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FAIR AND WARMER.

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Vol. 4.—No. 234.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

AFTER 59 YEARS OF SERVICE, P. O. CLERK IS FACING CHARITY

Man of 80 Turned Out by Hitchcock's Economy Scheme.

A CRYING WRONG

U. S. Government Behind Other Nations, Former Clerk Says—Pleads for Pension.

After he had faithfully served the United States Government for fifty-nine years, never missed a day, never received a calling down from his superiors, Daniel J. Rooney, who is nearly 80 years old, was thrown on the scrap heap by the aforesaid government of the richest nation on earth a few weeks ago.

Whether it was as a result of Postmaster Hitchcock's economy scheme or whether it was the efficiency of Postmaster Morgan that prompted such action, the fact remains that Rooney, who was a clerk in the general postoffice delivery, resigned his job, as he says, voluntarily, as other postoffice employees say, because he was requested to vacate his position. He is now depending upon his two children, who are themselves struggling hard for a living, for his board and keep.

When Rooney was asked by a Call reporter what he thought of Uncle Sam for turning him out in the cold after fifty-nine years of service to the government, the old man said bitterly: "In Germany, in France, in Italy, they pension postoffice employees after they have grown too old to work. In the most backward countries of Europe they pension government employees. In the United States, the most advanced country in the world, a faithful government servant like myself, who is no longer able to work, left to live—or die—on his luck, for capital I have none."

Rooney lives at 1447 Vyse avenue, the Bronx, in an old frame cottage, that will probably be removed in the next few months to make room for an apartment house of the kind which are now being built in that section.

"What plans can I have?" Rooney said in reply to a question. "You see my left side, hand and leg are paralyzed. All I can do is sit and wait."

"Is it true that you were made to resign?" he was asked.

The old man entered a vehement denial.

"I was not asked to resign," he said. "I resigned myself. I was no longer useful. I could not be. I am a sick, old man. They were all nice to me. The Postmaster is a nice man. But, of course—"

"Of course, what?" Rooney was prompted.

All Politics, Says Old Man.

"Politics, politics, it is all politics," he said with irritation. "The postoffice employees will never get a pension under Taft and the Republican party. I tell you what, I am a Democrat. The Democrats would give us a pension if they were in power. But not the Republicans."

After a while Rooney forgot his politics, and came back to the postoffice, to the life and lot of the postoffice employee, and to his own lot during his long life and his now cheerless declining years, with the insecurity about the next day's breakfast.

"Did I save money? How could I?" he continued, slightly offended. "I began to work for the postoffice in 1852. The city was then different from what it is now. It was a village in comparison with the New York of today. I was then getting \$900 a year. I married. We had eleven children. Of these only two are now living. The youngest two. It takes money to doctor children when they are sick, and it takes money to bury them when they are dead. So we lived never wanting anything, real badly, and never saving anything, though my salary had increased with service."

"What should we have in an old pension? The people in the postoffice were nice to me. But I am not for my job any more. I am paralyzed. I did not want to hang on to my job doing nothing. I resigned. What could the postmaster do but accept my resignation? But the government should have given me, and men like me, a thought. The government of the United States should not have been behind the governments of the least nations on earth. They provide pensions for government employees there, while here the government throws us on the scrap heap."

Employees Are Indignant.

Rooney's case is common talk about the postoffice, and has aroused the hottest indignation on the part of all postoffice employees. They insist that Rooney was requested to resign, and that he submitted, despite the fact that he employed his severed himself in all means of earning his livelihood.

In the fifty-nine years which Rooney was employed in the postoffice he never

SOLICITING FOR BOYS' HOME PAID WELL

George D. Stokes, 31 years old, who says he is a solicitor, of 238 West 118th street, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon charged with forgery. The complainant is the Rev. H. C. Eva, superintendent of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, at 150 West 127th street.

Stokes is charged with having gone to business men representing himself as J. A. Russell and saying that he was authorized to collect money for the boys' home. He showed a letter of introduction, purporting to be signed with Eva's name. Eva says the signature was forged. He heard of the collector through people who neglected to call up the home until after they had parted with their money.

Stokes called yesterday on Gustave A. Bausenbach, head bookkeeper for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at 5 to Broadway. Bausenbach called up Eva to ask him if it was all right to contribute. He was told to hold the man. So Bausenbach gave Stokes \$5 and kept him in the office talking until Detectives Markey and Hallman dropped in and arrested him. Stokes had a list of names of men from whom he had obtained a total of about \$100.

THREATEN TO KILL BUFFALO OFFICIAL

Councilman Wright Attacked Gangster for Neglect—Letter Follows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Councilman William Burnet Wright, Jr., a Democrat reform member of the city government, who has brought charges of neglect of duty against Francis Ward, Republican commissioner of Public Works, received today a sort of Black Hand letter threatening to dynamite his house and kill him and his family if he did not desist from his attack on the Commissioner.

John Lord O'Brien, the United States Attorney here, asked for and secured the letter tonight. Evidently he takes it seriously, for he declares all the forces of the government will be set at work to run down the writer or writers. The letter refers to a recent dynamite outrage here and says Wright will be similarly treated.

The charges of neglect of duty against Ward concerns the collapse of Buffalo's new million-dollar pumping station, wherein eight men were killed. Ward, so Wright charges, did not properly inspect the work.

The fight between the two men is of long standing and the present demand on the part of Wright that the Mayor remove the commissioner is not taken over-seriously in Buffalo. The trial before the Mayor was started today and postponed till September 6.

SEC. WILSON SLAPS BACK AT DR. WILEY AS BUREAU HEAD

Declares Pure Food Expert Alone Responsible for Rusby.

DEFENDS BOARD

Roosevelt Picked Members, He Says—Wiley "Talks Through Hat."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Defending the creation of the Referee Board, and declaring that President Roosevelt had selected the members that compose the board, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today began his testimony before the House Committee on Expenditures.

Secretary Wilson charged that Dr. Wiley had kept facts from the committee in testifying about the use of sulphur dioxide in fruit and other points. Witness said he didn't remember anything about a contract to employ Dr. H. H. Rusby at \$2,000 salary, which Dr. Wiley says he at first approved.

"I don't say he did not bring such a contract to me," said the Secretary. "for we are busy from morning to night."

He added that all he remembered about employing Dr. Rusby was that Dr. Wiley came to him with a statement that he had an arrangement to employ Rusby.

"I didn't know the details," said Secretary Wilson. "I had to depend upon my subordinates for that."

Witness declared Dr. Wiley was talking through his hat when he said he considered Dr. Dunlap his superior officer, as he was without question head of the bureau.

In appointing the Pure Food and Drug Inspection Board and in creating the Referee Board, Secretary Wilson said he considered Dr. Wiley had received a kindness rather than been insulted as a chemist.

Asked about his object in creating a Pure Food and Drug Inspection Board, the Secretary said that he felt more power attached to a board decision than a one-man decision.

Anticipated Criticism.

"There are people who criticize me," said he. "Even the President of the United States is sometimes criticized, and if I remember correctly, there were those who shouted as the Saviour passed by, 'Crucify him, crucify him.' So I wanted a board."

Witness was asked why he appointed a "mixed board," consisting of two chemists, Dr. Wiley and Dr. Dunlap, and a lawyer, Solicitor McCabe. He replied:

"It may be that it was not necessary to have a lawyer on the board because of the prosecution which must be passed on by the board. It may be that a farmer like me or you, Mr. Chairman, could take a case into court, but I don't believe we would do very well with it."

"Has it worked out very well?"

"I think you gentlemen have gone far enough to ascertain that the family has not been as happy as it might have been."

The secretary was asked about his phrase in a letter touching the Indiana litigation over benzoate of soda in which he referred to Solicitor McCabe and Dr. Dunlap as "our people on the board."

"You are pretty well aware that there was friction on the board," replied the secretary. "It would have been an insult to Dr. Wiley to consult him in regard to benzoate of soda."

"Why?" asked Representative Floyd.

"Because he despised it, and everything in regard to it."

Says Wiley Didn't Call Him.

Secretary Wilson said he told Dr. Wiley he would be glad to talk the sulphur dioxide matter over with the board, of which Wiley was chairman, when the doctor called the board together. "I never got an invitation to meet the board," he added.

Secretary Wilson said that he became convinced in 1907 that a court of last resort was needed for administration of the pure food laws.

"I was out in California," said Mr. Wilson, "and a number of fruit growers came to me and protested against the ruling of the department that there should not be more than 350 milligrams of sulphur to a kilo in preserved fruits. They told me that they had a \$13,000,000 industry, and that their trade was being ruined by that ruling. I came back to Washington and President Roosevelt agreed with me that there ought to be a referee board. He wrote letters to the various colleges for recommendations concerning the most available experts, and then he sent me the names of the men he wanted appointed on the new board, and I appointed them."

The appearance of the Secretary wound up the hearings in the much discussed Wiley controversy. The committee's report will not be presented until the convening of the regular session of Congress in December. In the meantime, President Taft, with the record of the committee hearings before him, will have announced his decision in the Wiley case.

SHOT HIS OWN SON AS REVOLUTIONIST

Chinese Admiral Then Kills Daughter-in-Law When Attacked.

HONOLULU, Aug. 21.—Chinese revolutionary fugitives here received news today that Admiral Lee Chun, a prominent officer of the new Chinese navy, executed his son recently for showing revolutionary tendencies.

He was in turn wounded by his daughter-in-law, who sought to avenge her husband, and he also killed the young woman.

Admiral Lee Chun is in charge of the naval arsenal at Canton, and the story was smuggled out from there past the Chinese censors and in defiance of orders issued by the Peking authorities commanding secrecy.

Cable dispatches from China have referred to the admiral as being ill, but have not specified from what disease he suffered. It is said that his son became fired with the spirit of the revolutionists and started to preach sedition among the Chinese sailors at Canton.

The father learned of this, summoned the young man to his room, denounced him as a traitor, and shot him dead on the spot.

The young man's wife heard the report of the pistol and at once got a revolver. She rushed into the admiral's room, and as she opened the door fired. The bullet hit the admiral in the thigh, but before she could fire a second time the admiral shot her also, and her body fell over that of her husband.

Every effort was made to keep the news of the tragedy from becoming public, but the revolutionists have spies in Canton, and they sent the information to Honolulu.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS ATTEMPT TRICKERY

ONE AUTOMOBILIST HAS ANOTHER FINED

Efforts to Evade Agreement Almost Cause Another Revolt.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Charged with speeding his auto through this city at thirty miles an hour, William J. Ehrlich, who said that he was a banker in New York City, was arrested today and fined \$15.

A Middletown automobilist thought Ehrlich was running at a dangerous speed and followed him up to get his number, and then reported to the police. When Ehrlich stopped at a garage for gasoline he was arrested. He then entered a charge against the Middletown man for fast driving during the chase, but withdrew the charge when he learned he would have to stay here several hours to appear in court.

He pleaded guilty and paid his fine.

U. P. TRYING TO SCARE UNION MEN

Labor Leaders Declare Railroad Is Hoping to Strike

by Firing Workmen.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—That the wholesale laying off of employes by the Union Pacific Railroad is but an effort on the part of that railroad to intimidate the railroad unions and prevent the threatened strike, is the statement made in labor union circles today. General Manager Mohler, of the Union Pacific, however, denies that such is the case, and says that the retrenchment is bona fide and necessary.

Men laid off today are both union and nonunion, but it is said in union circles that subsequent cuts will be made from among union employes almost altogether.

Labor unionists say that the action of the railroad in laying off so many employes is but the answer to the demand by those employes for increased salary and the threat made last week to strike on all roads unless certain demands are granted. It is, say the leaders, the decree of the railroad that these employes be shown that the Union Pacific is able to get along without their services, and so impress the wavering that there will be no strike.

NEW TROUBLE AT LIVERPOOL

Resumption of Work Only Partial.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Threatening a general renewal of the railway strike at once unless the companies put into effect the promises they made in the agreement Saturday, J. H. Thomas, M. P., second secretary of the Railway Employees' Federation, today announced that the companies were not carrying out the assurances given by them. Thomas said that some of the strikers were discriminated against when they applied to be put to work in their old jobs.

It is believed that pressure by the government will force the companies to carry out the letter and spirit of their agreement. The workers, confident as the result of their short strike, in which they brought the employers to their knees, were ready to obey a call for a second walkout.

But after a number of conferences with the officials of the Board of Trade, the associated unions issued a statement to the effect that they had received "guarantees" from the railway companies in regard to the complaints, and that the settlement agreed upon on Saturday would be carried out without delay. The conference will be resumed tomorrow.

The Northeastern Railway men remain out. They refused an offer of the directors of the road to reinstate all the strikers, provided they would agree not to work with nonunion men and would resume work at once, either side finally to abide by the decision of the proposed royal commission in the matter of the position of the strikers.

Employers Don't Play Fair.

The officers of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants state that difficulties have arisen on certain lines in reference to the reinstatement of the men who went on strike. In some places the railway managers refused to reinstate certain of the strikers and the other men therefore declined to resume work. The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, it is stated, is considering the situation that has thus arisen. It is determined that the men shall be reinstated and if this is not done the strike will be renewed.

At Sunderland all grades of employes on the Northeastern Railway have declined to resume work, declaring that they will hold out for a wage of \$5.50 a week.

At Liverpool the Conciliation Committee, which is attempting to settle the trouble there, ran into another deadlock tonight. The latest muddle was caused by the refusal of the committee representing the street railway companies to guarantee the reinstatement of the striking employes.

The union strike committee thereupon ordered the dockmen, truckmen and others, whose troubles had apparently been settled, to remain out. Attempts to load several liners failed.

The Strike Committee issued a manifesto in which it was insisted that the street car men, electric power men, scavengers, stewards and others should be reinstated before the carters resumed work. This committee will try to get the railroad men, who resumed work today, to strike again tomorrow in order to give moral support to the carters.

Crowds wrecked and looted stores at Ebbw Vale, Rhymney and Tredgar, in Monmouthshire, early this morning. The police made repeated charges with their clubs.

A number of persons were so badly hurt that they had to be taken to the hospitals.

In several minor districts in Northern England the men are divided, and large numbers have refused to go back.

Cruiser Sent to Hull.

The dockers at Hull are preparing to strike, and the government has sent a cruiser to guard the harbor.

Charges of discrimination against men who struck have come from many points. Board of Trade officials were warned in a flood of telegrams that district strike leaders are ready to call their men out at a moment's notice to renew the strike.

A tour of the railroad terminal today revealed the fact that though work was going on at some points as though there had not been a great strike of two or three days' duration a day or two will elapse before normal conditions will exist.

Lloyd George is conferring with the Attorney General in regard to the legal definition of the terms of the strike agreement which was signed on Saturday by representatives of the

SINCLAIR DEFIES BROWN AGAIN

Author Played Tennis Sunday at Arden Despite "Blue Laws" and Anarchist Made No Protest.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—Up-ton Sinclair has had his revenge. He played tennis yesterday at the single tax colony, Arden, Del., and was not arrested, as was done recently. More than that he won the tennis championship of the colony. His opponent was Harold Ward, who, with Sinclair and eight other Ardenites, spent eighteen hours in the Newcastle County workhouse for playing this game and baseball on Sunday.

The fact that championship games were played on Sunday was not learned here until today. It was not the intention, however, of the author to keep the matter quiet. He said he was not afraid of going to prison again. George Brown, the philosophical anarchist, who had his fellow Ardenites arrested for violating the Sunday blue laws, has become quiescent.

The agitation caused by Sinclair's exposure of inhuman conditions at the workhouse will result in the trustees of the institution holding a special meeting on the charges made by him tomorrow.

DIDN'T "MAKE GOOD," HE ENDS HIS LIFE

Believing that he hadn't made good as requested by his father, who is manager of the Advance Packing and Supply Company of Chicago, a boy named Ernest Hammons, 35 years old, employed in the workshop of the United States Asbestos Company, 291 Pearl street, to end his life by inlaying gas some time between Saturday and yesterday morning. Chester L. Hill, an official of the local company, wrote to the man's father explaining that he had given Hammons work and that if the latter would dissociate himself from bad company he would make good.

The elder Hammons wrote to his son asking him for his mother's sake and for his own to "make good." Striven about the room were numerous letters addressed to the suicide from women signed in endearing terms, and requesting him to write to them. The death was detected by an odor of gas which permeated the four story left building. An investigation on the part of one of the tenants revealed the cause. The man's body was removed to the morgue and his father has been notified by telegraph.

Taft Signs "FIXED" STATEHOOD BILLS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Taft this afternoon signed the resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood, when the two Commonwealths shall have voted certain changes into their constitutions.

Only the refusal of the people of these territories to comply with the conditions imposed by Congress can now prevent their entering into the Union within about three months. The people of New Mexico must vote on a proposal making their constitution more susceptible of amendment, and the Arizona voters must eliminate the recall of the judiciary provision from their Constitution. After this, elections for State officers and Representatives in Congress will be held.

CHICAGO MERCHANTS IN CUSTOMS FRAUDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—That Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, has unearthed extensive customs frauds involving Chicago merchants, came as a surprise to customs officials here today.

John C. Ames, the collector at this port, said that while investigation of Chicago merchants had been made, the inquiry pertained mostly to the New York custom house.

"I have no information to give out," he said. "Any that is given out must come from the Secretary of the Treasury."

Investigators in the office of C. E. Webb, special agent of the Treasury Department in Chicago, declared that any irregularities, such as mentioned by MacVeagh, must have been reported to and investigated by the New York customs officials. They declined to say whether they are interested in any such investigation here.

ROOT PLANS TO SAVE THE MONROE DOCTRINE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senator Root suggests a way in which the Senate may avoid amending the pending arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and yet at the same time eliminate questions involving the Monroe Doctrine from the possibility of arbitration.

He proposes that the Senate include in its formal ratification of the treaties a clause which will advise both Great Britain and France of our construction of the treaties as excluding questions arising under the Monroe Doctrine from arbitration.

SSenator Root's views are expressed in a minority report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was submitted to the Senate in executive session today. The report also is signed by Senator Culom, chairman of the committee. Senators Root and Culom take exception to the view expressed by the majority of the committee that the treaties in their present form involve an abandonment of the constitutional power of the Senate.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT SCORED FOR TYRANNY

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The deportation of Jose Maria Villaverde, managing editor of the newspaper Cuba, and his nephew, Manuel Villaverde, an editorial writer on the same paper, is the leading subject of editorials in most of the newspapers, though many of the subsidized journals pass the incident over in silence. Cuba, this afternoon, came out with a scathing arraignment of the government, declaring that no matter how many of its editors are deported it will continue to expose corruption.

The Spanish Minister is moving slowly in the matter, evidently expecting that Spain will make some inquiries at Washington as to the views of the American Government in regard to the deportation of these two men. The elder Villaverde is a Spaniard who has lived in Cuba for forty-five years. The nephew is a native born Cuban.

WOMAN, STRICKEN IN THEATER, DIES

Mrs. Lizzie Haybak, of 2619 North Woodstock avenue, Philadelphia, occupied a seat in the first balcony of the City Theater last night. She was with two friends, Anthony Fergan and Mrs. Fergan, of 530 5th street, Manhattan.

While the performance was in progress Mrs. Haybak became ill. She was carried to the woman's room in the theater and Dr. Brindage came from Bellevue Hospital. She died in a few minutes. The surgeon said that heart disease was the cause of death. Mrs. Haybak was 45 years old.

Special Labor Day Edition

The issue of The Call on Monday, September 4, 1911, will be a Special Labor Day Number. It will contain several cartoons drawn by some well known artists like Art Young, John Sloan, Ryan Walker, Gordon Nye, etc. The articles and cartoons will be very appropriate for this occasion and will be invaluable for propaganda purposes.

The Labor Day Number of The Call should be widely circulated throughout the Eastern States, both as a means of good propaganda for our cause as well as advertising the tollers' newspaper.

In order to stimulate a large distribution of this number of The Call the regular bundle rates of 80 cents per hundred will be reduced to 60 cents. Party branches in Greater New York and locals or labor organizations throughout the Eastern States should avail themselves of this opportunity and order large bundles for free distribution.

Bring this matter before your organization and send in your orders early. At least 100,000 copies of this issue should be distributed. Address all orders to:

THE NEW YORK CALL,
466 Pearl Street, New York.

POLICEMAN'S FIRST AID SAVES LAD

Policeman Edward Hyden, of the Flatbush station, in Brooklyn, yesterday gave first aid to Gustav Lundwell, 14 years old, of 115 Prospect place, while the boy was on his way with his mother to the Kings County Hospital.

Ten days ago the boy had his wrist badly cut by falling on a bottle. He was attended at his home and as the wound was not healing satisfactorily his mother decided to take him to the hospital. A few blocks from the hospital the boy slipped and fell and the surgeon's stitching in his wrist was torn out. The reopened wound was bleeding badly when Policeman Hyden came up. He made a tourniquet with his strap and billy and hurried the boy off to the hospital in a milk wagon.

The doctor said the boy would have died within five minutes had it not been for the prompt aid furnished by the policeman.

NO NEWS COMES AS TO SHOAF'S WHEREABOUTS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21.—No clew has yet been found to the whereabouts of George D. Shoaf, the Appeal to Reason reporter, who disappeared a week ago, while investigating the McNamara case. The Appeal to Reason today telegraphed Socialists here to spare no expense in the search.

The Socialists and labor leaders insist that Shoaf was kidnaped by enemies of the McNamara brothers.

(Continued on Page 2.)

government, the railroad companies and the strikers. The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at the same time held a conference with the leading officers of the Board of Trade.

The difficulty arose from the fact that on some railroads men who remained loyal to the companies were promoted over the heads of strikers. Clause 2 of the terms of settlement stated that all men who returned to work after a reasonable time would be reinstated at the earliest practicable moment.

The men expect an advance in wages, concessions regarding the consideration of future grievances and recognition of their unions. Heretofore the railroad companies have positively refused to treat with the representatives of the unions who were not in their own employ.

On the other hand, the companies have been assured that at the next session of Parliament the government will propose legislation providing that an increase in labor cost due to an improvement of conditions will be a justification for a reasonable advance of railway rates within the legal maximum.

The government and the railway companies alike anticipate a general increase in wages. One of the demands of the railwaymen is for a minimum wage of 30 shillings (\$7.50) per week. It is feared that if this is conceded the wages bill of the companies will be swelled in the aggregate to about \$8,000,000 (\$40,000,000) a year.

At Manchester after negotiations which lasted all day, the committee which had charge of the labor troubles there declared the strike closed.

The general effect may be calculated on the basis of \$1 fares being increased to \$1.25, and for other classes pro rata.

At Manchester after negotiations which lasted all day, the committee which had charge of the labor troubles there declared the strike closed.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—The trouble here between the newspaper proprietors and the newsmen which led to a riot last night extended today to the afternoon editions.

The quarrel is due to dissatisfaction of the newsmen with the unreasonable prices they have to pay for the papers.

Want to Show Concrete is Not Fire-proof by Way of Hogging Contracts in Big Operations.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Greater New York Brick Makers' Association of the Hudson Valley, which comprised nearly all the manufacturers between New York and Albany, has declared war on concrete and especially on the use of that material for building in Greater New York.

It has been decided to open a publicity office in New York and to have a series of large photographs taken illustrating the nonfireproof nature of concrete construction and the fireproof character of brick construction. It is understood that the cause of complaint is because the concrete contractors are hogging the profits.

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road. Telephone 58 Flatbush.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO. QUALITY OUR MOTTO. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 443-445 Madison St., Tel. 4800 Mad.

J. B. Schierenbeck GROCERIES AND FRUITS. 19 Broome St., Brooklyn.

William D. Hayward and Frank Behm have written the proposed bill of the new INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM. It contains the best and most of the whole revolution.

Brooklyn Preparatory School 1618 WASHINGTON AVENUE. Near E. 122d St., Brooklyn.

HOT ASSAULTS ON NEW CITY CHARTER

First Hearing Brings Out Many Denunciations of Its Provisions.

The proposed new Gaynor charter is a bad one and shouldn't be adopted, according to those who attended the first hearing on the subject by the Joint Cities Committee of the Senate and assembly in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall yesterday.

The committee was not pleased with the criticisms of the charter which already had been made and was prepared to defend the document for which they are responsible. A reference to "jokers" in the charter didn't please the legislators a bit.

The subjects under discussion yesterday were those sections of the charter dealing with the powers conferred on the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, Controller and Commissioner of Accounts. Everybody seemed to think that the new charter would give too much power to the Mayor and take much away from the Board of Aldermen.

The new charter gives the Mayor the right to destroy public records and Mathewson said this was wrong. He thought that the occasion might arise where the Mayor would be an interested party to having records destroyed.

Alfred R. Conkling, representing real estate men, spoke against the provision making the chairman of the Finance Committee a member of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Walsh, who said he spoke solely for himself and not for the Aldermen as a body, said the charter was a weak thing, because it did not give more power to the Board of Aldermen. He couldn't specify just how the power of the Aldermen should be extended, but he knew that it should be great and absolute.

William H. Allen, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, said that if the Mayor's salary was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year it shouldn't be done until there was another election for Mayor.

Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City of New York, opposed many of the features of the new charter. He thought that the affairs of the city should be run by a small board of directors or a complete power vested in the Board of Aldermen.

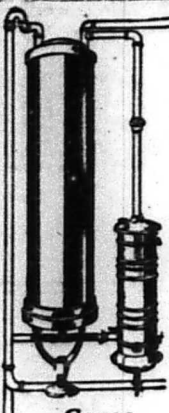
Lawrence A. Tanzen, who appeared for the Citizens' Union, described the charter as "ripper bill." He was jumped on at once. "That seems to be a favorite expression of the new charter Union," said Assemblyman Hoey.

"I do not know of any better expression to use in this connection," retorted Mr. Tanzen. At another time he said this committee is coming here to jam through this charter, here it is a wasting not only the committee's time, but my own time.

Two more master jewelers yesterday signed agreements with the Independent Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 2, granting all demands made by the strikers. The strikers got an eight-hour day, an increase in wages of 25 to 30 per cent, recognition of their union, and the employers also agreed to recognize shop stewards.

There are still thirty-four bosses holding out against the striking chain and bracelet makers, but it was said at the strike headquarters last night that the bosses are merely playing for time and that they would soon concede the men's demands.

The Independent Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 1, will hold a special meeting at 96 East 4th street tonight. Reports of the strike of the chain and bracelet makers will be given and ways and means of raising funds for them will be discussed. All members are asked to attend.



Every Effect Has Its Cause

—and the cause of untold household happiness and contentment is the presence in the home of a

Gas Water Heater

Give you all the hot water you want for any purpose almost instantaneously. You merely light the gas and turn the faucet!

For one cent heats enough water for a bath!

Sold at a low price and on easy terms.



Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

CLEVELAND MAY SEE A GENERAL STRIKE

Sentiment Being Aroused in Behalf of Garment Workers—Milwaukee Faces Another Revolt.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—A general walkout of all trades something on the order of the recent English strike is talked of in labor circles here today to enforce a settlement of the garment workers' strike, which has now dragged along for nearly three months.

The idea originated with a speech of Max S. Hayes, well known labor organizer and editor, given at an open mass meeting yesterday.

Rev. Charles S. Morhart, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, who is a student of sociology and political economy, said today he believed a general strike was the only possible way out of the situation. "The employers should be forced to yield to arbitration," said Rev. Morhart. "As there is no law to force arbitration, public sentiment should make it compulsory. I believe Cleveland labor should show that it was not one bit less militant than British labor."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.—This city today faces a serious garment workers' strike. Asking increases in wages, better working conditions, and fewer hours, union officials representing the garment workers today sent an ultimatum to the employers, with the declaration that unless the demands are immediately granted a strike will be called. This action followed a large mass meeting yesterday.

MINERS' ORGANIZER HELD FOR COURT

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 21.—Charged with embezzling \$1,000 from the funds of District No. 9, George Hartin, organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, was arraigned before an Alderman today and held under bail for court. President Fahy of the district is prosecuting the case in the interests of the union.

After taking the money it is claimed Hartin ruined the books to cover his crime. The defendant was secretary-treasurer of District No. 9 at the time the embezzlement is supposed to have taken place.

ARMY TO INTIMIDATE STRIKERS IN BIG CITIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—What is said by politicians wise to the intention to be a plan to check possible labor uprisings in the big cities by a display of military strength is embodied in the recent suggestion by the War Department of a scheme for the concentration of the army at large stations, "strategically situated for military purposes," and the abandonment of the small posts.

CHICAGO TEAMSTERS THREATEN A STRIKE

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Seven hundred teamsters employed at the stock yards may go on strike unless the packers accede to their demands for an increase of 3 cents an hour in their wages. The yearly contract between the packers and teamsters expires next Saturday and the teamsters declare it will not be renewed unless the increase is granted.

2,500 THREAD WORKERS IDLE

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 21.—Alleged silliness in the cotton industry caused the shutting down today of the thread mill of J. & P. Coats, Limited, for two weeks, making 2,500 operatives idle.

AFTER 59 YEARS OF SERVICE, P. O. CLERK IS FACING CHARITY

(Continued from Page 1.)

lost a day. Not the slightest irregularity was ever noted in his work. Of late he was even given some latitude. He was told that he could come and go whenever he wished to. But the old man was at his desk at the usual time and left for home at the time the other employees left. He did not take advantage of the privilege granted him.

DECISION RESERVED IN WETZEL INJUNCTION

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday reserved decision in the application for a permanent injunction against the Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local 390, made by Charles Wetzel, custom tailor, Fifth avenue and 44th street.

LADIES' TAILORS TO MEET TONIGHT

The Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union, Local 38, will hold a special meeting tonight, at 83-85 Forsyth street, for the purpose of discussing the new demands which are to be presented on the employers. The Brooklyn branch will also meet tonight at 184 McKibbin street, Brooklyn, to take up the same question.

MINERS SHOW SOLIDARITY

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 21.—A fund of \$25,000 has been subscribed by the United Mine Workers of America, in State convention here, to assist the striking coal miners in the Crow Nest Seals of British Columbia and Alberta.

Good enough for extravagant people; inexpensive enough for economical ones.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

TEA.

APPLIED TO WRONG BRANCH OF "RATS"

Explanation Made as to Case of Eichwald Against Theatrical Union—Applicant Loses.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday denied an application of Louis Eichwald for a mandamus to compel the White Rats, the theatrical organization, to accept his application for membership.

In his affidavit in support of his application, Eichwald set forth that he was a comedian of international reputation and that for thirty-two years he had made his living as an actor.

Eichwald set forth that he sent in his application with the \$10 initiation fee and received a letter that he should make application to the German branch of the organization. Counsel for the White Rats declared that the organization had many branches, a negro branch, a Japanese branch, and that the plaintiff in the case belonged to the German branch; that his application had not been referred to the branch to which he belonged.

PATERSON EDITORS WAR OVER COMMISSION

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—As a result of the bitter warfare over the question of adopting the commission form of government by this city, Harry B. Haines, editor of the Evening News, the chief supporter of the commission plan, today caused the arrest of Joseph E. Crowell, editor of the Morning Call, which is opposed to commission. Crowell furnished \$1,000 bail before Justice Simmonds, who is employed by Haines.

NO BREAK IN LEATHER WORKERS' STRIKE

The fancy leather goods manufacturers were greatly disappointed yesterday when not a striker returned to work and the shops remained shut down. The bosses gave out statements that the strike was broken and that the strikers would return to work yesterday.

WAIST MAKERS TIE UP ANOTHER SHOP

Forty girls employed by Harry Cohnen, ladies' waist manufacturer, 116 Wooster street, went on strike yesterday, because the boss refused to reinstate eight girls who were discharged recently. The girls made a demand that they be reinstated, and when he refused, they all deserted their machines and walked out.

KILLED IN AUTO WRECK

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 21.—George F. Preston, of Buffalo, was killed in an automobile accident at Silver Creek this evening. The steering gear in his machine broke, causing it to swerve from the road and roll down a steep embankment. James Darling, his chauffeur, jumped and escaped injury.

R. R. MUST PAY FOR TIMBER TRESPASSES

Decision Compels Denver and Rio Grande to Give Government Millions.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21.—By a decision handed down by Federal Judge Lewis today, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will be compelled to pay a vast sum for timber trespasses committed years ago, when the road was built. The amount may run well into the millions, as the government, at the time of filing its suits in 1902, estimated the value of the standing trees cut illegally by the agents of the road at \$10,000,000.

One of the features of the decision is the revealing of an agreement made by the Denver and Rio Grande, the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and other smaller roads not to invade certain territory in New Mexico while it was building its line to El Paso. The government insisted that this unlawful pact ought to operate as a surrender of the right of the road to cut timber under the act of 1872, but Judge Lewis held otherwise.

The road changed the track from narrow to standard gauge, and used public timber within its San Juan territory, but claims that it has the right to do so under the grant of Congress. It says that the government agents who figured up the stumpage in the investigations were drug clerks and incompetents, sent here from Michigan, because they were friends of government lawyers in charge of the suits.

BOOKBINDERS HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

Will Honor Insurgent Member of General Executive Board by Presenting Him With Resolutions.

Bookbinders' Unions, Local 1, 11 and 22, yesterday issued a call to their members to attend a joint meeting of these locals, to be held at Webster Hall, 11th street and Third avenue, at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of greeting Joseph McManus, of Boston, a member of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

McManus and Charles Conway, of Local 11, will speak, and Roger Donohue will preside. A handsome engraved set of resolutions will be presented to McManus at this meeting and all members are expected to participate in the presentation of these resolutions.

It was said yesterday that McManus was the only member of the General Executive Board who dared to voice a protest against the present administration. The charters of Local 1, Printed Book Binders; Local 11, Edge Guilders, and Local 22, Stammers and Gold Leaf Layers, have recently been revoked because the unions were too radical to suit the president, it was stated at the headquarters of the Bookbinders, 12 St. Marks place, last night, and the membership throughout the country rising against the autocracy of the administration.

The unions will also present McManus with a loving cup at their picnic next Sunday at Columbia Park, Richmond Hill, Long Island. The unions will issue a bulletin on September 10 explaining the controversy with the international heads and scatter it broadcast for the purpose of familiarizing the membership with the case.

It was stated last night that the local unions expected to win the case at the next convention to be held at Detroit, Mich., in June, 1912, as the sentiment against the administration is getting stronger.

SHORT STRIKE OF BAKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 21.—Journeymen bakers to the number of about fifty in the Dundee section of Passaic have just won a strike, which was called because one of the bosses hired a couple of nonunion men. The bosses were quick to settle, as there was a serious shortage of bread in Dundee. There were a few fights, but the police report that everything is quiet now.

WAS A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF BREAD IN DUNDEE

Escape high cost of living, low sweatshop slavery, poverty, sickness. Read booklet: "Free Life, Living Without Wages." Ten Cents. P. O. Box 571, New York.

UNION LABELS.

UNION MADE PIANOS.

Remember that manufacturers of pianos in union made pianos because in their purchases they know that their pianos are MADE.

OF AMERICA

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY. 68 Columbia Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

Cafe Monopol VIENNA RESTAURANT. 116 W. 10th St., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

The 56th Street CAFE AND RESTAURANT. 235 E. 56th St., bet. 1st and 2nd Aves. STEAMER & BARGE DEPOT.

Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION LABEL, N. J.

JAMES HOSICK WILL RETURN TO INDIANA

Another McNamara Kidnaper to Answer Charge in Marshall's State.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 21.—Governor Johnson today honored the requisition of Governor Marshall of Indiana, for the return to that State of Detective James Hosick, who was the National Erectors' Association, and the "famous" sleuth, William J. Brown, aided in the kidnapping of John J. McNamara, secretary of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, from Indiana, and railroaded him to California on a "murder" charge growing out of the fire and explosion of the Los Angeles Times plant, of which Otis is the owner.

Arguments on the requisition were made this morning before the Governor. Counsel for Hosick urged that no offense had been committed, as Hosick was acting under the terms of Governor Johnson's requisition in a legal way.

Henry Seyfried, representing Governor Marshall, contended that McNamara was spirited away from Indiana without due process of law, and that McNamara's constitutional rights as a citizen were flagrantly violated. He argued that McNamara had been denied the right to consult counsel.

It is plain that Governor Johnson cared nothing for the rights of the labor leader now imprisoned in the Los Angeles jail with his brother, James Bryce McNamara, also held in connection with the fake charge against the bosses to secure a conviction, not alone against the McNamaras, but against organized labor, in an effort to brand all union men as criminals.

N. J. LABOR DENOUNCES M'NAMARA KIDNAPPING

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 21.—The kidnapping of John J. McNamara from Indiana and his railroad to California on a charge of "murder" in connection with the Los Angeles Times fire and explosion were severely denounced today by Corneilus Ford, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, which opened its thirty-third annual meeting in the Temple Building. The reference to the kidnapping, which was accepted as a "legal kidnapping," was embodied in the president's report, read to the workers following an address of welcome delivered by Mayor Ellis.

There are 206 delegates attending the meeting and they represented ninety unions in the federation.

In the course of his report, Ford, who hailed from Boston, took occasion to praise the action of Governor Woodrow Wilson, whom he said was "labor's best friend regards legislation." Ford also said that the federation name a committee to raise funds for McNamara's defense.

Opposition to New Jersey's law against the public drinking cup was voiced in a resolution introduced by Joseph F. O'Leary, of Hoboken. The commission form of government was indorsed in a resolution introduced by the order of the Paterson Typographical Union, and presented by Delegate Long, of that organization.

The Camden Central Labor Union introduced a resolution asking the State Legislature to amend the factory inspection laws, and have inspectors appointed by municipalities, instead of by the State. O'Leary will be elected at the closing session of the convention Wednesday.

FREE LIFE, LIVING WITHOUT WAGES

Escape high cost of living, low sweatshop slavery, poverty, sickness. Read booklet: "Free Life, Living Without Wages." Ten Cents. P. O. Box 571, New York.

UNION LABELS.

UNION MADE PIANOS.

Remember that manufacturers of pianos in union made pianos because in their purchases they know that their pianos are MADE.

OF AMERICA

Piano and Organ Works

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

UNION MADE BEER

OF AMERICA

The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label, the only guarantee that the beer is made by Union Labor; therefore always look for the Label.

Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION LABEL, N. J.

SOCIALIST SPECTER ALARMS CATHOLIC

At Convention of Societies, President Has Plan to "Check It."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The two leading recommendations made by President Edward Feeney...

Feeney said: "The gradual advance of Socialism of the Karl Marx brand in America means that supporters of established republican institutions in this country may, before many years, find a powerful antagonist in the so-called co-operative commonwealth preached by this cult."

SUBWAY LABORER HIT BY TRAIN

Joseph Tuhilla, a laborer employed in the subway, was removed to the Harlem Hospital yesterday from the subway station at 110th street and Lenox avenue, suffering from internal injuries and a fractured right leg.

COMMISSION DOOMED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The National Monetary Commission will go out of existence on March 31, 1912. The Senate today agreed to the amendment made in the Cummins bill...

McCann's Hats. Always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY. TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 2409 2d Ave. Bet. 8th & 9th Sts.

George Oberdorfer Pharmacist. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 126th Street.

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY. OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK.

Dr. B. L. Becker's OFFICIAL PLACE. 503 East Broadway, Tel. 2355 Orchard.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1835 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Even'g.

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

Labor Lyceum. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. 127th Street and Second Ave.

Labor Temple. 105-217 E. 5th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association.

GOVT OWNERSHIP IN ALASKA, HIS CRY

La Follette Advocates Plan for Saving Rich Territory to "People."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Immediate development of the vast mineral resources of Alaska through government ownership of all railroads, ships and public utilities, wharves, docks, etc., and the actual mining of Alaska coal by the government...

La Follette declared that the American people could afford to make but a small profit on this investment, and this small profit would cheapen the products. He said the products were now high, and would be high with the Morgan-Guggenheims in control...

Only Small Profit. La Follette declared that the American people could afford to make but a small profit on this investment, and this small profit would cheapen the products.

ENGINEER NEAR DEATH IN BIG BRIDGE FIRE. Milk delivery from the lower Hudson towns here was about five hours late yesterday because of the destruction of the engine house on the railroad bridge crossing Spuyten Duyvil.

RUSH HOUR TIEUPS. Trouble in three different places caused considerable delay in the running schedule of the subway during the rush hours yesterday morning.

REALETY CO. TO APPEAL. Hope to Enjoin Subway Work Over Justice Ford's Decision. Counsel for the Admiral Realty Company, which recently tried unsuccessfully before Justice Ford...

TAFT SENDS THREE MESSAGES. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The President sent three short messages to Congress today, one urging a further appropriation to complete the work of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine...

EXPLOSION KILLS TWO WORKERS. PARIS, Aug. 21.—A hydrogen tube in the government plant at the Aero-Station Park in Chalais Meudon exploded early today, killing two workmen and causing much damage to the plant.

PEACEMAKER GETS SHOT. NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 21.—In a row this forenoon between laborers employed on the new aqueduct at Collis Spring one man was shot mortally and a third, who was acting as peacemaker, got a bullet in the arm.

LA FOLLETTE ADVOCATES PLAN FOR SAVING RICH TERRITORY TO "PEOPLE."

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DAVENPORT THIS MASSIVE Retails for \$32.50 \$14.95 OUR FACTORY PRICE, \$7.50. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME AT WHOLESALE. WE ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STORES ASSOCIATION. BIG G FURNITURE WORKS 203 205 E. 76th St. L. STATION

PATROLMEN MUST "DIG UP" FOR FUND

\$150,000 "Squeeze" Coming to Rank and File to Fight Charter Clause Hated by Chiefs. It was told yesterday that the 16,000 patrolmen in the New York Police Department are in for a big "shake down."

Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of the City of New York. The Executive Committee of the New York State Patrolmen's Association have designated me to represent them in the matter contained in the accompanying resolution.

JOHN W. GRIFFIN, Superintendent of Insurance, New York State Patrolmen's Association, 547 Lynwood Avenue, Buffalo.

STeamSHIP LIBELED AFTER SINKING BOAT. The Legal Aid Society reports it has filed a libel in the United States District Court against the steamship Albion, owned and operated by McAllister Brothers.

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PAVING OF 1907 WAS TREASON

Senator Owen's Bill Would Find if Depression Was a Conspiracy for Personal Enrichment of Few. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—An investigation into causes leading to the money panic of 1907, and the benefits secured from it for any persons or corporations...

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BURNS STILL AFTER LOS ANGELES COIN

Mayor Alexander Aids "Detective" in Raid on City Treasury.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14.—Detective Burns is carefully concealing his connection with the Steel Trust in order that he may bleed Los Angeles still further at the reward game.

There has been method in Burns' madness in boasting of his cleverness as a detective, and the certainty of the conviction of the McNamara brothers. His idea is to give the impression that his efforts have resulted in the capture of guilty men.

Mayor Alexander, who has distinguished himself as a labor-hater, was an easy mark for Burns. The man who signed the infamous anti-union ordinance sent a message to the Council...

There is no doubt that the money panic of 1907, and the benefits secured from it for any persons or corporations, was provided for in a resolution offered in the Senate today by Senator Owen...

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Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union Local No. 38

All the members are urgently requested to attend the special meetings which will be held on MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 21-22, 1911 IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

Harlem and Bronx people will meet Monday, August 21, 8 p.m., at 80 East 110th street, New Harlem Hall; the Bohemian Branch will meet at their headquarters, 525 East 73rd street, Sokol Hall...

MUCH DISCONTENT RIFE IN SPAIN

Colonel Lewis Tells About It—Politicians Say U. S. Will Absolve Dons of Maine Wreck.

Col. James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, and the bewhiskered last word on necktie hues and the cut of raiment of the Middle West, returned yesterday from Spain...

Interviewed on the political situation in Spain, Colonel Lewis said, as he stepped from the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm: "The politicians are telling the people that the recent examination of the Maine has disclosed that the ship was blown up from the inside..."

"Didn't the United States give 50,000,000 good dollars for the privilege of holding the Philippines?" the colonel was asked. "That's all true," he replied.

"I am not going into facts, I am telling you what a lot of politicians are saying. There is a social unrest in Spain that is like that which resulted in throwing the King out of a job in Portugal..."

"The only value of the association of Gibbon with the case would be to lend respectability to the prosecution, which is now almost a joke among the legal fraternity of Los Angeles."

There is rumored about the Courthouse a weird story that Delphine Delmas, who played Evelyn Thaw up as an angel and Harry as the avenging angel, will join the prosecution.

Attorney John Harrington, of Chicago, was called before the Grand Jury, but refused absolutely to make any statement, or give any testimony.

It is the same old story of intimidation and browbeating of our witnesses, said Darrow. "They are simply trying to browbeat us. It is evident the Grand Jury is simply a tool of the prosecution..."

AGED FARMER A SUICIDE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Dependent over falling health, Halsey Smith, a farmer, aged 79 years, hanged himself in his barn at North Rose today.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MARY C. MURPHY Plaintiff, against ANNIE GOLDWELM, et al., Defendants.

Physical Culture Restaurants. MACADDEN'S. 225 Sixth Avenue, Near 154th Street. 1815 Madison Avenue, corner 118th Street. 90 Delancey Street, corner Orchard Street.

MANHATTAN. CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. Joe Levy, 1210 4th Ave., nr. 120th St. Clothing, 1119 3rd Ave., nr. 107th St.

MASSACHUSETTS. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. O'Brien & Anderson, 27 School St. GERMAN CAFE, ALES, WINES LIQUORS—Boston. Curley & Co., 16 Franklin St.

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FREED ENGINEER THANKS BERGER

Victim of Canal Zone "Justice" Tells of Horrible Conditions in Jails There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The first thing that Engineer Lough, who was freed from a Panama jail by the activities of Socialist Representative Berger, after having served five months for a "crime" of which he was innocent, did when he arrived in this city was to visit Berger's office and thank the Socialist Representative and the Socialist press for their efforts in having him liberated.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE HAT STORE OPENS

Co-operative League Managing New Enterprise—Part of the Profits Go to The Call.

P. H. Littman, secretary of the Co-operative League, announces the opening of the League's new hat store as follows: "The Co-operative League has moved from theory into practice, by opening a hat store at 149 Delancey street, near Clinton, with a full line of men's hats, ranging in price from \$1.50 and \$3.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings. Branch 5—137th street and Broadway, J. C. Frost.

W. S. AND D. B. F. NOTES

The monthly August meeting of Branch 289, Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, was held in Niederauer's Hall, Columbus avenue and 108th street.

WORKER, RIPPED BY SAW, NEAR DEATH

While working yesterday in the Lincoln Wood Mantel Company's factory, at Lincoln avenue and East 133d street, Bronx, Philip Wagner, of 412 East 101st street, was injured, probably fatally, when the circular saw he operated struck a knot causing the saw blade to buck against his body.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Irish Socialist Federation will hold an open air meeting this evening at 43d street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Bredin, Dorman, Ford, Breen; chairman, Thomas Flynn.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes: Bernard Silver, New York, 1.00; A. Allison, New York, 2.00; Elaine Magnani, New York, 1.00; Martha Arzas, New York, 1.00; Charles Kanowitz, New York, 1.00; Chas. A. Rubin, New York, 1.50; The I. S. Branch 455, of W. C. 'Phonny', Brooklyn, .25; Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 276, Brooklyn, 1.00; Chas. H. Colvin, East Orange, N. J., 5.00; B. Solomon, Philadelphia, Pa., 1.00; Fred Bookerman, Darby, Pa., 1.00; Chas. Ciffard, Holyoke, Mass., 1.00; Group of Cigar Makers, Manchester, N. Y., 6.00; William Nelson, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., 5.00; Henry Caldwell, Rochester, N. Y., .50; J. S. McMaister, South Glens Falls, N. Y., 2.00; R. Unser, Passaic, N. J., 2.50; J. S. Freeman, Kenwood, N. Y., 8.00; Local New Rochelle, S. P., New Rochelle, N. Y., 3.00; Robert Ring, Union Hill, N. J., 3.00; Harry Straus, Woodside, L. I., 1.00; O. E. Bergstrom, Everett, Mass., 1.00; Tom Partfield, Jr., New York, 1.00; M. Abrams, Roxbury, Mass., 1.40; Brewery Workers' Union, Local 14, Boston, Mass., 25.00; John V. Storck, Brooklyn, 25.00; Employees Max Rosner Cigar Factory, Brooklyn, 1.00; P. Hilbert, New York, 1.00; C. Cannon, New York, 1.00; Abel and Elliot White, New York, 5.00; John Galanis, New York, 4.00; Helen B. Manpin, New York, 2.00; Rufus W. Weeks, New York, 11.00; Harry Kelly, New York, 1.00; Charles Rowe, Tribes Hill, N. Y., 1.00; Local Attleboro, S. P., Attleboro, Mass., 1.15; Mrs. Alma Nelson, Philadelphia, Pa., .50; E. G. Newark, N. J., 4.00; Edward Schweiger, Bristol, Conn., 1.00; W. J. O'Boyle, Phoenixville, Pa., 1.00; Anna Rochester, Englewood, N. J., 3.50; George Roewer, Sr., Jamaica Plains, Mass., 2.25; Miss Gretchen, Cohoes, N. Y., 1.00; M. Herman, Boston, Mass., 2.00; Robert Friedman, New York, 2.00; Carl Starkman, Brooklyn, 1.00; Local Buffalo, S. P., Buffalo, N. Y., 5.00; Local Ganbar, New York, .20; J. H. Schonberg, New York, 2.00; J. R. Solomon, Philadelphia, Pa., .20; J. W. Ridgewood, S. P., Brooklyn, 1.00; C. O. Spence, New York, 1.00; G. Loughy, New York, 1.00.

PHILADELPHIA

Open Air Meetings. Broad and Fairmount, M. A. Leary and F. Burlington. 40th and Lancaster, Isaac Paul and Charles Schl.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

On the night of August 18, in front of Raubendall's Hotel, on Pine street, several hundred persons listened to an address on Socialism, the speaker being 'On F. Foley, the Pottsville Socialist barber.

NATIONAL NOTES

The National Executive Committee met at National Headquarters at 10 a.m., August 11, and there held a morning, afternoon and evening session, during which a full hearing of the recent charges against the national secretary was held.

BROOKLYN

Open Air Meetings. 18th A. D.—Rogers avenue and Hawthorne street, B. C. Hammond and J. A. Behringer. 20th A. D., Branch 1—Knickerbocker avenue and Harman street, August Claessens.

OTHER MEETINGS

11th and 17th A. D.'s—499 Lexington avenue. All comrades are expected to attend this meeting to receive information and printing matter about the outdoor meeting to be addressed by Comrade Crawford, of South Africa, on Thursday night, so as to be able to advertise it as much as possible.

rades should be at party headquarters at 7:45 o'clock. All comrades and sympathizers who desire to vote against the proposed commission form of government for the City of Paterson are requested to see that their names are placed on the registration books today, if they desire to vote at the special election to be held on Tuesday, August 29.

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WILL HOLD McNAMARA PARADE IN BROOKLYN

Executive Board of Conference Plans for Big Demonstration.

J. Geary Foulk, acting corresponding and recording secretary, submitted the following minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Board of the Brooklyn McNamara Conference. The board met in regular session Monday evening, August 14. Comrade Shapiro was elected chairman and Comrade Foulk acted as secretary pro tem.

CALLAHAN Nearly 35 Years

Callahan is a well-known figure in the labor movement. He has spent nearly 35 years in various capacities, demonstrating his commitment to the cause.

Classified Advertisements. SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 10 cents per line; 7 insertions, 15c per line; 15 insertions, 25c per line.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 3661 (131st st.)—5 rooms, bath, steam heat, near subway, \$25 and up.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. PARK AVE., 1072 (87th st.)—4 light rooms, all improvements, \$25-35; inducements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. 118TH ST., 230 E.—Excellent front and back parlors, all conveniences, reasonable parking; 2 1/2 blocks, Thomas Kelly.

AGENTS WANTED. PAR-OXO—The Peroxide of Hydrogen washing, bleaching, sanitizing, disinfecting, bleaching, etc. territory to agents; sample, postage, 10c; particulars free. Theroux Mfg. Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 238. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 109 W. 51st St. P. Employment Bureau, 100 W. 51st St. A.M. Debits Body meets every fourth Monday 8 p.m.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS Local Union No. 400 meets every Tuesday 8 p.m. at 31st St. and 2nd Ave. N. A. Fryman, Secy., 124 W. 20th St. N. York. Contact, sec. secy., 235 11th Ave. N. York.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. UNFURNISHED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS Local Union No. 200 meets every Tuesday 8 p.m. at 151st St. and 1st Ave. N. York. Contact, sec. secy., 151st St. and 1st Ave. N. York.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. HUMAN HAIR WORKERS UNION of Greater New York meets every Friday night, 25th St. and 6th Ave. N. York. Contact, sec. secy., 25th St. and 6th Ave. N. York.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. PHILADELPHIA P. A. ALL C. O. G. B. MEETINGS TO JOHN. Meets every Friday night, at the Light Tower, 145 W. 147th Ave.

Dockrell's Funerals. No Funeral \$35 Up. WE MEET CONDITIONS. Custom. Regs. Bldg., Embalming, Furnishings, Caskets and Coffins. Our NON-SECTARIAN Funeral Church. ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR SERVING. Telephone, 1235 Bryant. Dockrell & Co., 235 W. 42d St.

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

FRANK'S Department Store. Always Something New. You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S Department Store. N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y.

O. W. Wuertz. PIANOS. 1516 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 329 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Brooklyn). 1706 PITKIN AVENUE, near Scene Avenue (Brooklyn).

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workers' Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

Issue Only	Week-Day	Sun. and Week-Day
For One Year..... \$2.00	For Six Months..... \$1.50	For Three Months..... \$1.00
For One Month..... .50		

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

VOL. 4. TUESDAY, AUGUST 22. NO. 231.

A TIP FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

If there are any railroad workers here who are contemplating following the example of their British brethren, it would be as well for them to have some idea of what they are going up against. Railroad workers don't read "market letters" as a rule, but sometimes they contain interesting matter as to what the big bosses tell each other confidentially.

Here, for example, is an excerpt from the financial circular of the Boston News Bureau of August 14, which after explaining that the railroad kings expect a strike, declares that "we had to let wages stand when we should have reduced them nearly four years ago." It then gives the opinion of Otto Kahn, a big Wall Street banker, on the situation. Otto came into some prominence recently by paying some \$40,000 for the transportation of himself, wife and family, manservants, maidservants, valets and poodle dogs, etc., on one of the great palatial German liners running to Europe. Here is what Otto says in the letter:

There must be a showdown. Now is a good time for it. That is what we have all been thinking. I only hope J. P. Morgan thinks so, too.

Labor has not waited for the managers to assume the initiative, but took the bull by the horns. Shop employes of six or more Western systems have formulated a mass of demands, which, reduced to dollars, would cost the Western group between \$10,000,000 and \$50,000,000. Will we grant any increase? We will not, but WE DO NOT SAY SO TO THE UNIONS. We are sparring for time, each preferring to see the trouble break out on the other fellow's road.

We cannot afford to make any more concessions. Even if we had money to throw away we should not back down any farther, unless we propose to turn over the properties to organized labor. We will have no values to conserve unless we stand pat now.

It looks suicidal for employes to force their demands to an issue when the labor market is glutted with all sorts of capable men, and when 20 per cent of the country's labor is reported idle. Skilled mechanics are begging for work in every city, and farmers can get all the harvest help they want for \$1.50 to \$2, against \$3.50 and \$4 per day a year ago. Railroad investors need not be alarmed over the possibility of a big strike, but they might well take fright if we proposed to let the labor unions ride over us any longer, etc.

When Otto wrote that stuff he didn't intend it for the eyes of workingmen. It was his own kind he was speaking to. Financial letters are not published for workingmen's benefit except, of course, when we re-publish them, as in this case.

Outside of the "no concession" statement—which is so plain that it needs no comment, there are several other exceedingly instructive points in Otto's little spiel. When capitalists talk to one another they usually tell the truth, when the subject is their attitude to workingmen, and this excerpt is no exception to the rule.

But if they tell the truth to one another they don't attempt to humbug one another by pretending that they tell the truth to the workingmen. They confess themselves liars in such case, without any pretense whatever. We are not going to concede, says Otto, "but we do not say so to the unions." That is, they play the hypocrite and lie to deceive the workers, and they know and say they do it. That is their policy.

Then Otto says that J. P. M. has got to put his O. K. on their intentions and he "hopes" he will do it. In short, Otto admits that J. P. M. is "it." He'll tell them what to do.

And when the capitalist tells you that every man who looks for a job can find one, he is lying and knows it. He can't deceive his own kind with that tommyrot. Then he insists that 20 per cent are out of work, that labor is begging for employment—even skilled labor—that farm work pays one half what it did last year—and that the market for human commodities is glutted. Think Otto would put that kind of stuff in the yellow journal you read? If you think so, you have another think coming.

If you strike, Otto knows just how to handle you, but as he says, he isn't telling you about it publicly. That's confidential between himself and his kind.

Say, how, if instead of striking, you made up your mind to swat Otto and his pals with a Socialist ballot next election? He doesn't say that would be "suicidal" for you, but he knows that a strike would.

Oh, you're not a Socialist and you don't believe in "dividing up." Well, neither does Otto, for that matter. And he is banking on the calculation that that is the only answer you have sense enough to make.

Well, go ahead and strike. Otto ought to teach you something—and he will.

ILL SPENT VACATIONS

Professor Sargent of Harvard is another educator who antagonizes the practice of taking vacations in the summer time. The reason he gives is that many if not most of the vacationists come back to work more tired than when they left, and it takes time to adjust themselves to their duties once more. Young men especially, when on vacation, overwork themselves in seeking pleasures, they "go the limit and come back utterly worn out physically."

That there is considerable truth in this statement may be admitted, but the professor's conclusion therefrom as to abandoning vacations is a doubtful remedy to say the least, though, for this and other added reasons, most employers would likely agree with him. The professor admits, however, that in theory, vacations are a good thing, though they don't work out in practice.

The question of why a correct theory doesn't work out is not discussed by the professor, nor is any reason given why the young men on vacation "go the limit" and tire themselves out. And when these pertinent questions are passed over, of course the apparent remedy is at once obvious—"thou shalt not"—the prohibiting of vacations to those who don't know how to use them.

May not the "go the limit" propensity of the young men be due to the character of the work they do while not on vacation?

Man, that is, normal and active man, is so constituted that he must work, but the work must be congenial, pleasurable and performed under good conditions before it is entitled to be called "work."

The real reason why the young men wear themselves out in vacation time is because what they do the rest of the year is not "work," but hateful and irritating drudgery for which they have no liking. When temporarily freed from it, and they find congenial ways in which to express their activity, they naturally overdo it, just as a man who has been half starved will gorge himself to surfeit when he finally gets a chance at a plenty of food.

Let a man have uncongenial work in which he has little more interest than that of holding his job, and when he gets an opportunity for pleasurable effort he will surfeit himself just like the hungry man. And even if the work is light, the result will be the same, if it is not pleasurable.

The reverse holds good if a man is physically overworked. In that case he will likely spend his vacation doing nothing whatever as nearly as he can. Laziness to such a man will appear as an ideal condition. When the slaves in the Southern cotton fields were freed, in the vast majority of cases they tried to get along with as little work as possible. Emancipation put a temporary premium on laziness—for which they were in no way to be blamed. The same results were apparent in the freeing of the negro slaves in the

FARE, PLEASE!



THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO

By JESSE FALES.

Now—that the heat of controversy arising from the German difficulties in Morocco has been somewhat mitigated—it might be well to consider for one moment just what those difficulties were, and why. Especially well might such amusement be, for those German and Austrian visitors to the States who were dangerously near being called to the Fatherland to have their heads shot off for the fun there in it.

As usual, of course, capital was at the bottom of the whole affair; German capital and diplomacy. It seems the capitalists of Germany fancied more seas than a view to extending their markets; always more markets. And so they bethought themselves of a scheme. They boldly upbraided France for her attitude in Morocco, claiming that such attitude was hourly threatening German interests in Morocco, and thereupon demanded that France relinquish to Germany certain of the French possessions in the Kongo. These possessions happen to have the very sea-

coast that Germany wanted so badly. But would any concessions made by France to Germany in the Kongo State straighten out affairs in Morocco, or afford any more protection to German interests in that country? Hardly—but that is not the point. Germany has nothing to protect in Morocco. She was only using that as a bluff. The greater part of the difficulty seems to be that France knew Germany was bluffing, and, therefore, called it.

England's attitude, however, is very different from that of France, although she has apparently up to the present time shown amusing deference to France in sharp contrast with her seemingly bitter hostility to Germany. But England, as usual, has an "ax to grind." In that respect her present attitude somewhat resembles Germany's.

The whole case, in fact, is about like this: Some time ago England constructed a railroad from her Cape colonies, which was originally designed to extend into Egypt. This project, however, was finally over-

thrown by France. In order to complete the line it was found necessary to traverse the Belgian Kongo, and this France would not consent to. So the matter stood for many years, until now, England seeing trouble ahead, and a possibility of yet securing French consent in the Belgian matter, has decided to exercise a little diplomacy. But England has also other reasons for opposing Germany's grab of the French Kongo, and very strong reasons, too! Did not England some time ago receive from France some rather extensive territorial concessions in this very Kongo, and would not Germany's invasion cause English interests to suffer severely? I think so!

But our German and Austrian friends in America need not worry about the affair. Their profit from any change of territorial rights in the Kongo will be quite imperceptible. It is always well, however, to be posted on what the capitalists of our home country are up to, as a protest in time may save us from shouldering a mis-kept in a cause in which we have absolutely nothing to gain or lose.

DO SOCIALISTS WORK FOR NOTHING?

[An extract from a letter to a literary agent who writes to ask whether "we do this sort of thing for nothing?"]

Another word or two about Socialism. I am glad The Call is coming to you, and I trust you will read the editorials carefully. They cannot fail to enlighten you on some points of current interest.

You ask whether I write for the Socialist press "for nothing." Certainly not! I'd be a fool to work gratis! None of us fellows do. There are today about \$8,000 organized Socialists in this country, most of them hard at work for the cause. Probably the large majority are working harder for this thing than I am. But not one works "free."

Personally, I do what I can. When I get a chance to speak, I speak. I write probably as much in the course of a year for the Socialist as I do for the capitalist press. When nothing better offers, I distribute papers and leaflets, or argue with people by the viva voce method, or leave things in cars for the unwary to get hold of, or tack up notices and news of the movement, in the country postoffice, or have The Call sent to people—as in your own case. But I am well paid for all this work.

Work "for nothing?" Perish the thought!

Let me say right here and now that the Socialist press and movement, as a whole, pays far higher rates than are paid by any capitalist party or magazine whatsoever. There's simply no comparison at all. You, as a literary agent, ought to get wise to this fact.

read, mark, and inwardly digest it, and act accordingly.

I hope I have set you right and answered your question satisfactorily. If not, write me again. Ever faithfully yours,

G. A. E.

P. S.—I forgot to say that the Socialist press pays very little or no money. Its payment is made in another and far more valuable currency. But inasmuch as you, of the Plumes plaitish, probably recognize only money as a circulating medium, very likely my letter has entirely failed of its purpose, and will not, after all, convince you that I am not "working for nothing."

When it comes down to a question of doing things "for nothing," that is a Socialist characteristic, all the way through. Our pay is something you can't understand. Don't think me at all unusual in this matter of working for the rates I have mentioned. I am, in fact, doing less such work than most Socialists, because most of them are better ones than I. Think of the men and women who stand on the soap boxes on a thousand street corners, rain or shine, explaining the new social philosophy. Think of the police brutality they often endure, the cells they are cast into, the persecution they face with quantalinity. Think of the unknown, obscure "Jimmie Higgins" type, by the thousand, distributing literature, forming "pamphlet brigades" on early Sunday mornings, doing all the toilsome routine work of educating the people! Think of the numberless officers of the thousands of Socialist "locals," all fulfilling their duties, which, often tedious, bring no public recognition.

Then, in other words, think of the

tortured and the murdered ones who, at the cost of home, family, friends, health, life even, are doing this work. You know the story of Russia. It is typical of the Spirit of Protest, everywhere. Compare, then, what THOSE men and women do "for nothing" with the paltry bit that I can do, and you will not ask the question a second time.

As I said before, however, I don't expect you to understand even what I am talking about. So why continue? I salute you, oh, Member of the Shut-eye Brigade, and pass on. Faithfully yours,

G. A. E.

STREET CLEANING IN MILWAUKEE

By CARL D. THOMPSON.

Four of the most modern street flushing machines have been purchased and put to work on the city streets in Milwaukee. Each of these machines carries a gasoline engine which is operated in connection with the tank of water in such a fashion as to give the stream great force when directed upon the pavement. They operate in the downtown districts during the night when the traffic is least and in the outlying districts during the day time.

In spite of the fact that the pavements of Milwaukee have been for many years of a very inferior quality, making the task of street cleaning an unusually difficult one on that account, nevertheless the results of the new systems are all very noticeable, and Street Superintendent Handley is making further improvements in the work all the time.

The introduction some months ago of receptacles for the street sweepings has disposed of many unsightly piles of dirt that used to appear on the streets, while the introduction of a system of handy receptacles for waste paper and refuse of that kind is still further adding to the cleanly appearance.

These things, taken together with the improved repaving of the streets, have already given the city a new appearance in these respects. It is expected that the work of better street construction, which has been introduced by the administration, is rapidly putting the streets in first class order.

NEWSPAPER ETHICS

By JOS. E. COHEN.

The web pressmen on the Philadelphia North American went out on strike the other day. They were asked to tear up their union cards or quit, and they decided to quit.

The North American has always pretended to be fair to union labor. But thereby hangs a tale.

When the Wauwanesau interests took hold of that paper more than a dozen years ago it appeared as if a new era in journalism had begun in Philadelphia.

High-priced men of ability were secured, and the paper was replete with signed articles of genuine merit. Headed by Julian Hawthorne, there was a staff of writers and artists and men of business acumen such as few, if any, other papers could boast.

But that is a long while ago.

The quality of the publication has been going down with the years. And that is not the worst of it.

In the beginning the North American appeared to aim to befriend labor. During the time of the coal strike of 1902 it ran articles descriptive of the condition in the mining regions from the pen of Julian Hawthorne, among others. That of itself was sufficient to win the abiding gratitude of the men of the coal pits.

Furthermore, it had a permanent labor column, edited by one who commanded the confidence of labor circles, Henry John Nelson. So that the paper readily won the name of workingman's paper.

Once the North American secured the circulation it was after, all this changed. In recent years it has not even pretended to give labor a fair deal. Its labor column it dropped altogether, until, strangely enough, the Socialist victory in Milwaukee awoke the editor to the fact that labor was moving ahead even though the North American tried to make itself believe otherwise.

The North American occupies a very peculiar position in American journalism. In one respect, at least, it is unique.

It is a well known fact that capitalists patronize the Republican and Democratic

P S T !

By WILLIAM E. BOHN—In Detroit Emancipator.

"He had drawn an unexpected revolver from nowhere, slapped it down on the seat opposite him, and covered it with a pillow. . . . Here he was, then—the great detective. . . . He drew his thumb down the edge of his jaw, thoughtfully, protruding his chin. . . . He drew down the car window."

No, gentle reader, this is not from the latest nickel thriller; it is to be found in the August McClure's, which, as all the world knows, costs 15 cents. Its title is "The Dynamiters," and its author "one Harvey J. O'Higgins. "He," the sacred he, is Mr. William J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency. The "dynamiters" are John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and his brother, James E. McNamara.

There are many interesting things about this article. Perhaps the most interesting is the fact that it should be published at all. The McNamaras are to be tried on October 10. All the external circumstances of their arrest would go to make one think them innocent of the crimes with which they are charged. And here comes one of our "popular" magazines with a leading article designed to show their guilt and defy their accuser. What was the purpose of the editors, think you, in publishing "The Dynamiters?"

According to Mr. Harvey O'Higgins "when he (the great detective) began to talk of the case of the Los Angeles dynamiter, it was amusingly, with the pleasure of a business man relating the intricacies of 'deal' that he had just closed successfully." Precisely what the working class has surmised all the time. A "deal," which he has "put through," or expects to "put through." Of course, the jury sitting at Los Angeles may yet have something to say about the deal, but evidently the great "He" considers the matter all settled. Perhaps his deal includes the members of the jury. Take a good look at the new capitalist god and you will see that he looks much like the sort of men who usually put through deals. A comparison of his florid countenance with the honest, proletarian faces of the "dynamiters" gives much food for reflection.

Mr. Harvey O'Higgins must be a very simple person. Or perhaps he

takes the readers of McClure's to be the simple ones. Apparently he flattered with credulity while the "great" detective told him that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association instigated a long string of dynamite explosions. These outrages "amounted to a reign of terror;" "a war would have been much worse."

And, of course, the iron workers were to blame for all. To be sure, while Mr. Burns was telling this tale he "laughed good naturedly" . . . "put out an explanatory hand, arrestingly . . . and put on a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles." It must be admitted that an "explanatory" hand and gold-rimmed spectacles are very convincing. Still, if Mr. Harvey O'Higgins had been a shade less guileless he might, before he published his article, have looked up this matter of the "reign of terror." He would have found, among other things, that of the 127 explosions which went to make up this modern "terror" only six occurred in plants that were being constructed from materials furnished by the trust against which the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association was carrying on its fight. That trust is known as the National Erectors' Association. Since the time of the explosion 70 per cent of the concerns against which explosions have been perpetrated have joined the association. We commend these facts to Mr. Harvey O'Higgins and the editors of McClure's. They may not be over-astute in such matters, but in three guesses they ought to be able to hit on the real relation between the Erectors' Association and the "reign of terror."

At the end of this article Mr. O'Higgins records the momentous fact that "he laughed to see himself as settled back against the cushions." The silent enjoyment of the "great" one was due to his recollections of his experience with Indianapolis constables. They were after him for kidnaping the McNamaras, but he "outguessed" them, as Mr. Harvey O'Higgins glibly puts it. What a really "great" man, one who can whisk two citizens from Indianapolis to Los Angeles, for the simple officers of the law? "It was good comedy," concludes Mr. Harvey O'Higgins. Screamingly funny, Mr. O'Higgins, but it is often hard to draw the line between comedy and tragedy.

THE TIDE AT THE FLOOD—II

By JOHN M. WORK.

One interesting gentleman who is failing to take the tide at the flood is Robert M. La Follette.

He is a man who would like to do right.

But he has an inordinate personal ambition which chains him hand and foot.

He goes about the country advocating skin milk reforms.

How a man with a grain of sense can waste his time on such moonshine can be explained in only one way.

It is a moral coward.

His ambition will not permit him to do anything that will endanger his re-election and his momentary glory—and his chances for the Presidency.

He, therefore, looks about him to see how he can make the people adore him for the present, and at the same time not alienate the fellows who furnish the campaign funds.

It is said that when a well known Socialist left the ranks of the alleged reformers and came into the Socialist movement, La Follette said to him, "You are ahead of the times—I intend to stay behind and come along with the people."

"Which was as much," as to say that he knew Socialism was right, but that he had the itch for office, and would, therefore, sacrifice his principles in order to stay at the pie counter. "Oh, lame and impotent conclusion!"

What a glorious flood tide that man is missing!

If he could only put aside his moral cowardice and his personal ambition, and come out squarely for Socialism, what a powerful influence he would have for good!

He would incur the maledictions of hundreds of influential and so-called respectable citizens.

He would convert thousands of really respectable—because useful men and women to Socialism.

He would hasten a little the com-

ing of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

He would satisfy himself much better than the Presidency would satisfy him.

He would be able in future years to look back with pride upon his past.

And future generations would rise up and call him blessed. But if he continues to waste his time on trifles, his life will be spent in shallows. He will die disappointed and chagrined, like a selfish man die. And he will be known in history as a trimmer—a compromiser—a man who did not measure up to the need of the hour—a man who failed to take the tide of the flood.

(To be continued.)

A lecturer gave a very learned and interesting address before a women's club on "The Decadence of Pure Fish." At the close of the talk a considerably over-dressed woman came up to him and said:

"I did enjoy your talk ever and so much, and I agree with you that the English language is becoming something awful. Hardly no one does proper nowadays, and heaven knows what the next generation will talk like if nothing ain't done about it."

One Irishman was lately employed by one of our large railway companies as a porter. Shortly after he began his duties a woman went up to him and said:

"I have just lost the train; how shall I have to wait for the next?"

"Be jabbers! you had better go and find the one you lost, else the next party will be after you," returned the porter.

Teacher—Johnny, who was the greatest man that ever lived?

Johnny—I don't know for sure, but I think it was my first husband.