noon yesterday when shrieks came from the municipal ferryboat Stapleton, on her way from that port to Manhattan. The steering gear of the ferryboat had become disordered and she was helpless in wind and tide.

The ferryboat Richmond was in the slip at St. George, taking on passengers for her run to the city. The Stapleton was being towed by the Richmond and the Castleton immediately started to the rescue. The Stapleton was then about two miles out from her home port and drifting onto the dangerous lee shore of Governors Island with twenty-five terrified passengers aboard.

In addition to the ferryboats rushing to the rescue of the imperiled Stapleton was the revenue cutter Calumet and a fleet of other vessels. The Richmond and Castleton reached her first and made fast. A plank was thrown from the Stapleton to the Richmond and her passengers transferred and brought to this city, while the Castleton fastened to her and towed her to St. George.

BLOWS CEILING THROUGH FLOOR. An explosion, due to escaping gas, occurred yesterday evening at 140 West 22d street. The house is a small and dirty tenement and every one in it rushed out in a hurry. No one was hurt, but most of the basement ceiling was blown through the first story floor and several windows were smashed from their frames.

SLAYS LOVER WITH FORK. CAMDEN, N. J., July 19.—Lizzie Green (white), aged 55 years, today plunged a fork into the heart of John Galus (colored), 29 years old, killing him instantly. Both lived in the same house and jealousy is believed to have prompted the crime. The woman, who admits her guilt, was jailed without bail on a charge of murder.

SITUATION WANTED.—MAY. YOUNG MAN (26), intelligent, good education, speaks English, French, Italian; strong, good looking; would like for any kind of job, would like to see the country. S. D. 435, care The Call.

BOARDERS WANTED. COMRADE takes boarders in our Westchester County, historical apartment house, 87th Street, near Park Street, No. 87, Bldg., Elmford, N. Y.

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

PAY ENVELOPES is the latest book from the pen of this talented writer and reading will strengthen your enthusiasm for the cause of the toilers. Price \$1.25. On sale at the Book Department of THE NEW YORK CALL, 409 Pearl Street.

MANY RESOLUTIONS AT MINERS' MEET. Hard Coal Workers After More Pay and Recognition of Union. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 19.—Resolutions embodying demands that the mine workers desire to make upon the anthracite operators were presented to the convention of the Wyoming-Lackawanna district anthracite mine workers here today and referred to a resolution committee.

They include demands for the recognition of the union, the use of the check-off system by the coal companies in collecting the union dues, the weighing of coal and payment by weight instead of the size of the car, as at present, standard price for powder used by the mine workers and an increase in wages for all classes of workers ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

The Legislative Committee was asked to pass upon resolutions providing for the election of ten additional mine inspectors, that mine bosses be eligible to the position of mine inspectors, that mine inspectors be directed to enforce the hoisting engineers' eight-hour-day law, that non-English speaking laborers shall not be permitted to enter the mine and that the chief mine inspector be forbidden to interfere with the present miners' certificate law.

The committee will likely report on these resolutions at tomorrow's session.

National Vice President Frank J. Hayes addressed the delegates this morning and urged them to make up their minds to fight for recognition of the union, and for a number of the concessions which they want, when their present agreement expires next March.

He said the union did not want a battle with the operators unless there was no other way of securing the concessions. He told the mine workers they would have to strengthen the union if they expected to succeed in gaining any of their demands, and he promised that he and National President John White will come to the anthracite region in the fall and direct a campaign for the purpose of placing the union here in a condition for a fight with the operators if a strike proves necessary.

The report of the tellers today showed the election of Secretary-Treasurer John T. Demsey, of Scranton, as president to succeed District President Benjamin McEnaney, and of John M. Mack, of Luzerne Borough, as secretary-treasurer of the district.

SENIOR ATTACKS RICH AMERICANS. Charges Them With Aping Royalty and Flaunting Their Wealth in the Faces of the Poor. WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, in a speech in the Senate today attacked rich Americans whom he charged with aping royalty and flaunting their immense wealth in the faces of the poor. So crazy were some wealthy citizens of the United States to imitate the aristocracy of Europe that they even donned knee breeches at the coronation of the King to be in the swin, said the Senator from Iowa.

"We are living in an extravagant age," he said. "We are money mad. We are rushing through life at breakneck pace, piling up fortunes on fortunes. Men of wealth are striking for more millions, never stopping to think that there is no pocket in a shirt."

"The rich are flaunting their wealth in the faces of the poor. We see some of our citizens at the coronation of a King wearing knee breeches in order to ape royalty." We see an orphan worth \$120,000 in the private house of a New York millionaire, while a long line of hungry men and women in the same city are forming the "bread line." Girls are working in stores for \$5 a week and the proprietors dying, leaving millions to be found museums. Is it any wonder that the people of this country are growing restless?"

"The problem of the control of great wealth is one of the most vital problems of the day."

ALARM ON FERRYBOAT. Staten Island Vessel Breaks Down and Has to Get Help. All New York Bay was thrown into wildest excitement shortly after noon yesterday when shrieks came from the municipal ferryboat Stapleton, on her way from that port to Manhattan. The steering gear of the ferryboat had become disordered and she was helpless in wind and tide.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 390, near 89th st.—3-4 room modern apartment; \$15-\$16.

COLUMBUS AVE., 732-4 rooms in fine condition; exceptional chance; \$15.

LENOX AVE., 242 (near 125th st.)—Two bright, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat; \$21.

MANHATTAN ST., 46 (near Amsterdam ave.)—4 rooms, new improvements; \$16.

48TH ST., 494 W.—4 large rooms; \$15-\$16; steam, well kept home; see janitor.

60TH ST., 100 W.—5 rooms, bath, private hall, splendid conditions; \$27; owner on premises.

114TH ST., 25 W. (near Lenox subway)—3 room, private hall; latest improvements; \$20-\$22.

159TH ST., 322 W.—4 light rooms, bath; 10th st. subway; hot water; \$25.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. LEXINGTON AVE., 1495-5 rooms, bath; hot water supply; all light; \$17; half month free.

160TH ST., 239 E.—3-4 large rooms; cheap rent; \$12.

69TH ST., 409 E.—Elegant flat, 5 light rooms, bath, improvements; \$21; one month free.

15TH ST., 107 E.—7 rooms and bath, hot water; \$27.

77TH ST., 308 E.—Cute new 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; private hall; \$26.

128TH ST., 306-308 E.—4 large, light rooms, double bath; \$14-\$16; one month free.

120TH ST., 62 E.—6 large rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, private hall; \$26.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. 3017TH BROADWAY, 174, near 133th st.—5 very large rooms; \$15.

ST. ANNE AVE., 286, Bronx—Six-room flat; hot water; rent \$20.

DAVISON ST., 572, near Riverside ave. subway station—4-5 rooms; bath; \$18-\$22.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 123d St., 216 W.—Comfortably furnished large room; two gentlemen; single beds; all conveniences; private house.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET. THREE SOCIALIST WRITERS, including Mills Hastings, have just discovered that the cheapest office building in New York is two blocks from Madison Square. Call and be convinced. Edgar Chambers, 154 E. 20th st., N. Y. City.

ATTORNEY FOR WITNESSES WANTED. Mellon's Divorce Suit Opposes Motion to Forfeit Bail. That Captain Thomas W. Kirkbride and Alfred George Curphey, the two Englishmen said to be wanted in Pittsburgh in connection with Millionaire Mellon's divorce suit, have not secretly gone to that city, was the assertion of their counsel, Francis Garvan, in court yesterday. A motion to have the bail of \$5,000, given by the two Englishmen when they were arrested here on June 1 charged with being fugitives from justice and declared forfeited because they disappeared, was argued at great length before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. Counsel for Pennsylvania joined with Assistant District Attorney Johnstone in the demand that the bail be forfeited and warrants issued for the pair.

Garvan, on behalf of the missing men, opposed the motion. He called attention to the fact that they were originally arrested charged with impeding justice and contempt of court and that they gave bail on that charge pending the action of Governor Dix. On July 8, Garvan said, Dix refused to order their extradition, and subsequently they were reintroduced in Pittsburgh for an entirely different offense. Under the new proceedings Governor Dix, on June 27, ordered that they be extradited. The bail could not be forfeited on the new proceedings, Garvan contended.

Judge Mulqueen told Garvan that he was inclined to agree with him, but, at the request of Johnstone, deferred decision pending the filing of briefs on the subject by all of the attorneys involved. Garvan refused to say whether his clients have returned to England.

FOUR POLICEMEN FINED. As a result of the midnight tour of Inspector of Police Schmittberger on June 28 four policemen, members of the Brooklyn squad, were yesterday fined fifteen days' pay for the improper performance of patrol duty. The men are Charles Christianson, Patrick Donley and Charles A. Olsen, of the Brownsville Precinct, and Edward A. Peacock, of the Prospect Park Precinct.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Philadelphia 52 31 526 Chicago 49 31 513 New York 49 32 505 St. Louis 47 34 580 Pittsburgh 43 37 528 Cincinnati 33 46 410 Brooklyn 30 50 375 Boston 20 62 244 American League. Detroit 59 24 711 Philadelphia 52 29 646 Chicago 42 39 519 Cleveland 44 42 506 Boston 43 42 506 New York 41 41 500 Washington 29 55 345 St. Louis 22 60 269

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your club and Society should be announced here. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

Brotherhood of Mechanics. Headquarters 125 Park Row, N. Y. METROPOLIS LODGE, No. 1, Priests, 100 W. 42nd St., New York. METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 2, Trustees, King's Hall, 427 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J. LABOR LODGE, No. 3, First and Second Aves., Labor Lyceum, 419 W. 42nd St., New York. PROGRESSIVE LODGE, No. 4, Members, Temple, 242-247 E. 84th St., New York. BUSHWICK LODGE, No. 5, Trustees, 100 W. 42nd St., New York. ELECTRICAL LODGE, No. 6, Trustees, Ave., bet. 31st and 32d sts., New York. SCIMITAR LODGE, No. 7, Trustees, Temple, 242-247 E. 84th St., New York. MICROMETER LODGE, No. 8, Trustees, 100 W. 42nd St., New York. SCIMITAR LODGE, No. 9, Trustees, 100 W. 42nd St., New York. INDEPENDENT LODGE, No. 9, First and Second Aves., Labor Lyceum, 419 W. 42nd St., New York. BAY RIDGE LODGE, No. 17, Priests, Hall, 48th St., and 3d Ave., Brooklyn. SCIMITAR LODGE, No. 18, Trustees, Fourth Avenue, bet. 29th and 30th Sts., Brooklyn. RUSSIAN LODGE, No. 21, Second and Third Aves., Labor Lyceum, 419 W. 42nd St., New York. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 899. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, W. 31st St., Free employment bureau, 100 W. 42nd St., New York. Body made on fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION of Brooklyn, meets every second Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 419 W. 42nd St., Brooklyn. Socialist Party, New York County, meets every second Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 419 W. 42nd St., Brooklyn. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 1, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 252 1/2 W. 42nd St., New York. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 2, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 252 1/2 W. 42nd St., New York. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 3, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 252 1/2 W. 42nd St., New York. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 4, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 252 1/2 W. 42nd St., New York. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 5, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 252 1/2 W. 42nd St., New York. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 6, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 252 1/2 W. 42nd St., New York. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 7, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 252 1/2 W

McNAMARA DEFENSE GAINED A POINT

Delay in Opening Trial Favored Persecuted Labor Men, Despite Ford.

(By National Socialist Press.)
LOS ANGELES, July 19.—October 10 will mark the opening of the trial of John J. and James B. McNamara on a charge of murder in connection with the fire and explosion in Los Angeles Times Building, which occurred October 1, 1910.

The fact that the date was not set as early as September 1 is a point in favor of the defense, as it was believed Judge Bordwell would favor the prosecution, which favors an early date in order to hold the public sentiment which has been with them until the recent exposure of the brutality in the treatment of Mrs. Emma McManigal and the disclosure of the tactics of Burns and his brutal operatives.

The McNamara brothers will stand trial in a court where the officials of that institution have been parties to the conspiracy against them. Assistant District Attorney Joseph W. Ford, who is taking the lead in the case, owing to the incompetence and inefficiency of his chief, is accused of perjury in connection with the requisition papers. William J. Burns, the detective who worked up the case against the men, and who will be active in the prosecution, is under a felony indictment in Indiana, charged with kidnapping John J. McNamara.

The fact that these men should not be permitted to conduct the prosecution was brought out strongly by Clarence Darrow, who, in his first speech in the trial, said: "The law has been twisted and perverted and by perjury, fraud and violence John J. McNamara has been brought into California where he has been indicted on charges other than those mentioned in the falsely acquired requisition and the whole illegal procedure is abhorrent to all sense of justice."

Darrow flagellates Ford. In his flagellation of the District Attorney and his assistants, Darrow did not mince words, and the men who conspired with Burns to violate the extradition laws were given a foretaste of what was coming to them when the trial should actually open. In attempting to defend his action in connection with the kidnapping Ford made the statement that the Governor of Indiana wanted the men spirit out of the State. This is the first intimation that Governor Marshall was a party to the Burns plot.

Judge Walter Bordwell, who will preside in the case, refused to set aside the indictments or allow the Grand Jury to be subpoenaed into court to show that they were not biased and prejudiced against the men, and against all labor organizations. The defense declares that they have proven that several members of the jury were officials or members of labor hating organizations and that at least one of the men was in the employ of H. G. Otis at the time or for a long time before the gas explosion and fire destroyed the old death trap, Harriman, Darrow and the other lawyers for the defense put the judge in a narrow corner and forced him to fill the record with error in his decisions in the preliminary steps.

Mrs. McManigal Bears Up Well. Mrs. Emma McManigal underwent the ordeal of another day in court when she appeared to answer to a citation by Judge Bordwell on a charge of contempt of court.

The little woman has aged years since she was subjected to the torture by Burns detectives. She bore herself well and looked her persecutors squarely in the eye. The District Attorney filed an affidavit concerning her refusal to answer the questions of the Grand Jury. She had used her constitutional right in refusing to answer, but the Burns detectives are using every effort to get the woman put in a prison cell where they can get at her alone. They hope to break her down in spirit as they have broken her in health by their persecutions.

The defense pleaded for time and were given four days to make reply to the affidavits filed by the prosecution. There is much indignation over the way the woman is being hounded by detectives. These thugs and gun

men swarmed about the woman the minute she appeared today. McLaren, the "operative" who is giving Ortie McManigal his daily "lesson," was in the courtroom and his presence added to the woman's nervousness.

In speaking of the case Attorney Job Harriman said: "We feel that the Grand Jury has no right to force Mrs. McManigal to testify. The prosecution has no right to demand that she testify at this time. Their action is without legal excuse. If she had been brought before the Grand Jury before the indictments were issued she might have been asked to testify. Now the indictments are out and the prosecution is simply trying to extract information from her to find out what she knows before the beginning of the trial."

Burns' London Dope a Big Fake. Word has come from Scotland Yard, London, that the whole story of Burns making an important capture of "Kaplan" or "Schmidt" was a gigantic fake worked up by the detective for advertising purposes.

At the District Attorney's office it was hinted at the time that Burns was taking advantage of his pleasure trip abroad at the expense of Los Angeles taxpayers. He simply spread the fraudulent reports and allowed the yellow American newspapers to do the rest. Los Angeles newspapers made a big spread of the fake story and have carefully refrained from telling the truth about the fake.

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Underwear, Shirts, Linen or Lisle Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar-stays, Cuff Buttons, Overalls, etc. Waiters and Cooks' Outfits. Corsets, Kimonos, Shirt-waists, Gloves, etc. Up-to-date Goods and popular prices.

SIG KLEIN and Assistants
50 THIRD AVE.,
Near 10th St. New York.

FREEDING OF BRIDGES INCREASES TRAFFIC

Only Street Cars Now Pay Toll Across East River. Ferries Hit.

The sudden abolition of bridge tolls across the East River, announced yesterday, resulted in a noticeable increase in vehicular traffic and the prediction is made that the ferries will be abandoned entirely.

All the East River bridges are now as free as the streets, both to vehicles and pedestrians. By the cancellation of the vehicle tolls on the bridges the city treasury is deprived of approximately \$400,000 per annum. The tolls collected from vehicles on the old Brooklyn Bridge, the Williamsburg, the Manhattan and the Queensboro bridges during the first six months of this year amounted to \$183,530.10. The traffic during the third and fourth quarters of the year is always heavier than during the first two quarters.

Hereafter the only revenue the city will receive from the big East River bridges will be from the railroad companies. Under existing contracts the city receives 5 cents for each round trip of each trolley car and 10 cents for each round trip of an elevated railroad car crossing the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges. The car franchises on the Queensboro Bridge bring the payments up to about the same figure. There are no cars crossing the Manhattan Bridge as yet. The bridge receipts from car service for the first half year are \$158,903.

What disposition will be made of the seventy-two men who have been employed by the city to collect bridge tolls has not yet been announced.

SOCIALIST FIFTH IN TRENTON ELECTION

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Daniel J. Henry, Socialist, won a place on the ballot for Commissioner at yesterday's primary election held under the Walsh act, providing for a commission form of government. Out of a field of sixty-seven candidates Henry came in fifth. Henry is a cigar dealer. This looks like a victory for the Socialists at the final election on August 15.

The results of the election were not made known until today. This was due to the fact that sixty-seven candidates were in the field in the hope that they would receive enough votes to put them among the first ten, from whom the five commissioners who will govern the city will be selected at the election to be held in August.

The result shows that five Republicans, four Democrats and one Socialist will be candidates for the five places to be filled under the new form of government.

ALLEGED MEMBER OF BLACK HAND SHOT

CHICAGO, July 19.—Joseph Lopisco, an alleged Black Hander, was shot and fatally wounded this afternoon by his wife, Mrs. Vito Lopisco. The woman had secured a warrant for his arrest, charging desertion. Two detectives went with her to the man's room to arrest him. They found him asleep. When they told him to get up he turned over. Thinking he was reaching for a pistol the woman shot him through the back. She told the police that her husband was a member of the Black Hand and that he recently had been wounded in an affair in Buffalo, N. Y. Detectives are investigating this story. In an anonymous statement Lopisco denied that he belonged to the Black Hand.

AUDUBON BANK QUITS, PRESIDENT ACCUSED

Saying that its former president, D. A. Mills, manipulated its funds and thereby placed the bank in an unsafe condition, the directors of the Audubon Bank at 3501 Broadway yesterday decided to liquidate its affairs. The national banking officials were notified and all depositors will be paid in full.

ILL. 2-CENT LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The 2-cent railroad rate law is declared unconstitutional in a report submitted to the United States Court by a master in chancery.

PLAGUE RAVAGES INDIA. Particularly Virulent This Year. 650,000 Victims Being Claimed.

LONDON, July 19.—According to figures received in this city, the deaths from the plague in India have reached the enormous total of 650,000 for the half year ended on June 30. The disease has taken such a hold on that country that its ravages are little heard of except through the occasional official statistics.

MAY PROBE STEEL HERE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The House today passed a resolution authorizing the steel committee of inquiry to hold sessions in New York and elsewhere.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
Front of Franklin Statue, Junction of Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets, J. W. Brown, 12 o'clock.
Northwest corner 57th street and Eighth avenue, August Claessens, Willis avenue and 135th street, Charles Solomon.
Southwest corner 116th street and St. Nicholas avenue, J. C. Frost.
Southwest corner 124th street and Madison avenue.

Russian Open Air Meetings.
The Russian Branch of the Socialist party will hold an open air meeting tonight at the corner of Avenue A and 7th street. Tomorrow night a meeting will be held at Avenue B and 3d street.

OTHER MEETINGS.
Branch 2—At 61 St. Marks place. Important business meeting. Campaign questions will be taken up.
Branch 5—360 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees.

PHILADELPHIA. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
Lawrence and Dauphin streets, A. O'Brien and F. W. Harwood; 34th and Wharton streets, O. Moss and L. J. Santamarie; 15th and Wharton streets, E. Kline and F. Burlington.

VIRGINIA.
I. L. Burgess, 3613 Huntington avenue, Newport News, was elected State secretary of Virginia at the State convention held at Richmond on July 7.

Semi-Annual Meeting Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

Friday, July 21, at 8 P. M.

—AT THE—
Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.
—ROOM 11—

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS:
Election of President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary and three members of the Board of Management.
WARREN ATKINSON, President,
J. GERBER, Secretary.

for transaction of business. Library open.

Branch 6—At 1463 Third avenue. Regular meeting.

Branch 7—At 143 East 103d street. In case of good weather the meeting will take place in the adjoining garden of the Workmen's Circle.

Branch 10—At Jewel Building, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. Special meeting in conjunction with members of German branches who live in the 23d A. D. Nominations of candidates and delegates to various conventions will take place.

BROOKLYN. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
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. Coronel.

OTHER MEETINGS.
9th A. D., Branch 4—At Finnish Hall, 764 40th street.
19th A. D., Branch 2—At Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.
21st A. D.—At 113 Moore street.

ASTORIA.
The entertainment held on Saturday, July 15, at Klenn's Hall was well attended by all branches affiliated with Local Astoria. Vocal and instrumental selections by Miss Jennie Schiesinger, Miss Waldheim, Comrades Palm and Toberger and the sons of Comrades Meyer and Repkiewicz entertained the audience during the first part of the evening, followed by dancing. Refreshments furnished by Proprietor Klenn were served.

On Saturday, July 22, at 8 p.m., a street meeting will be held at Washington avenue and Hamilton streets, Long Island City, with English and Italian speakers. Comrades living nearby should attend this meeting.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City.
The 8th Ward Branch meets tonight at 169 Monticello avenue.

Newark.
The Picnic Committee meets tonight at 8 o'clock sharp. All delegates please attend.

The Essex County Socialist Party Picnic Committee met last Thursday and completed all final details for its grand annual picnic to be held Saturday afternoon and evening, July 29, at Weaver's Coliseum, 457 Springfield avenue, Newark. The Workmen's German Singing Societies, with a

secretary of Virginia at the State convention held at Richmond on July 7.

All Socialists and readers of Socialist papers in Virginia wishing an increased propaganda are earnestly requested to write him at once.

TORONTO, CANADA.
The following resolution has been adopted by the Toronto Socialist party, 68 voting for it, 3 against it: "Whereas labor unions have proved and are still proving of immense benefit to the working class—

"1. By effecting wage increases.
"2. By shortening hours.
"3. By improving workshop conditions.
"4. By educating their members and directing public attention to grave social evils.
"5. By developing class consciousness that sooner or later manifests itself at the polls; therefore,
"Resolved, That the Toronto Socialist party place itself on record as recognizing the need of economic organization, and further, that it recommends party sympathizers to demand the union label, to join some labor union and to take an active part in its work."

Copies of this resolution to be sent to the Trades and Labor Council, to the Toronto press and to various Socialist and labor papers.

AUSTRIA.
Late reports from Austria are to the effect that the total number of Socialist deputies sent to the Parliament at the recent elections amounts to 52, as in the deciding contest in the Boryslaw district, Galicia, Comrade Semer Witek was triumphant, being elected with a vote of 12,081.

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

chorus of 150 voices, will sing. A good time to young and old is guaranteed. Singing, dancing, refreshments, etc.

All Comrades and sympathizers can meet at the picnic and have a heart-to-heart talk. The Picnic Committee is doing its utmost to make this the greatest picnic in the history of the county.

Orange.
George R. Kirkpatrick speaks at the corner of Day and Main streets tonight.

Union Hill.
The next meeting of Branch No. 3 will be held tomorrow evening at Labor Lyceum, 205 Bergenline avenue. All members are requested to attend and bring their friends.

PHILADELPHIA. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
Lawrence and Dauphin streets, A. O'Brien and F. W. Harwood; 34th and Wharton streets, O. Moss and L. J. Santamarie; 15th and Wharton streets, E. Kline and F. Burlington.

VIRGINIA.
I. L. Burgess, 3613 Huntington avenue, Newport News, was elected State secretary of Virginia at the State convention held at Richmond on July 7.

All Socialists and readers of Socialist papers in Virginia wishing an increased propaganda are earnestly requested to write him at once.

TORONTO, CANADA.
The following resolution has been adopted by the Toronto Socialist party, 68 voting for it, 3 against it: "Whereas labor unions have proved and are still proving of immense benefit to the working class—

"1. By effecting wage increases.
"2. By shortening hours.
"3. By improving workshop conditions.
"4. By educating their members and directing public attention to grave social evils.
"5. By developing class consciousness that sooner or later manifests itself at the polls; therefore,
"Resolved, That the Toronto Socialist party place itself on record as recognizing the need of economic organization, and further, that it recommends party sympathizers to demand the union label, to join some labor union and to take an active part in its work."

Copies of this resolution to be sent to the Trades and Labor Council, to the Toronto press and to various Socialist and labor papers.

AUSTRIA.
Late reports from Austria are to the effect that the total number of Socialist deputies sent to the Parliament at the recent elections amounts to 52, as in the deciding contest in the Boryslaw district, Galicia, Comrade Semer Witek was triumphant, being elected with a vote of 12,081.

RACING BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Sudden Reversal of Form on Gittins' Measure—26 Votes Obtained.

ALBANY, July 19.—The Senate today, by a vote of 26 to 22, reconsidered the vote by which the Gittins Racing Bill was defeated last week, and the measure was again placed on the order of final passage. It is designed to relieve directors of racing associations from liability for gambling carried on at race tracks without their knowledge.

The bill, after considerable debate, was passed by a vote of 26 to 22. The bill has not yet passed the Assembly.

Senator Grady took charge of the measure on the floor. The opposition was led by Senator Newcomb in a long speech. He expressed the belief that it would be a long step backward to repeal or interfere with the salutary race track legislation enacted in the Hughes administration.

Senator Grady replied, defending the measure and declaring that the present law is in contravention of human rights and obnoxious to American principles of government.

Senator Wainwright offered an amendment designed to clear up any ambiguity in the bill as to relieving directors from liability. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 4 ayes to 42 noes.

There was a full attendance of Senators who had "ducked" the first vote on the bill last week, and the assurance had been given that at least one Senator who voted against the bill then—Senator Griffin, a Tammany Senator from the Bronx—would support it this time. The prospects, therefore, favored the passage of the bill when Senator Gittins called up his motion for reconsideration at 2:30 p.m.

A close call of the Senate held the members in their places while the roll call on reconsideration proceeded. It disclosed clearly where the race track lobby expected to get its support.

M'NAMARA PROTEST OPEN AIR MEETING
At the last meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference of Greater New York it was decided to hold a mass meeting on Union Square, Saturday afternoon, July 29, beginning at 1 o'clock.

The committee in charge of this meeting is working to make it a mighty success. The organizations represented in the conference will bring their fellow unionists there, also their banners. There will be capable speakers on hand to address the meeting.

This conference is composed of progressive labor organizations of Greater New York and vicinity and meets first and third Saturdays of the month at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS DRASTIC LOAN LAW

BOSTON, July 19.—Governor Foss today signed the anti-loan shark bill, thus placing upon the statute books of Massachusetts the most drastic money lender law in the United States.

The law limits interests and charges at 3 per cent a month, provides for a State supervisor of loans with almost despotic authority and puts all usurers under a bond of \$5,000.

STEVENS' LITTLE ERROR.
Forgot to Declare \$5,000 Emerald. May Cost Him \$1,900.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Frederick C. Stevens, Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York, who arrived from the Orient yesterday, walked through the squad of inspectors Sierra with a \$2,000 emerald he had forgotten for a while to declare jingling against the loose change in his pocket.

Stevens got the gem in Delhi, India, "on approval," desiring to submit it to inspection by a New York jeweler before final purchase. The emerald will be shipped to New York under bond furnished by Stevens. If the experts report favorably Stevens will pay the 60 per cent duty on its valuation to the New York customs officials.

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Boston Shovel... 100 North St. Boston

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO—Boston.
L. W. Brown... 100 North St. Boston

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A. E. Lewis & Co... 3 School St. Boston

UNION LABEL SHIRTS.
Boston Shovel... 100 North St. Boston

PROSPERITY COMING FOR WHOLE WORLD

Steel Officials Tell About It, Meantime Denying Tales of World Trust.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and J. A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, arrived back in this country yesterday on the White Star liner Olympic after attending the International Metallurgical Congress at Brussels from July 5 to 7, and both immediately began denying that the congress took any action toward controlling the world market or toward fixing prices. The meeting was merely for friendly interchanges, they said.

The entire world is soon to be enjoying prosperity, they also said. Their general remarks:

"A general committee of five representatives from each country was appointed to consider in what manner practical effect could be given to the formation of an international iron and steel association, and empowered to consider the whole question, and to report the result of its labors to a subsequent meeting, to be convened by the committee at some future date."

Friendly Gathering Only.
"The conference was regarded by all of those present as evidencing a desire to establish friendly relations, and the discussions of technical, economical, ethical, and sociological questions, as applied to the industry, were calculated to afford an opportunity for the interchange of opinion and information between the iron and steel producers of the world concerning all matters relating to the industry."

Schwab placed an order in Sweden for the United States Steel Corporation and his own company for 733,000,000 worth of iron ore to be converted into armor plate and steel rails. He said, too, that he had obtained a large order from the Italian Government for armor plate.

"Business conditions, as affecting the iron and steel industry in Europe," said Farrell, "are in exceedingly prosperous state. At the present time demand for steel products in Great Britain and in the continental steel-producing countries is larger than at any time in the history of the industry. Concurrently with this situation as affecting the home market in Europe there exists a large demand from the non-manufacturing countries of the world, and as a consequence the exports of iron and steel by all of the European countries is on a gradually ascending scale, and the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States are increasing their exports in a corresponding ratio."

Prosperous Cycle Closing.
"The course of the steel business in the United States promises to be one of steady improvement. I look forward to a gradual increase in production."

"The importance of the fact that the world at large is undergoing one of the most prosperous cycles in its history should not be overlooked as ultimately affecting the United States, which, with its enormous resources, should soon be participating in the prosperity observable in other countries."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Irish Socialist Federation will hold an open air meeting this evening at the corner of 115th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers, Ford, Brown, Bredin and Boorman.

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Commissioner Tomkins Sends Letter of Protest to Albany.

Commissioner Tomkins, of the Department of Docks and Ferries, yesterday sent letters to Governor Dix and Senator Wagner, the majority leader in the upper house of the Legislature, protesting against the abolition of the Traffic Squad. Tomkins says that a great mistake will be made in abolishing the Traffic Squad and the Harbor Squad. The Commissioner said that the traffic policemen are of great assistance to the Dock Department by their excellent work in supervising traffic at all the ferry terminals.

PARKS AND HALLS.

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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ON ADVERTISING YOUR VIRTUES

"Who bloweth not his own horn," says the ancient proverb, "the same shall not have his horn blew." The ethics is fine, though the grammar may be a little shaky. "But," in the words of Artemus Ward, "what care we for grammar so long as we are good?" Just now two concerns are stentorally proclaiming their own virtues, not from the house-tops, for in days of skyscrapers few would hear them, but from the newspaper columns. The Ice Trust, through Mr. Oler, is demanding that we have mercy on the iceman, and do him justice. Doubtless he demands justice in a figurative sense, for justice is the last thing any capitalist concern could get and still live. What he really wants is to be let alone.

Another concern that is proclaiming its great virtues is the new Bread Trust. Large, gaudy and exceedingly patriotic advertisements on billboards and blank walls, gorgeous, red, white and blue lithographs, carry to the public the necessary and new information that bread is good to eat. When the question is again asked as to what has become of the poets, just point to these advertisements. They are lyric in their intensity and they strike into the mind and soul like a white hot line from an immortal singer.

Most of us did not know the things that could be said about an ordinary loaf. But here we have thrilling words about its crunchiness, crust, and its flaky, alluring crumb. Its color, its shape, its warm, mellow glow, everything about it is forcefully set down for the edification of the readers, and for the purpose of making them understand how good bread is, and how much of it they would eat if they were only once convinced of the fact that it is wholesome, nourishing and palatable.

Some people have been accustomed to eat bread even before this campaign begun. They thought they knew all about it. Yet here is a company that, before it bakes a single loaf, spends over a hundred thousand dollars talking about their own bread. A hundred thousand dollars—think a moment of how many five and eight and ten cent loaves that means.

Consider the margin of profit on a loaf of bread. Then figure out how we, mere members of the public, are going to be taxed to pay for all that advertising.

During the last few weeks the automobiles and wagons of this concern have been merrily running through the streets of the city. They are exceedingly resplendent vehicles and attract great attention. They have not a loaf of bread on board, and are run merely to catch our attention. That costs money. But what care we? It is easily paid.

Between newspaper advertising, billboard advertising and vehicle displays, the trust will probably spend \$150,000 before it begins to rake in our nickels and dimes. Of course, it is a non-union concern. It has to be in order to afford all that publicity. It has to soak not only the public, but it has to soak its own workmen. That, too, is a matter of indifference to us. We love advertising so well that we are willing to pay any price for it.

So here we are ready to pay ten or fifteen thousand dollars more to the Ice Trust because the trust thought it necessary to proclaim through the papers how virtuous, considerate, kindly, generous, noble, public spirited and abused it is.

We have been very harsh with the Ice Trust. We have threatened it again, and asked it why it insisted on running up prices when the whole city was crying aloud for relief. It must have thought that we might proceed from words to actions, for it has been paying out money to let us know the kind of "truth" that is most beneficial to itself.

It might be well, also, to do a little thinking on how many five and ten cent pieces of ice must be sold to pay for that advertising of its virtues being done by the Ice Trust.

There are here in New York many bakers, union bakers included. They also bake bread, but they do not advertise the fact to any extent. It is a fact that most of them in the course of a year do not take in as much money for their bread, cake, pies and lunches as the trust is spending for advertising before it begins business at all.

These bakeries, many of them excellent ones, have scant resources beyond their week to week income. It is at their trade the trust aims. It is going to take their trade away. There was a time when independent cracker companies did a rather thriving business. The National Biscuit Company put an end to that and is now a country-wide institution. Probably the Bread Trust will pursue much the same line, and instead of the familiar spectacle of many independent bakeries we are to see mere "agents" in the old, familiar places.

When this occurs, or even before it is well under way, there is a thing that should be done. We all like bread and need it. Why not let the people own their own bakeries and run them for their own benefit, instead of allowing a crowd of robbers to exploit our bread?

DR. WILEY'S "INSUBORDINATION"

From all appearances it seems that the attempt to oust Dr. Harvey Wiley from his official position as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry will not succeed, and that very efficient public servant will continue his useful services, at least for some time to come.

The public is to be congratulated on the outcome, though it made little effort to retain in his position the man who has so consistently fought on its side against the greedy and conscienceless adulterators of the food and drink supply.

It is now stated that Dr. Wiley is to be let off with "a reprimand." He is to be "called down" by the President, and is expected to take the rebuke passively and without protest.

Out of this incident comes the news that during the Roosevelt regime Theodore was several times sorely tempted to dismiss Dr. Wiley. T. R., it is stated, regarded his "insubordination as intolerable."

We have no doubt whatever but that there is a certain amount of truth in this statement. As an official of a government which regarded every other consideration as secondary to business and profit making, we can well believe that Dr. Wiley frequently appeared as an "insubordinate" to his official superiors. A man who considers the national health as more important than the accumulation of capital is always regarded as such whether he be scientist or Socialist. And

But Dr. Wiley's position is by no means secure. This was not the first attempt to oust him and it will not be the last, and there is much reason to believe that ultimately he will be removed. And certainly there is no very pronounced public opinion to frustrate the schemers who desire his dismissal. It is said that the Lord looks after drunken men, fools and the people of the United States, but he can't reasonably be expected to be on the job all the time.

A sigh of relief has gone up at the rapidity with which members of the Gopher Gang have been imprisoned. But as yet no one has suggested that the same methods be applied to the Morgan Gang which has beaten up in a most frightful financial way some of our most respected and esteemed citizens.

It is about time some up to date college added a department of public investigation to its course of study. It seems to be a mighty good job.

EFFICIENCY

By FRANCES M. GILL.

"Frederick W. Taylor, an industrial efficiency expert, told a large audience of working men and women at the Labor Temple, Second avenue and 14th street, last night, of a new way of preventing strikes. At the same time he severely criticized the labor unions for the stand they were taking against greater industrial efficiency. Mr. Taylor illustrated his plan by describing its effect in a factory for the making of balls for bicycle wheels. The factory employed 121 girls, who for ten and one-half hours a day did nothing but see that the balls were perfect. He induced them, without cutting their pay, to do the same work in ten hours, and then in nine and a half hours, and finally in eight. By weeding out the girls unsuited to the work and scientifically training the others, it was found later that thirty-six girls could do more work in eight hours than the 121 in ten hours and a half. The other eighty-five were discharged, he said, and promptly got more suitable work elsewhere. He thought this could usually be done, except in dull times."—News Item, New York Times.

There was something curiously reminiscent about this, and memory went back to a now almost forgotten book, "The Words of a Believer," written by Lamennais in 1834, the title page of which is inscribed: "And having thus spoken he was eternally damned by the Pope of Rome for having uttered them." A chapter from this book is quoted below.

While the speeding-up method of the parable here given is slightly different from Mr. Taylor's scientific training, the result is identical. Lamennais not only foreshadowed this year of grace 1911, with its "efficiency experts," but he also pilloried the rapacity of the master class in all time. The parable at this particular time is illuminating, and is commended to the thoughtful attention of further-to-be-exploited labor. It is one of several in the small volume which was the agonized, yet triumphant, expression of Lamennais' belief in humanity after one by one all the props of his belief in the church had been swept away. And so, quite consistently, he was "eternally damned by the Pope of Rome."

Now there was formerly a wicked man, one accused of heaven.

"And this man was strong, and he hated labor; therefore he said: 'What shall I do? If I labor not I shall die; and labor is unsupportable to me.'

"Then a thought of hell entered into his heart, and he went forth in the night and seized some ones of his brethren whilst they slept and loaded them with chains.

"For," said he within himself, 'I will compel them with rods and with whips to labor for me, and I will eat the fruit of their labor.'

"And he did even as he had imagined; and others, seeing that, did likewise, and men were no longer brethren; they were masters and slaves.

"That day was a day of mourning over all the earth.

"And long after that there arose another man more wicked than the first, and more accursed of heaven.

"Seeing that men had everywhere increased, and that their multitude was innumerable, he said within himself:

"Perchance I might easily enchain some, and compel them to labor for me; but they must be fed, and that would diminish my profits. Let us do better. Let them labor for nothing! They will verily die, but as their number is great, I shall heap up riches before they shall have diminished much, and there will always remain of the treasures enough."

"Now all this multitude lived upon that which they received in exchange for their labor.

"Having spoken after this manner, he addressed himself to certain amongst them, saying to them: 'You labor for me during six hours, and a piece of money is given to you for your labor.'

"Labor during twelve hours and you will gain two pieces of money, and you will live better, you, and your wives and your children."

"And they believed him."

"Then said he again to them: 'You labor but half the days of the year; labor all the days in the year, and your gain will be double.'

"And they believed him again."

"Now, therefore it happened that the quantity of labor having become greater by the half, whilst the necessity for labor was not greater, the half of those who formerly lived by their toll no longer found any one to employ them."

"Then the wicked man, whom they had believed, said unto them: 'I will give work to you all, upon condition that you labor for me the same time, and that I pay you but half of that which I paid you before; for I wish indeed to render you assistance, but I cannot ruin myself.'

"Then, as they were hungry, they accepted the proposal of the wicked man, and they blessed him, for, said they, 'he restores us to life.'

"And continuing to deceive them in like manner, the wicked man continually increased their labor and diminished their hire. And they died for lack of sustenance, and others eagerly supplied their places; for the poverty had become so great in this country that whole families sold themselves for a morsel of bread."

"And the wicked man who had lied unto his brethren heaped up greater riches than the wicked man who had enchaind them."

"The name of the first man is Tyrant; the other has no name but in hell."—From Lamennais' "Words of a Believer."

Now, Mr. Taylor is not a "wicked man," nor yet "accursed of heaven." He is merely gifted with the ability to see the shortest line between two points, and he sells this ability in the open market where it will bring any cash return. Mr. Taylor knows that underdeveloped theories bring no reward, so he experiments upon the living material of human labor and sets down the result in cold figures.

The tragic part of it is that we must concede that intensive labor for short periods, and the development of the highest potential of labor, both human and machine, will be needed for the realization of our future social system. Tragic, because with this need for developing the highest potential of endeavor there is every human reason why men and women should resist being made the victims of it, for, in spite of Mr. Taylor's bland optimism about the "finding suitable work elsewhere," with which he arry dismisses the subject of the discharged eighty-five girls, one feels like asking for proof. That they should have been released for a field where their labor might be more productive is beyond question, provided society were organized in a rational manner and administered for the good of all instead of for the greed of a few. But we do not live in a rational society, and we can't help feeling that some, at least, of the discharged ones may have swelled the ranks of the unemployed.

Yet efficiency should be an ideal. To surpass one's self in any chosen field of endeavor is not the high aim, whether in work of muscle or mind. Efficiency should be an ethical concept. It is the distinguishing mark of the superman and superwoman. The world languishes for the lack of it. But every thinking person should cry danger at the pitfalls dug by Taylor, et al., in the name of "efficiency." And the workers themselves should resist the brutal attempt to turn them into mere machines to be speeded up for increased profits and later thrown in the scrap heap of worn-out labor.

But let the workers take heed to this parable of Lamennais.

WHAT A SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT WOULD DO

By KARL KAUTSKY.

In his very able book, called "The Social Revolution," Karl Kautsky tells us what a Socialist government may be expected to do.

"It is self-evident," he says, "that a Socialist government would sweep away all remnants of feudalism and realize that democratic program for which the bourgeoisie once stood.

"It would extend universal suffrage to every individual and establish complete freedom of the press and assemblage.

"It would make the State completely independent of the church and abolish all rights of inheritance.

"It would establish complete autonomy in all individual communities and abolish militarism.

"This last could be brought about in two ways: through the introduction of universal armament and the dissolution of the army.

"Universal armament is a political measure and dissolution of the army a financial one.

"The former can cost as much under certain conditions as a standing army. But it is essential to the security of democracy, in order to take away from government its most powerful means of opposing the people.

Taxation.

"Undoubtedly the victorious proletariat would also make fundamental reforms in taxation.

"It would endeavor to abolish all taxes that today rest upon the laboring population—first of all the indirect ones that increase the cost of living—and would draw the sums necessary to the covering of governmental expenses from the great properties by means of a progressive income tax, supplemented by a property tax.

The Schools.

"A particularly important field for us is that of education.

"It must always be the aim of the thinking proletariat to deprive the possessing classes of the monopoly of culture.

"It is self-evident that the new regime would increase and improve the schools, and pay their teachers better.

"We must not overrate the influence

of the school. Life is mightier than it, and where it comes in opposition to actuality it will certainly be forced to give way.

"When, for example, the effort is made to abolish class differences through the schools not much progress can be made.

"But the school can, when it works in this direction by seeing to it that all children are equally well nourished and clothed, assist powerfully this movement."

Kautsky then goes on to show what Socialist government would do for the unemployed. Low they would socialize industries and how they would solve the various problems that lay before us. The book is worth owning.

The Toll of "The System"

By George Barnes Pennock.

"They'll 'get me some day,' said he to his wife, 'and the greedy old 'system' will blame me!

They'll pay the toll of speed, in a flash and a roar, like hades!"

Arthur M. Curtis, brave engineer, father of three little kiddies, Dead, in the wreck at Bridgeport (at the dawn of a midsummer morning).

Twisted and torn as he hurtled along with the engine! Crushed to a pulp beneath the hot pieces of furnace!

Three shrill blasts of the whistle gave the word.

When a mile and half from the crossing.

Ever alert, peering afar, to search out the switch signal colors.

Onward he rushed, as often before, over the sharp turning crossing!

Expert as ever, he sanded the track, his steady hand tight on the throttle.

He felt that the engine would cling to the rails.

(Aye! That is the rub, perchance the roadbed was rotten!)

"Over the crossing, old Ben," softly he crooned to the engine.

And over "she" sped, as safe as an expert could handle!

And then—O God!—the wife and the three little kiddies!

TRUSTS IN AUSTRALIA

We have been told that there are no trusts in Australia. Charles Edward Russell in the Coming Nation says they told him that on a recent visit to the antipodes, but he discovered that the only difference was that they called them "combiners" on the other side of the world, and that under this name they were just as powerful and as remorseless as under any other title.

The Labor party was elected to power on the platform of doing something to the trusts. The Labor party did not like to tackle the job, and there was a constitution that was conveniently in the way of any action. An attempt was made to amend the constitution, but the trusts raised a campaign fund of \$4,000,000 to be used among a population of 4,400,000 people and the trusts won out.

"Meanwhile the cost of living mounts these days after day; an official document issued under the last Liberal administration declared that even then the prices of leading commodities were fixed arbitrarily by the trusts; as the profits of these combinations increase so grows also their power; and here as everywhere else, society is walking the same road through the same gradations and experiences and stages to the same result.

But I should like to ask of the average American a few questions based on this chapter of history.

"Australia is reckoned as one of the freest governments in the world. Is there any free government anywhere so long as accumulated and concentrated capital can thus bedevil elections and distort issues?"

"We in this country are still pottering about with this old woman's herb tea that we call the regulation of corporations. We are dead set to regulate something or pass laws about something."

"In view of the experience of Australia, suppose we were to elect to power a political party pledged to all conceivable kinds of regulation, control and pottering—

"How far do you think we should get?"

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY

By WILL R. SHIER.

Have you read about the holocaust in Northern Ontario?

Do you realize the calamity that has befallen Cockraze, Porcupine and the mining districts thereabout?

Can you enter into the feelings of the people in those fire-swept regions?

Is it not terrible that two hundred of them should have been drowned in the lake or burned in the bush or suffocated by the sufferings of the survivors?

Do you know what is to become of the families of those who perished in the flames?

Do you realize the destitution, the blasted hopes, the awful despair of those who have lost everything they owned, including, perhaps, their breadwinners?

What are the miners, the lumbermen, the mechanics, the clerks and the laborers to do who have been thrown suddenly into unemployment in the wilderness of the north?

What are the prospectors, the shopkeepers, the business men to do who have been ruined through no fault of their own?

I ask these questions in regard to the people of Porcupine. I also ask them in regard to the people of the United States, yes, of the entire world.

What is happening around Porcupine in such a spectacular way is happening daily all over America.

Pick up any newspaper and you will read of this man being dashed to death, of that man being run over, of some train crashing through a bridge, of some steamer being sunk, of some factory being burned.

Everywhere, all about us, day after day, though mostly in an isolated way, people are being mangled, or ruined in business, or thrown into abject poverty, with only charity or the good will of their relatives to fall back upon.

Now, can nothing be done to prevent these misfortunes? Yes, a great deal can be done, but that is something we will discuss some other time.

But in spite of every precaution such calamities will continue to happen. Can nothing, therefore, be done to alleviate their results?

Yes. A great deal can be done in the form of non-contributory government insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment.

By standing close together, by helping each other in time of need, by applying the great principle of brotherhood to our institutions, by developing a generous sympathy of national insurance against the calamities of life, we can share each other's burdens without feeling their weight upon our shoulders.

The Socialist party is striving to carry out a program that will soften the struggle for existence and lessen the disastrous effects of the terrors that overtake us.

WORK AND PLAY.

The singer must sing and the writer must write because they must. Just as the child plays because he must, and not because it is good for his health, or his papa and mama want him to play, or even because he is paid to play, if anybody can imagine a caper so silly.

For an actor to "p'tend" he is Hamlet, for a child to "p'tend" he is a fractious horse, for a writer to imagine stories, for a little girl to imagine a mythical playmate and carry on conversations with the invisible, air-drawn child, for Caruso to sing or for the shrill juveniles to squall out: "Good morning, merry sunshine," for a painter to make pictures—and for a boy to draw on his slate—it's all Play, not Work.

And the minute money comes into the proposition, Zip! the fun is all gone out of it. And that is true whether the player is a child or an adult. Work should be paid for right up to the handle, service for service in full; play is reward enough in itself. All that anybody can rightfully ask is a chance to play, to have his work paid for in full so that, over and above the time put in to produce the things needful for the body, he shall have the leisure for things needful to the mind.—From "The Big Change," by Eugene Wood, in the Coming Nation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A WRONG INTERPRETATION.

Editor of The Call:

The Call has been so free from the kind of error involved in your story "Oil Trust Decries New Jersey Liability Law," in today's issue, that your writer must, it would seem, be ignorant of the character of the new law in New Jersey. Certainly the facts do not warrant your headlines nor the account of the action of the Singer Manufacturing Company if the new law published three days ago. It happens that the Oil Trust was not "defying" the law, but was, on the contrary, busily engaged in complying with it.

The Liability Law signed on April 4 in New Jersey is one of those sweet attempts at suiting everybody which are damned at their inception. Section 2 states the detail of a fixed compensation schedule for injuries to workmen. It is an elective section to apply automatically if not expressly waived by employer or workman.

What your writer describes as a "release" forced on the men by the company is not a "release" at all, but a notification in accordance with the terms of the second section of the Act that the company waives fixed compensation in favor of the first section of the Act. A somewhat strengthened liability law, under which the injured workman may bring suit against his employer on familiar common law grounds.

In other words, the action of the Standard Oil Company and the Singer company leaves the men where they were before, but certainly does not release their employers "from all obligations and compensation in case of accident," as your writer states.

I do not personally desire to see the corporations of the State of New Jersey walk in the light. I do, however, hope that the obstructionist treatment of the elective compensation law by the New Jersey employers will convince their workmen that the passage of a compulsory compensation law is desired. GERTRUDE M. LIGHT, New York City.

LITERATURE THAT IS "OUT OF DATE."

Editor of The Call:

It is natural that some Comrades should object to the advice given in Frank Bohn's article of July 8, but with all due respect to Comrade "Swift," he is wrong, and most of his advice is harmful.

Just why the veterans of the movement should ostracize themselves we are not told. Perhaps Comrade "Swift" would have liked Ben Hanford or Fred Long to ostracize themselves. Maybe he would like Debs, Herron, Simons, Untermyrd, Job Hartman, Fred Warren, C. H. Kerr, Sol Feldman and B. H. Williams to vanish.

If Comrade "Swift" means that the veterans should not take all the party offices he has his wish. Of course, it is a little harder for a new Comrade to find the work he is fit for in a large local, and it may be hard for him to get it at once. But that is no alarmingly serious matter. Certainly there is no reason to believe that the veterans are absolutely in command. If they were the party would be far more radical. It would long ago have ceased to vacillate on the question of industrial unionism. It would have ceased its attempt to appeal to the craft unionists as such. Those tactics are made possible by the uneducated new Comrades.

And as for the books, Comrade Bohn recommends, it is evident that Comrade "Swift" has not read them or has read them very carelessly. Also he has not yet seen that a clear grasp of the fundamentals of Socialism is necessary for clear-headed revolutionists, and is worth more to the cause than any amount of acquaintance with American history.

What good will it do us to know all of Debs' stuff, fine and important as it is; or to be conversant with the history of labor in this country if we are shaky on the fundamental doctrines of economic determinism, surplus value and the class struggle?

Of course Comrade "Swift" may want to make reformers out of us. He may want us to keep our revolutionary arm in the background. He may want us to become a copy of the British Labor party. He may not care whether we waste our time in utopian experiments or slide down the inclined plane of compromise and of kowtowing to pure and simple unionism.

But some of us do care. In the careful reading and digesting of the "Communist Manifesto," "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," "Value, Price and Profit," and "The Class Struggle," by Kautsky, we see the most effective way for each Comrade to learn the absurdity and futility of such tactics. We want clear-headed Comrades, not sentimental visionaries or imitators of old-party methods.

In the "Communist Manifesto," which Comrade "Swift" calls "long out of date," we find an exposition of economic determinism and the class struggle that has never been approached, let alone equaled. And by the way, Comrade "Swift" has not told us in what respect the Manifesto is out of date. Perhaps because it was written in 1848, and because it mentions the politics of Europe at that time? Why, in the last section of the "Manifesto," almost all the "57 varieties" are dissected and their absurdity shown. A little study of the "Manifesto" might reduce the number. But no—it is "out of date"—raus mit ihm. Keep up the varieties and the squabble—use our energies in fighting each other instead of the enemy. Don't read anything older than 1910—it's "out of date" and might make us better fighters for Socialism—it might make more of us understand Socialism as we should.

And "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," Comrade "Swift" says it does not stand the test of history. Oh, no; neither does Darwin's "Descent of Man." Neither does Euclid's Geometry. I challenge anybody to show where Engels has strayed his facts and Socialism. Perhaps it is bad because it shows up the essential difference between government ownership and Socialism. Perhaps it is bad because it does not put Socialism as a scheme that "would" be done, and "would" be a paradise if done. It is certainly a book that leads to clear and revolutionary thinking. Maybe that is also against it. Maybe it is bad because it does not make an emotional