

TWO WOMEN SWIM TO CONEY ISLAND

Elaine Golding, the Winner, Makes Distance in 5 Hours 54 Minutes.

In the first long-distance swimming race for women in this country, held yesterday...

The three women came out on the pier of the Barge Office at 11:30 yesterday morning with all the visible portions of their bodies increased in volume...

THOMAS W. LAWSON PROMOTES LOTTERY

So Says Watch and Ward Society. Lawson Asks How They Feed in Plymouth Jail.

SCITUATE, Mass., Aug. 27.—"I will be in court tomorrow, and at that time will answer any and all charges made against me," declared Thomas W. Lawson today...

"If I have to serve time I know they will give me a pencil and a wad of paper, so that I shall enjoy myself. I wonder how they feed down at the new Plymouth jail?"

GOING TO ENJOIN A STAMMERING SCHOOL

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—Charles Stolper wants the Northwestern School for Stammerers, which is right next door to him, perpetually enjoined by the court...

Stolper alleges that the long-drawn out vocalizations are annoying and offensive to him, greatly disturbing his peace and quiet. Not only does he hear the chorus of vowels by day, but also far into the night...

William D. Haywood and Frank Bohn have written THE proposed book of the year—INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM.

CUTTERS! CUTTERS! Special Meeting OF THE Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association Local No. 10 FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS. POLLS OPEN FROM 5 TILL 10 P. M., AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place, N. Y.

MILLS CLOSE DOWN; 4,500 THROWN OUT

Textile Workers, in Need of Clothing, Prevented From Making Goods. Face Misery of Unemployment.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Additional shutdowns of textile manufacturing plants in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in furtherance of the curtailment policy adopted by the manufacturers, caused the enforced idleness today of at least 4,500 operatives...

In Massachusetts, 2,000 operatives at the Tremont and Suffolk mills, of Lowell, 2,000 employees of the Otis Cotton Cloth and Hosiery Mills, of Ware, and 150 at the Cordis Mills, Millbury, began an enforced vacation...

GERMAN BOSSES DEFY WORKERS

Metal Workers' Demands for Higher Wages Answered by Lockout in Great Industrial Centers.

DRESDEN, Aug. 27.—Labor disputes in the metal working industries of Germany have assumed larger proportions. The employers today locked out 50 per cent of the metal workers at Dresden and at Chemnitz...

Early in the present month 10,000 metal workers at Leipzig and 9,000 in the Thuringian district were locked out because some of the men had gone on strike.

MAN, 74, CHALLENGES TO ATHLETIC CONTEST

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—While many men are preparing to step into the grave at the age of 74, George H. Ward, of Middleton, is challenging New England to an athletic contest without any conditions.

Ward says: "Although I live, and live well, on 20 cents a week, I am healthier and heartier than the average man. Yes, I'm 74, and I challenge any one in New England—or anywhere else for that matter—to walk with me anywhere, any time and under any conditions. I'll guarantee to beat them, no matter who they are."

NOTES FROM THE WORLD OF LABOR

Fresno, Cal., Central Labor Union requests all workers to keep away from that city. Herds of men are out of employment and no work in sight.

WOMAN IN DIVING BELL

For Six Minutes Is Thirty-five Feet Under St. Lawrence River. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Mrs. C. Hazard Bonner, of New York, who, with her husband, is spending the summer months here, yesterday enjoyed the experience of making two trips into the depths of the St. Lawrence River in a diving bell.

LITTLE GIRL FLED TO ESCAPE "BOOGYBOO"

Wanders in Rain in Nightly and Alarms Her Folks Mightily.

Clara Purdon lately, so Clara's aunt says, has acquired the habit of talking about Fred Lohman in her sleep. Clara Purdon is 4 years and 4 months old, and Freddy is almost an entire year older. Some time between 1 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Clara, wearing only her own shiny yellow ringlets and a wisp of a nightgown, arose from her crib on the third floor of her father's home at 53 Webster avenue, Brooklyn, and without pausing even to put her stockings on, started out in the darkness to call on Freddy Lohman, who lives at 50 Webster avenue.

Clara's mother died when the girl was born. The little one's father, David Purdon, is a noncommissioned officer on the battleship Utah, and for some time has been with his ship in the Delaware River, where the warship is being overhauled at a Camden dock. Almost since the moment of Clara's birth she has been looked after by her mother's sister, Miss Mary McCue.

On Saturday night about 8:30 o'clock Aunt Mary took Clara from the joys of Freddy Lohman's white canvas hammock in Freddy's back yard, and led Clara to her own home and crib. Clara was asleep some minutes before Aunt Mary had turned on the gas, and had tipped out of the bedroom to join Aunt Laura and Aunt Laura's husband, George Baldwin, on the second floor.

About midnight Aunt Mary, whose bed is beside little Clara's crib, climbed to the top floor and went to bed. When Aunt Mary turned out the gas Clara was slumbering too soundly even to mutter about Freddy Lohman. Found Clara Was Gone.

It was just about 3 o'clock in the morning when Aunt Mary, whom Clara looks on as "mother," woke up in the darkness. Aunt Mary, but half awake, instinctively reached out an arm to satisfy herself that Clara Curlylocks was safely tucked in.

There was no Clara on Aunt Mary's side of the crib. Aunt Mary jumped up and lit the gas. There was no Clara in crib or bed nor on the floor beneath the bed. The bedclothes in disarray showed that Clara either had got up herself or had been taken from the bed by an intruder. At the foot of the crib on the floor were the child's tiny bedclothes slippers.

Frightened, Aunt Mary pulled open closet doors and ran to search each room on the top floor. There was no Clara and Aunt Mary ran down to the second floor to light the gas jets and search there. Aunt Mary grew hysterical in a moment and screamed. Her sister, Aunt Laura, and George Baldwin, Aunt Laura's husband, came running from their bedroom to ask excitedly what had happened.

In a moment the three grownups learned that there was no living thing but themselves on any of the three floors, except Clara's building. To go. Front and back doors were locked, as Uncle George had left them, and so were the windows. In a few minutes, however, Uncle George discovered that a small side door, which opens on the yard, had been unlocked and then carefully closed by whoever had gone out that way.

Uncle George Searches Garden. Aunt Laura long before this had given up all efforts to calm Aunt Mary and now Aunt Laura was herself hysterical. While Uncle George ran out to search the garden, the street and neighboring lawns, Aunt Laura, so Aunt Mary says, had decided that the Man had first chloroformed Clara and had then taken the baby away in a taxicab.

AGED FARMER SHOOT WORKMAN

Declared He Emptied Shotgun Into Laborer in Self-Defense—Employer Held in \$1,000 Bail.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 27.—Charles DeChimoney, 75 years old, a rich farmer of Rochelle Park, was arrested today on a charge of felonious assault upon one of his farm hands, Karima Stuper. It came near being a charge of murder, for when the aged farmer emptied his shotgun at the laborer the latter was not more than twenty feet away. A goodly number of the small shot entered Stuper's body, occasioning him much pain.

The farmer declares he acted in self-defense. Stuper, he alleges, was following him to the house with a scythe. He says that Stuper refused to do certain chores around the farm house when requested to do so by DeChimoney, so he discharged him. It was then that Stuper grabbed the scythe, he says.

DeChimoney started for the house as fast as he could, with the enraged man in close pursuit, and when about five yards from the door the farmer called to his daughter to hand him his shotgun in hurry. The gun was standing in the doorway and was handed to him at once, and Stuper, seeing what the farmer was about to do, turned, dropped the scythe and started to retreat, but it was too late. The aged farmer was very much excited and pulled the trigger of the double-barreled shotgun. Stuper was only about twenty yards away and got the full dose of spread shot.

ANOTHER PLAN TO HOODWINK WORKERS

Philadelphian Transit Co. Has Cunning Scheme to Prevent Employees From Declaring Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Under the high sounding title of "Co-operative transit, motorman and conductor," Thomas H. Mitten, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rapid Transit Company, has outlined a scheme for treatment of the corporation's employees, which on the face of it, looks like a shrewd scheme to prevent labor troubles for the future.

Briefly, Mitten's proposition calls for the motorman and conductors to vote on the proposition of whether or not they desire to be members of the Amalgamated or the "Keystone" Union, two antagonistic organizations now in existence. The union that received a two-thirds vote is to be recognized, and the other abolished. While it is claimed there is no compulsion to join the union, the company will pay dues for all motormen and conductors out of the funds set aside for wages.

Mitten reiterates his promise to devote 22 per cent of the gross receipts to wages, and announces that the increase promised for July 1, 1912, will become effective on January 1 next, when first year men will receive 22 cents an hour, second year men 23 cents and third year men 24 cents.

Mitten's proposition has been printed in pamphlet form for distribution among the men. The Keystone Union was organized and is controlled by the Rapid Transit Company.

PLAN TO BUILD SEVEN HIGHWAYS

Roads Would Total 12,000 Miles, Cost \$150,000,000, and Touch Every State When Complete.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—"Uncle Sam, Roadmaker," is the title which America will soon be wearing if the plan fostered by Representative J. Floyd King (Dem., La.), and embodied in a bill recently introduced into Congress by Senator Cullom (Rep., Ill.), obtains the sanction of the National Legislature. This bill provides for the inauguration of seven national highways, radiating from Washington to the farthest parts of the country.

According to the King-Cullom bill it is proposed to have these seven roads have a common terminus at Washington, and radiate out over the country to Portland, Me.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; San Diego, Cal.; Austin, Tex.; and Miami, Fla. These will be called, respectively, the Washington National Highway, the Roosevelt National Highway, the Lincoln National Highway, the Jefferson National Highway, the Grant National Highway, the Monroe National Highway, and the Lee National Highway, thus honoring seven of the greatest of our "heroes" of history.

R. R. MEN HELD BACK BY UNION OFFICIALS

Eager to Start Revolt, but Conference May Bring Settlement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—With one delegation of national labor officials hurrying toward San Francisco to confer with Julius Kruttschnitt in an effort to avert a strike of shopmen on the Harriman railroads, and another scheduled to arrive here tomorrow morning, to take up the demands of the Illinois Central men, the labor situation on the railroads is expected to reach a crisis in the next four or five days. No strike will be called until after the conference with Kruttschnitt, but unless he instructs the managers of the different roads to meet the union committee, it was said the men will walk out without further parleying.

J. W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Railroad Blacksmiths, left for San Francisco tonight, and before his departure he said he hoped for an amicable settlement, though admitting that the prospects for peace are not very bright. Kline will be joined by the other heads of labor unions involved in the controversy at Cheyenne, Wyo., and on their arrival in San Francisco they expect to call a conference of the general chairmen of all the union committees before talking of the demands with Mr. Kruttschnitt.

Kline said that if the managers consent to meet the committee representing the "ederation it will go a long way toward a peaceful solution of the difficulty, but that recognition is not the only point in dispute. The men are asking for an eight-hour day, a wage increase, varying from 4 to 7 a wage increase, according to location and nature of the work, and the abolition of the "personal record" system on the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads. The present wages of shop employees on the Western road run from 25 to 45 cents an hour, and a nine-hour workday prevails on all lines, except the Denver and Rio Grande, where the shopmen work eight hours.

The personal record system, to which the men object, is now in force in certain of the Southern Pacific shops and efforts are being made to have it extended. The men declare that it amounts to a blacklist, as before being given employment an applicant has to give a complete account of himself from the date of his birth and of his father and grandfather, if he can. The company has a disability benefit and claims that it is necessary to have a record of an employee's relatives, who can be notified in case of injury.

Early last year all the shopmen on the Harriman lines were given an increase in wages, which averaged about 2 cents an hour. The international officers are said to believe that the present demands are too high and that they have been submitted at a time when business is not brisk on the railroads, but the local committees are said to be taking matters in their own hands and can hardly be kept in check. The men have been worked up to a high pitch of excitement, so that 95 per cent of them have voted for a strike and are chafing because the international officers of their unions will not sanction their actions at this time.

The demands of the men on the Illinois Central are separated from those made on the other Harriman lines, though the question of recognition of the Federation is involved. A delegation, representing the various trades on the Illinois Central, will arrive tomorrow from Paducah, Ky., to take up their demands with the management. On the other roads the men have voted a strike almost unanimously.

MORE MEN LAID OFF OF HARRIMAN LINES

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 27.—Pending a conference this week which is to determine the question of a strike of shopmen on the Harriman lines, men are being laid off in these and other branches of the service. Reports from the other branches of the service indicate that more than 3,000 men out of employment of the Southern Pacific, the Houston and Texas Central and all other Harriman lines.

The policy of cutting down the forces extends to the various shop crafts of these lines, also to the yards and operating crews and to freight depots and to clerical forces. Complaint is made that the retrenchment, which the officials say is absolutely necessary, is done with a view of intimidating the employees or affecting the demands of the shopmen.

Comes from Scrupulously Clean Dairies. BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK. Image of a Borden's Condensed Milk can.

BOY MURDERERS STILL AT LARGE

Other Boys Won't Tell--Detectives Search Vainly for Red-Haired Boy.

Somewhere in dark rooms of tenements on the edge of Cherry Hill are the three boys who beat Sammie Mandelstam to death on Saturday for the cent that he had and would not give away. All the boys who knew Sammie know those who killed him, and yet until the three venture to the street they may stave off arrest, for the urchins of the street ape the custom of their elders, who shoot and kill in gangs, and won't tell. The neighborhood around the little candy store at 93 Market street, outside which Sammie died, is a mixed one. A few Irish families are left in the tenements that swarm with Jews and Italians. The elders of the race dwell together with apparent amity, but among their children who run the street and gather on the corners is nourished the spirit of discord that breaks out now and then in a fierce little street fight which lasts until a policeman swings his stick and threatens to lock 'em all up if they don't go home.

There was no regular gang for him to belong to, but when quarrels started Sammie picked his side and fought with the best of them until he was either worsted or the other side ran. And the instinct of the boy, which leads him to rob and beat one younger than himself, was the cause of Sammie's death, for Sammie had a cent which a red headed boy two years older wanted—and he got it. Sammie was in the little candy store when the red headed boy came in with two others. They made Sammie empty his pockets, and when they had the cent started for the street. But Sammie put up a fight for his cent and one of the boys hit him over the head with a bludgeon which he had picked up in the gutter. Sammie died a few minutes later.

When La Grua and some of his brother detectives got to the candy store they gathered in all the small boys they could find who had seen Sammie killed and tried to get from them the names of the three who did it. Yes, the red headed boy had been around for months and they had played with him and with his two companions. Yes, they had called him something, but they didn't know his name. Honest mister detective, they didn't. La Grua and the other detectives coaxed, cajoled and threatened, and got nothing except descriptions. It was as bad as when a gang of young toughs got to shooting up a rival gang and the injured refuse to name their assailants.

So the detectives gave it up, and armed with the descriptions, are going to hang around the neighborhood until they find the red headed boy.

LIVES IN TWO TOWNS AT ONCE

Mr. Wriggins' Head in Newark and His Feet in Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—With election time approaching Wilbur F. Wriggins, who is a collection attorney for the New York Telephone Company, has yet to get instructions where to vote. He lives in South Orange—that is, the front door of his new house in Holland road is in South Orange, but after he gets inside he is sometimes in South Orange, and sometimes in Newark. He is doubtful just where he may be at any given spot in his house. He has obtained just as accurate figures as possible concerning the municipal dividing line, and thus far has come to the conclusion that when he lies in bed his head is in Newark and his feet in South Orange. Wriggins says he does not mind much about the voting question, but he is afraid both municipalities are going to send him a tax bill. Newark has already done so, and most of the house is in South Orange. He will have to pay the personal tax, he is told, in South Orange, because that is the place where his front door is.

TOWN APPALLED BY FIRE HORROR

(Continued from Page 1.)

lieve fully 100 persons were in the stairway, coming in, when the pane began to explode.

John McCullough, the moving picture operator, had just through the title of the next series of pictures on the screen, "A little child shall lead them," when the film exploded and his asbestos cabinet was filled with flame. The audience was totally unaware of the accident and the operator heroically fought down the flames and extinguished them. But he made the fatal mistake of throwing open the door of his cabinet and the smoke rushed out into the auditorium.

Some person saw the smoke and yelled "Fire!" and the 300 members of the audience turned in their seats and seeing the smoke, jumped to their feet and made a frantic rush for the one doorway leading to the narrow, eight-foot stairway, piling down on 200 people crowded in the passageway awaiting the end of the performance to take the places of those who had seen the show. Immediately the narrow stairway was packed and jammed ten feet high with the dead and dying, the shrieking injured and the screaming unharmed, while the crowds of townspeople rushed to the scene and added their maddened yelling to the din of disaster and death.

As the injured persons were carried from the building they were attended on the sidewalk in front of the theater by physicians. Every physician for miles around had been summoned. They gave first aid to the injured and then placed them in charge of the relatives, who crowded the street seeking to learn the fate of their friends and kindred. Mrs. Minnie Lemon, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., who was one of those who escaped the stampede, is tonight a raving maniac in the Canonsburg Hospital as a result of her experience.

Terrible Scenes Enuew

Many of the mutilated, all but dismembered, bodies were gathered together at the main entrance of the building and followed by dazed, grief-stricken crowds were taken to the morgue. There they were laid side by side while the room thronged thicker and thicker with women alternately covering their faces, weeping bitterly and screaming hysterically as they tried to identify missing loved ones. Men broke down as they buried themselves about the same sad errand.

The catastrophe fell heavily upon the young. The sight of little boys and girls carried out dead, dying, groaning and calling for their parents was heartrending. One after another the little bodies were released from the mass of flesh and blood and marked the most awful vortex of the mad swirl of the dreadful, death-charged stampede.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS CAREFUL OF LIVES

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In a general report to the Board of Trade on railroad accidents in the United Kingdom in 1910 it is stated that taking the number of journeys into account it will be found that in 1910 one passenger was killed in every 13,000,000 journeys and one injured in every 581,000 journeys, as compared with one in 10,900,000 journeys and one in 651,000 injured, the averages for the previous ten years.

FELLOWES POLLY SOLD. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 27.—Fellowes Polly, a famous mansion at South Fullerton avenue, has been sold to a corporation of New York City for a price which is said to be in the neighborhood of \$85,000. The brownstone dwelling, which is one of the most conspicuous in Montclair, will be used as a boarding school for young women. Nearly twenty years ago the house was erected by William Fellowes, a New York capitalist. ARONSON BROS. & FIELDS DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE. SHOES OF STYLE AND QUALITY. L. DIAMOND. 1782 Fifth Ave., Near Thirtieth Avenue. Martin Derr MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 65-69 BROADWAY, SOLELY. B. PFEPPERKORN. "CREATORS OF FASHION" Schrier Brothers MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 447 BROOKLYN AVENUE. UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEPPERKORN. 437 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. CHAS. GACHENKEMER. Cigars, Wholesale and Retail. 1211 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

MONARCH LOVERS ANNOY ENGLAND

Portuguese Embarrass Government Which May Have to Eject Them.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Portuguese monarchist refugees are continuing their plotting in London for King Manuel's restoration to the throne.

It is an open secret that the English government is seriously annoyed by the monarchist activity, and has been several times on the point of intimating to the foreign plotters that, unless they let Portuguese politics alone, the government would prefer a termination of their residence on British soil.

The English press is worked up to fever heat by the government's seizure of two mystery steamships, the Foam Queen in the Thames, and the Arizona at Vickers' Wharf, Barrow.

PLAN GORGEOUS NEW STATE DEPT.

Building Will Contain Guest Chambers Specially for Princes, Potentates, Plutocrats and Bosses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—"Yes, me 'ud'—certainly, me 'ud'—Does me 'ud' desire his bowtie hot, or merely tepid? And shall I get me 'ud' a brandy soda?"

These and sundry other super-anglicized expressions may be used in profusion around the upper floors of the new State Department when the building is finished, according to the present plans, for there are to be a number of guest chambers specially intended for the accommodation of visiting princes, potentates and others of noble rank from across the water.

Supervising the servants—for there is to be a noble corps of flunkies attached to the bed chambers—will be Third Assistant Secretary of State Chandler Hale.

In addition to these guest rooms in the State Department, there will also be a room for international conferences—something that the official Washington has needed for a long time. Hitherto when an international conference was to be held the conference held their sessions on the top floor of some hotel. Many disagreements, the State Department officials say, have been caused by sessions held immediately under a tin roof where the mercury was flirting with the 106 mark.

But all this will be obliterated by the installation of a modern ventilating and cooling system in the new State Department, and it is thought that this will add much to the attractiveness of the National Capital as a conference city.

FRANK'S Department Store

Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

Always insist on seeing the label. UNION MADE BEER. ALE AND PORTER OF AMERICA.

The 1001st Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE.

FRANCE OWNS VAST AREA IN AFRICA With Great Britain, She Controls Two-thirds of Big Continent.

Now that the governments of Great Britain, Germany and France, urged on by the capitalists of these countries, are quarrelling over Morocco, an article of Edgar Allan Forbes in the Review of Reviews is interesting as showing to what extent France is interested in Africa.

Nearly everything in Africa is today dominated by three great overlords—England, France and Germany. Great Britain and France together control about two-thirds of the continent, the British third by far the more important.

"Very few Americans realize the vastness of the French empire in the Dark Continent—mainly for the reason that Americans read English and the English do not use much ink in the glorification of French colonization.

"The traveler who starts southward from Algiers and travels in a straight line until he reaches the limit of French territory will cover a distance equal to that between New York City and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"Divide this great composite area up into its component parts and fit them into a map of the United States and we have something like this: Tunis covers North Carolina. Algeria dots out the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

"It is inevitable that the House of Commons will, sooner or later, be compelled to enact measures that encroach upon established privileges and vested interests. In the past such measures have been killed by the Lords. In the future, the only effective veto is that of the monarch.

PLUTES PLAN FOR PANAMA HOTEL

To Cost \$300,000. With Most Luxurious Fittings, Facing Water and Backing on "Public" Park.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Everything is easy for Uncle Sam's plutes, and nowhere is this demonstrated more forcibly than in the Panama Canal Zone.

It is now announced that the Panama Railroad, which is owned by the United States, through the War Department, and which, in turn, owns about everything along the "big ditch," from laundry to lodgings, is to build a magnificent hotel at Colon.

The new hotel is to be called the Washington, and is to cost not more than \$300,000. It will be situated on Colon Beach, close to the waterfront, with a fine outlook on Limon Bay. In the rear, on the city side, it will face a large park, which is to be enlarged and beautified during the construction of the hotel.

The hotel building will be 300 feet long, and will be constructed almost entirely of concrete. Woodwork will be reduced to a minimum. In the kitchens for the three dining rooms will be installed every known device for convenience, speed in serving guests, and cleanliness.

In fact, the new hotel promises to furnish accommodations for visitors or residents in the Canal Zone equal, if not superior, to anything obtainable in the States, with picturesque features unsurpassed even by those of Northern resorts.

PEACE IN ENGLAND ONLY PRELUDE TO GIGANTIC BATTLES

(Continued from Page 1)

cruelty is bankrupt in all but name, and that its name also will soon be bankrupt.

That this is the statement of a mere fact is shown by figures published in the Bankers' Magazine, showing that as a direct result of the railroad and other strikes, securities shrank in value by over \$200,000,000.

On all hands people are turning to politicians in the hope of finding some relief or promise of security from them. It is admitted, however, by those who understand the political events of the last few months that politics promise no relief, but rather tend to add to the uncertainty and stress.

The dominant fact in this connection is the recently passed veto bill. The inner ring of politicians realize that the shearing of the Lords of their hereditary powers of veto is a matter of very vital importance, since inevitably it must force the crown into the realm of political conflict.

During the last seven or eight years a marked change has come over the programs of the Liberal and Conservative parties, and has been reflected in their speeches and promises.

It has no longer been possible for them to ignore fundamental social evils. They have had to deal with poverty in all its phases. They have had to follow in the steps of Germany, and endeavor to quiet social unrest by devising measures calculated to soften the harshest edge of suffering, and alleviate, in some measure the appalling mass of social degradation that has sunk the British people to a depth of misery unequalled in the history of the world.

It was in the hope of diverting attention from their fundamental needs that the Protectionist campaign was launched by the Conservative party a few years ago. It was largely an account of sweeping measures of social legislation that they knew were coming that so bitter a fight was put up by the Lords to retain their right to veto.

With this motive, however, went others. One was the obvious one, that the Lords were jealous of their privileges, and reluctant to part with them. Another, and more important, was the recognition that the fate of the monarchy is in England intimately bound up with that of the House of Lords.

It is inevitable that the House of Commons will, sooner or later, be compelled to enact measures that encroach upon established privileges and vested interests. In the past such measures have been killed by the Lords. In the future, the only effective veto is that of the monarch.

It may not happen in the reign of George V, but certainly in that of his successor such a veto will be enacted. With the abolition of the Lords' veto the monarchy becomes the center of conservatism. With the loss of their direct power, the Lords are driven to appeal to the King to do what they themselves are unable to do.

The court becomes an active and open political instrument. It becomes filled with men and women who realize that they are in the last ditch. Reactionary councils will surround the willing ear of the monarch, and he will find himself confronting the people in a final conflict.

The alliance between the Labor and Liberal parties cannot continue in view of the militant attitude of the working class on the industrial field. The next election will see in all probability a considerable number of radical Socialists in the Commons, who, together with the present party, stand a chance of holding the balance of power in the House.

In a country such as England, where the overwhelming mass of the people are essentially proletarian—men and women without property and entirely dependent

FRENCH WOMEN FIX PRICES OF FOOD

When Dealers Refuse Prices Named Stores Are Destroyed.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Northern France is now seething with rebellion against the high cost of living. In the principal towns serious disturbances occur daily in the markets, the demonstrators being women, who have formed a vast syndicate for the purpose of forcing down the prices for the necessities of life.

They demand butter at 30 cents a pound, butchers meat at 20 cents a pound, milk at 4 cents a quart and bread at 3 cents a pound.

At Lille yesterday a market was stormed by women. When these prices were refused they attacked the dealers, upset baskets of vegetables and smashed an immense quantity of eggs.

The demonstration became so serious that they had to be dispersed by the mounted gendarmes. At Valenciennes the women carried the day, the dealers accepting the prices. The few who refused had all their merchandise destroyed.

ENGLAND'S WORKERS SUSPEND LABOR WAR

Cardiff Dockers Still Out and Feeling in Wales Intensely Bitter—Bosses and Government Denounced.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The industrial war in England having subsided, following the workmen's victories, there is every prospect that the demands of the street car men in this city will be adequately met. Most of the lines are municipal property.

The Cardiff dockers still remain out, although it is believed the dispute points will soon be settled. Feeling throughout South Wales is, however, intensely bitter, and on all hands is heard denunciation of the employers and the government.

The Royal Commission to inquire into railroad conditions, and labor conditions in general, begins its sessions tomorrow. Should the employers use the commission for their own ends, it is felt that the war is likely to break out again.

300 MEN CHASE ATHLETIC PORKER

Pig Escapes From Crate, Outdistances His Pursuers and Jumps in the East River.

Jacob Gamm has a farm at Winfield, L. I. And on that farm there is a sow. Not so very long ago a stork flew into Gamm's pig pen and left six little pigs, five of which grew fast and corpulent, while the sixth developed muscle instead of pork and became quite athletic.

Accordingly when Farmer Gamm got a postal from Alderman Frank J. Dotzler last week setting forth that the Frank J. Dotzler Association was going to hold an outing on Tuesday and wanted a pig for a \$30 prize delivered the unporky pig at the clubrooms, at 24 East 3d street, on Saturday.

The pig, carefully crated, listened quietly to the final arrangements for the outing which were being made and incidentally learned that a political clubroom was no place for a pig and that on the next morning a committee of six including the Alderman, would transfer him to the lumber yard at the foot of East 3d street until the arrival of the steamer Isabel on Tuesday, which would take all of Duer's Grove, at Whitestone Landing.

Then the wildest dream of a moving picture man occurred. Three hundred human males, including an Alderman, addressed themselves to the task of chasing a small pig.

At Avenue D the Alderman would have led in the chase had not Jack Probs, one of the committee, tripped and thrown the city father. Aside from two push carts being upset nothing of note occurred until the East River was reached. Right onto the recreation pier went the pig and right after him went the Alderman. Dotzler was gaining rapidly, and when the end of the string piece was reached he would have had his quarry had he known that pigs do not always stay in their crates. And as the Alderman emphatically hooked his finger into the curl the curl didn't stay, and of course one can't hook one's fingers to a straight tail, so the pig went on and overboard. A search in a rowboat was made later, but the tide had taken the pig out of sight.

ENGLAND'S WORKERS SUSPEND LABOR WAR

Cardiff Dockers Still Out and Feeling in Wales Intensely Bitter—Bosses and Government Denounced.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The industrial war in England having subsided, following the workmen's victories, there is every prospect that the demands of the street car men in this city will be adequately met. Most of the lines are municipal property.

The Cardiff dockers still remain out, although it is believed the dispute points will soon be settled. Feeling throughout South Wales is, however, intensely bitter, and on all hands is heard denunciation of the employers and the government.

The Royal Commission to inquire into railroad conditions, and labor conditions in general, begins its sessions tomorrow. Should the employers use the commission for their own ends, it is felt that the war is likely to break out again.

300 MEN CHASE ATHLETIC PORKER

Pig Escapes From Crate, Outdistances His Pursuers and Jumps in the East River.

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Up to a late hour last night the pig had not been located. He was seven months old, weighed ninety-two pounds and had brown eyes.

LIGHTNING WAS SPORTIVE. Bolt Passes Around Eight Persons in Room Without Hurting Any.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The house of E. M. Ditcher was struck by lightning during a thunder storm this afternoon and much damage was done. The bolt, passing down a chimney, traversed the heavy stone ceiling and hurled many bricks across an acre lot, tore the plaster from the ceiling and wires of a room on the second floor and badly scorched the paper. It accomplished the same amount of destruction in the parlor below, which was occupied by several persons.

SPORTS

YANKS BEAT BROWNS ED WALSH PITCHES A NO HIT, NO RUN GAME

Warhop Is Brilliantly Supported in Pitchers' Battle and Highlanders Grab First of Series.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—The Yankees this afternoon won the opening game of the final series here this season by outplaying the Browns. Score, 4 to 2. Warhop had the better of the pitchers' battle, inasmuch as he was not so wild as Nelson.

Table of baseball statistics for the Yankees vs Browns game. Columns include player names and statistics like hits, runs, errors, and fielding.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Ed Walsh today pitched the greatest game of his career, shutting out the Boston Red Sox without a hit or run. It was the second no-hit game pitched this season, and the Chicago lads won, 5 to 6.

Unprecedented Number of Contests Enjoyed at the Long Acro Club. The Long Acro management fittingly celebrated the last moments of the passing of the old boxing law Saturday by giving their members the biggest kind of a run for their money.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES. National League. All the teams being in the East, no games were played.

Table of baseball statistics for other National League games. Columns include player names and statistics.

SMALL FEED FOR FANS. Johnny Evers describes the Giants as a second division club with a first division manager. How aptly the description fits his own team?

Hugh Jennings picks an all-star team and chooses Nap Rucker for his left-handed pitcher. A good choice, but a better would be Marquard. Other New York players selected by Jennings are Chase and Mathewson.

The Mullin, who figures so often in the Highlanders' scores isn't a member of the team. He's the umpire.

Owen Wilson is the only Pirate who has played every game this season.

The umpiring of Klem and Brennan during the recent New York-Chicago series was as near flawless as umpiring can be.

The New York Americans wind up their Western trip with Cree, Blair and Knight all away from the team, and Wolter has a lame shoulder. However, every time Daniels gets back in the game after subbing he knocks the cover off the ball for a while.

Doin's pitchers scintillate in turn. Here comes Stack with three consecutive wins, holding St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to a total of seventeen hits. Had this team been intact all season it would have second at least, being a better team than at least two first division incumbents.

Players who have made five hits in one game this season are Devore, Byrne (twice), Tenney, Bescher, Simon, Bill Sweeney, Mike Mitchell, Cobb, Dan Murphy, McInnes, Barry and Eddie Collins. Four of the twelve are Mackmen.

Sheppard holds a lowly position in the National League batting average, but seems to be pretty useful to the Cubs, inasmuch as he leads the run getters with ninety-two grand totals.

Among the ten leading base stealers the Giants have almost a monopoly. Bescher leads, then come the other nine in this order: Devore, Murray, Snodgrass, Herzog, Merkle, Lobert, Huggins, L. Doyle and Bates.

Considerable of a stretch has young Mr. Sailer, of the Cubs, a regular hit, Chase elasticity in keeping the foot on the bag while reaching up or out for throws.

Although the Brooklyn are down in the race they have encouraged the fans across the Bridge to believe that they'll be in the hunt next year. Erwin has developed into a great catcher, while the young pitchers, Knetzer, Schratt and Burk, have displayed flashes of major league class. Dahien is anxious to beat out the Cincinnati Reds for sixth place.

"We are going to do our best to beat the Giants out of the pennant," say Mike Donlin and Al Bridwell of the Boston tilters.

"McGraw wouldn't let us stick it out and have a piece of the world's series dough, so we are going to square accounts with him. There won't be any quitting when we tackle the Giants. They will have to play their heads off to win a majority of the games from us."

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings. Branch 4—15th street and Eighth Avenue, George R. Kirkpatrick.

OTHER MEETINGS. Branch 5—360 West 125th street. A general discussion will take place.

Minutes Executive Committee. The Executive Committee met on Wednesday, August 23, at 8:30 p.m.

At a meeting to be held Wednesday, August 30, 8 p.m., at the Queens Library, 1647 Hancock street.

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Bedford has undertaken to attack the Socialist party, and as it has been demonstrated on former occasions that said Luther Bedford is absolutely irresponsible, this committee recommends that all party members refrain from any controversies, discussions or debates with him, and that said Luther Bedford should be completely ignored.

Committee on Labor Union Propaganda reports progress, and this also applies to Committee on Propaganda among Women and Committee on Naturalization. Meeting adjourned at 11:12 p.m.

Young Socialists' Entertainment. The Young People's Socialist Federation will hold an entertainment and package party at 22 Rutgers street, on September 2, at 8 p.m.

Other Meetings. Branch 1—Bethune, between West and Washington streets, I. Phillips.

Other Meetings. Branch 5—360 West 125th street. A general discussion will take place.

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

Schenectady, N. Y. The Socialists of Schenectady are losing no time in getting ready for the fall municipal campaign.

FRANCE. The National Congress of French Railway Workers has just been held. After a long discussion, a resolution was carried by 202 votes to 26 abstentions.

GERMANY. Vorwaerts writes: The 'neutral journal, Berliner Neueste Nachrichten (which is recommended by the leaders of the Conservative party for the dissemination of Conservative ideas), amuses itself by trying to prove what patriots the English Social Democrats are in contrast to the Germans.

OHIO. The workers of Utica, Ohio, organized a Socialist local last spring and have put up a full ticket. They have good chances of election.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Tuesday night, on the corner of Main and Washington streets, National Organizer J. L. Fitts, of the Socialist party, spoke to about 500 people.

TEXAS. A new park, located in the northern portion of Marshall, Tex., recently organized by the Socialists, and named Educational Park, opened August 7 with a band concert.

NORWAY. On the occasion of the strike of Norwegian miners the Norwegian writer and poet, Johan Falkberg, once a miner himself, has written in the Scandinavian Socialist Press the following description of life underground.

RUSSIA. A few weeks ago the St. Petersburg authorities expelled the secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, Ledebew, from St. Petersburg.

SWITZERLAND. The Canton of Zurich is making a small and modest attempt to introduce old age and invalid insurance.

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G. N. Y. McNAMARA CONFERENCE MEETS Organization to Take Prominent Part in Labor Day Parade. The following are the minutes of the meeting of the McNamara Conference of Greater New York held on August 21:

The regular meeting of the McNamara Conference was held on August 21 at the Labor Temple, 245 East 54th street, Manhattan, President Meade in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read.

Credential Committee reported favorably on the following delegates: Jewelry Workers No. 1, for Salvatore Monastro in place of McDonnell; John Parde, of Branch 3, Socialist party; Albert Abraham, S. Zeikel, G. M. Boettlinger, Charles Hlland and Charles Weyl, from the Central Federated Union. On motion the delegates were seated.

Organization Committee reported having met and after mature consideration agreed to report in favor of amalgamating the organization and the Executive Committee and that the committee meet every Monday at 7 p.m. On motion the report of the committee was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Delegate Freese, of the Decorative Glass Workers, reported that his union had voted \$5 to the Agitation Fund and that the national organization will contribute to the Defense Fund.

Committee on Labor Day reported that the corresponding secretary was instructed to order 25,000 rescue dials to be distributed at the Labor Day parade, to be paid for after Labor Day.

On motion all of the recommendations were accepted except the one in reference to the Appeal to Reason, which was amended that \$50 be paid on account.

Amendment that the conference elect a financial secretary; amendment carried. Delegate Julius Gerber was elected as financial secretary of the conference.

Checkroom for Babies in Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A baby checkroom is to be established in a room adjoining the Municipal Court room at the Maxwell street station, as the result of an order given from the bench by Municipal Judge William N. Gemmill, sitting in that court.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES. The hat store of the Co-operative League at 159 Delancey street is proving a great success. The store did a rushing business on Saturday and Sunday, and if business keeps up, the factory making hats for the store will have to be enlarged.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Executive Board of the McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn meets tonight at 957 Willoughby avenue, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to attend.

Special Notice. Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. Branch 24, Harlem. The members will kindly note that the monthly meeting will take place on MONDAY, AUGUST 28, AT 8 P. M., at Labor Temple, 245 East 54th street.

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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, 7c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven words to a line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. EDGECOMBE AVE. 127 (near 160th St.)—3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$20; 18th St., 351 W.—3 rooms, bath, hot water; \$18; 18th St., 351 W.—3 rooms, bath, hot water; \$18; 18th St., 351 W.—3 rooms, bath, hot water; \$18.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. 6 MORRISANIA—Secy, G. H. Hahn, 220 E. 14th St., New York. 14 BRANCH GREENPOINT. Secy, J. H. Hahn, 220 E. 14th St., New York. 15 BRANCH GREENPOINT. Secy, J. H. Hahn, 220 E. 14th St., New York.

Workmen's Circle Directory. BRANCH NO. 3, Arbeiter Union of Brooklyn, 110 Ave. C, Brooklyn. BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Union of Brooklyn, 110 Ave. C, Brooklyn.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS. Editor of The Call: Local Hoboken wishes to state that we are well satisfied with the advertising power of The Call. A few days ago we saw fit to call for stump speakers, and used the columns of The Call for this purpose.

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Dockrell's Funerals. \$35 UP. No Funerals Too Small. None Too Expensive. WE MEET CONDITIONS. Carter, Bez, Rose, Engelhardt, Funerals. NON-SECTARIAN. Absolutely Free for Service. Telephone, 1289 Bryant.

George Ehlenberger. FUNDAMENTAL DIRECTOR AND EVALUATOR, 25 WEST 43RD AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Conducted by the American Society.

The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Bokenman.

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| For Three Months | 25c | 35c | 50c |
| For One Month | 8c | 10c | 15c |

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. MONDAY, AUGUST 28. NO. 240.

HEBREW TOADS AND BRITISH HARROWS

"The toad beneath the harrow knows Exactly where each tooth-point goes; The butterfly upon the road Preaches contentment to that toad."

We are not certain that the above is entirely appropriate as a prelude to a few remarks which we propose to make on the recent symptoms of anti-Semitism reported from England as an accompaniment to the labor troubles there, but the hurry of journalistic work precludes a more careful search among the quotations at our disposal, so we will let it go at that. Kipling must act as our "George" for the occasion and we will let him "do it."

Merely remarking that we don't pose as a butterfly, neither do we preach contentment to the unfortunate Hebrew who is acting the unpleasant role of the toad under the harrow. Our purpose is to examine that agricultural implement and discover, if possible, whether it is a "Christian" or a capitalistic tool.

And disclaiming all intent to injure the feelings of the Jewish toad by philosophizing on the instrument of his discomfort, we will proceed with our remarks. We only say this because, not being ourselves a toad of this particular race, it might be thought a somewhat cold-blooded proposition to merely inspect the harrow and overlook the tormented victim under it.

Let us say, then, that this news, though not expected, does not surprise us very much, not even the fact that it comes from enlightened England instead of darkest Russia.

We have been accustomed in reading the numerous reports of the Hebrew harrowings in the latter country to find them always accompanied by the statement that the authorities there made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings, but in many cases deliberately urged the peasantry to indulge in the delightful pastime of putting their Hebrew neighbors under harrows of the well known "pogrom" type; that they have specially organized bodies of selected butchers for that purpose, and that these gentry have on several occasions received marks of royal and imperial favor for their energy in the duties for which they were organized.

And we find also that in this case while the British authorities have not gone to this extreme, they have not been particularly eager to put a stop to the performance—have not even gone the length of clubbing the Jew-baiters. To strike down the Jew appears to them a venial offense, as compared with striking against the capitalist, and for the latter crime has been reserved the bullets, sabers and clubs of the armed forces of the kingdom. It is reported, too, that when the intervention of some of the highest officials was sought for the purpose of ending the onslaught on the Jews, these gentry exhibited a quiescent complacency and a serene display of Christian fortitude and resignation in marked contrast to their perturbed attitude toward those who were striking against the great capitalist property interests.

Not so very different after all to the attitude of the Russian bureaucrat under similar circumstances, only not quite so extreme.

For in Russia, be it remarked, the pogrom season invariably opens when labor and agrarian troubles are rife in that country. The pogrom then acts as a providential convenience to divert the fury of the mob from the ruling classes and expend it upon the Jews—the poor ones preferably.

And is not the inference irresistible that a similar national situation accounts largely for the complacency of British officialdom in the present circumstances? If the Jew—the poor one, always be it remembered—can be utilized as a shield by the ignorant Russian bureaucrat, why can he not be made equally serviceable to the more enlightened British capitalist in his hour of need?

In short, we think that whatever anti-Semitic outbreaks have occurred in England can be attributed much more to economic reasons than to racial and religious prejudice.

They were poor Jews who went under the harrow in South Wales; peddlers, small tradesmen, exploiters, to be sure, differing in degree but not in kind from their greater brethren. It was an easy matter for the big business interests to direct the prejudice against exploitation, big and little, or permit it to be directed, toward the local Jewish petty trader, allowing the mob to expend its fury upon him and thus save themselves.

But the rich British Hebrew need have no apprehension of going under the harrow. Had a London mob attempted to storm the palaces of the Rothschilds and Montefiores in the aristocratic West End, the British army would have been on the spot instantly and that mob would have promptly received a useful lesson on how to properly discriminate between Hebrews whom it intended harrowing.

Besides, the people who harrowed the Hebrews in Tredegar and Cardiff were not Christians—that is, they were not of the type that passes as Christian in England today—to their credit be it said. They were neither as wise as serpents nor as harmless as doves. Ignorant they were, but not cunning.

So, on the whole, we may conclude that the harrow in question was not a "Christian" but a capitalistic implement. It came in temporarily handy at an unusual juncture in England and was promptly utilized or at least permitted to function in a limited way by the ruling class of that country—as a perhaps unexpected but quickly recognized auxiliary to their salvation in the crisis.

There are also historical as well as economic grounds to support this view. It was a poor Jew who made atonement for the whole human race, and as the ruling classes of the world believe themselves to constitute all the human race that is of any importance, they can still utilize the indigent Hebrew for atonement purposes, and neither Russian bureaucrat nor British capitalist will disdain his services in that capacity when necessity demands.

And so the harmless, necessary Jew is still the scapegoat. Just as once he carried the sins of a whole people and averted the just vengeance of an offended heaven from them thereby, so he now serves as an economic scapegoat to ward off the earthly vengeance that threatens an exploiting class which assumes to represent the whole people. The poor Hebrew is still carrying on the atonement business for the temporal—and temporary—salvation of the meek and lowly capitalist who inherits the earth—either as a gift of Infinite Wisdom or through the infinite stupidity of those who produce every thing upon its surface.

After serving two and a half years of his ten-year sentence, old Captain Van Schaick, the unfortunate commander of the unfortunate old excursion boat, General Blooming, which seven years ago caught fire and burned out over 1,000 lives, has been paroled by the Federal authorities and is now at large. Though undoubtedly more sinned against than sinning, in being forced by economic necessity to command that abominable old floating fire trap, it seems to us that while we have no objection whatever to Captain Van Schaick going free, justice might be completed—as far as is possible, at any rate—by condemning several other old floating traps like the Blooming, that are yet being harbor waters, to serve the uncompleted portion of Van Schaick's sentence by being tied up to a dock for that time. After which they could be set on fire. We make these suggestions in view of the notorious fact that justice was not able to do anything with the real culprit. If the criminals cannot be dealt with, what is the matter with condemning their tools or similar ones in the possession of their associates?

PHILADELPHIA'S POLITICAL POT

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The city of Philadelphia is to elect a Mayor next November, and a half-dozen people there are seriously agitated over it.

These half-dozen are all candidates. There is first in the race, William S. Vare, silent partner of the contracting firm of Vare Bros. Mr. Vare has become a millionaire since engaging in city contracting, and he likes the taste of the municipality's money so well that he wants to have direct control of the public till.

Arrayed against Mr. Vare may be mentioned the following among others: George H. Earle Jr., in close touch with the managers of the city and special friend of the traction company; Ex-Judge Dimmer Beaber, placed in nomination by a group of ex-reformers who now style themselves Republicans.

Rudolph Blankenburg, prosperous merchant and parlor reformer. D. Clarence Gibbons, actively engaged in persecuting small vice and running for office before every election.

McNichol, candidate of the Penrose-McNichol wing of the Republican machine.

Such an assortment of names and talents might make the innocent citizen think that he is to witness a battle royal. And indeed, so far as old party politics goes, there are as many ingredients in the pot as in the witches' cauldron in Macbeth.

But these ingredients will form but one dish before the pot is done boiling. The ladle which will mix them together is this: Municipal work should be given out to private contractors.

All the gentlemen named above stand for this system, the system that prevails today, the system which is responsible for all the corruption in the city, the system which is responsible for the control of the city by a group of contractors who have grown enormously rich at the public's expense.

To be sure, some of the Republicans who are fighting Mr. Vare declare that they are opposed to the contractors being the political bosses of the town.

If these gentlemen were as ignorant of the relation between industry and government as they appear to be, we would inform them of the fact that the men who receive contracts for municipal work will always run the city, just as the men who own the industries run the Legislature and Congress.

Further than that it can be said in the most positive terms that none of these gentlemen, reformers included, have any intention of permitting the people to manage their own affairs.

The man who was temporary chairman of the Republican Nominating League, which brought forth Judge Beaber's candidacy, was Franklin Spencer Edmonds. Mr. Edmonds

served several terms as chairman of the reformers' campaign committees.

In the beginning of his career as a reformer, Mr. Edmonds delivered a speech to the effect that we should have to try municipal ownership and operation of municipal works. At once a hue and cry was raised that Mr. Edmonds was unfit for the position he held. Mr. Edmonds never said another word about municipal ownership and all was well for him thereafter in reform ranks.

At the same time the mistake should not be made of thinking that the reformers do not know what they are after. They do. They are in business to eliminate the political machine as a blackmailing organ.

The city once owned its gas works. Through political manipulation, the gas works became the property of a private corporation, underwritten by Standard Oil. And the political machine is not given even a baby chair at the table now.

The half-dozen gentlemen who are at loggerheads over their candidacies for Mayor may become extremely overwrought about it. But it is none of the public's business.

When the pot has done cooking, and the concoction is done brown, possibly a sturdy stroke from the Socialist party will serve to remind the people that the other 2,000,000 people should be reckoned with.

To paraphrase the worldly wisdom of the Hon. William S. Vare: "Roll up the Socialist vote!"

FIGHTING THE TRUST.

Chicago, Aug. 19, 1911.

Editor of The Call:

Dear Comrade:—In your issue of August 17 I notice a communication from Hyman C. Schissel under the caption, "How to Meet the Bread Trust." Mr. Schissel undoubtedly means well by us, and while, according to his communication, he can't see any benefit to anybody by fighting the trust, we, the bakery workers, realize the necessity of persisting in our efforts to fight the Bread Trust until such time as the trust is ready to deal with our organization and employ organized bakery workers under such conditions as they demand.

We only know too well, and need not be told by outsiders, that our position would be materially improved if we could get into the workshops of the trust and organize the workers there. But how are we going to do it? The trust denies admission to these plants to any of our organizers and, furthermore, the majority of the "men" employed by the trust refuse to listen to us. How, then, if this is the case, will we be able to organize them? Mr. Schissel fails to show us how to get around them.

It is a fact that the trust maintains themselves refuse to deal with us; it is a fact that the men in their employ refuse to listen to us; it is a fact that under the conditions prevailing the position of the organized bakery workers is continuously and seriously endangered; it is a fact that the bakery workers, still at work in the trust plants, are being displaced by more improved machinery, which the trust is installing wherever possible; it is a fact that the trust is endeavoring to crush our organization. How, then, if these are all facts, can we take matters good naturedly and patiently wait for the time when the workers will have brains enough? For the information of Mr. Schissel we may state here, that it takes a darned long time for most workers to have brains enough to realize the necessity of organization, and if we should heed the advice of your correspondent we might be compelled to sacrifice everything which we have gained so far.

And that we do not intend to do.

Instead of urging people to "take matters good naturedly" we propose to hammer away at the trust and agitate for our union label. If the people will demand the latter and the trust will adopt it and give our people the conditions demanded, then we will be "good natured" with the rest of the people and let the trust continue its robbery until the people see fit to stop these practices by taking hold of all trusts and make them social property of all. As long as the trust is our enemy we will continue to fight against it for our benefit, as well as that of the people working for it.

In conclusion, does Mr. Schissel not think that it is for the benefit of the bread consumers when we are trying to secure bread for them which is made under humane working conditions, bread which is really the staff of life and not the staff of death, which the trust is seeking to make out of by crushing the existence of thousands and thousands of workers' families?

Better refrain from urging people to take these things good naturedly and urge them instead to buy bread with the union label. That will help some to bring down the Bread Trust around.

Is it not just that blessed good nature of the people that is the greatest stumbling block in the progress of our Socialist movement? They are so "good natured" that they will stand for anything, which the capitalists might impose upon them. It is their "good natured" position that makes them not realize the importance of the fight which the Socialists are waging and "good natured" stand by, looking on, while those who have supplanted their good nature with a spirit to fight against all that is wrong are carrying on a desperate struggle.

We Socialists ought to be the last one urging anybody to take things good naturedly as they are today. If Mr. Schissel prefers to look on good naturedly while the Bread Trust exploits young children in its factories, he may do so. But we shall not. We have been good natured too long already.

While I regret exceedingly to have been compelled to register this little kick against one of your correspondents, Comrade Editor, I am glad of the opportunity which this occasion affords to thank you in the name of our organization for the splendid support which your paper has given us in the past in our struggle against the Bread Trust. We hope, at some time to come, to be able to reciprocate in the fullest measure possible your appreciated services.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. F. HOHMANN,
Editor of the Bakers' Journal.

Evidently our correspondent had read Schissel's letter too hastily, and failed to understand its purport correctly. Schissel wrote plainly enough that the workers should by all means try to unionize the trust bakeries, the very thing that our correspondent declares for. What Schissel without question meant by "fighting the trust" was fighting for its destruction, a thing which he rightly declares is impossible and foolish. "Fighting the trust," however, to compel it to unionize its plants, is another matter altogether, and is quite possible of success, for a time at least. The Bread Trust is here to stay, and if its employees can be organized so much the better. It is true that Schissel didn't say how it was to be done; perhaps he doesn't know; and anyhow that is a problem for the union to solve, and if they can't help the trust to do that much, how much more foolish is it to think that it can be destroyed.—Ed. The Call.

SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO PROBLEM.
Editor of The Call:
Let us enter a protest against the so-called Societies down South who would bear thousands of workers from the party simply because of their color.

Comrade Matkin writes us that the "Comrades" prevented her from speaking at a colored men's picnic on the plea that it would hurt the movement. Now, think that an exotic movement like that would do more to succeed, anyway. Again she tells us that while she was speaking a colored man entered timidly and set down a nickel on the table.

Comrade Matkin has been stopped speaking at one and all down from the platform. She would have brought down a mass of revolutionaries.

It is now denied that a new House of Lords is to be built. To suit modern requirements it was to have been capable of indefinite expansion, the scheme being similar to that which is now being carried out in the case of the House of Commons.

The Times has never doubted that the justice of Almighty God would culminate in the detection and punishment of the inhuman murderers who perpetrated the crime of the century, the murder of the 10,000,000 of October, 1910. It commiserates the nation upon the fact that its belief has found fruition.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A PROTEST AGAINST RACE DISCRIMINATION.

Editor of The Call:
Let me register my earnest protest against the Knob and Earl people, who misname themselves Socialists. People who shun negroes because of their color are not Comrades, but brutes. They are out of place in the Socialist party, and such narrow-minded individuals should be expelled as soon as possible.

If we admit people into our ranks who cannot see the truth in one of our most important principles, that all workers, regardless of color, religion or nationality, should have an equal opportunity to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then we may open the door for people who cannot see the moral injustice of living on rent, interest and profit. We shall have a Socialist party whose members do not understand the just and enlightened principles of Socialism. This shall never take place.

Again I protest against those people who dare to desecrate the principles of International Socialism. Let all Socialists demand that the Knob and Earl Socialist party charters shall immediately be repealed.
B. JACK.

CORRECTION NOTED.

Editor of The Call:
In my article under date of August 25, the typesetter makes me say "Kill the Wall Street bandits." This should read "Tell the Wall Street bandits." etc.
Will you kindly make this correction, as it leaves a very sanguinary impression.
Very sincerely yours,
E. F. BOWERS, M. D.

WHEN CAPITALISM IS IN THE LAST DITCH.

A short time ago a correspondent sent in a question asking whether in the event of one country being engaged in social revolution, other countries would not step in and prevent it.

Like so many other questions this one can be answered by declaring that it all depends upon circumstances.

For instance, we notice that a step is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the German Emperor has proven his pacific character by not taking advantage of the recent incidents in England which came periodically near social revolution. Englishmen have declared that there was absolutely nothing but the fact to repel German invasion and that no German army corps were landed they would have met no opposition whatsoever and would have had a complete walkover.

It doesn't necessarily, however, prove either the peaceful character of the Emperor or of the German ruling class. It rather goes to prove that it isn't always good policy to attempt to put out the fire in your neighbor's house when you know that your own may burst into flame the moment you leave it for that purpose.

There is perhaps no great fear of what our correspondent suggests ever occurring. The ruling classes might like to do it, but they are prudent enough to know that when social revolution is imminent in one country, it isn't good policy to monkey with it, unless it is a very small country, perhaps.

If England were really and unmistakably engaged in the social revolution, the British ruling classes might welcome and invite aid from their brother exploiters in other nations, but, thanks to the wide and universal spread of Socialism, it would be exceedingly dangerous to accept the invitation. The Kaiser would no doubt come to their assistance if he didn't have to leave several millions of the same sort behind him, and with the army and navy is no telling just what they might do.

No, on the whole each group of exploiters will have to deal as best it can with its rebellious proletariat, and until they get at the very last gasp they will hardly invite help from their own kind from outside. They don't exactly trust each other. They know each other too well for that.

WHY NOT MAKE IT MORE "TREMENDOUS?"
Under the caption of "A Tremendous Program," the Cleveland Press has the following editorial utterance:

Senator La Follette offers the progressive members of Congress the best chance to end the Alaskan scandal.

That the Morgans and Gustavus are determined to loot the storehouse there can be no doubt. The letter of Perkins to Ballinger showed it. The activity of Dick Ross showed it.

La Follette proposes:
A government owned and operated mine.
A government owned and operated railroad.
A government owned and operated ships and docks.

The mine will set a standard of cent wages and working conditions. The railroads, ships and docks will prevent the formation of a new trust by transportation monopoly.

Alaska was bought by the United States from Russia, and the money was taken from the United States Treasury to pay for it. It was bought for the Morgans, but for the whole people.

With government mines, railroads and ships there will be no new trust on the Pacific Coast.
No child labor in Alaskan mines. No railroad monopoly. Alaska will be developed for the benefit of the United States. Alaska, and Alaska, and the Pacific Coast will blossom as a rose.

We would like to ask the Cleveland Press whether if such a program is good for Alaska, it is not also good for the United States.
If Arctic Alaska can be made "blossom like a rose" with such policy, cannot States with similar colonial climates blossom with it? And if Morgans and Gustavus are not to be permitted to get rich, why should they be permitted to own the rest of the United States? And why shouldn't the "whole people" own the whole of the United States as well as Alaska, and Alaska, and the Pacific Coast?
In the Cleveland Press we see a program that is not only good for Alaska, but good for the United States.