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BOYCOTT BY CITIZENS HELPS STRIKERS IN BROOKLYN

Populace Shuns Cars Manned by Strike-breakers.

MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Visit to Mayor Gaynor by Committee From Employes Brings No Results.

It became evident yesterday that the public will be the final arbiter in the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad lines.

While the company was sending out cars yesterday with fair regularity, the public more than ever abstained from riding on these cars.

This boycott of the struck lines by the public was declared by union leaders to be a moral and decisive victory for the men, and will in the end compel the company to recede from its stubborn "nothing to arbitrate" stand.

While S. W. Huff, president of the company, was issuing statements that the backbone of the strike was broken, and that many of the old men expressed their willingness to return to work, the union leaders pointed to the empty street cars for an answer to the misleading statements of the company.

"The company is sending out cars all right," said Strike Leader P. J. Shea, "but what of this? The cars are empty. The public won't ride with the struck lines. The people are with us."

"As to the statements of the company that there is dissension in the ranks of the strikers, that is false. The best proof is that not a single striker has returned to work. We are going to stay out until the company is ready to come to terms with us, no matter if the strike will drag for a year."

While Shea was making this statement several strikers entered the union office. They had been out sitting up the material with which the company had manned its cars. The "locks" on most of the cars, they

SOCIALIST DEMANDS FOR SUBWAY WORKERS

On June 24, the Socialist party of New York County sent to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate an open letter containing demands for the protection of workmen to be employed in construction, maintenance, and operation of the new subways.

These demands were ratified by the New York Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and the Building Trades Council.

The Mayor and the Board of Estimate promised to consider these demands. Then, when the right moment came, Mayor Gaynor went to his country home, allowing another man to vote in his place in the board, and the Board of Estimate awarded the contracts to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit capitalists, without giving a moment's thought to the welfare of the men who are to build and run the subways.

Citizens of Greater New York, you have been imposed upon by the traction companies for many years. Traction workers of New York, you have been overworked and underpaid and abused by the Traction Trust from first to last. All of you have been sold out to this Rockefeller-Morgan combination by the Republican, Democratic, and Reform politicians, year after year.

We ask you to think about these demands, which your elected officials have treated with contempt, and to mark this article and pass the paper on to your neighbor or shipmate. Here are the demands:

- 1. Provision that such workers shall be paid not less than the prevailing rate of wages, as determined in the scales of their respective trades, but in no case less than \$2 a day.
2. Provision that eight hours shall be the absolute maximum for a normal day's work in every line of employment; overtime to be permitted only in serious emergency, and to be paid for at a double rate; and the normal day's work in every case to fall within ten consecutive hours.
3. Regulations to be prepared by the State for the prevention of accidents and conditions injurious to health.
4. Provision of certain, prompt, and adequate compensation to all workers who may be wholly or partially disabled by accident or sickness incurred in the course of employment, and to the dependents of workers who may lose their lives through such accidents or sickness. The compensation to be as nearly as possible the actual loss of earnings and the actual expenses involved. The legal doctrine of assumption of risk, contributory negli-

LE CONTE NOW RUNS THINGS IN HAITI

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Le Conte and his followers are in absolute control of Port-au-Prince, according to a cable dispatch received at the Navy Department today from Commander Evans, in command of the American naval forces in Haitian waters. General Firmin arrived yesterday from Porto Rico, Commander Evans states, but his landing was prevented by Le Conte. He still remains in the harbor. The situation is reported as quiet and there has not yet been any occasion to land American bluejackets.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 8.—The city today was still peaceful and it now appears that revolutionary disturbances are over. The chambers of Parliament will meet tomorrow and declare General Le Conte President of the republic.

The situation in other parts of the country, which has quieted down, remains unchanged. General Firmin, who arrived on a steamship yesterday, is still on board the vessel. His plans for the Presidency have not been stated.

SECRETARY FISHER BOOSTS CAPITAL

But Taft's "Radical" Member Says New Laws Are Necessary to Save Exploited Alaska.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 8.—Secretary of the Interior Fisher arrived in Denver today and boldly stated that the laws of the United States are inadequate to handle the much discussed Alaskan situation.

"The constructive legislation there is entirely inadequate for the right kind of development," he said. "It too often happens that the office pioneers get in first on the ground, and when the real pioneers come along there is no place for them."

"When a small group of men of wealth get hold of large tracts of the public domain and exploit it for their own personal advantage they really retard the proper kind of development. Capital is always essential to development, but again I must say it must and should be the proper kind of development.

Alaska should be held for the many and not the few. Exploitation of that territory should be stopped. New and common sense laws should be passed.

"I am open to conviction," he continued, "regarding conservation in the West. That's what I am out here for, to study the question."

DOELGER SCORES A POINT.

Peter Doelger, the brewer, does not have to be examined by a Federal judge in advance of the trial of the suit brought against him by William L. Kinsella, a Brooklyn saloonkeeper. The latter petitioned Judge Lacombe for an order that Doelger be examined and it was refused. Kinsella some time ago instituted a suit for \$10,000 against Doelger and George Ehret for damages as the result of an alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade.

SHONTS IS A-WOOLING DEAR, OLD PUBLIC

Ancestor of Baby-Duke Revises "Public Be Damned" Policy.

Blessed be Theodore P. Shonts, he who is father of a duchess, grandpope of a baby duke—and king of the New York subway.

The grandfather of the baby duke has decided that the policy of "the public be damned" must go, for it does not pay. In its place must be enthroned another policy, a policy of "the public be pleased." (Now, don't wink your eye Shonts does that when he thinks of the public.)

This morning the policy of "the public be pleased" goes into effect. How? Well, for one thing, all train attendants will be compelled to wear white uniforms, and be "courteous."

Then the public, the dear old public, will be asked to make complaints and criticisms—against the white-uniformed train attendants and guards, of course.

Considerate Mr. Shonts' Now that the hot weather is largely over the subway employes are compelled to buy summer uniforms out of their meager wages.

Now that the public is sick and tired of the criminal subway service it is to be lulled to sleep once more with a nice lullaby of "Give us suggestions, criticisms and complaints" against the overworked and underpaid train attendants.

Late yesterday afternoon the public be pleased policy was announced in the following notice, which was posted on all elevated and subway stations:

All lines of this company are carrying passengers far in excess of the capacity for which they were designed. At times our employes are compelled to perform their duties under trying conditions, due to this passenger overload, and while this company has always held its employes to a strict observance of its rules and regulations, it occasionally happens that some of these rules, especially those requiring courtesy to the public, are violated.

We have, therefore, organized a separate bureau, where all kinds of complaints will be received, and in addition we will welcome any suggestions or criticisms from the public that will tend to increase the safety or improve the efficiency of the service.

We believe that, with the hearty cooperation of the public, better results can be obtained, and would request that all complaints, criticisms, suggestions, etc., be made at the office of the vice president, Room 1229, 105 Broadway, either in writing or in person.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

While Shonts was thus revolving new schemes yesterday for pleasing the dear public passengers on the Lenox avenue and Bronx division of the subway were fuming and raging and sweating in stalled trains along the line in the hot tube from a point in 135th street to 149th street. The blockade was caused by the forward truck of a train leaving the track. It was fully an hour and a half before the wretched passengers came out of the hell hole and saw the light of day again.

A similar accident occurred at 96th street and Broadway about the same time and the passengers had to wait for an hour before relief came.

Still Shonts swears by "the public be pleased" policy and the guards will dive into their pockets for the price of the new white uniforms.

STILL FIGHTING OVER MORRIS GOLF GROUNDS

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Vice Chancellor Walker today denied an application for a preliminary injunction restraining the Morris County Traction Company and the Morris County Railroad Company from continuing the proceedings in the Supreme Court by which the railroads are seeking to condemn a right of way through the grounds of the Morris County Golf Club.

The court decided to continue for three days the temporary restraining order allowed by Vice Chancellor Howell in Newark last week so that an appeal from the decision might be taken.

MANY CITIZENS LINE UP FOR FREE LAND

CASS LAKE, Minn., Aug. 8.—The line in front of the United States Land Office here continues to grow, and there are now thirty-eight awaiting August 22, the date on which filings can be made.

The total number of acres to be opened is 91,104.47. Of this amount \$2,220 is in the Cass Lake district, and in the Duluth district there are 8,834.39 acres. There is a large amount of valuable timber land in the tract, and it is expected that competition will be keen long before the opening.

START IN SUBWAY DIGGING.

There Really is a Hole Now and Soon There'll Be Several.

A report was received yesterday by the Public Service Commission from the Bradley Contracting Company that actual digging on the new Lexington avenue subway had been started at 8 o'clock in the morning.

WILL NOT REFORM WORKHOUSE YET

Trustees of Pen Where Ardentes Tolled Explain They Haven't Received Letter of Complaint.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 8.—Trustees of the Newcastle County Workhouse, at their regular monthly meeting, today, took no action on the letter of Upton Sinclair, Socialist and novelist, protesting against existing conditions at the workhouse, and recommending needed reforms.

The trustees gave as their reason for failing to act the fact that the letter was addressed to J. Frank Ball, the secretary of the board.

Ball is now in Quebec, and he has the letter in his possession. President D. W. Corbit, of the board, when asked about the letter, said: "We have received no letter from Mr. Sinclair. We will welcome an investigation and any suggestions. We want this place to be ahead of any such institutions in the world. It now has a reputation equal to any prison in the country. I have no reference to make regarding the fellows who recently were confined here from Arden, as we do not wish to get into a controversy."

ENGLAND TIGHTER IN STRIKE'S GRIP

Walkouts at London and Liverpool Stop Supplies for Island Kingdom.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—With her two biggest shipping ports completely tied up England is in the grip of a strike that is daily becoming more felt throughout all Great Britain.

In Liverpool the docks are piled high with freight, and 5,000 railway freight handlers are on strike. In London there was almost a complete cessation of work today on the miles and miles of docks and wharves. About 180 ships are waiting to be loaded or unloaded.

The dock workers again today refused to return to work until the strike of the teamsters, of whom some 35,000 are out, also is settled.

Apprehensive of resentment by the strikers to the employment of soldiers in connection with the movement of supplies, police reserves were on hand early today. A conference was held this afternoon between a committee of shipping masters and representatives of the various unions, but without results.

The car men joined the other strikers on the London docks today and union officers assert that 70,000 men are now affected. Work on the south side of the Thames River is at a standstill. Ships have arrived in large numbers during the last few days, with full cargoes, largely of consignments of food for London houses, but there is no one to unload the vessels.

The cargoes of meat in refrigerating chambers are still unspooled, but the supplies of coal to operate the freezing plants are rapidly disappearing, and the strikers will not permit the replenishing of the fuel supply.

FIREMEN ON E. P. & S. W. R. R. VOTE TO STRIKE

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 8.—Firemen employed on the El Paso and Southwestern system have voted to go out on strike for the reinstatement of the three former firemen who were discharged from the service of the road.

This road handles the Rock Island through trains from St. Louis to Los Angeles between the Rock Island's southern terminus at Tucuman, N. Mex., and the Southern Pacific at El Paso.

The strike may interfere with this transcontinental and fast mail traffic and will cripple the big mining interests in Bisbee, Douglas and Tombstone, Ariz., which the Southwestern serves exclusively.

ELECTRICIAN MEETS DEATH.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 8.—Charles Wasson, an electrician who was employed by the Nassau Light and Power Company, was killed on a pole in front of the residence of Judge Oscar Schultz, in Sea Cliff avenue, today. He had climbed up to adjust wires and touched a live one.

MORE "SERVANTS" TO PAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Taft today signed the reappointment bill, which increases the membership of the House of Representatives to 433 members, with two additional members when Arizona and New Mexico are admitted as States.

JUSTICE FLEWER DEAD.

Municipal Court Justice George Batchelder Flewer died suddenly at his home, 26 Kenmore place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Physicians who performed an autopsy gave the cause of death as dilation of the heart.

SENATOR FRYE DEAD.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 8.—United States Senator William Pierce Frye died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Helen White, in Lewiston, at 3:56 p.m. today. There were at his bedside at the time of his death Mrs. White and his other daughter, Mrs. Aline Briggs, of Washington.

MAKES STINGING REPLY TO "BISHOP"

Capitalism Dictates Wilkinson's Opinion of Astor, Says Rev. Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Replying to the criticism of the Rev. Wilkinson, of New York, the "Bishop of Wall Street," who disliked the remarks of the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. Johns Church here, concerning the engagement of Colonel John Jacob Astor to Miss Madeline Force, Rev. Mr. Richmond made the following statement today: "I have read what Father Wilkinson has said about myself, and am not at all surprised. He is in the employ of Trinity Church, and is not his own master. His remarks are just what we expect from such a source."

Trinity Church, being the rich corporation which it is, is in league with what we generally call capitalism. It stands for old fashioned vested rights and special interests. All the vicars and curates are afraid of their jobs. They would rather talk about missions in China and Japan, and church unity and all that, than address themselves to present day evils right at the front door of Trinity Church.

"We clergy certainly have a right to preach as plainly as Christ did. He said some startling things about men like this Astor, whose influence is so hurtful to our best society life. Men were shocked as they should be. The people of Wall Street and Fifth avenue need a shock about every summer."

"Some of us believe that we must hurl truth like bombs into the midst of Wall Street so that men will hide their faces in shame at the way they ruin women, steal and cheat, corrupt boys and girls."

"I have evidence in my possession that quite recently a young Brooklyn broker, member of the Crescent Athletic Club, and standing quite high in one of our large Episcopal parishes in New York, was told to keep off the Stock Exchange because 'he' was known as a corrupter of youth."

"And 'all' these people swell around by good society and hang out at high class clubs."

"Good Father Wilkinson is doing his duty as he is told by the men who employ him. They don't expect him to attack such men as I have instanced. He is not a great theologian and not a leader in the moral reform of the church in its largest sense. Not a clergyman in Trinity parish is allowed to open his mouth very wide on any political or social question unless he uses his mouth in accordance with the prescribed policy of the rector and wardens of the parish that pays his salary."

SPANISH GOVERNMENT MURDERS 26 SAILORS

MADRID, Aug. 8.—A court-martial at Cadiz today condemned to death twenty-six men who took part in the mutiny on board the Spanish battleship Numancia, while the vessel was lying in the radeau at Tangier Saturday. The men received communion at 9 o'clock in the morning.

It is announced that their execution followed immediately. At the time of the mutiny the official explanation was that it was a demonstration against the hardships of the daily duties, and had no political significance. The mutineers were overcome and put in irons, while the battleship started at full speed for Cadiz.

EXILED SHAH REPORTED TO HAVE WON BATTLE

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—According to a dispatch from Astrabad, Persia, today, Mohammed Ali Mirza has won his first fight against government forces, whom he defeated at Damghan, at the northern foot of the Elburz mountains, fifty miles south of Astrabad.

TEHERAN, Aug. 8.—The ex-Shah is now near Barfush and his plan seems to be to join Salar ed Deweh and march on Kasvin, ninety miles northwest of Teheran.

His second force is marching from Shadrud, 200 miles northwest of here, and the rumored battle near Damghan had been expected.

BRITISH SEAMEN SET ASHORE.

Joseph Blundell, a fireman on the steamship Mauretania, who hired out from England, is walking the streets of New York now, penniless and friendless. Even the charitable organizations working among the seamen will not have him. The man's offense consisted in coming a few minutes late to muster. For this terrible offense he was set ashore penniless. The wages which he had earned coming over is forfeited by his "awful" conduct.

KILLED IN MADDOO TUBE.

Thomas Taylor, of 14th street, between Grove and Erie streets, Jersey City, a pipefitter, employed in the Hudson River tubes, was cut to pieces under a train 100 feet west of the Grove street station in Jersey City yesterday.

PELLAGRA RAVAGES KENTUCKY ASYLUMS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—Official announcement was made today by the Eastern Kentucky Asylum at Lexington that three deaths from pellagra have occurred there during the past two days.

The latest victim was Pheta Holcomb, of Letcher County. There are also several others in a serious condition.

At the other two asylums in Kentucky, it is said, there are over 100 cases, and contrary to reports, the disease is spreading, giving rise to the theory that pellagra is contagious.

Over 100 Kentucky physicians will meet at Corbin tomorrow with the State Board of Health, a representative from the government, and one or two physicians from the Rockefeller Institute in New York City, in order to test the various degrees of pellagra patients.

BIG SHAKE UP IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Ambassador Lelshman Goes to Berlin, Minister Carter to Buenos Aires and Others Are Shifted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The long expected reorganization of the diplomatic corps, involved in appointing successors to Dr. Hill as Ambassador to Germany and to Charles H. Sherrill as Minister to Argentina, both resigned, was announced today when the nomination of three Ambassadors and five Ministers were sent to the Senate.

John G. A. Lelshman, of Pittsburgh, Ambassador to Italy, is transferred as Ambassador to Germany.

Thomas J. O'Brien, of Grand Rapids, Ambassador to Japan, is transferred as Ambassador to Italy.

Charles Page Bryan, of Chicago, Minister to Belgium, is promoted to be Ambassador to Japan.

Lars Anderson, of the District of Columbia, who has been in the diplomatic service, is appointed Minister to Belgium.

John Ridgeley Carter, of Baltimore, Minister to the Balkan States, is transferred as Minister to the Argentine Republic.

John B. Jackson, of Newark, now Minister to Cuba, succeeds Mr. Carter as Minister to the Balkan States.

Arthur M. Beaupre, of Aurora, Ill., now Minister to the Netherlands, becomes Minister to Cuba.

Lloyd Bryce, of New York, the only one of the nominees who has not before been in the diplomatic service, is appointed Minister to the Netherlands.

LUMBER BOSSES NOW BOASTFUL

Declare Their Workers Won't Enter Organization, Hence Mills Will Resume Operation.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 8.—The Kirby Lumber Company, the largest employing company in the Southwest, announced today that the efforts of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers to organize the lumber mill workers of Texas and Louisiana, would be defeated because, the firm declares, their 4,000 men were going to remain loyal. The company declares that its men organized an "investigating committee," which has decided that "the brotherhood does not offer proper inducements for the timber men to quit their jobs."

"It is further set forth that 'L. A. Emerson and J. A. Smith, who are promoting the brotherhood, are charged with selfish motives and personal benefits, and the Socialist feature of the brotherhood, which is an enemy of the American Federation of Labor, is denounced by the Investigating Committee of the lumber workers.'"

The company goes on to say that ten mills, which recently shut down because of the activity of labor organizers, will resume work shortly, and that the organizers are meeting with poor success.

BULLET BROKE HIS LEG.

Newark, N. J., Man's Injured Leg Worries Police.

Francis Averkamp, 43 years old, an architect, was found last evening at Newark, with a broken leg. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the doctors found the leg had been broken by a bullet.

They at once notified the police and a detective was sent to the hospital, but was unable to get any information from the patient. Later Averkamp's family had him removed to a private room in St. James' Hospital. The police are investigating in the neighborhood of where Averkamp was found.

ICE CAKE CRUSHES BOY.

John Payne, 7 years old, of 949 Bergen street, Brooklyn, jumped on the step on the rear of an ice wagon yesterday to get a piece of ice. A 150 pound cake of ice slipped out and struck him on the head, and he is now in the Brooklyn Hospital with a badly fractured skull.

PERKINS REFUSES TO ANSWER AS TO ROOSEVELT

Threatened With Imprisonment by the Steel Probers.

REMAINS DEFIANT

Morgan Loves His Slaves. Trust Never Fought Labor, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—George W. Perkins, former chief lieutenant of J. P. Morgan, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Harvester Trust, and member of the National Civic Federation, is threatened with imprisonment because of his refusal to answer questions put to him today by members of the Stanley investigating committee.

The questions were designed to draw from Perkins information in regard to contributions by himself while vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, or the Steel Trust to the Roosevelt presidential campaign.

Unless Perkins recedes from the stand he has taken, it is the purpose of Representative Stanley, chairman of the Steel Committee, to offer a resolution citing that Perkins is in contempt.

If the resolution is passed, the former financier would be hauled before the bar of the house. In the event of his failing to purge himself of the contempt by answering the question, the case would be certified to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The House itself could imprison Perkins, but in such cases it has usually been the custom to permit a defendant to sue for a writ of habeas corpus.

Morgan Never Day Laborer.

Perkins was made to testify to a number of things, including the Steel Trust's contributions to literature, education and the Y. M. C. A., but not the least interesting was his testimony as to the attitude of Morgan and the Steel Trust toward organized labor.

When asked if Morgan had ever come in close contact with the men in the ranks, like those other honest workmen, Schwab and Gary, Perkins replied: "Well, of course, Mr. Morgan never was a day laborer in the sense in which you are speaking, but his knowledge of the conditions under which such men have worked, his sympathy with their condition, and his readiness to always stand for what their rights were, has been a matter of common knowledge to every one he is associated with."

Chairman Stanley noted an entry in the 1909 minutes of a cable from Morgan, then in Europe, as follows: "E. H. Gary, New York—Have received your cable of yesterday. My own views are in accordance with the Finance Committee, in New York. Certainly until questions of wages have been settled by the coal railroads are still in progress settlement."

"Seems imminent old question wages should be settled simultaneously for all interests if possible. Will see H. C. F. and E. A. B. W., and will cable you result of interview if possible to meet your approval if you think better in interval. Perfectly delighted here. Weather perfectly superb."

"How About Labor?"

Q. It was Mr. Fryck and Mr. Widenor at that time that, as your committee meeting's statements show, were set in their fixed determination that the organization of labor unions and the like should be discouraged, is not that true? A. No, sir. I think that cable probably referred to a row I was having at that time about the labor situation. I do not know that it is right to say row, but a difference of opinion.

Q. Difference of opinion? I am not charging the United States Steel Corporation with hostility against labor, but what I am getting at is, Fryck was, and always has been in the days of Homestead trouble and until now a courageous and inveterate enemy of organized labor, isn't that true? A. I think you will have to ask Mr. Fryck about that.

Q. Has he opposed it? Ham? Has he been his policy in your committee? A. No, sir. It has not been the policy of the committee.

Later on Representative Beall said: "You have mentioned welfare work. Will you give some idea of what that work embraces?"

A. Work among the men for improving conditions surrounding them, making better sanitary conditions, and appropriations to anything to improve conditions as they affect those working in the employ of the corporation. Despite the notorious brutality of the steel men I have organized a Welfare Association for them.

Best and Safest Food for Infants
Fifty-four Years' Experience Has Proven It

Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk



WESTERN RAILROADS FEARS BIG STRIKE

Scab Agencies Preparing for Fight That Seems to Be Near at Hand.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.—A widespread strike of railroad employees is imminent west of the Mississippi. There seems little probability of the strike coming east of the river, inasmuch as the various railroads are settling their troubles independently.

Several detective agencies in Cincinnati today admitted that Western railroads had begun locating available strikebreakers in the line of mechanics, operators, switchmen, brakemen and others who might want to go West. These men are being tabulated and have been notified to hold themselves subject to call.

One agency in Cincinnati predicted that when the strikes begin, if they begin, they will start on the Southwestern lines, the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific, and work north until they reach the Burlington, the Northwestern, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and possibly the Canadian transcontinental lines. It is said that the railroads will contend that, if they pay union wages and agree to union rules, they are not bound to restrict employment to union men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—That railroads of the West are threatened with a general strike is indicated by Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. According to his statements the unions have presented demands that would mean an additional expense of \$50,000,000 a year to the roads.

Employes of shops, including blacksmiths, car workers, iron molders, machinists and pattern makers, are said to have presented demands calling for a strict enforcement of the eight-hour day, employment of union foremen exclusively, various changes in working conditions and more pay.

It is said that the roads have agreed in telling the men their demands would not be granted. "Railroads are paying top notch wages now," said Kruttschnitt, "and these demands are unreasonable."

Judge Robert S. Levett, head of the Harriman lines, intimated yesterday that these railroads will not, for the present at least, accede to the demands of their employes for increased wages. Judge Levett said that Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads is on the ground and conducting the negotiations with the men, but he admitted that he was keeping close personal watch on the situation.

He declined to say whether he believed there would be a general strike. For some time members of Independent Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 2, have foreseen that a strike would soon be inevitable, and have been gathering their forces for a struggle. Earnings had been going steadily down, and conditions have been growing worse and worse. Skilled workers, a few years ago, were making as high as \$30 or \$40 a week, have been cut as low in some cases as \$18, and many of these are married men with families to support. Nine and ten hours constitute a day's work in most cases.

A general demand will be made for an eight-hour day, an increase in wages, and better conditions.

SHOOTS DAUGHTER AND KILLS HIMSELF

John Brew, a Bronx piano maker, who once had a small factory of his own, but who lately has had to go to work for others, fired seven bullets into the body of his 17-year-old daughter, yesterday afternoon, and then killed himself. The girl is dying in Fordham Hospital. Brew did the shooting in his tiny little concrete house, bought with the savings of his wife. It is on the Trask estate on Chanute avenue, the Bronx.

Brew was 50 years old, a French Canadian. He was married twenty-nine years ago. He had thirteen children, of whom three are living. Besides Madeline, who is dying in the hospital, there are Julia, 12 years old, and another daughter, who is married. The cause of the tragedy is said to have been too much drink.

SUSPENDERS MAKERS WIN THEIR DEMANDS

The Suspenders Makers' Union reported yesterday that it had signed an agreement with its employers for one year and that all demands had been granted without a strike. Most of the employers are using the union label and cannot get along without it.

The workers secured an increase in wages from 15 to 20 per cent and the employers also agreed to observe all union rules in their shops. The men have also succeeded in abolishing the system of paying 50 cents per week for power.

SOME LIAR, THIS.

VITERBO, Italy, Aug. 8.—"You are a 1,000,000-horsepower liar!" It was thus that Nicola Morra today interrupted a detective who had said that Morra was once elected head of the Camorra. President Bianchi warned the prisoners against further impudence and the trial went on.

TRAMP SAILORS AND FIREMEN STARVED

Captains Pocket Money Allowed Crew for Food, Men Complain.

There is trouble ahead for those steamship companies running tramp steamers if they do not wake up and improve the quality and also the quantity of the food that they dole out to their crews.

An order which has just been issued by the Sailor's and Firemen's union, calling upon sailors and firemen to ask for higher wages, was declared yesterday to be insufficient in as much as it failed to mention one of the chief grievances of the sailors and firemen—the abominable grub which they are fed, or rather starved on.

According to a sailor who visited the Call office yesterday, the crew on the tramp steamer is allowed from 40 to 50 cents a day for food. But the captain of the steamer also happens to be the steward and commissary. And most captains who are stewards and commissaries nearly always manage to make considerable money in addition to their salary. This extra money comes in the way of a raffle on the food which they give or don't give the crew.

Thus, sailors and firemen working on the night shift get no food at all—eating time being only during the day. Those sailors and firemen who get up at 12 o'clock to work do not get a bite of food until 6 o'clock in the morning.

The food itself is of the worst kind and is given in rations that would suit a hospital patient much better than a hard working sailor or fireman. At 6 o'clock in the morning one gets a cup of coffee and bread. The coffee is of course black and without sugar. Breakfast comes at 8 o'clock and consists of "dry hash" and a piece of "punch" which is Chaucerian English for sour bread.

Dinner comes at 12 o'clock and consists of two "spuds" and "salt junk," as the pork is referred to by the men, and hard tack. Supper, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, consists of cracker hash. All these three meals, sailors declare, can be easily got up for 10 cents a day. The other 30 or 40 cents goes into the pocket of the captain-steward.

Sailors stated yesterday that the following bill of fare has been used on the steamship Tocantins at a cost of only 25 cents to a person for three meals a day:

Breakfast—Wheat cakes, maple syrup, fried country sausages, German fried potatoes, bread and butter, coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner—Cream of tomato soup, roast beef with brown gravy, mashed potatoes, tinned peas and peach pie.

Supper—Cold roast beef, French fried potatoes, ginger cake, bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar and tinned fruit.

STRIKE LIKELY IN JEWELRY TRADE

General Walkout May Be Called Tomorrow Night Against Lowering of Wages and Bad Conditions.

Jewelry workers will gather in force tomorrow night at 79-81 Forsyth street to consider the advisability of calling a general strike of the trade. A vote will be taken on the question, and from all indications the sentiment will be nearly unanimous for a wholesale walkout.

The strike will involve about 350 persons, including chain makers, bracelet makers, trimming makers, and polishers, and will affect about forty shops. The trade is pretty well organized, and members of the union believe a struggle would be short and successful. A walkout would hit practically all the shops on the East Side, a number of those in the downtown district, and one or two uptown.

For some time members of Independent Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 2, have foreseen that a strike would soon be inevitable, and have been gathering their forces for a struggle. Earnings had been going steadily down, and conditions have been growing worse and worse. Skilled workers, a few years ago, were making as high as \$30 or \$40 a week, have been cut as low in some cases as \$18, and many of these are married men with families to support. Nine and ten hours constitute a day's work in most cases.

A general demand will be made for an eight-hour day, an increase in wages, and better conditions.

SHOOTS DAUGHTER AND KILLS HIMSELF

John Brew, a Bronx piano maker, who once had a small factory of his own, but who lately has had to go to work for others, fired seven bullets into the body of his 17-year-old daughter, yesterday afternoon, and then killed himself. The girl is dying in Fordham Hospital. Brew did the shooting in his tiny little concrete house, bought with the savings of his wife. It is on the Trask estate on Chanute avenue, the Bronx.

Brew was 50 years old, a French Canadian. He was married twenty-nine years ago. He had thirteen children, of whom three are living. Besides Madeline, who is dying in the hospital, there are Julia, 12 years old, and another daughter, who is married. The cause of the tragedy is said to have been too much drink.

SUSPENDERS MAKERS WIN THEIR DEMANDS

The Suspenders Makers' Union reported yesterday that it had signed an agreement with its employers for one year and that all demands had been granted without a strike. Most of the employers are using the union label and cannot get along without it.

The workers secured an increase in wages from 15 to 20 per cent and the employers also agreed to observe all union rules in their shops. The men have also succeeded in abolishing the system of paying 50 cents per week for power.

BOYCOTT BY CITIZENS HELPS STRIKERS IN BROOKLYN

(Continued from Page 1.)

The conspiracy and restraint of trade proceedings started by the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union against the pocketbook, frame and fancy leather goods manufacturers were quashed in the Tombs Court yesterday.

Magistrate Breen dismissed the case and told the attorney for the union if he wanted to renew the case to make out proper affidavits and present them to the court.

The case was dismissed because some of the employers who were supposed to appear against the manufacturers' combination failed to show up in court. Attorney Panken, for the union, said that the employers failed to show up for fear that the bosses' combination would ruin their business. Attorney Kay, for the bosses, stated in court that he was gathering evidence against the union to prove that it had conspired against the employers.

Having failed to induce the strikers to return to work, the employers have now adopted a new scheme for breaking the strike, and that is by arresting the leaders of the Strike Committee. The first step in that direction was made yesterday when one of the strike leaders, Max Blank, was arrested on a warrant on a charge of felonious assault.



Blank was arrested on a complaint made at the Eldridge street station that he with another striker, M. Lethenberg, had on last Saturday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in front of 89 Forsyth street, assaulted, knocked down, kicked and beaten J. Novack, a scab employed by Wolf, 546 Broadway.

The officers who arrested Blank said that the complainant was sick in bed and that he could not appear in court. Magistrate Kernochan in Essex Market Court held Blank and Lethenberg in \$1,000 bail each for examination.

Ike Schechnowitz, Sam Bergman and Charles Goldman, all strikers, were fined \$2 each by Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of standing near the shop of the Knickerbocker Leather Company, Broadway and Canal street. Captain Hodges appeared against them and said that they were standing in a circle for about five minutes and tried to interfere with people on their way to work.

Pauline Troun, a striker, was arrested near the shop of Bernstein Bros. Broadway and West Houston street, and will be arraigned today.

The strikers will hold a mass meeting at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The United Hebrew Trades at its meeting on Monday night collected \$100 for the strikers and also decided to hold a conference of all labor organizations next Wednesday night.

Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, of the Women's Trade Union League, was busy all day yesterday paying out strike benefit and collecting the incoming fund.

SILENT ABOUT MAYOR GAYNOR.

The trouble between the street car employes and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company had been aired frequently before the Mayor long before the strike was declared, so the committee called again on him yesterday. What the outcome of the conference will be none of the committee would say. She said all information concerning the conference must come from the Mayor's office.

The rank and file of the union, however, doubted if Mayor Gaynor will mix himself up in this strike, as several of the stockholders of the company are said to be his personal friends. Besides the Mayor had been severely criticized in the past for the manner in which he "settled" the strike of the expressmen—a settlement which resulted in the breaking up of the expressmen's union.

Father Donohue was on the committee to see Mayor Gaynor in behalf of the men. It is said, because the St. Thomas Aquinas Church is located in the heart of the strike zone and Father Donohue knows many of the strikers, a number of them being his parishioners.

In reply to statements of the company that the union has no money in its treasury to keep the strike up long, Shea issued a statement saying that back of the strikers is the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes with a membership of 50,000 and a fighting fund of \$100,000.

While the strikebreakers were safe yesterday from attacks by strike sympathizers, the populace in the strike zone never missed a chance to show the strikebreakers just what they thought of them. When a couple of the scabs entered a barber shop yesterday to get shaved the barbers refused to shave them.

The police were as active yesterday as on the preceding days and the streets on the strike zone were still in a condition which almost bordered on martial law. No man was allowed to stand on the sidewalk for a moment. Inspector Dooley had discarded his automobile and was a lonely passenger on the Smith street line several times during the day.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A bolt of lightning struck a gang of track workers on the New York Central here today, killing one and severely injuring four others.

CONSPIRACY CASE COMES TO NAUGHT

Little Leather Bosses Fear to Testify Against the Association.

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we got that opinion from Mr. Johnson.

Stanley then produced a letter dated Philadelphia, January 12, 1911, from James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, asking for money to finance the publication of an edition of "Protection and Prosperity," a high tariff volume, by George B. Curtis, of Binghamton, N. Y.

"What I would like to have you do is to ask your Finance Committee to approve of a contribution of \$4,000 toward the publication of Mr. Curtis' two volumes. I will ask the following companies to contribute \$1,000 each:

"Republic, Pennsylvania-Lackawanna, Jones & Laughlin and Cambria." Perkins declared he never saw the Swank letter and remembered nothing about it.

"But here is a record of the meeting of the Finance Committee at which this letter was referred to the chairman with powers," Stanley insisted. "What has that money ever paid?"

"I don't know. If it was, it was charged to the 'welfare fund.' We do a good deal of 'welfare work.' This publication was for a widespread educational purpose and might properly be so charged."

"Do you remember having a conference with Grant B. Schley in Mr. Morcan's library in November, 1907?" Perkins was asked by Chairman Stanley earlier in the session.

Morgan the Savior.

The chairman asked if Morgan was not the chief actor in the panic of 1907.

"Mr. Morgan was the chief lifesaver in that panic situation," Perkins replied dramatically.

"What was the average balance the United States Steel Corporation had on deposit with J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.?"

"I could not tell from memory. The corporation usually had from \$40,000,000 to \$70,000,000 in accounts all over the world."

"As to the interest paid, Mr. Stanley asked if it were 2.5 per cent. The witness did not remember, but thought that was right."

Stanley read from the minute book to show that the trust kept close tabs on legislation pertaining to a corporation tax and got constant reports.

Switching the line of the inquiry, Congressman Bartlett led the witness over the incidents of the 1907 panic. In the week of October 25, Perkins said, more than two thousand safety deposit boxes were rented in New York City alone.

At one moment fully a hundred houses were on the verge of failure. It was the day after this crisis had been passed safely, he said, that President Roosevelt congratulated Secretary Cortelyou on his good work in stopping the panic.

When Panic Stopped.

"It was not until Moore & Schley had given over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company that the panic was stopped, was it?" Bartlett asked.

"It was not until after the readjustment had been made following the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company," corrected the witness.

Perkins declared that President Roosevelt not only saved the situation when he kept his hands off the Tennessee Coal and Iron, but when later he ordered the railroads to stop discriminating in the furnishing of cars for the moving of grain.

"It was just a question whether we received word from Judge Gary and Mr. Frick before 10 o'clock," the witness declared.

He proceeded to describe the conditions, which he said were such that two trust companies would have failed if the word that the Steel Corporation might take the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company had not come.

HEBREW WORKERS TO FIGHT BREAD TRUST

The United Hebrew Trades yesterday issued a call to all labor organizations under its jurisdiction and all other progressive bodies of the East Side to send delegates to a conference to discuss ways and means of fighting the Bread Trust which has invaded the East Side and which is endeavoring to put the Bakers' Union out of business.

The question of fighting the trust had been discussed at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades on Monday night and a call for the conference was issued yesterday. The Hebrew workers are appealed in the call to stop buying trust bread, as the trust is trying hard to take away their bread from the independent bakers.

Committees will also be sent out to organizations asking them to send delegates to the conference. Representatives of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union will also be invited to attend the conference.

MARBLE WORKERS WANT HIGHER WAGES

Five hundred marble polishers and rubbers will go on strike today as a result of the refusal of the Marble Industry Employers' Association to grant the men an increase in wages of 50 cents per day.

One of the conditions demanded by the marble workers is that the superintendents of the work in carrying out of contracts must belong to the union and another is that in case of complaint against employers, such as violation of agreements, the employers may be the arbiters in the first charge, but subsequent charges must be tried by the union.

A committee of the Reliance Labor Club, which takes in the marble cutters, will meet representatives of the Marble Industry Employers' Association at the Builders' Exchange, 34 West 33d street, this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the demands made by this organization. William T. Keating, representative of the Reliance Labor Club, declined to discuss the situation, but said, however, that a strike of marble cutters might be called.

He would not give out the details of the demands made by the marble cutters, but said that there are a string of them.

SAVE WATER POWER FOR ALL, SAYS LETTER

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—The State Conservation Commission tonight made public a letter sent to Edgar A. Newell, president of the Northern New York Development League of Ogdensburg, in which it discusses water power development, saying in part:

"While all agree that it would be for the best interests of the State and its citizens to develop all available water power, the many diverse interests are not fully agreed upon the best plan to adopt. The interests of the producers of water power and that of the consumer are necessarily different. The rights of the State must also be considered. We cannot, therefore, hope to make any substantial progress unless we succeed in uniting the efforts and interests of all possible beneficiaries. To accomplish this we believe that any proposed legislation to promote hydraulic development, water storage, river improvement and kindred subjects must be broad, comprehensive and just, alike to all concerned."

BLOW UP INJURES 3 MEN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 8.—John Tronick, 19 years old, was probably fatally burned and four others sustained lesser injuries in an explosion which wrecked the oil house at the McClintic-Marshall construction company's plant in Rankin early this morning.

PIER WATCHMAN DROWNED.

John Quigley, of 367 West 11th street, watchman of the Gansevoort street pier, Hudson River, accidentally fell into the slip early yesterday and was drowned. His body was recovered.

LIGHTNING KILLS LABORER.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A bolt of lightning struck a gang of track workers on the New York Central here today, killing one and severely injuring four others.

SCABS LEAVE SHIP AT SAN JUAN

Porto Rican Line Unable to Hire Strikebreakers Hired Here—Log-shoremen May Go Out. By SANTIAGO IGLESIA. (Correspondence to The Call.)

SAN JUAN, Aug. 2.—All the crew of the steamer Carolina who were hired to break the strike of the marine firemen of New York, had to get out of the steamer when they arrived at San Juan.

After having been tortured by hot water and fire, thirty men of the Carolina left the steamer after a fight for life. Two lawyers have been engaged to fight the cases for the men.

Ten Porto Ricans who came from Ponce to take the places of the strikebreakers, left the steamer when they learned of the strike.

A representative of the strikers in New York, Antonio Vila, has arrived here to ask sympathy and solidarity in their fight against the Porto Rican lines, and the Federation of Labor is holding meetings for the purpose of calling a strike of longshoremen to help the strikers of New York and elsewhere.

The people of San Juan are all in sympathy with the strikers.

The strike of the cigar makers of Ponce for higher wages is still on. These men are on strike since May 30. The strike of the women tobacco workers of Caguas has been won, the workers gaining \$1 in wages and shortening the workday by one hour.

SUICIDE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

The body of Mary E. Rowan was found yesterday in the bathroom of the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry P. Booth, widow of a former president of the Cuba Mail Steamship Company, at 4 Riverside drive. Miss Rowan, who was about 45 years old, had committed suicide by hanging. She had been dead about ten days.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST DRY AND DRESS GOODS.

We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bail, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

"CREATORS OF FASHION" Schrier Brothers MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

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Cypress Sporting Goods

Bicycles, Kodaks and Sporting Goods. Selling promptly. 875 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN. J. YUNCKE, Manager.

BARBER CLEANING AND PROMPT SERVICE.

C. H. Olander, 690 9th Ave., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM LEEBOW Shoes of Style and Quality

Reliable Repairing by Electric Machinery. 277 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD BUY DRY GOODS STORE.

218 Underhill Ave., Cor. Ralph St. We give and redeem Sundry Stamps.

Reingold Beer Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

63 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Socialist Speakers Wanted

The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers every night. We have only a few hundred are even fully prepared for this work. We must have speakers who are clear headed and who must have speakers with a clear conscience. We must have speakers who are willing to get it.

Nothing but study will make you a competent speaker. We will give you the right training and we will give you the right training. We will give you the right training. We will give you the right training.

Recruitment to Socialism, 1911. Introduction to Socialism, 1911. Revolutionary Socialism, 1911. Industrial Socialism, 1911. Science and Socialism, 1911. Socialism and the Future, 1911. Socialism and the Workers' Movement, 1911. Socialism and the Labor Party, 1911. Socialism and the American People, 1911. Socialism and the World, 1911.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago. Enclosed find \$1.00 for which you will receive your copy of our "Socialism and the Workers' Movement."

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POLICY OF U. S. TO OPPOSE FOOD LAWS

Secretary Wilson Had Army of Employees to Testify for "Interests."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Testimony to show that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and certain other officials in the department aided manufacturers in their fight against the Indiana pure food laws on the benzoate of soda controversy was developed at today's hearing of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agriculture Department.

The committee also ascertained from Dr. Floyd W. Robinson, a chemist, that he had been discharged by Secretary Wilson because his attitude toward the department's ruling on the benzoate of soda matter "made him undesirable."

Harry Barnard, chemist of the Indiana Board of Health, and Attorney General Bingham, of Indiana, both testified that the government allowed about seventy-five employees of the Department of Agriculture, including members of the Remond Board, to testify against the State and that these witnesses were paid their expenses by the government.

One of the most interesting features of the testimony came out in connection with the letter of disapproval written by Secretary Wilson to Dr. Robinson. In this letter Secretary Wilson not less than three times referred to "the policies of the administration" in referring to the benzoate of soda question. Attorney Bingham of Indiana told the committee emphatically that he had had correspondence and a personal interview with President Taft on the subject and that the President never even intimated that the administration had any "policy" in connection with the row between the referee board and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley over the use of benzoate of soda.

In fact, Mr. Bingham got the impression, he told the committee, that the President considered the fight to compel the Agricultural Department to permit Dr. Wiley to testify for the State of Indiana against the referee board and the benzoate of soda users as a "department matter" to be handled by Secretary Wilson.

But Bingham testified that the Department of Agriculture not only did not operate with him, but hampered him in every possible way. He and the other witnesses pointed out that while it was the easiest thing in the world for the food manufacturers who were fighting the State to have its pure food law declared unconstitutional and to get seventy-five witnesses from the Agricultural Department to testify with the referee board, it was almost impossible to get one to testify with the Wiley findings.

The witnesses were willing, he said, but the Secretary and Solicitor McCabe would not permit them to testify.

FAKE "HELP WANTED ADS" CAUSE TROUBLE

Fake "Help Wanted" advertisements in a morning newspaper yesterday precipitated as many disturbances in many sections of the Bronx. Some narrow-minded individual inserted in a paper an "ad" calling for 100 men for good positions and gave instructions to call at 455 East 163d street. A second "ad" called for twenty-five men for good positions and instructed them to call at 451 East 164th street. Bright and early nearly a thousand men who had been tramping the streets of this city for many months in hopes for a job congregated at the two addresses.

The first address is the office of Charles Mosher, a City Marshal. When he learned the import of the men's visit he called for the police. Reserves hastened to the scene and dispersed the men, but not until many of them had gone to the 164th street address. The men at this place were flaunting papers in the fact of Albert Welner, who lives there and who was celebrating his birthday. The police hastened there and the men retreated to the local office of the newspaper in which the "ads" were inserted. No arrests were made, but the police are looking for the "joking" culprit.

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,
305 East Broadway, Tel. 3245 Orchard BRANCH, 105 LENOX AVE., RET. 115TH AND 116TH STS.

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NOTICE!
We beg to inform our patrons and friends that we have opened our new place.

THE INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT AND CAFE
217 East St., bet. Grand and Broome Sts.

We promise to make The International Restaurant and Cafe the Walcott-Astoria of the East Side. It will be the nicest, biggest, and most luxurious place the East Side ever had. We will arrange concerts from time to time in which famous players and singers will participate. The management will provide everything necessary for the comfort of its patrons, regardless of cost. Open day and night.
Respectfully,
MAX KASIMIRSKY,
JOSEPH KROOK, Proprietors.

DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM.
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UP-TO-DATE
DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM
34 Westchester St., near Fourth St.

D. SIRELSON SIGNS
AND BANKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
184 E. Houston Street, N. Y.

TRIAL OF POLICEMAN'S SLAYER HAS BEGUN

John Collins, the negro who shot and killed Policeman Michael Lynch of West 37th street station July 1, was put on trial yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney Moss called as a witness Georgiana Anderson, a colored woman who lived with Collins at 347 West 37th street. She said he had been drinking heavily and about 4 o'clock in the morning of July 1, after firing two shots at the janitor he went out and got some more liquor. When he came in he told her to lock the door behind her. Then Collins began to fire his revolver. Policeman Lynch heard the shots and ran upstairs. As the policeman threw open the door Collins shot him dead.

BERGER WILL AID MEXICAN LIBERALS

Socialist Representative Demands That Rangel Case Be Investigated.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Ricardo Flores Magon, the head of the Los Angeles Junta of the Mexican Liberal party, sent Victor Berger, the Socialist member of the House, the following telegram:

"Jose Maria Rangel, member in good standing Socialist party and leader Mexican Liberal party forces; Prisciliano and Ruben Silva and others have been handed over without trial to Mexican Federal troops by El Paso authorities. We ask you to act promptly. Gross breach of neutrality. Men will be shot."

On the receipt of the foregoing telegram, Berger called on the Department of Justice. He was told there that they knew nothing of this case. Berger then went to the State Department, and officials there also disclaimed any knowledge of the El Paso outrage.

Berger inquired of the State Department if they had received any information which might throw light upon the trouble in the border city, but the officials positively stated that they had no information whatever.

The Socialist Representative has written a formal letter to the State Department calling upon them to institute an investigation of the reported outrage and to find the persons guilty, as well as to give all possible protection to the men who were spirited across the border.

Troops to Quell Magonistas.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8.—About 1,500 troops, with several pieces of field artillery and a number of machine guns, under command of General Gordillo Escudero, left here today for Lower California to drive out the Magonista Liberals and garrison some of the towns. The force will embark for Lower California from Manzanillo. The Mexican Liberal party is headed by Ricardo Flores Magon and its operations in Lower California have been directed by a junta in Los Angeles.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 8.—"Conditions here are beyond control, and I would ask that you return and take charge of the situation," reads a cipher cable message said to have been sent by Provisional President Francisco de la Barra, of Mexico, to Jose Yves Limantour, now in Paris, a copy of which H. D. Bradford, a mining man from Mexico, who is in this city, says he received.

There are a number of mining men of Mexico in San Antonio at present, and Bradford says they will hold a meeting in the near future to take action toward protecting the lives and property of Americans.

Big Mexican Loan Placed Here.

A loan of \$10,000,000 in gold, presumably to pay part of the expense of the recent revolution, was made to the Mexican Government by Speyer & Co. yesterday. No details of the operation were made public, but though no official information could be had as to the use of the money by Mexico, it was believed that it would go towards paying the expenses incurred by the Madero family in financing their revolution.

Speyer & Co. are the recognized financial sponsors of Mexico at New York. The loan was made through the republic's Monetary Commission, and will extend over a period of two years, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent, payable semi-annually, beginning September 1.

Notes representing the loan are being offered by Speyer & Co. at 98 1/2 and accrued interest, delivery to be made between September 1 and 9.

JORDAN'S WIDOW WILL SUE.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 8.—At Mineola this morning in the Surrogate's office, Miss Edith Mary Jordan, widow of Frank T. Jordan, who was killed July 13 in an automobile and trolley car collision at a crossing of the New York and North Shore Traction Company, filed an application for special letters of administration that will enable her to bring a suit for \$50,000 against this company.

AGED WOMAN Wanders AWAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Storck, 89 years old, has been missing since Saturday from her home at 254 Hopkins street, Williamsburg. She is a relative of Jacob Hertz, cashier of the Kings County Savings Bank. When she left home the aged woman told her relatives she was going to visit an old friend living in the neighborhood. A general alarm has been sent out.

FREDERICKS WOULD SAVE KIDNAPPER

Los Angeles District Attorney Opposes Extradition of "Detective" Hosick.

(By National Socialist Press.)
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8.—Having succeeded, by the kidnapping method, in extraditing John J. McNamara, the District Attorney of Los Angeles is now devoting his entire energies to preventing the extradition of one of the kidnapers.

Police Detective Jim Hosick, of the Los Angeles force, assisted Burns when, by force and by fraud, they illegally seized John J. McNamara and hurried him from the State of Indiana. Hosick was indicted along with Burns by the Indianapolis Grand Jury and police officers from that city are on the way here to ask Governor Hiram Johnson to sign the extradition papers that will enable them to take the detective back to Indiana.

District Attorney Fredericks and his assistant, Joseph W. Ford, have been accused of perjury in connection with the case. Acting upon a lying telegram sent by W. J. Burns, Ford made affidavit that the secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, was then under arrest, when, as a matter of truth, he was not arrested for ten days later.

It is believed that Governor Johnson will sign the extradition papers and send Hosick back to answer to the charge of felony provided it can be shown that the detectives acted illegally in removing the man from the State.

Assistant District Attorney Ford, who was himself charged with kidnapping, will probably conduct the case for Hosick. He will set up the plea that if there was any criminal action in the case it was committed by Police Judge Collins, of Indianapolis, who assigned McNamara into Hosick's custody.

George Bohme, uncle of Ortle McManigal, says the Grand Jury can do as it pleases about asking Judge Borland to send him to jail. He has been before the Grand Jury several times and has been cited to show reasons why he should not be punished for contempt of court for refusing to answer certain questions propounded by the foreman and the Assistant District Attorney.

Bohme is a grizzled locomotive engineer who has seen long service at the throttle. He is a Brotherhood man and not one to squirm under the cross fire of the inquisitors. He declared today that he knew just what to say and they could write no more from him.

The prosecuting attorney hopes to show that Bohme tried to persuade Ortle McManigal to change his story and go over to the defense. As a matter of fact it is believed Bohme told Ortle he was making a fool of himself by playing into the hands of Burns, and that he could have defied the detectives with impunity.

Accompanied by his usual retinue of press agents, heralds and pages, Detective William J. Burns has arrived in Los Angeles. A dozen interviews had been given out by the "never failing" before the train had reached the Arcade depot. The interviews are typical Burns interviews and judging from their contents their author is here to do what more he can to make certain the conviction of the McNamaras. As far as San Bernardino the first interviews began and lasted all the way to Los Angeles. Detective Burns poured into the ears of Times and Hearst reporters the story of his greatness in true Burns' style.

"HOLE IN GROUND" IN McNAMARA CASE

A canvasser for the Army and Navy Magazine has got himself in trouble with the Department of Justice by telling people, it is said, that he was an officer in the United States Government, an army officer, or a naval officer, or just plain "officer" according to his own convenience. He was selling "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," a work in many volumes, published by the Army and Navy Magazine.

His name is Abraham Y. King, and he lives in Washington. He was arrested in Keene, N. H., by Officer Scully, of the Department of Justice, armed with a bench warrant. Herbert Noll, of 2550 Third Avenue, was among those who complained to the department that King had misrepresented himself to them. Noll gave King a check for \$9.50, the first installment on the books that were to cost \$59.50, believing that King was a government officer, and that the government was back of these books that were being published by the Army and Navy Magazine. King isn't an officer of any kind in the government, say the officials, and what's more, the government is anxious to state that it is not back of the publication. "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

King was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and released under \$1,000 bail, which was furnished by a surety company.

Attorneys for Defense Conclude That It Will Help Them Knock Out Detectives' Lies.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8.—A hole in the ground caused by the explosion of a bomb will figure in the trial of the McNamara brothers for the alleged blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building. The hole was dug up on Sunday night and boxed for preservation.

On the morning of the destruction of the Times Building, October 1, 1910, two exploded bombs were "found" at the residences of Gen. H. G. Otis, owner of the Times, and F. J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. A detective was carrying off the bomb, enclosed in a suitcase, from the Otis grounds, he declared, when he heard a clock begin ticking, and he dropped the grip and ran. The bomb went off, tearing a large hole in the ground between the sidewalk and the curbing.

The hole remained undisturbed, and a few days ago the attorneys for the defense decided they needed the hole for evidence, as it could be shown that the "bomb" had mighty little strength. Accordingly, four men set to work on Sunday night, and at daylight had tunneled under the hole, boxed it in, and prepared to cart it to the office of Job Harriman, one of the defendants' attorneys. While they were waiting for a truck, passersby noticed their operations, and telephoned to District Attorney Fredericks. Assembling some detectives, Fredericks rushed with them to the scene in a motor car.

"Hold on!" cried Fredericks, peering into the box, "what have we here?"

"Nothing but a hole," replied Harriman's detectives.

"Oh, very well," said the District Attorney, "you're welcome to it."

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O'CONNOR STANDS BY CITY'S SPEED LAW

Magistrate O'Connor in the Harlem Police Court yesterday took issue with Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Police Court on the question of violations of the Callan speeding law. When Claude McPherson, chauffeur for George S. Pell, a rich broker, was arraigned on the charge of running his car at twenty-five miles an hour.

McPherson said that he was not guilty under the Callan law, which allows a speed of thirty miles an hour when the road is clear. The magistrate fined him \$5 for violating the city ordinance, which only allows eight miles an hour. McPherson paid his fine.

Sidney Grant, of 369 West 261st street, also charged with speeding, paid a like amount.

MAN WHO SAVED SAGE'S LIFE DEAD

Victim of Big Financier's Cowardice Has Miserable End.

Sage's "shard" is dead.

Russell Sage, the notorious stock gambler who is said to have become deaf in one ear from keeping that organ close to a ticker in the Wall Street Stock Exchange, died six years ago, but not until he had acquired the international reputation as a king among financiers and money sharks and penny squeakers.

On Monday night the man who let Sage live to acquire his unenviable reputation died in the Home for incurables, 103d street and Third Avenue. That man was William R. Laidlaw.

On December 4, 1891, a man named Norcross entered Sage's office at 71 Broadway and presented to the financier a letter demanding a large sum of money. While Sage was arguing with Norcross, Laidlaw, who was at the time confidential clerk for John Bloodgood & Co., entered the office. Norcross had warned Sage that unless he "came across" with the coin he would drop a bomb which he carried in a bag. Sage, according to the testimony in the trials which followed, pushed Laidlaw between him and Norcross. At that moment the bomb exploded.

Norcross was blow to atoms and Laidlaw suffered from 150 wounds. Sage was unhurt and went about his usual plundering in the stock market. Laidlaw was in a hospital for three months. When he was discharged he sued Sage for \$50,000. The suit was tried five times, and each time the jury awarded Laidlaw \$40,000, which was each time set aside by a higher court. Laidlaw had the services of Joseph H. Choate and Noah Davis. Sage likewise hired the best counsel in the land and the trials cost him \$50,000. He never paid one cent to Laidlaw.

In 1903 Laidlaw formed the Consolidated Exchange firm of Laidlaw & Garre, which later failed. He was supported by his family for a while and later removed to the "home." His death was due indirectly to the injuries he had received. Sage later boasted that if he owed anything to Laidlaw the debt had been wiped out by reason of the latter's suit.

Many of the millions that Sage left behind after his mercenary career had ended his life has been applying to "charity" in a vain and futile effort to redeem her husband's name.

It would be difficult to count the lives that have been sacrificed for Russell Sage's greed, but the cowardly action of the man will live long after the philanthropic energies of his widow have been spent.

"OFFICIAL" PAPERS PEDDLER PROBED

Canvasser for Army and Navy Magazine Carried Imposing Sign Line, but Government Objected.

A canvasser for the Army and Navy Magazine has got himself in trouble with the Department of Justice by telling people, it is said, that he was an officer in the United States Government, an army officer, or a naval officer, or just plain "officer" according to his own convenience. He was selling "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," a work in many volumes, published by the Army and Navy Magazine.

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King was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and released under \$1,000 bail, which was furnished by a surety company.

Thomas G. Hunt
Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS
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SPORTS

GIANTS LOSE, AGAIN

Richie Takes Their Measure in Another Exciting Game in Chicago. Witte Has Bad Luck.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Low Richie's pitching was a bit too much for the Giants today, and they lost their second straight game in this series with the Cubs.

The score was 3 to 1, and it was a pitchers' battle, with Witte battling valiantly to hold his own against Richie. And he almost succeeded. For had the luck of the game broken with instead of against him, the Giants might have won this second contest.

On the matter of base hits there was little to choose between the two. Richie held the Giants to five hits, while the Cubs managed to drive out a half dozen. But when it came to tallies, the advantage lay with the Cubs. Three of their six aunts were of the solid brand, every one going for a triple. Doyle was the only man among the Giants to get an extra base clout, and his was a double.

In the matter of luck Witte suffered once more. He issued but one base on balls, yet this was handed to Archer, and was followed by a three-base hit by Zimmerman. That one slip in the control of the veteran southpaw cost him a run. Then the only errors of the game netted the Cubs another run.

The second battle was in direct contrast to the first game of this important series, not only were the twirlers an improvement over the great Mathewson and Brown, but the fielding was clean and fast—save in that one instance. The men fought just as bitterly, for both Giants and Cubs have the greatest respect for each other, and to lick the other fellow is just now the aim of every athlete on the two squads. The surroundings were the same. The crowd numbered about 15,000. But the atmosphere was different. Better baseball was played.

Devore got back into the game today after being cracked on the head. The score:

New York	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.	Detroit	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Devore, lf	4 0 0 0 0 0	Drake, lf	1 0 0 1 0 0
L. Doyle, 2b	2 1 1 1 3 1	Jones, cf	2 0 0 3 0 0
Snodgrass, cf	3 0 1 2 0 0	Bush, ss	4 0 0 4 3 1
Becker, rf	4 0 1 0 0 1	Cobb, cf	2 1 0 0 0 0
Merkle, 1b	4 0 1 1 2 0	Shaller, cf	3 0 0 1 0 0
Herzog, 3b	4 0 0 2 4 0	Crawford, rf	4 0 3 0 0 0
Fletcher, ss	4 0 1 1 3 0	Delehanty, 1b	4 0 2 0 0 0
Meyers, c	3 0 0 6 0 0	Lathers, 3b	4 0 0 0 3 1
Witte, p	2 0 0 1 2 8	O'Leary, 2b	4 0 1 0 0 0
Crandall, p	0 0 0 1 0 0	Stange, c	4 0 1 5 2 0
Murray, p	1 0 0 0 0 0	LaFitte, p	3 0 0 1 2 0
		Schmidt	0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals	31 15 24 15 2	Totals	35 18 24 10 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburgh	R. H. E.
Phila.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Pittsburgh...	0 0 3 2 1 0 x—12 2 3
Batteries—Beebe, Ewing and Madden; Ferry and Gibson.	
At Cincinnati	R. H. E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 0
Cincinnati ..	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 x—3 8 1
Batteries—Weaver and Kling; Gaspar and Clarke.	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Boston	R. H. E.
Cleveland...	3 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0—6 10 2
Boston	1 1 1 1 0 1 2 1 x—8 16 2
Batteries—Falkenberg, Blandine and Fisher; Collins and Carrigan.	
At Philadelphia	R. H. E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—9 9 0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 3 x—4 10 0
Batteries—White and Payne; Plank, Dantforth and Thomas.	
At Washington	R. H. E.
St. Louis	0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1—5 9 3
Washington	0 0 0 1 0 3 0 x—10 9 2
Batteries—Nelson, Hamilton and Stephens; Johnson and Street.	

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League.

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

American League.

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

PHILLIES SIGN TWO MEN

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—President Fogel, of the Phillies, has signed two new players. "Dick" Guy, manager of both the Pittsburgh Collegians, neogated both transactions whereby the Philadelphia club takes title to First Baseman James Gorman, a strapping youngster of the Kane, Pa. club, and Pitcher P. J. McGhee, who has been performing sensational work for the Collegians. Both men will report to the Phillies late this month.

GERMANTOWN CRICKETERS WIN.

CHATHAM, England, Aug. 8.—The Germantown Cricket Club defeated the Royal Engineers by 240 today. Resuming their innings, the victors batted freely and quickly and ran up a score of 391 for five wickets, and then closed the innings.

RESULTS OF THE CLUBS.

National League	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	59	36	.621
Pittsburgh	60	38	.612
New York	57	40	.588
Philadelphia	56	42	.571
St. Louis	55	44	.556
Cincinnati	44	53	.454
Brooklyn	35	60	.368
Boston	22	78	.220

SMITH VS. LANGFORD.

Standing room only will prevail at the Fairmont Athletic Club tonight when Farmer Jim Smith, the Westchester light heavyweight, tries conclusions with Sam Langford. They will meet at catch weights and each will scale at about 170 pounds. Smith in action is a reproduction of Tom Sharkey. In fact, he looks enough like the former sailor to be his twin brother. He is as strong as a bull and is a terrific hitter. Smith's steady improvement during the last twelve months has been closely watched by ring sharps and some of them believe he will make Langford know that he is taking part in a real scrap.

BRESNAHAN'S FOOT HURT.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—An X-ray photo was taken today to determine if Manager Roger Bresnahan, of the St. Louis Cardinals, has broken a bone in his right foot. He was hit by a foul ball just before being put out of yesterday's game, and today his foot will not bear his weight. Injury to Roger at this time is a serious blow to the Cardinals.

ATWOOD MAY FICK ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Harry N. Atwood today practically decided to make his start on the record fight to New York from St. Louis instead of Milwaukee. Final announcement will be made tomorrow. Today Atwood decided as part of his fight to drop from the sky into the Chicago aviation field, without announcement, during the international events. The start will probably be made on Saturday or Sunday. Twenty towns along the route are urging him to land and are offering prizes.

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FLYNN BEATS BARRY IN A FAST BOUT

Tom Sharkey will have to train Jim Barry, of Chicago, some more if he hopes to develop the latter into a champion, for Barry was defeated in a ten-round battle at the Twentieth Century A. C. last night by Porky Flynn, the Boston heavyweight.

Sharkey was behind Barry and he ordered the Chicago man to make a rushing fight from the start. But the sailor evidently underrated Flynn, whose cleverness in landing and blocking was quickly apparent.

If Barry had been able to reach the point of the jaw with one of his tremendous swings he might have scored a knockout, but Flynn's handlers told him to keep at long range as much as possible with the result that the wallops of Sharkey's pupil did very little damage.

Flynn used some fast foot work in keeping out of harm's way and also shot in a quick left for many scientific points. Flynn, because of these tactics, had the better of six of the rounds and won in a way that surprised the former sailor. It was a very fast battle all the way and nearly 3,000 spectators were satisfied.

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TRUSSMAKER.

National League	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	66	35	.653
Detroit	65	38	.631
Boston	64	39	.619
New York	63	40	.613
Chicago	59	41	.590
Cleveland	52	53	.496
Washington	46	62	.428
St. Louis	31	71	.304

YANKS TAKE BOTH

Trounce Tigers in Double-Header by Narrow Margins in Exciting Contests—Morlarty Spiked.

The Yankees braced themselves yesterday and took both games of the double-header from Jennings' Tigers, yesterday, showing the Detroitis well below the mounting Athletics. Both games were won by narrow margins, the first going 6 to 4, and the second 2 to 1.

In the first affair the Yankees got busy in the eighth. It was not until that frame that the Yanks had any chance to win out. They were a run to the bad when they went to bat. But they man-handled Pitcher Mulen so bad that before he retired the third man, four big runs had been put across by our boys. Jack Warhop pitched a good heady game and deserved to win.

Chase also made himself prominent during the day, both at bat and base. Morlarty was spiked by Bert Daniels, and was replaced by Lathers in the second. Cobb got banishment for kicking. Vaughn was effective in the second contest. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Detroit	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.	New York	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Jones, lf	4 2 2 3 0 0	Daniels, rf	2 0 1 2 1 0
Cobb, cf	3 0 0 0 1 0	Hempflill, cf	3 1 1 1 0 0
Bush, cf	5 0 2 2 0 0	Chase, 1b	4 2 2 3 1 0
Crawford, rf	4 0 1 0 1 0	Cree, lf	4 1 1 3 0 1
Delehanty, 1b	3 1 0 12 0 0	Knight, ss	4 0 1 1 4 1
Morlarty, 3b	3 0 0 2 1 1	Hartzell, 3b	3 1 2 1 3 1
Lathers, 2b	0 0 0 0 0 0	Gardner, 2b	4 0 1 6 2 0
O'Leary, 2b	3 0 2 1 7 0	Sweeney, c	4 0 1 4 3 0

"MR. VOTER" LISTEN TO TAMMANY HALL

That Dear Old Machine is Destined to Ruin Unless "You" Help.

Oh, Mr. Democratic Voter, Tammany Hall speaks!

In a circular letter under date of July 29 the Tomahawk Democratic Club of the 28th Assembly District, Tammany Hall, "warns" all voters of that district against the leadership of Nicholas J. Hayes, and incidentally boasts "Our Choice for Leader, Henry H. Lazarus." The letter goes on to say that for the past six or seven years the Democratic party has been losing steadily in membership, strength, activity and prestige. That all the men who were formerly among its most active supporters have withdrawn from all connection with the present party management. Then Tammany bursts into a fit of anger and says, "If you do know these undeniable truths no argument will be required to make you see the necessity of riding ourselves of the man who is responsible for the present conditions, Nicholas J. Hayes."

Tammany Hall asks the voters, "Do you know that under the leadership of Hayes it has been impossible to obtain enough Democrats of standing and character in the district to make up a general committee, and that he has been compelled to resort to the trick of padding out the lists with the names of non-residents?" Of course, Tammany shrinks from the shame of such procedure.

Then Tammany Hall asks Mr. Voter again, "Do you know that since Hayes became leader he has been using the power and influence of his position to obtain fat public offices for himself and relatives? Do you know anything about the methods he has employed to keep his grasp upon the organization?"

"Do you know of the thugs, crooks and repeaters that have been imported into the district to defraud and intimidate? Do you know how many men have been maimed, crippled and disfigured for daring to oppose him at the primaries?"

Gentle voter if you do not know of all these things Tammany Hall is ready and willing to tip you off to some startling information. Tammany Hall asks you again if you have ever "expressed wonder at the rapid flowing stream of revenue that makes certain things possible, and would you like to have the stream traced to its sources?"

"Tammany Hall surely is out after Hayes' goat. It threatens to 'reveal' these sources. Meaning, of course, the revenue from the houses of prostitution and gambling dens.

And then in a pious mood the writer of this letter enters in a plea to Mr. Voter to "help to put an end to what has become a shame and a bané, the leadership of Nicholas J. Hayes." This is all to show what Tammany Hall thinks of Tammany.

LEHIGH DENIES U. S. CHARGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Admitting that it owns all the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, but denying that it operates the concern, the Lehigh Valley Railroad this afternoon filed its answer to the suit brought by the government under the commodities clause of the Hepburn Act. There is also a general denial that the railroad attempts control of the coal company's output.

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Physical Culture Restaurants
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Richards, 420 6th St., cor. 29th St., Clothes with Union Label.

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LORIMER INQUIRY ADJOURNS TONIGHT

Illinois Heeler Was 'Urged' to Accept Price for His Vote.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Senate Lorimer investigating committee will adjourn its present series of hearings tomorrow night, not to reconvene again until October, according to an announcement by Chairman Dillingham, this afternoon.

Former State Representative Daniel W. Holstlaw, of Iuka, Ill., followed State Representative H. C. Beckemeyer on the stand today. He said he received \$2,500 for voting for Lorimer, from State Senator Broderick.

Beckemeyer asserted that no one ever suggested to him that unless White's testimony was corroborated he was not to be believed. He said he asked State's Attorney Wayman not to indict him until Mrs. Beckemeyer was out of the East St. Louis Hospital.

"My whole thought at that time was of my wife's health," he said.

"You don't know what you did with the \$1,000 Lorimer money Brown gave you in St. Louis, do you?" Judge Haney, Lorimer's counsel, asked.

"No, I don't know exactly, but I can tell pretty nearly what I did with it."

"When Brown offered you the \$1,000 Lorimer money, you were surprised, and had to be urged to take it, didn't you?"

"Yes, I didn't want to take it at first, but I did accept it after a little urging."

"Were you willing to vote for Lorimer for Senator without receiving any money for your vote?" asked Haney.

"I did do it," answered Beckemeyer. "Before your vote, did you know you or any one else was to receive anything for so voting?"

"I did not."

Holstlaw told of making a second trip to Chicago after receiving a letter from Senator John Broderick, and of going to the Broderick saloon, where he received \$700 from the "Jack Pot."

HOUSE TURNS DOWN LORDS' AMENDMENT

LONDON, Aug. 8.—By a vote of 145 to 280 the House of Commons this evening rejected the Lords' amendment to the veto bill.

Consideration of the Lords' amendment to the veto bill commenced early this afternoon. Lord Hugh Cecil failed in an attempt to delay taking up the amendments by moving that the entire discussion be postponed for three months.

The vote tonight means that the bill will be sent back to the House of Lords in the form originally drawn by the Commons.

LOST STOCKING, TOO.

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 8.—Three masked men held up Daniel Lampert, a Revere Beach merchant, and his wife, while they were on their way home early today, and secured \$500 in cash, a gold watch and two valuable rings. Of the money, \$450 was in the woman's stocking. The robbers took stocking and all.

PRENDERGAST FLAYS MAYOR AND CHARTER

Accuses 'Gaynor With an "Unholy Alliance" to Tammany Hall."

Controller Prendergast, Mayor Gaynor's bitter foe, sailed for Europe yesterday, but before leaving his office he gave out a statement attacking the new city charter and the Mayor in no uncertain terms.

Prendergast's statement in part follows:

"Everybody now realizes what an absolute atrocity this attempt at a charter was. It is not going too far to say that it was the most lamentable effort of the kind ever set before the public. Its construction was absolutely worthless and it teemed with inaccuracies. It presented a fair index of what we might expect from that quarter. The present draft is a much better instrument. As far as its workmanship is concerned, it has been fairly well done. This is due to the fact that the city committees of the Senate and the Assembly called to their help a man who understood how to draw bills and frame charters. While the literary construction of this charter is better, it is filled with the same glaring attempts to grasp power and to conduct this city government on a personal basis as were evident in the first Gaynor charter.

Gaynor Solely Responsible.

"While this new charter was being prepared, Corporation Counsel Watson was in Albany nearly all the time, conferring with those who were drawing the charter. Different representatives of his office were there all the time. Frequent visits were made to the Committee on Draft by other well known representatives of Mr. Gaynor. Consequently, he must assume his responsibility for this charter. The responsibility cannot truthfully be shifted to anybody else.

"If Mr. Gaynor and his lackeys were disposed to frame a good charter for this city, every one would welcome it, but they have done exactly the opposite.

"All through this charter it is clearly the intention of those who framed it to satisfy the personal desires or needs of certain men or interests. Take, for instance, the chapter on the Street Cleaning Department. There is not a department of the city government where there has been more downright rascality than in this department. I am making no reflection upon the present Commissioner, but no one will deny that the city has been robbed right and left through snow-removal contracts in years past.

Its Glaring Indecencies.

"In my judgment, one of the most glaring instances of the general indecencies of this charter is in the provision governing payments to charitable institutions. The city is dispensing annually between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 to these institutions. The largest part of this sum is paid to the child-caring institutions. Under our present charter, the Commissioner of Charities makes the commitment and the Controller has the power of audit over the bills. There is no question whatever as to the right of the Board of Estimate and the Controller to exercise all reasonable supervision.

"What could be worse than the attempt to concentrate in the hands of the Mayor the absolute direction and supervision of all subway development. Under this new charter he would have a veto power over all plans, routes and contracts. Who on earth but himself ever suggested that he should have this power? Who wants him to have it except some of his interested friends? If he had displayed any statesmanlike intelligence in treating the subway question, an effort to give him the direction of it might have some justification, but the contrary is the fact. He has been on every side of the question. Both officially and as a citizen, I protest against this unholy alliance of interests behind certain of the charitable institutions plus Gaynor, plus Tammany Hall.

BEER IN STRANGE BOTTLES.

Record Fine Imposed on Bottler in Essex Market Court.

The largest fine in the new Essex Market Court was imposed yesterday when Magistrate Kernochan fined Nathan Gans, a beer bottler, of 176 2d street, \$51 for violating the bottling law.

Agent Hammond, of the Bottling and Brewers' Protective Association, says he found 137 beer bottles filled with another company's beer, and also eighteen empty bottles and seven boxes in Gans' establishment. Gans paid a fine of 50 cents for each offense.

HELD ON BRIBERY CHARGE.

Brooklyn Man Accused of Trying to Hold Up Girl in Park.

John Harkness, of 381 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, was held without bail yesterday by Magistrate Reynolds in Flatbush Court, charged with highway robbery by Hattie Rich, a maker of sex flowers at 113 St. Felix street. Policeman Conroy, of the Bergen street station, caught Harkness as he was climbing the Prospect Park wall at Garfield place. A woman was screaming in the bushes in the park. Miss Rich said that she was sitting in the park alone at midnight when Harkness attempted to force his acquaintance on her. When she refused to talk to him he struck her, she said, grabbed her pocketbook and ran.

CALLAHAN

THE HATTER
Victor N. Y., Aug. 8.—William Barnum, aged 75 years, was killed this morning by an eastbound passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was piloting a party across the tracks when struck.

THAW FIGHT MAY BE RENEWED SOON

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Simultaneous with the announcement by State Superintendent of State Prisons Scott today that he had appointed Dr. James V. May, of the Binghamton State Hospital staff, to be the new superintendent of the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane came the announcement that Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw intends to renew her application for the release of Harry K. Thaw from that asylum.

Until the change in the management at Matteawan there was no chance for the slayer of Stanford White to secure his freedom, as his alleged arrogant actions had resulted in bitter enmity between the asylum officials and himself.

Mrs. Thaw tried for a long time to have Harry transferred to the Binghamton asylum from which Dr. May is now transferred and there is a chance that her long fight for her son's freedom may soon be actively resumed.

Dr. May will assume charge of Matteawan next week.

TO EFFECT TEST OF WORKERS' BILL

Try to Declare Compensation Law in Wisconsin Unconstitutional.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 8.—Attorneys Carpenter and Ross, of Milwaukee, today filed with the State Supreme Court their brief in the application of the Filer & Stowell Company and Thomas J. Naacy and Walter Read, of Milwaukee for leave to bring action to test the constitutionality of the new Workmen's Compensation Law.

The court will not take up this case until next month, as the Attorney General has until August 15 to file his reply. The complainants ask for permission to bring action against Secretary of State Frear and State Treasurer Dahl, members of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, to enjoin them from taking any action under the Workmen's Compensation Law on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

F. A. Windfelder was employed by the City of Milwaukee and was killed while repairing a viaduct on May 26, 1911. The father demanded \$2,400 from the city as damages under the Workmen's Compensation Law. The complainants are interested as taxpayers of the city. The attorneys of the complainant state that they asked the Attorney General for permission to bring suit in the name of the Commonwealth, and that he refused their request.

The complainants in their brief, which consists of 150 pages, contend that the law is unconstitutional on the ground that it delegates to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission the purely legislative power of appropriating public money to relieve individual cases and forbids to taxpayers any recourse to the courts; that it denies to the employees of the State and its municipalities any recourse to the courts; that it coerces both employers and employees to enter into contracts with one another; that it forbids an employee the right to assign his compensation and to retain an attorney at a reasonable compensation; that it automatically assigns to the employer the employee's right of action in tort against a third party who has done the employer no injury.

AGED "JAIL BIRD" IS DENIED CHOICE

Before Judge Swann, in Part 1, General Sessions, yesterday, an old woman known for thirty years to the police and many times a jail bird, was charged with grand larceny. She gave the name of Mary Fitzgerald, of 502 Second avenue, and admitted that she was over 70 years old. The police say she is over 80.

Mrs. Bertha Rudnick, of 75 St. Marks place, testified that she caught the prisoner leaving her rooms with \$50 worth of clothing in a bag.

"Is it not your proud boast that you cannot tell how many times?" asked the judge of the prisoner.

"No, your honor, I have only been in the 'pen' a few times long ago. Send me to the Workhouse, judge, there is no one in the 'pen' that I know now. They are all dead."

"Six months in the penitentiary," said the judge.

GIRL FALLS FOUR STORIES.

Instantly Killed as She Strikes Courtyard Among Children.

Bessie Finkelstein, 9 years old, was sent by her mother out on the fire escape of their flat on the fourth floor of 262 Cherry street yesterday to play with her doll. A few minutes later Mrs. Finkelstein heard a scream from below and found that Bessie had fallen through the well of the escape and had been instantly killed when her head struck the bricks of the courtyard.

The little girl had fallen near a crowd of children, among them her younger brother and two sisters. Her doll fell with her.

PARK CONVENTION OPENS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8.—With more than a hundred delegates present from all parts of the nation, the thirteenth annual convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents was opened in this city today.

KILLED BY LEHIGH TRAIN.

VICTOR, N. Y., Aug. 8.—William Barnum, aged 75 years, was killed this morning by an eastbound passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was piloting a party across the tracks when struck.

PUBLISHERS SCORE POINT AT INQUIRY

P. O. Department's Effort to Raise Second Class Rates May Fail.

Charles H. McBride, who is the superintendent in charge of the railway mail division of the Postoffice Department, was led to admit yesterday to the commission which is probing into second class mail rates, that much of the testimony which has been offered relative to the cost of handling second class periodicals and newspapers was based on very vague guesses and that it could not at present be confirmed. Justice Charles E. Hughes, chairman of the commission, seemed greatly interested in the facts which were developed by the cross examination, and at times took a leading part in the quizzing. McBride was cross-examined by Herbert Noble, who is attorney for a number of publications.

"Do you say as the result of estimates you have made that it takes three times as long to deliver a piece of second class mail as it does a piece of first class mail?" asked Noble.

"That is true," answered McBride.

"Then how do you account for this document which was offered to Congress, showing that on a certain day in ten large cities, the amount of second class mail delivered by each carrier was much more than one-third of the first class mail delivered?" McBride evaded the question.

Ex-Governor Hughes came to New York with Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, and Joseph Stewart, second assistant Postmaster General, who are, in behalf of the Postal Department, urging that the second class rates, as applicable to magazines and publications, be increased a cent a pound.

"The Postoffice Department has recently made an investigation which will show more accurately the relative cost of handling first and second class mail, has it not?" asked Noble.

"Yes," replied McBride, "but it is not yet ready."

"What?" interrupted Justice Hughes.

"A report which has an important bearing on this matter is not ready?"

RECORDS NOT RELIABLE.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart informed him that he hoped to have the data ready in a month.

"In the letter of instruction which has been sent to the postmasters in regard to this report there is no reference to the different amounts of time taken to deliver newspapers and weekly periodicals. Why is that?" asked Noble.

"That cannot be ascertained," answered McBride.

"How much second class mail is faced in the railway mail cars?" asked the lawyer.

"All that is to be distributed," replied the superintendent.

"But is not a great deal of the mail to be distributed already faced by the publishers?" asked Noble.

McBride said that it was.

"Then," continued the examiner, "here is an instance where the publishers take more pains to separate and direct the mails than the government."

McBride Wouldn't Guess.

"Does it take more than a second to weigh a truck of mail?" asked Noble.

"Sometimes not."

"Then," said Noble, "why do you charge a great delay to this step?"

McBride didn't know.

"How much second class mail do you guess is carried in the mail cars?" asked Dr. Lowell, one of the members of the commission.

"I wouldn't care to guess," said McBride.

"Then," said Dr. Lowell, "is it not true that your whole estimate of the expense is based on figures which you will not even venture a guess on now, and that there is a big miscalculation here?"

"It may be true," said McBride, "that we have made an error here. Gilbert Howell testified to the commission that mail of the publications of fraternal insurance societies was excluded from the second class rate and said that great harm was thus done. Herbert H. White, of the University Press, also wanted a clearer definition of what constituted second class mail."

CHILD BEATER GETS 10 DAYS.

Brutal Father Who Maltreated 3-Year-Old Girl Goes to Island.

George Gaul, a longshoreman, six feet two inches tall and brawny in proportion, who beat his 3-year-old little girl, Doris, with a bottle until the child was almost insensible and was taken from the Gaul home, at 261 West 61st street, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was sent to Blackwells Island yesterday for ten days after being charged with assault in the Court of Special Sessions.

The child was taken back to the Children's Society and final disposition of her will be made today in the Children's Court. Agent Fingar, of the society, said that if the mother could show that she would be able to prevent the child being beaten by the father in future the child would be returned to her.

MARINE WALKS OVERBOARD.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 8.—Arthur J. Conroy, 26 years old, a member of the marine guard of the United States prison ship Southery, was drowned early this morning. Conroy was on guard duty, and it is thought that owing to the dense fog that prevailed he walked overboard.

SENATE TAKES RECESS IN "HONOR" OF TOGO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—When Admiral Togo visited the Senate this afternoon that body took a recess to do him honor. The action was unprecedented, as no foreign visitor has ever been accorded similar "honor."

The admiral visited the Senate about 4:25 o'clock, accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador and by various attaches, members of his own suite, and representatives of this government. He first went to the room of Vice President Sherman. At 4:30 o'clock he was ushered into the chamber and took a seat on the right of the Vice President. His first act was to sign his name in an autograph album, belonging to Sherman.

Interrupting a speech of Senator Bradley, Vice President Sherman said: "The chair desires to announce that the Senate has as its guest Admiral Togo, of Japan."

The galleries broke out into applause, but the Senate sat immovably. Then Senator Root moved a recess from 4:30 to 4:45 o'clock that Senators might "pay respects to our distinguished guest."

Senator Bristow alone voted "No" on the motion.

Vice President Sherman took Admiral Togo by the arm, escorted him to the floor, and introduced him to each Senator.

THERE'S NO MONEY IN ICE MONOPOLY

But One Greedy Dealer Admits He's in Business for Profit—Others Deny "Charge."

A number of ice dealers were called yesterday in the inquiry into the ice business, which is being conducted before Magistrate Appleton in the Criminal Court Building. With one exception they agreed that there was no money in the ice business. William Hagedorn confessed openly that he had made money at it. That was why he was in the business, he said.

The Hagedorn said that the cost of natural ice was about \$1.40 a ton and the cost of artificial about \$1.40. There was a bare living in ice at \$2 a ton, he said. He thought that in the future the price would be nearer \$2.50.

Theodore S. Dickerson, treasurer of the Merchants' Union Ice Company, was pretty certain that neither of the two artificial ice plants his concern owned had ever paid a dividend. A number of small dealers were called and they said that times were very hard.

WALDO PUTS FOODY BACK ON THE FORCE

Lieut. Thomas F. Foody, who was dismissed from the Police Department by Commissioner Crosby, was reinstated yesterday after a rehearing by Commissioner Waldo. In February while Foody was in the Highbridge station, supposedly on desk duty, Deputy Commissioner Driscoll dropped in and found the lieutenant in the captain's room with a man not a member of the force. A bottle of beer was on the table. Foody explained at his trial that the man was his father, who had just brought him a suit of clothes and that the unholy bottle of beer was for the tailor.

Foody recently asked that his case be reopened and after Commissioner Waldo had heard the evidence he reinstated Foody and administered a reprimand instead of the dismissal. He is the fourth policeman dismissed from the force by Commissioner Crosby to be reinstated by Commissioner Waldo. The other three were Lieut. John T. Lake, of Harbor A.; Matthew McRath, the athlete, and Capt. John J. Tappin.

BAYONNE DOG HAD RABIES.

The head of a brown mongrel dog that ran amuck here Thursday and bit six persons and several dogs was sent to the Pasteur Institute in New York to be examined, and was returned yesterday. The doctors found the dog was suffering from a severe attack of the rabies. The persons known to have been bitten are Harry Cohen, manager of a moving picture theater; Frank Carr, aged 12, of 432 Avenue E, and Patrick Broten, aged 15, of 146 Boulevard.

Jewelers, Attention!

A Special Meeting of all Chain, Bracelet, Trimming Makers and Polishers will be held at 78-81 Forsyth Street.

Thursday, August 10, 8 P. M. Sharp

A vote for a general strike will take place. All members must be in attendance to enable them to vote. No members will be admitted on payment of one dollar initiation fee.

By order of THE INDEPENDENT JEWELRY WORKERS GREATER NEW YORK, Local No. 2.

SENATE FEARS TO BLOCK THE RECALL

Statehood for Arizona Proved With Control of Judges Left In.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Statehood resolution was passed at 10 o'clock tonight after the Senate had been in session eight and a half hours.

The first vote came on the amendment to knock out of the Arizona constitution the recall of judges. The Nelson amendment was defeated 46 to 25.

The Statehood resolution contains the recall in the Arizona constitution. It was then passed by a vote of 53 to 31. Bailey and O'Gorman voted against the resolution.

It was a day of speech-making in the Senate. Senator Crawford, announcing the recall of judges as provided for in the Arizona constitution. At the conclusion of his speech Senator Clapp, Progressive Republican, addressed the Senate in support of the proposed recall.

Senator O'Gorman, of New York, bitterly denounced what he characterized as "a most destructive and revolutionary assault on the stability of our government." He declared that it amounted to a "proposal to degrade and subordinate the judiciary to the level of the other branches of our government."

"If the recall is wise," said Senator O'Gorman, "why not apply it to the other States of the Union and to the federal judiciary?"

He characterized the recall as a "pernicious principle." "An untrammeled judiciary," said the Senator, "is the mark of our liberties. If you destroy it, you enthroned tumult, lawlessness and anarchy, and hasten the doom of the republic. My vote should be recorded against it, even though 12,000 citizens of Arizona want it."

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, made a brief reply. He is in favor of recall of federal judges, including the Supreme Court justices.

Senator Cummins also defended the Arizona constitution.

WIFE'S KISSES MADE HUBBY SEEK DEATH

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Phillips Nickerson, 26 years old, a salesman who attempted suicide by slashing his wrist with a razor, declared in a hospital today that he wanted to die because his wife of seven months hugged and kissed him too much.

"She hugged and kissed me so much I got on my nerves, Nickerson declared. "I love my wife, but she wasn't reasonable. When I arrived home she would begin to kiss me and for the rest of the evening she'd keep on kissing me, insist upon sitting on my lap. I did have time to smoke my pipe or do anything else. It was nothing but kisses, kisses, kisses, kisses!"

NILE SWALLOWS 100 PERSONS.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 8.—A boat overloaded with natives who were on their way to attend a fair of Desuk foundered in the Nile. Nearly one hundred persons were drowned. Thirty-six bodies have been recovered today.

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. In the Matter of the Estate of John J. Murphy, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of said estate, will sell at public auction on the 22nd day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon in the Court House, City of New York, at the East Side, at the Chamber Street entrance, the following real

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Increased Activity Noted, 6,500 Due Stamps Against 3,589 Year Ago.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee of the Socialist party took place at the State headquarters on Tuesday, August 1, with Comrade Bennetts in the chair.

The following members were present: Will, Heidemann, Low, Pauly, Fraser, Hopkins, Bennetts, and Solomon.

A vast amount of correspondence from speakers and locals all over the State were read, most of them dealing with routine matters, reports of meetings and local activities.

Comrade Bohn, who was assigned as special organizer for Jamestown and Dunkirk, submitted a detailed report of the work done and results achieved.

The following new charters were issued: Galway, Saratoga County; St. Johnsville, Broome County; Harrison, Westchester County; Dunkirk, Chautauque County; Fulton, Oswego County.

Nazara Falls reports that it has undertaken to arrange for a big Debts at Niagara Falls.

McCann's Hats Are always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY.

DR. A. CASPE has removed his up-town office to 1994 Madison Avenue. Corner 127th Street. Telephone 6880 Harlem.

DR. A. CARR URGENT DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 145 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 88 East 108th St. Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 340-1 Harlem.

Dr. Ph. Lewin SURGEON DENTIST. 530 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

George Oberdorfer PHARMACIST. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations. 127th St. and Second Ave.

Harlem Lyceum 940 Willoughby Ave. Brooklyn. Headquarters for Labor Organizations.

Harlem Temple 243-247 E. 84th St. New York. Workers Educational Association.

great public meeting was held with Comrade Strebel, of Syracuse, as the principal speaker. Local Ogdensburg reports the election of new officers, the securing of permanent headquarters at 26 Lake Street, establishing reading rooms and enrolling several new members.

Local Rochester reports the best attended picnic ever held by the local, orders a supply of due stamps, and requests the consent of the State Executive Committee to be allowed to fill the next fall's nominations with one or two Comrades who have been in the party less than one year.

Rome reports a very large outdoor Italian meeting addressed by Comrade Caroti, and the subsequent formation of an Italian branch with twenty-seven members.

The Comrades of Chautauque County report the formation of a County Committee and the selection of Comrade Hohman, of Silver Creek, as the secretary of the committee; the committee has also taken charge of the advertisements of the great rally in Lily Dale on August 20, with Comrade Charles Edward Russell as the principal speaker.

Buffalo reports several well attended meetings with Comrade Crawford, of South Africa, holds a number of outdoor meetings every week, and will enter the city elections with a determination to carry a few wards.

Schenectady reports very encouraging news with reference to the outlook of electing our city ticket next fall. The meetings are well attended and the sentiment for the party is constantly growing.

Hudson Falls reports that the outlook is very good to organize a local in Fort Edward, the membership of Local Hudson Falls having largely increased of late, so that those residing in Fort Edward could be transferred to the new local when organized.

Middletown reports a very successful meeting with Comrade Curtis; also two well attended Italian meetings, and as a result of Comrade Caroti's work the two Italian branches in Middletown amalgamated in one branch.

Auburn's Big Picnic. Auburn reports a well attended picnic with Comrades Jacobs and Caroti as the speakers, the attendance averaging about 1,000 persons.

Amsterdam reports good prospects to organize a Polish and Italian branch; also that the German Comrades at their last meeting have decided to give up their own branch and become members of the English local.

Binghamton reports a successful Curtis meeting, the formation of a German branch, and about steps taken to organize a local in Lestershire.

Belmont reports on the advisability of assigning a special organizer to Allegany County, the locals in the county obligating themselves to contribute about \$45 to defray the expenses of such organizer. The secretary was authorized to communicate with Comrade Strebel and ascertain whether he will be available for such work, and then take up the matter with the locals in the county.

Onondaga, of Rochester, and Ontlerkir, of Rome, offered their services as speakers to be used at the discretion of the committee, both Comrades feeling that they could render good service to our cause if given an opportunity to extend their activities outside of the limits of their own localities. The committee was compelled to decline the offers, as owing to lack of funds, the committee finds it very difficult to finance the speaking tours of Comrades at present on the road.

Report of State Secretary. State Secretary Solomon reported that the speaking tours of Comrades Curtis and Jacobs have been very successful. Curtis finished his tour on July 28 and covered practically the entire State, being on the road since April 10. His meetings on the whole have been well attended, and the Comrades all over the State speak very highly about his work. A few locals were greatly strengthened, as he devoted a great deal of his time in instructing weak or delinquent locals.

Comrade Jacobs' tour will not end until April 26. The last eight days of his tour will be in New York and Brooklyn. His meetings enjoyed a large attendance, good sale of literature, and unusual interest on the part of the public.

Comrade Duffy was put in the field on or about July 24, and spent the first week in Oswego County with well attended meetings in Fulton and Oswego; the Fulton local was reorganized and sufficient sympathizers were secured in Oswego to make it possible to organize a local there in the very near future. Duffy will be kept

in the field to October 1, ending in the northern section of the State.

Comrade Caroti was given a twelve day tour through the State, as several locals desired an Italian organizer. This tour was one of the most successful ever conducted by the committee and resulted in the organization of four Italian branches, the strengthening of the Italian branches in such places where organizations were in existence. The meetings were well attended and exceeded the expectations of the Comrades themselves.

Comrade Elliot White will make a short tour of the State in September, while Comrades Carrie W. Allen and Robert Rives La Monte will be available for the month of October.

Bulletin Discontinued. Owing to lack of funds it was found inadvisable to continue regularly the publication of the monthly bulletin; same will be resumed as soon as the financial condition of the committee will improve.

The financial report of the committee for the month of July is as follows: Total income, \$754.16, subdivided as follows: Due stamps, \$650; literature, \$9.75; applications for charters, \$6.70; balance from June, \$117.70.

The disbursements for the month of July amounted to \$774.80, subdivided as follows: National secretary for 8,000 due stamps, \$400; speakers and organizers, \$195.75; balance due on State Committee meeting, \$41.95; stenographer, \$60; rent, \$10; postage, \$28.50; Cal. Pledge, \$15; donation Lettish organization, \$10; stationery, \$4.40; expressage, telegrams, etc., \$10.10; leaving a balance on hand of \$20.10.

Six thousand five hundred due stamps were sold during the month of July, 1911, while the sale of due stamps during the same month in 1910 averaged only 3,589.

New Business. The Auditing Committee reported having audited the financial books of the State secretary for the six months ending July 31, 1911, and found same correct.

The needs of the counties on the Long Island Sound were considered, the secretary reporting that this is about the only section of the State not covered and that it is necessary that a special organizer be assigned to this district, preferably one who has covered it before and is familiar with the territory. The secretary was authorized to communicate with Comrade Strebel and ascertain whether he is available for this work, and the question will be taken up as a special order of business at the next meeting of the committee.

Agitation and organization work in Erie, Chautauque and Cattaraugus counties were also considered, the secretary reporting that he had intended assigning Comrade Curtis to this territory for four or five weeks, but that owing to lack of funds he is compelled to hold the matter in abeyance and may be able to report more definitely on the matter at the next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, August 15.

ALEX FRASER, Recording Secretary.

SOME OF THE LITERARY SYNDICATE'S MAIL

"Yes," said Emanuel Julius, manager of the Socialist Literary Syndicate, 134 East 25th street, to a Call reporter yesterday. "I'm working pretty hard, but I'm having lots of fun. For instance, look at this. Here's a half page 'propaganda' article written in lead pencil on butcher's wrapping paper. Note the postscript. It reads: 'Please pardon the writing, and as soon as I sell you six of these articles I'll buy you a typewriter.'"

"Here's a letter from a woman who wants to know 'if we print articles.' I wrote and informed her that the limit of our activities is shoveling coal with a toothpick."

"Here's one from a young chap in a mining town in Pennsylvania. 'I am a young man, at present rapidly engaged in teaching under one of the foremost learners of writing, elocution and authorship in the country, and I also intend to make literature my profession, with the object of doing away with the condemning system of commercialism. How much do you pay for your literature? If you give me a chance I'll be able to do as fine as Edgar Allan Poe in two or three weeks. Your syndicate has provoked my cupidty.'"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—What is regarded by veteran politicians as a pretty slick trick in the line of keeping a Federal officeholder on the job after the party that put him there is out of power was pulled off today when the Postoffice Department added a long belated "H" to the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., so that it will now read officially "Pittsburgh."

In consequence, President Taft today sent to the Senate the nomination of William H. Davis, Postmaster at "Pittsburgh," to be Postmaster at "Pittsburgh."

A renomination always is required in cases where the names of postoffices are changed. Davis will profit by the change, for he will have a four-year term from the day his nomination is confirmed by the Senate to deal out mail to "Pittsburgh."

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Jean Jaures, the French Socialist leader, arrived here yesterday for a lecturing tour.

Telephone: 3347-J Harlem. Dr. Benj. Gortikov DENTIST. 23 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

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. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air. Branch 5—125th street and Seventh avenue, Sol Fieldman. Branch 7—110th street and Fifth avenue, A. Claessens.

NOON. Branch 1—Front Franklin Statue, Junction of Park row and Nassau street, Charles Solomon.

OTHER MEETINGS. City Executive Committee—239 East 84th street.

Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club, 143 East 103rd street. Members urged to attend.

Comrades, Attention! There is considerable work to be done at party headquarters, 239 East 84th street, which can be greatly aided by volunteer workers.

Fieldman Lecture Course. This evening at 8 o'clock the sixth in the course of twenty lectures on Socialism, being given by Comrade Sol Fieldman in the open air at the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue, is to be on the subject of Labor.

The lectures will continue every Wednesday night under the auspices of Branch 5, and as the audience continues to grow with each successive meeting, the popularity and value of this educational work becomes more evident. While the course is designed to acquaint the public with the principles of Socialist analysis and philosophy in a clear comprehensive manner, it should prove none the less valuable to party members who are able to attend.

The lectures are also being given on Friday evenings at the corner of Tremont and Bathgate avenues, under the auspices of Branch 9, the subject being the same for each week at both places, so that those missing a lecture at one place can follow it up at the other.

MISSOURI. Portageville. The Portageville Critic, a Socialist paper of this city, was given the contract for the county printing at the last session of the County Court.

BRIDGEPORT. The following proposed amendments to the national constitution were first published in the Weekly Bulletin of June 10:

SUBMITTED BY LOCAL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"That Article XII, section 6, be amended so as to read: The State Committee shall pay to the National Committee every month a sum equal to 2 cents for each member in good standing within their respective territories."

"Also that Article X, section 6 (providing for a percentage of dues to be set aside for railroad fare of delegate to conventions and congresses), be amended by striking out ten and inserting twenty-five (25) per cent."

NOTICES OF THE INDORSEMENT OF THE AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM LOCALS AS FOLLOWS: Chicago (21st Ward Branch), Ill.; Granite, Okla.; Warren, Me.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Stevens Point (No. 1), Wis.; New Boston, Minn.; Elwood, Ind.; Brandenburg, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Minot, N. Dak.; Tooele City, Utah; Orange, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Norwich, Conn.; Rockville, Conn.; Vernal, Conn.; Pa.; Bluff City, Pa.; Mercer County, Pa.; Westmoreland County, Pa.; York County, Pa.; Washington County, Pa.; Lawrence County, Pa.; Wallingford, Conn.; New London, Conn.; Putnam, Conn.; Meriden, Conn.; Winnebago County, Ill.; Hartford, Conn.; East Hartford, Conn. Total number of members represented, 3,697.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution relating to referendums, namely, that the same shall be submitted to the membership upon the request of locals representing 5 per cent of the entire membership, located in five different States, based upon the dues paid in the preceding year (the number required is 3,600), membership ballots for vote on all above proposal of the party about August 18.

The vote on national referendum "B," '11, will close at the National Office on August 18. Reports received after that date cannot be counted.

ASTORIA. Branch Astoria will hold its monthly discussion meeting tonight at Kien's Hall, 415 Flushing avenue. All Comrades should attend. Throw away to advertise our picnic at Worm's Park on Labor Day may be had at the meeting and each Comrade should try and do his best to make this affair a success.

NEW JERSEY. Newark. Ella Reeves Bloor speaks at Broad and William streets.

Union Hill. The next meeting of the Central

FRANK'S Department Store. N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New.

A Stairway upright piano equal to new, originally cost \$680, will be sacrificed for a very reasonable offer; must be sold at once. Address

H. W. PERLMAN 414 GRAND STREET, New York City

SCHOOLS.

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

Committee will be held tomorrow, 8 p.m., at Labor Lyceum, 205 Bergenline avenue.

Bayonne. Special meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at 14 East 22d street. County Organizer Gillier will be on hand to present some important business.

Irvington. Comrades, attention! This evening at 8 o'clock we will meet at headquarters at Union and Springfield avenues to march in a body to pay the 13th Ward Branch (Vailsburg section), Newark, N. J., a visit. Don't fail to be there on time.

REINHOLD KNEIP, Secretary.

Report on National Referendum "B," 1911.

Yes No Bergen County 21 3 Camden County 37 19 Branch Dover 15 6 Essex County 37 11 Branch Glassboro 12 12 Hudson County 133 26 Mercer County 22 2 Branch Phillipsburg 10 10 Passaic County 17 3 Union County 82 21 Total 374 113 W. B. KILLINGBECK, Corresponding Secretary, State Committee.

CONNECTICUT. Bridgeport. "Pop" Stearns, known in the directory as Edwin F., was the first Socialist to enroll in the primaries at the City Hall. Stearns is proprietor of the Metropolitan pool parlors at 119 Wall street.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' UNION. Local No. 104, meets the first and fourth Friday evenings in the month at 143 Suffolk st.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 20, meets every Wednesday at 4th and 5th streets, at the Labor Temple, E. 84th st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Local No. 491, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, E. 84th st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Local No. 491, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, E. 84th st.

CEMENT APPLAINT WORKERS' UNION of New York and vicinity. Local No. 2, meets every Wednesday at 318 East 63d street.

LOCAL 2, BRO. CHANDLER AND BLISS METAL WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA. Meets every second, third and fourth Fridays at 8 p.m., at 235 E. 10th st.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON COUNTY. Meets every Wednesday at 209 City Heights, N. J. Club meeting first Wednesday of the month, 8 p.m. Trustees, officers and house committee every Wednesday, 8 p.m.

LOCAL 176 of the Industrial Workers of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at headquarters, 212 E. 12th street.

Socialist Party, New York County. Headquarters, 230 East 94th st., Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Tel. 5098 Lenox. Organizer, Julius Gerber.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE. 1934 (near 125th st.). 5 rooms, hot water, hot bath, 322.

COLUMBUS AVE., 713, near 96th st.—4 rooms, hot water, hot bath, 314.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 32D ST., 155 E.—4 large rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent \$25, 341.

MILWAUKEE READY FOR SOCIALIST OFFICIALS

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party is now voting on the question of having the first session at the national headquarters on August 11, at 9:30 a.m., instead of at Milwaukee at 2 p.m.

In any event the conference of elected officials will take place in Milwaukee on Saturday, August 12, as previously announced. The conference will meet at 9 a.m. in Brisbane Hall, 530 Chestnut street, and will be opened by an address by Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee.

SAY THEY SMOKED OPIUM. Charles Rizzo, Nicholas Herlitz, William Rose and Samuel Stein were arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of smoking opium.

TO OUST HUNNEWELL COUNCIL. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—Governor Stubbs said today he will institute outdoor proceedings against Councilmen of Hunnewell, Kan., who refused to co-operate with their woman Mayor at last night's meeting.

Special work for the Presidential campaign of 1912 will be planned for those States in which women have the suffrage.

Classified Advertisements

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 298. Headquarters, 465 East 84th St., York. 100 W. 31st St., Free employment bureau. Hours 10 to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday at 8 p.m.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS, Local Union 119. Regular meetings first and third Saturdays of each month, 8 p.m. sharp; 15 St. Marks pl. Business office, 23 Duane st.

UNION AND CONVENTION WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 104, meets the first and fourth Friday evenings in the month at 143 Suffolk st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Local No. 491, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, E. 84th st.

LOCAL 2, BRO. CHANDLER AND BLISS METAL WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA. Meets every second, third and fourth Fridays at 8 p.m., at 235 E. 10th st.

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SOCIALIST WOMEN PLAN TO REACH SISTERS

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Woman's National Committee of the Socialist party will hold its first meeting in Chicago, beginning August 11, to discuss ways and means for carrying on the propaganda among women.

Special work for the Presidential campaign of 1912 will be planned for those States in which women have the suffrage.

TO OUST HUNNEWELL COUNCIL. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—Governor Stubbs said today he will institute outdoor proceedings against Councilmen of Hunnewell, Kan., who refused to co-operate with their woman Mayor at last night's meeting.

Special work for the Presidential campaign of 1912 will be planned for those States in which women have the suffrage.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

6. MORRISANIA—Secy. C. Heibauer, 480 E. 86th St. New York. Meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 533 E. 86th St. New York. Meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 533 E. 86th St. New York.

14. BRANCH GREENPOINT, meets the last Sunday of each month at 125th Street, Woodford Hall, Bedford and Calvary sts., G. Stamer, 98 Monitor st., Sec. Secy.

17. EAST NEW YORK—W. Wohlar, 6th Avenue, 10th Floor, New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 608 Glenwood Ave. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 608 Glenwood Ave.

22. BRANCH NEWARK, N. J.—Secretary Labor Lyceum, 4th St. and 19th Ave. Secy. John Prachunski, 448 E. 93d St. Newark, N. J. Meets every fourth Thursday at 9 p.m. at 418 1/2 Ave. Secy. A. Fischer, 426 1/2 Ave.

24. BLOOMINGDALE—F. Fracul, 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St.

25. HARBOR—Secy. R. Hamm, 306 E. 93d St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St.

28. MANHATTANVILLE—Meets every third Sunday in the month at 67th St. and Broadway. Meets every Monday, 7-9 p.m. Secy. W. H. Smith, 280 West Ave. Meets every 4th Tuesday, Labor Lyceum, 19-21 Ave.

34. STAPLETON, N. Y.—Secy. Joseph Boeck, 238 E. 8th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St.

35. ELDREDGE—Paul Krueger, 410 Broadway, New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St.

36. WILLIAMSBURG—Secy. Wm. Schmidt, 97 N. 2nd St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St.

37. BIRCHWOOD—Brooklyn. Secy. J. W. Winkler, 484 Broadway. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St.

38. MANHATTANVILLE—Meets every third Sunday in the month at 67th St. and Broadway. Meets every Monday, 7-9 p.m. Secy. W. H. Smith, 280 West Ave. Meets every 4th Tuesday, Labor Lyceum, 19-21 Ave.

39. BRANCH BAY RIDGE—Secy. J. B. Bennett, 101 E. 10th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St.

40. MANHATTAN VILLAGE—English Branch, meets every 2d Monday; also accepted as a local branch, meets every Monday, 7-9 p.m. Secy. W. H. Smith, 280 West Ave. Meets every 4th Tuesday, Labor Lyceum, 19-21 Ave.

41. BRANCH BAY RIDGE—Secy. J. B. Bennett, 101 E. 10th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St. New York. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p.m. at 330 W. 34th St.

Advertisements and notices on the right margin.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9. NO. 221.

ARBITRATION AND PERMANENT PEACE

Arbitration treaties between nations, like promises and pie crust, are made to be broken, but there is no power to prevent them being entered upon, when the contracting parties see, or think they see, a temporary advantage in making them. At present they are about in the same stage of stability as the "gentlemen's agreements" antedating the trust period, about which Mr. Schwab recently gave some most interesting testimony.

The pact which is being apparently engineered by Mr. Taft between this country and Great Britain and France, and which is already as good as accomplished, no more secures peace between the contracting parties, and binds them irrevocably to one line of action, than the various "gentlemen's agreements" did before the trust era. As a symptom of the instability of these treaties it may be mentioned that Great Britain, one of the contracting parties, found it necessary to set aside a portion of a former treaty with Japan, which under certain contingencies bound her to assist her ally in case of war, before the present pact could be concluded. There was no difficulty whatever in setting aside the obligation.

It is worthy of remark, too, how little effect dissenting public opinion in this country had in preventing the establishment of the treaties. Germany, which is apparently left out in the cold and "isolated" by the alliance, found a large number of patriotic spokesmen of German birth or descent in this country to protest against it. They made common cause with the Irish portion of the population, which detests Great Britain in every possible way, but their combined efforts passed unnoticed, though hundreds of mass meetings were held in which national representatives, eminent legal lights and prominent politicians of supposedly weighty influence took part, and resolutions of protest were issued by thousands. These demonstrations were ignored as if they had never taken place. Their effect was about the same as if the Poles, Hungarians and Slovaks employed in the steel industries of fifteen years ago had protested against the formation of "gentlemen's agreements" between their various employers. National treaties are not determined by racial likes or dislikes, by "traditional friendships" or "traditional enmities," despite the frothy oratory of politicians who have advanced themselves by playing upon racial antagonisms, and issuing warnings against "entangling alliances," quoting the testament of George Washington as an eternal and unchangeable policy, as if that political sage could have foreseen the international character of capitalism, and obstinately opposed its inevitable results.

Behind these treaties lie various schemes of world exploitation and trade supremacy, which seem possibilities of the future to the ruling classes of the countries making them. And as the United States has become one of the most important factors in world commerce, so it cannot avoid taking part in world politics, and allying itself with, or coming to a common understanding with, other capitalist communities which are in the same position and have the same object. That arbitration should at times become the line of least resistance in the attainment of this purpose is a fact which need cause no surprise.

But that permanent peace can be secured through these treaties is another question altogether. That such is the hope of those making them need not be denied, for that capitalism requires peace for its development and the spread of commerce is obvious enough. On the other hand, however, the continually diverging interests of the various groups, even those temporarily allied by treaties, involves a constant menace of war, which is after all only one of the great contradictory phases of a system itself based on contradictions and class antagonisms.

A SINISTER VICTORY

A new and somewhat ominous court procedure is that by which the street car strike at Des Moines, Iowa, has been settled, the judge ordering the strikers reinstated and their demands complied with. As might be expected, the company will contest the decision on the very palpable grounds that the court lacks jurisdiction in making such an order.

Mr. Gompers and the labor unions generally are undoubtedly right in ignoring the apparent victory of the strikers in this case. For if the court has jurisdiction in this matter and its decision is sustained, it follows that the legality of the opposite procedure must also be unquestioned. If a judge can order the employer to reinstate strikers on their terms he can with equal validity order the strikers to return to work on the employer's terms. And that in the majority of cases this would be the decision of a capitalist court is indisputable.

The president of the street car men's union, Mr. Mahon, however, declares the decision fair, asserting that the company and its employes had an agreement requiring all disputes to be settled by arbitration between them and that it refused to respect the agreement when required to arbitrate the dismissal of an employe. But it is evident enough that if a court can compel arbitration on the part of the employers, it has the same power to force it upon the employes under circumstances where the employers have all the advantage on their side, which simply bears out the contention of Mr. Gompers that it is tantamount to forcing men by the order of the court to work against their will, a procedure which he rightly declares is in its essence the establishment of slavery.

Without going this far the courts have already used their powers on the side of the employers in almost every case and have managed to make a pretence of impartiality that is not as yet seriously questioned by the majority of the public outside the ranks of organized labor. If the decision in the Des Moines case is sustained it may be overstepping the limits of safety. As it is now, the courts on the whole perform their work for the capitalist class in a fairly satisfactory manner without unduly intensifying the class struggle by a more open and palpable method of identifying themselves with the exploiting class.

Mr. Gompers has always opposed the establishment here of what is known in New Zealand as "compulsory arbitration," and his position on that question is undoubtedly sound. Such a policy may have a partial and temporary success in communities where the class antagonisms are less developed than with us, but to introduce it here is simply to put an additional weapon in the hands of the employing classes and extend their domination over the lives of the workers.

Considered merely as a strike the Des Moines affair has neither magnitude nor importance. But it has raised a most important and vital question, the settlement of which carries with it consequences of exceeding import to organized labor.

How Morgan must have laughed in his capacious sleeve to behold T. R. posing as "the savior of the country" at the Steel Trust investigation! Theodore is certainly a precocious and amusing youngster in thus delightfully mimicking the acts of his elders who have had charge of his political education. But merely saving a country offers but a limited field for such astonishing talent. T. R. should apply for a job as central figure at Oberammergau and thus demonstrate that his capacity as a savior is not confined by any national boundaries, however wide.

In declaring that "woman's place is in the home," the illustrious Admiral Togo seemingly corroborates the popular belief that the Japanese are merely clever imitators and lack originality. His remark is neither original nor clever, to be sure, but is certainly a close imitation.

BANZAI!



COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT

By RICHARD PERIN.

The writer of the article "A Plea for Commission Government," which appeared in The Call of August 3, is just about as foggy on the subject and as loose in his arguments as are the great majority of those who have fallen victims to this latest, and, unfortunately, widely prevalent political mania. I venture the assertion that he is a small business man, that he has not been long a member of the Socialist party, and that he came to us from the Populist or some other reform party.

His confusion of thought is manifested, first of all, in his calm assumption that the commission form of government includes provisions allowing the effective operation of the initiative and referendum and recall. He is not alone in his error, for, unfortunately, many Socialists have swallowed the poisoned pill simply because it was coated with the adulterated sugar of democracy. A very little clear thinking ought to set any Socialist straight and convince him that the commission form of government and a workable initiative and referendum with a recall possible of operation are two separate and distinct articles of two different pharmacopaeas. Either must exist without the other, and both must be judged separately. Until separate judgment has been passed on both it is utterly impossible for the human mind to decide intelligently upon the desirability or undesirability of the combination of the two.

All Socialists, or at least all those who know why they are Socialists, believe in and are constantly fighting for the adoption of the initiative and referendum and the recall. They fight for these political principles because they believe that through them the people will gain a larger degree of true democracy, which is another way of saying that every individual will retain in his own hands greater and more effective political power than is possible of a purely representative form of government without these checks and correctives. Every Socialist knows, or at least every one who has even the slightest knowledge of political principles and practices, that the value to the people of the initiative and referendum and the recall depends almost entirely upon the percentage of voters required to call these principles into operation. If the percentage is made too high these provisions are not only valueless to the working class, but are positively detrimental to them, the labor and expense of procuring thousands of signatures being, under the present system, almost always impossible to the workers, and entirely within the means of "big business," or corrupt Republican and Democratic parties who derive their revenues from the sale to "big business" of the people's rights and interests.

The conclusion, then, as to the initiative and referendum and the recall is that they are of value to the working class so long as they are based on low percentages, and their adoption on that basis should be and is included in the platform of the Socialist party.

The writer of the "Plea for Commission Government" makes the statement that "the most violent attack has come from the Socialists because commission government abolishes party designations on the ballot." The assertion that that is the chief reason for the attack is untrue, but aside

from that, the writer's statement is incorrect, for a non-partisan ballot is not an essential part of commission government, and commission government does not of necessity abolish party designations. It very probably is a part of the political hodge-podge that "A Socialist" so greatly admires, but even he will surely admit that we might have commission government without a non-partisan ballot.

However, if non-partisan ballots are to be included in the lethal dose which our masters are now brewing for us, it behooves us to study this feature, but separately, and not in the mixture, and determine its value or its possibility of harm to the working class.

Our friend "A Socialist" says that Republican and Democratic voters vote for a name and not an idea or principle. And this is true: they have to vote that way, for neither of those parties have an idea or a principle which they dare publish. And then in the same breath our wise Comrade states that if no party names were printed on the ballots these intelligent Democratic and Republican voters would vote for the Socialist candidates because they liked his principles best. (An, honest Socialist! How many crimes are committed in thy name!) He wants us to believe that those who now vote for a name will immediately vote for a principle, once the magic draught of a non-partisan ballot has reached to the cavities where their brains should be but are not. But you cannot fool the average voter that way. If he votes for names and not principles now he will vote for names and not principles with a non-partisan ballot. There is no easy road to Socialism. The only difference would be that these name-voters would vote for the most prominent man on the list or the one whom they felt (not thought, for they don't think) was the most likely to win.

On the other hand (and I make this statement for the possible enlightenment of "A Socialist"), it is the peculiar and original theory of the Socialist party that voters are to cast for principles and not for individuals. And this is so ingrained in the minds of all true Socialists that they go to the polls and cast their vote with the emblem of the torch or the clasped hands without stopping to look whether or not the name of the yellow dog fills one of the spaces. For they know that the torch and the hands clasped in brotherhood stand for the sacred principles of Socialism, and that if a yellow dog is on the ticket he too is there because he stands for the interests of the working class. The Socialist party needs the party designation, for it signifies a principle. The other parties need no symbols, for they are in effect and in reality but one party, and whether or not a victory is labeled "Republican" or "Democratic," it is always a victory of the capitalist class over the working class. The victory of the Socialists in Berkeley, Spokane and Haverhill merely means that we were strong enough in those cities to overcome even the handicap of a non-partisan ballot, it means not at all that we were successful in those cities because of the non-partisan ballot. Once more "A Socialist" has mistaken the bow for the stern of his patient steed, and is driving him backward.

There is one more skin to be peeled from "A Socialist's" lemon, and then we will get down to the real fruit, commission government, and I will wager that most of those who are so

zealously advocating this political nostrum have never considered the real essence of the thing, but have been prating only about all the coverings with which our intelligent and far-seeing masters sought to hide the real dose.

"A Socialist" and I sincerely hope he is the only one of his kind, makes the statement that with a full Socialist commission "there will be no checks and balances to prevent the will of the people from being carried out. They won't have to go begging for permission for everything that they want to do—for home rule will come as quickly as does commission government." In the name of the Socialists in the whole world I ask to have this new political theory elucidated! He says the direct result of commission government is home rule for cities. How? Why? When? And where? Is a Legislature composed of capitalist representatives likely to grant still more power to a Socialist commission? Is the power of the city commissioners to be so great that they can coerce even the State Legislature, or does he presuppose that the State Legislature will be conveniently in the hands of the Socialists? The answer to the questions are that "A Socialist" did not know himself what he meant, he was just wishing.

Now for the commission form of government. What is it, stripped and naked, and without the gaudy veils and pinchbeck jewels in which it has been clothed for the seduction of the unwary? It is this and this solely. The substitution for a divided and representative form of government, by government by a limited number, no matter what the number may be, of men elected by the city at large, whether on a partisan or non-partisan ticket, and in whose hands is concentrated all legislative and executive power. Is that democracy? If absolute rule by five or seven or twenty-five men is more democratic than government which divides the legislative and executive functions and affords district representation, then I say that the fewer the number who rule the nearer we approach true democracy, and that a commission of one who has all legislative and executive powers should be the ideal of the working class. If it were possible to establish a tyranny of one man in this country (and the danger is not so small as some may believe it) with the proviso that the tyrant should always be chosen because he believed in the Socialist principles and philosophy, I for one would say, "Give me anarchy or give me death."

There is only the finest hairline between pure democracy and true anarchy. Although democracy can never reach anarchy, still the nearer we approach to pure democracy the nearer we are to the anarchical ideal. The hairline alone divides. In other words, anarchy reserves to each individual his entire and absolute rights, and powers, while pure democracy is willing to surrender to the whole of society only as much of the individual's powers and rights as is absolutely necessary to secure the best good of the greatest number. The less the power surrendered by the individual the purer and truer is the democracy. Does surrendering all power into the hands of five or seven men fulfill these conditions? If "A Socialist" believes that it does, it is to be hoped that he will give us his grounds for so believing.

So much for theory. As a question

of practical and political expediency the Socialist party should fight bitterly the establishment of the commission form of government. Leaving aside figures and statistics, which are more often confusing than not, the vote of the Socialist party in this country is, although it grows stupendously each year, a very small percentage of the whole. Now we all know, or at least all who have studied conditions even superficially, that conditions in certain districts of any city are more favorable to the growth of Socialism than other sections. Shall those sections containing a Socialist majority be forcibly denied representation in the city government until the Socialist party has an absolute majority in the whole city? Does "A Socialist" or any Socialist believe that is to be desired? With a representative government by delegates from districts it has been, and in the future more often will be, possible for the Socialist party to elect its Aldermen here and there, and so gain a voice now in the government. With a commission government that would be impossible in many places, notably right in this city of New York. We may soon see a Socialist Alderman here, but how long would we have to wait until we captured one out of five commissioners with elections at large? The advertising of Socialism and the body blows to capitalism which can be delivered by one lone but pugnacious Socialist Alderman are worth more to the movement than a thousand street corner meetings or any other form of propaganda except a strong Socialist press.

And while we are patiently striving to educate the workers to our principles and our point of view, without the advantage of something practical done to point to us as an example, how shall we be governed by the powerful five who were elected to serve, and will to their best ability serve, the interests of the employing class, and consequently and necessarily do everything to harm and damage the working class? Remember, they are given all legislative and executive power, and who shall blame them if they use those powers to the limit to serve their masters' interests and hence to damage ours? Remember, too, that they will have free hands until such time as the Socialist party polls an absolute majority of the total vote.

I can almost hear our friend "A Socialist" exclaim petulantly at this point, "But you forget the initiative and referendum and the recall." Ah! the near-sugar coating of the pill! Near-sugar coating, for no real sugar of democracy has been used, only a saccharine composition which any political Dr. Wiley will inform you at once is adulterated, misbranded and injurious to health. The initiative, referendum and recall! Magis words! But in every case in which the commission pill has been coated with these three we find that the percentages necessary to call them into operation are to all intents and purposes prohibitive, and, therefore, as they were meant to be, practically inoperative and non-existent.

I will wager that any one who is so dazzled by names as "A Socialist" seems to be, votes for names as truly as do his Democratic and Republican brothers. Facts are what we must hold fast to, and operative measures are what we must strive for, not every old political toy which the capitalist has painted with alluring but poisonous colors, and which he assures us will give us happiness forevermore.

"The capitalists that are backing it are making a mistake, and they'll find that out soon." I can't believe it somehow. It seems to me that the capitalists who conceived and are pushing this political innovation are very wide awake and very far-seeing. Victory after victory by the Socialists under representative district government, exposure after exposure by Socialists elected into City Councils, resulting in increases in the Socialist vote, the difficulty of controlling and bribing a large legislative body, have forced the capitalists to seek for other and easier means to keep the government of cities out of the hands of the Socialists.

The desire for an economical "business" administration, strictly in the interests of business, also had its share in determining the means. They knew, however, that a progressive and awakening working class would never accept, in its nakedness, a government which placed all power in the hands of a small number of business men, so they tacked on to the scheme the initiative, referendum and recall, being careful, however, to put these dazzling toys practically out of reach of the working class children who might want to play with them. Then they added the non-partisan ballot for the purpose of breaking up the political organizations and machines, a scheme of which even "A Socialist" may have heard before now. "Divide your enemy and you shall conquer." Take away the power of a corrupt political ring, elect your own men to bribe or to gain your business ends.

Give us a representative city, State or national government with the initiative, referendum and recall operated on low percentages, and I will shout myself hoarse with the rest, but I refuse to root for commission government and kid myself along that I am hollering for and going to get more democracy by doing so.

"Good things can come from evil beginnings—lies can grow out of mud," says "A Socialist." Right you are, my friend, so right that I have hopes that constant association with Socialists and faithful study of Socialism will transform you from an evil reformer into a good Socialist, and that some day there may spring from the Populistic mud now occupying your cerebral cavity the pure white lily of logical Socialism.

ON TO THEIR GAME.

A Washington correspondent intimates that the inveigling of Socialist Representative Berger to act as referee in the Republican-Democratic Congressional baseball match is but part of a deep laid plot to get rid of him by raising the familiar cry of "kill the umpire," while the game is proceeding. However, it isn't so easy to get the Socialist that way. He is generally onto all the games that capitalists can play—even baseball—and knows how to checkmate them. If they don't get Victor at the baseball game, they might, however, try kidnapping him—certain of the session of the Supreme Court.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THEY CAN IGNORE LAWS

Editor of The Call:
I inclose a copy of part of the official report of a recent speech of one of the most prominent bankers in the country, in which he frankly stated, to a friendly audience, that it is the practice of bankers to ignore a law which they find it inconvenient to obey. Yours very truly,
C. E. Washington, D. C.

"Under our present national banking laws, if the Controller of the Currency sees fit to do so, he can close our institution if we do not immediately restore our reserve upon receiving notice from him of its impairment. What is the result? One of two things—either that the banker is obliged to violate absolutely the laws with reference to the requirements as to reserve, or he is forced to limit the credit which he can extend to his correspondents."

"I am frank to say to you that in the larger cities, and particularly in central reserve cities previously named, it has during the last three years, occasionally been the practice of the bankers to ignore the law rather than obey it, because he recognized, when he fails to extend to the interests all over the country which trust him with their reserves and deposit upon him for accommodations, that he interferes with the progress of business, wherever it may be located."

George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Address before the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, at Chicago, May 25, 1911. (Official report ninth annual convention National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, pages 124 and 155.)

Editor of The Call:

In a recent issue of The Call I noticed the following statement as part of a news dispatch coming from Washington:

"The statement is made at the department that Robinson has been subordinate in having refused to accept the finding of the Remsen Board that benzoate of soda as a preservative of foods in certain quantities was not deleterious to health, and in having persistently disparaged the findings of the board and the motives back of the board. The finding of the Remsen Board reversed Dr. Wiley, who held that benzoate of soda in any quantity was deleterious."

Please give me leave to set your readers right in this matter. In the first place, there is no Remsen Board. But there is a scientific and expert commission known as the Reference Board, to which the Secretary of Agriculture refers technical questions. Of this board Prof. Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins, is chairman. In the matter of benzoate of soda the opinion of the board was that in small quantities it was not harmful as a food preservative. This Dr. Wiley has never denied. What he does assert is this: That the use of benzoate of soda enables manufacturers to put up all kinds of garbage, rotten vegetables and fruit that could not otherwise be put up as food, since their rottenness would be apparent both to the nose and eye.

He therefore contends that only dishonest manufacturers who wanted to give the people garbage to eat would persist in using benzoate, because they have something to hide, and the drug enables them to hide it.

You will by this that the opinion of the board was an evasion of the real point at issue. What their motive was I don't undertake to say. Neither did Dr. Wiley. But the representatives of those commercial interests that don't care a tinker's damn what rot the people eat as long as they reap the profits have been misinforming them through press reports which they have doctored first as to what Dr. Wiley's real contention is. And now they are trying to get Dr. Wiley's head. Perhaps they will succeed. For whenever a government servant has got into his head the mistaken notion that he was getting paid to look out for the people's interests he has been "related to private life." See what happened to Brother Finchot and Glavis. Did you notice how right they were in the end? The Interior Department did—so did Morgan and Guggenheim.

Will the people ever realize the fact that the government as it is now run is both "punk" and "bunk"?
HUBERT H. HARRISON.
New York City.

SOCIALISM ON THE STREET CORNERS.

Editor of The Call:

I desire to extend my congratulations upon your article in last Sunday's Call, entitled "Socialism on the Street Corners." Tale seems to me an admirable illustration of the way that Socialists ought to go at answering objections and making converts. My reason for writing is that it seems to me it would be an excellent plan if Socialist locals were to take that article and reprint it in a cheap pamphlet form and distribute it at outdoor meetings. All it needs is the list of a few cheap books or pamphlets added on, and it would make an ideal piece of literature to put in the hands of any one who showed an interest in a street meeting. Fraternally,
UPTON SINCLAIR.

CAMPAIGNING VIGOROUSLY.

The fight for big ship subsidies is growing warmer as is shown by the following letter:

Editor of The Call:
The Scientific American (July 19, 1911), "the weekly journal of practical information," contains the following leading article:
"The Upbuilding of Our Merchant Marine."
"The American Merchant Marine."
"The Only Way to Restore the American Merchant Marine."
"The Merchant Marine and the South American Republics."
"The Merchant Marine as an Ally to the Navy."
Whatever else of science the medical contains can be put into a nutshell.
What is the matter with the Scientific American? It is also one of the "bunk" papers.
THE ROSE FAYOR STODOLSKY.
Baltimore, Md.