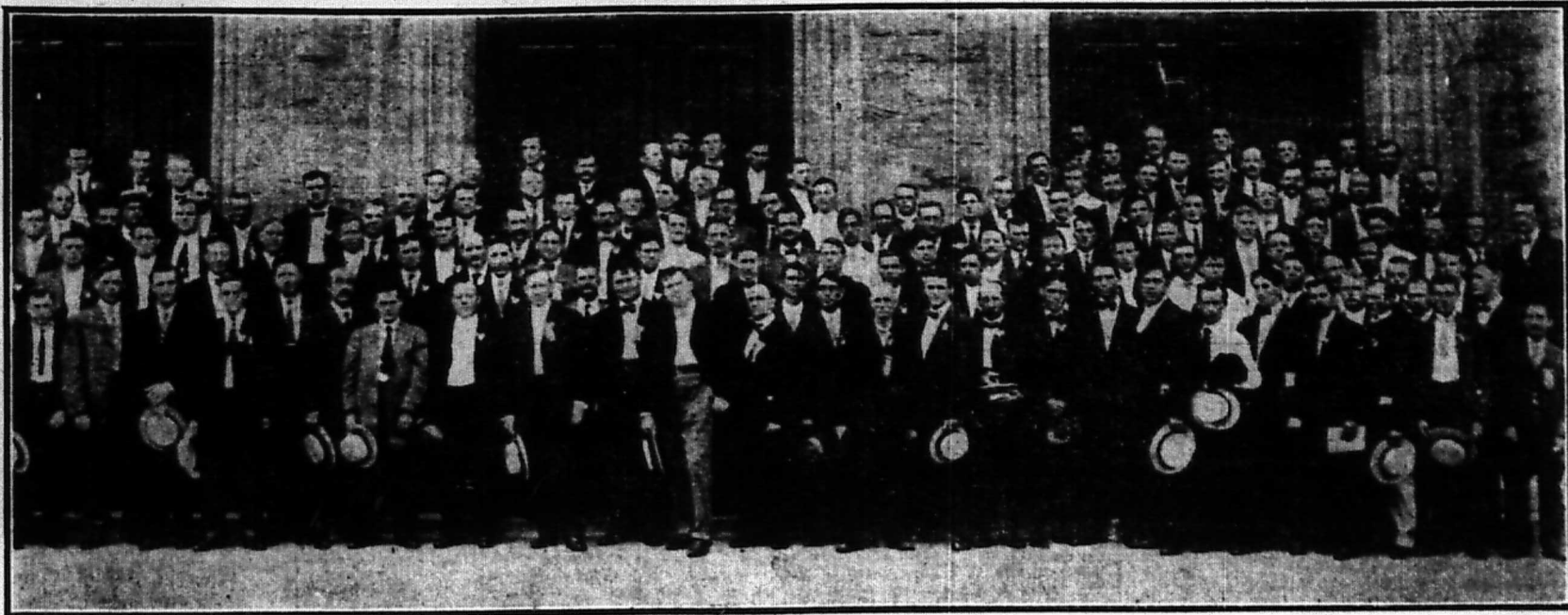


Delegates to the Convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.



-Taken by a Staff Photographer of The Call.

ATTORNEY SHORT SO FRIGHTENED!

The Gingles' Prosecutor Tells of Alleged Threat Against Him. Treated as Joke.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, July 12.—That the prosecution is in desperate straits in the case of Ella Gingles, the little lace maker accused of larceny...

The morning session of the trial was devoted to the testimony of Mrs. Wolf, matron of the La Salle street railway station. She testified that early in January, before the alleged "bathroom episode" in the Wellington Hotel, she found Miss Gingles on a couch in the station apparently ill. The girl soon recovered and left the station.

Two weeks later, the witness said, the girl appeared at the station and tried to get the matron to tell some friends of hers that Miss Gingles had been found in the station "faint with hunger."

Will Investigate Police.

As a result of the astounding inaction of the police department and the unwillingness to track down alleged white slavers, an investigation of the entire police department will be asked by the attorneys for the defense of Ella Gingles and the organizations which are backing the girl.

The reason for the investigation of the detective department is found in the testimony given by Captain P. D. O'Brien, who confessed on the witness stand that he had given up any investigation of the case of Ella Gingles after his "coppers" had brutally given her the third degree while she was in a deplorable condition at the Frances Willard Hospital.

O'Brien's Testimony Ridiculed.

The testimony of Captain P. D. O'Brien, chief of detectives of the city of Chicago, was ridiculed, shot all to pieces and the detective department of the city of Chicago was shown up in the most sensational manner on the stand when Miss Anna S. Davis, superintendent of the Frances Willard Hospital, practically gave the chief of detectives the lie on the stand, in the course of showing up the brutality of the police department.

Captain O'Brien also got into deep water when he confessed on the stand that he had ceased investigation of the Gingles case after his detectives had brutally maltreated the delirious girl in the Frances Willard Hospital, suggested her so that Miss Davis determined that she would have no more witnesses examining the patient.

Every single charge made against the police since the case began by the Daily Socialist was substantiated by the testimony offered on the stand. Captain O'Brien failed at every point to make any kind of a showing on the stand, and contented himself with attacks on the girl's attorney, P. H. O'Donnell, chief among which was that O'Donnell had declared his intention to put the Wellington hotel gang of "white slavers" out of business.

A Singular "Crime."

Why it is a crime to desire to put white slavers out of business the captain and chief of detectives did not say, nor did he intimate that he himself had shown any desire to put the gang out of business.

This astonishing admission made by Captain O'Brien has stirred the people behind the Gingles girl as no other admission which has been made on the stand. The fact that when Captain O'Brien saw that the Gingles case was leading toward the white slavers he quit cold, although he had declared himself a friend of the victim of the gang, has roused the women and also a number of independent witnesses to action and the laxity of the police in the case will be probed to the bottom before the case is over.

Preacher Aids Victim.

A sensation has been caused in church circles by the fact that in the Garfield Boulevard Presbyterian Church yesterday the pastor, the Rev. J. Keena Ryan, declared that Ella Gingles was innocent of the charges made against her. Two hundred and fifty dollars were pledged after his talk for her defense, and it is expected that the fund will reach \$1,000. Just before closing his sermon and making the appeal for funds the Rev. Ryan called for the defendant, who was present at the service, to the pulpit and placed his hand upon her head while reciting the narrow escape she had from "white slavery."

He denounced the prosecution in the most bitter terms.

\$60,000,000 BANK MERGER.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Under the terms of an agreement reached to-day by the joint committee representing the two banks, the Commercial National Bank to-morrow will absorb the Bankers National. The consolidation gives the Commercial National a controlling power of approximately \$53,000,000.

KIND TO THE RICH Tariff Conferees Favor Reduction of Corporation Tax to Half.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Reduction of the corporation tax from 2 to 1 per cent. has been agreed upon by the Senate and House conferees on the tariff bill.

It has also been practically determined that the provisions for the establishment of a customs court will be retained in the bill, and that the salaries of the judges will be fixed at \$10,000 per annum each. The Senate committee recently proposed this figure, but it was reduced to \$7,000 during the consideration of the bill.

At noon to-day President Taft met the corps of newspaper correspondents of the capitol and gave them some of his views about the tariff bill. He said he was not in favor of side-tracking the corporation tax to make way for an inheritance tax, because in justice to the "statesmen" who favored the income tax, and thus buried their own preferences, the announced program should be carried out.

The President is indifferent, however, whether the tax shall be 2 per cent. or shall be lowered, so long as the principal is maintained. The tax can be raised or lowered, as the needs of the Government treasury are proven.

In regard to the taxation of holding companies, the President is emphatically against the idea, for he believes it to be "an attempt at double taxation which would be unjust, and would probably not hold water in the courts."

HELD FOR SELLING CONVICT-MADE GOODS

The first case to come up under the new state law prohibiting the sale of convict made goods by persons unlicensed to make such sale was before Magistrate Breen yesterday in the Tombs Court. The prisoner was Louis Phillips, twenty-one years old, of 224 West Broadway.

Charles Wheelan, of 14 East 25th street, a special state agent, testified that he bought eleven boys' shirts at Phillips' store at 1226 Park avenue for \$2.50 and that the shirts were made in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet. Phillips, he said, had no license to sell such goods.

The defendant, who was arrested on a warrant, pleaded not guilty. He asked for time to get counsel and was paroled until July 22. Phillips said that he intended to make a test of the law, which is part of Chapter 36 of the Laws of 1909.

PITTSBURG CAR MEN WIN FINAL POINT

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The Pittsburgh Railway Company has indicated its acceptance of the decision of the referees appointed by each side to attempt to close the issues of the recent street car strike and once more complete peace reigns.

The only point in contention which was left for the referees to settle was the disposition of the case of Morgan Ashford, dismissed for taking intoxicants while in uniform, and the report of the referees in his case observed:

"In the main the rule of the company is good and necessary; summary enforcement, however, for first offense cannot be regarded as just or generous." The recommendation was made that Ashford be reinstated and reimbursed for the time lost. Thus ends the strife which for two days inflicted total paralysis on Pittsburgh's local and suburban trolley service, and which ended in one of the greatest victories ever won by organized labor.

DANCES TO DEATH

Mrs. Josephine Willenbucker, fifty-three, of 263 Jefferson street, Brooklyn, literally danced herself to death. She attended a dance at the White House Park, Canarsie, Sunday night, and with her husband, a retired grocer, danced all night and until yesterday morning. While twirling the last dance, she fell in her husband's arms and expired.

COAL MINERS TO STRIKE ANYWAY

18,000 Pittsburg Men Will Go Out Without Sanction of President Tom Lewis.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—The strike of 18,000 miners employed by the Pittsburg Coal Company has been ordered for next Thursday morning, will not be delayed because International President Thomas L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, has refused to sanction it.

Although Lewis made this announcement to-day before leaving his home in Bridgeport, Ohio, for Pittsburg, Kansas, the miners' officials here declare they will go on with the strike anyhow.

District President Feehan, who was in conference with the district executive board, relative to plans for Thursday, stated that unless an agreement was reached with the Pittsburg Coal Company the men will not work Thursday, or until officially directed to do so.

Feehan, in explaining the non-appearance of President Lewis, said: "This is the third time that Lewis has failed to keep his appointments with the officials of the district."

International Executive Board Members S. A. Whelzel, of Brownsville; Michael Barry, of Bay City, Mich.; and W. K. Fairley, of Pratt City, Ala., are in the city and were in conference with the district officials. They disclaim, however, any authority to act officially.

The Last Resort.

"As a last resort," said President Feehan, "we were forced to direct the men to quit work until such time as the company will do the right thing and live up to the scale agreement."

George E. Hozack, vice president of the Pittsburg Coal Company, commenting on the strike order on the alleged grounds that the employing concern has violated its agreement with the union, said that if the leaders of the men could show in any reasonable way where the company was not living up to its agreement, that the matter would be cheerfully rectified.

The strike order, if carried into effect, will close mines having a total capacity of between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 tons of coal. The miners allege that the use of "safety" explosives has reduced their wages and that the company has broken the agreement on the eight-hour law on the dead work scale and on the check off system.

"In the majority of the Pittsburg Coal Company's mines they have been violating the wage scale signed in 1906 for over a year," said President Feehan. "Instead of paying 95 cents per ton, as the scale requires, in the majority of the mines, 85 cents is being paid. They have also violated the skilled and common labor wage scales."

Tin Trust Scab Herder Beat Up.

J. E. Wilds, who says he is a detective from Cleveland, Ohio, was mobbed and seriously beaten to-day by strike sympathizers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at Follansbee, near Steubenville, Ohio.

It is said Wilds was engaged in getting non-union men to take the places of strikers in the plants of the American Sheet and Tin-Plate Company. He was rescued and placed in jail temporarily for safety.

SHARON, Pa., July 12.—After one and a half years of idleness the North works of the Carnegie Company here this morning started work again. At the present time the No. 4 blast furnace, employing 125 men, is in operation, but the repairs on the remainder of the plant are being rushed, and it is officially announced that the entire plant will resume in about three weeks.

ENDS LIFE ON CRUISER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—T. C. McKeehan, chief yeoman on the cruiser South Dakota, shot himself last night and died to-day.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CALL.

In response to our hurry call for funds in last Saturday's issue a number of our old standbys, and best of all, A FEW NEW ONES, responded nobly, and about one-half of the necessary amount was received.

If others will respond similarly during the next forty-eight hours, we shall be past the immediate crisis which now menaces the life of the paper.

The business affairs of the paper are being readjusted on a more substantial basis than ever before, and we hope it will soon be unnecessary to continue appeals such as these. But YOU MUST STAND BY US until we get over this steep hill.

Once again, comrades, every man to his post. BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SUFFRAGETTES JAILED

English Women Refuse to Pay Fines and Throat Hunger Strike.

LONDON, July 12.—Fourteen suffragettes to-day refused to pay fines of \$25 each imposed upon them for participating in recent public demonstrations and announced their intention of refusing to eat prison fare during their term of one month.

The fourteen sentenced to-day were arrested during the demonstration at Premier Asquith's house and the government offices recently. Following the new policy of the prosecution, under the instructions from the Home Office, the prisoners were charged with rioting and with interfering with the police. To these charges the suffragettes objected, claiming they should be tried as political offenders and not as common disturbers of the peace.

When taken to jail the fourteen began their "strike" by refusing to eat breakfast. Their attitude promises to cause the jail officials considerable embarrassment.

Later in the day four other women, who were the pickets stationed about the home of Premier Asquith last Friday, when they endeavored to thrust a petition into his hands, were each sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. They went to jail and also declared they would not eat while in prison.

AUTO PLUNGES OVER EMBANKMENT, 2 HURT

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 12.—Watson G. Clark, civil engineer, living at Tenafly, with an office at 1123 Broadway, and Contractor William Hall of Haworth, narrowly escaped death this afternoon when the former's auto, in which they were riding, plunged over a twenty foot embankment into the Hudson River at Edgewater.

Engineer Clark is sure that a dog darted under the auto as they were running along the river road, and when near the former Winterburn homestead, about 300 yards south of the Warner sugar refinery. The auto was going north and it was near the edge of the embankment at the time of the accident. The machine turned a somersault and landed on top of the occupants as it tumbled the water.

Several persons saw the auto disappear from view and several men hurried to aid the injured men. Dr. Hubbard, of Edgewater, was soon on the ground and ordered the autoists taken to the Edgewater Hospital. Both men suffered severe abrasions and were badly shaken up.

MRS LANE SUES FOR DIVORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.—Mrs. Thomas T. Lane, wife of the son of the famous mining capitalist, Charles D. Lane, sued her husband to-day for divorce and alimony. She claims he spent \$37,000 this season in poolrooms betting on horses, but has ample fortune to give her a good allowance.

CALL DOWN FOR WOODROW WILSON

Labor Men Nail Princeton President's Misrepresentations of Unions.

President Woodrow Wilson's remarks on trade unionism in his baccalaureate address before the graduating class of Princeton University and statements made by him regarding union bricklayers in a reply to a letter from a local unionist who challenged him to verify his utterances, were ridiculed yesterday by General Secretary John G. O'Brien, of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

Edgar R. Lavery, a member of Typographical Union No. 6, was the man who challenged President Wilson to make good on his statement that: "In some trades no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor."

In his letter to Lavery, the Princeton president replied: "I had in mind several cases of buildings in New York City, for example, the bricklayers working on which spent about one-third the working day sitting around smoking their pipes and chatting, because they had laid the number of bricks to which they were limited for the day by the union to which they belonged."

When the correspondence between Wilson and Lavery was shown to Secretary O'Brien of the Bricklayers by a reporter of The Call, at the union headquarters yesterday, he said:

"Doesn't Know What He is Talking About."

"This is the statement of a man who does not know what he is talking about, and hasn't taken the trouble to inform himself. It is worthy of a dunce. If some of these college professors were put to work on a bricklayer's job they wouldn't have time to sit around smoking their pipes and discussing the labor question, which they seem to know nothing about."

"There is no rule of our union, and no clause in our agreement with the Mason Builders' Association which limits the amount of work a man may do within the union working hours. Our agreement fixes the working day at nine hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., with an hour for dinner, and the wage at 70 cents an hour, but it does not fix the amount of work a man shall do. Any man who didn't do a competent day's work would be discharged."

"Wilson's foolish utterances remind me of the statements of Father Belmont, the Brooklyn priest who made a lot of false statements about the union last April and was forced to swallow his words and acknowledge that he had been misinformed. Father Belmont got his information from P. J. Carland, a builder who has continuously violated his agreement with the union. This priest's father was an employer of scab labor and he bit at Carland's wild statements like a hungry dog at a bone."

Too Absurd for Discussion.

"President Wilson may have seen some bricklayers sitting idle while they were waiting for material, or during the noon hour, but his statements are too absurd to be worth discussing, and I don't care to say anything more in reply. The Bricklayers' Union is strong enough to take care of itself without advertising, no matter what college professors may say about it, and we don't care to advertise a man like Wilson. We prefer to let such lies die a natural death, as no intelligent workingman will take any stock in them."

Lavery's letter to Wilson was as follows: Hon Woodrow Wilson, President Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir: In the New York Times, which purports to give extracts from your baccalaureate address to the students of Princeton University, you are quoted as follows:

"You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day."

(Continued on Page 2.)

ALIEN CASE POSTPONED

Hearing on Commissioner Williams' \$25 Mandate Next Thursday.

The immigrants who are detained at Ellis Island ready for deportation because they do not have the \$25 which Commissioner of Immigration Williams ruled each alien should have on arrival in this country, have to wait until Thursday to know whether they will be deported or allowed to stay here. The case which was to test the constitutionality of the order and which was to come up yesterday before Judge Leonard Hand, of the Supreme Court, was postponed until 10:30 of that day.

No reason was given for the postponement. At the office of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, 339 East Broadway, it was merely stated that the hearing will come up Thursday. The officers declined to discuss fully the reasons for the adjournment.

In the meantime hundreds of immigrants are kept in the filthy detention rooms and are worrying over the outcome of the case and Ellis Island continues to be invaded by anxious relatives who come to appeal for the aliens.

Merke Drozinski, the sixteen-year-old niece of millionaire Jacob Seideman, of Louisville, who was deported on June 26, eight hours after she arrived, because she did not have the \$25 which Commissioner Williams' new ruling requires every immigrant to possess or be excluded, has been intercepted at Hamburg and will be sent back to this country amply supplied with funds to assure her admission.

LIFE JEOPARDIZED BY IGNORANT INSPECTOR

BUFFALO, July 12.—Although his skull was fractured, necessitating immediate medical attention, which was only available on an American soil, Frank Scopic, aged twenty-five, was to-day refused admission into the United States because he was a sick alien. As a result of this excess of zeal from Immigration Inspector Sparkling, recently moved here from New York, Scopic may die.

In an effort to save the man's life Dr. Clinton, Walsh, Thompson and Herlihy, of the Sisters' Hospital, performed the operation in a room of the steamer Americana, on which Scopic was being brought to America. The physicians do not hold out much hope of his recovery.

CZAR BAFFLED BY BELGIAN COURT

GHEENT, Belgium, July 12.—The Court of Appeals, confirming the decision of the lower court, has set Miklazewski the Russian revolutionist, free. In its verdict the court recognizes the crime as a political one.

On hearing the news of his liberation, Miklazewski thanked the judge and his lawyers, and left the tribunal amid the cheers of his friends.

This decision is expected to put an end to the efforts of the czar's agents to obtain the extradition of revolutionists from Belgium.

NECKWARE WORKERS OUT, 200 STRONG

Two hundred men and girls neckwear workers of the Neckwear Workers' Union are to-day on strike in order to obtain recognition of their union. These 200 hundred strikers work for four contractors, under contract with A. W. Kohn, of 257 Union square. For a ten-hour day they earn from \$6 to \$15 a week.

A mass meeting of the strikers will be held to-night in Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia street.

TORNADO HITS TOWN

ALTON, Ill., July 12.—A tornado struck Alton shortly before noon to-day. Telephone and telegraph wires are down and it is difficult to get details. The steamer Alton was blown against the bridge. The boat was slightly damaged. It was loaded with excursionists. A heavy rain fell and the eastern part of the town is under water.

WANT ALL GLASS WORKERS UNITED

Flints Adopt Resolution Favoring Settlement of Jurisdiction Fights in Trade.

The convention of the Flint Glass Workers' Union, being held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, convened at 8:30 yesterday morning. Telegrams containing fraternal greetings were exchanged between the "Flints" and the National Glass Blowers' Association now assembled in convention in the city of Milwaukee.

Yesterday's session of the convention was enlivened by a heated discussion of a jurisdiction controversy between the "Flints" and the National Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Both President Rowe and Secretary Clark, in their annual reports, made recommendations as to the settlement of the fight. The committee on resolutions reported a resolution to the effect that the controversy be referred to an arbitration committee, and that President Rowe and Secretary Clark should represent the Flint Glass Workers.

The delegates waxed wroth over this, and many heated and eloquent speeches were made. The controversy is an old and raw sore, and the delegates were very aggressive at times in discussing it.

The recommendations of the resolutions committee were finally carried, and it is hoped that the ghost will soon be laid to rest.

To-day's session will be taken up with the report of the committee on laws, which will contain many of the recommendations embodied in the reports of President Rowe and Secretary Clark.

OHIO LABOR CHIEF HERE

President Egan, Visitor at Flints' Convention, Gives Call Interview.

"Imagine the workers of the West taking you New Yorkers seriously. The average New York unionist is so busy telling people where he lives, and the wondrous things in Gotham, that he is not marking time with the spirit of democracy between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. In fact, he seems to know nothing about it. Another feature of your New York life is your lack of a social side and a unity between the unions. You seem to take pride in developing, to its most acute stage, a 'go-it-alone' policy."

This gentle knock came from the lips of James P. Egan, president of the Toledo Central Labor Union, and editor of the Toledo Union Leader. Egan is now in this city, visiting the convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. Although not a member of the Socialist party, Egan is considered one of the most progressive labor leaders in the country.

An Exclusive Interview.

A representative of The Call interviewed him on various questions yesterday. When asked about his opinion of The Call, he said:

"You're not popular, as far as I can see. Why don't you print a baseball edition? You are too far East to think for yourself. Around this section, unionists seem to applaud the doer of big things—but they won't tackle a big thing themselves—it's mighty risky to take a chance on unpopularity. I read your paper every day. But your language is too plain. Why, you actually seem to think that times have changed and that the average court is only an annex to some big interest. Why don't you get innocent and preach arbitration and the interests of capital and labor?"

"Don't you believe in arbitration?" he was asked.

"Yes—just like any other opiate that gives temporary relief. Arbitration is nothing more than a confession that Brothers Capital and Labor can't agree, thus giving the lie to mutuality claims in the struggle. So we turn the job over to the one who only knows enough to add up two demands, divide them (sometimes) and then make his award. Conciliation is far more manly. But neither touches the labor problem. There is nothing fundamental in them, although both are excellent applause fetchers."

At A. F. of L. Convention.

"What will be the important issue at the coming A. F. of L. convention?" asked The Call.

"Jurisdiction scraps," was the Westerner's laconic reply.

"Give us your views on the coming labor movement," urged the reporter.

"Summed up," said Egan, "events have moved too fast for us to adjust ourselves to the new order. Take that \$1,500,000 used by Van Cleave, for instance. I have heard trade union officials declare this money was spent to corrupt judges. They don't seem to be conscious of the under-cover moves made by capitalism."

"The outrageous decisions against labor have been made possible by a perverted public opinion. The union-smashers have bought the finest grade of brains. Their magazines and literature are finely printed and are marvels of catchy phrasemongery."

(Continued on Page 2.)



and sham Americanisms that equal... Labor has slept while being undermined.

Smile at Conservatism.

"A falsely educated public opinion... while we have been busy assuring our enemies that we are conservatives."

"The coming labor movement must stand for and support a radical labor press that is not afraid to smash between the eyes when necessary."

"Fine system. Mr. Low, together with the arbitrators from every state adjoining the Great Lakes, met in Cleveland recently to settle the Seaman's strike."



JAMES P. EGAN.

but President Couby, of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, handed out a beautiful snub. The strike is still on, and they threaten to close the port of Toledo because their strikebreakers have been getting a merry game in our police court by unionists who are forcing arrests for carrying concealed weapons.

"Am I a pessimist? Never—my hope is in the membership. Every advance in history has come from below. Enthroned and entrenched authority of all kinds become cowardly and inactive."

METZ TELLS TALES OUT OF SCHOOL

On the eve of his departure for Europe Comptroller Metz yesterday made public the fact that he has been conducting investigations into irregularities that exist between contractors doing city work and the finance department, and into charges that "short weight" supplies are being sold to the city.

Metz would say nothing as to the identity of the men on whom he has "the goods." He declared firmly that no employe of the finance department was involved.

LEON SEEN AGAIN

VIENNA, July 12.—A telegram received here to-day from Budapest declares that Leon Lee Lin, the Chinaman who on June 9 is supposed to have murdered Elsie Sigel in New York, is in that city. The communication says that the Budapest police received an anonymous communication that Leon was staying with a Chinese family, and they at once began a search of the Chinese quarter for him.

FATAL FALL AT HARVESTING.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 12.—While assisting in the harvest of hay at the State Hospital farm in this city James Smith, a patient at the institution, fell from the hay mow to the concrete floor of the barn, sustaining injuries from which he died soon after.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 32d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS! M. & A. KATZ, Department Store 831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street. A CALL AND PURCHASE AT OUR STORE WILL HELP THE CALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS, THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

KEEP UP FIGHT ON MURPHY CODE

More Statements Issued Against Attempted Graft On Fireproofing.

Cornelius Ford, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, last night issued a statement regarding the attitude of organized labor in New Jersey toward the attempt now being made in the Board of Aldermen of New York by the supporters of the amended majority report of the Building Code to pass legislation which would throw thousands of unionists out of work.

The action follows the lead of the New York unions in protesting against the proposed amendments to the building code which would give a monopoly of fireproof construction to the National Fireproofing Company, in which Tammany Boss Murphy is interested.

"Upon behalf of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, we offer to the several thousand organized workers in trades tributary to the cluder concrete industry in Greater New York our fraternal sympathy and best wishes for complete success in the gallant fight they are making against the adoption of a building code, the provisions of which would take from at least 70 per cent. of their membership their present means of livelihood."

A Bitter Foe of Labor.

"We bid them God-speed in their efforts to prevent the National Fireproofing Company, one of the most bitter foes organized labor has ever known in this state, from securing an absolute monopoly in New York City."

"We realize that the conflict is one between organized greed and organized labor; between the ten-hour day and the eight-hour day; between the 90-cent wage scale of the imported laborer and the \$4.50 and \$5 per diem wage scale of the decent-living American citizen; between penance and independence."

"We deplore the fact that one or two men carrying union cards can so far forget their duty to the great cause of humanity as to permit themselves to become sponsors and defenders, in their legislative capacity, of such a heartless corporation's interest, but confident that a spirit of honor, fairness and equity will dictate a proper course to the New York Board of Aldermen, we bid our brothers take heart and be of good cheer."

Unlimited Power to Superintendents.

Patrick Gallagher, of 1181 Broadway, one of the largest builders in the city, issued an open letter to Aldermanic President McGowan last night, in which, after contending for the greater economy and safety of cluder concrete fireproofing, he charges that the proposed code would give almost unlimited power to the Superintendent of Buildings, with immense opportunities for graft.

Mr. Gallagher states that Chapter 3, Section 6, gives the Superintendent of Buildings power to vary or modify the provision "where there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the code"; that the code empowers this official to prepare a list of materials and appliances that meet with his approval; that Chapter 2, Section 3, provides that there must be five affirmative votes out of six, in the Board of Examiners to grant a petition for relief against his rulings, and that by Chapter 2, Section 6, he shares with the Mayor the power to dismiss members of the Board of Registration.

ARREST TWO FOR BIG FLOWER THEFT

The Police and Park departments think they have uncovered a plot which resulted in the theft of about \$35,000 worth of rhododendrons from the great mile long strip of flower beds in Central Park presented to the city by Mrs. Russell Sage. James McKeaghey, a park policeman, and John N. James, a chauffeur, are under arrest charged with stealing the flowers.

The police claim that the men pulled the plants late at night and carried them away. The plants are of great value, being a splendid variety known as hybrid rhododendrons. The gift of Mrs. Sage to the Park Department was estimated at \$50,000.

Further investigation, the police believe, will disclose that the men under arrest were simply tools for outsiders, who planned to make large profits out of the plants, and more arrests are expected.

MORE FOURTH VICTIMS

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 12.—There were two deaths due to Fourth of July injuries to-day, the victims being Joseph Muscovage, aged three, of this city, and Maurice Avery, aged eleven, of Carbondale. The Muscovage child was burned by a firecracker setting fire to his clothes. The Avery boy was burned by the explosion of a can of powder.

THAW SANE, SAY MANY WITNESSES

Stanford White's Slayer Begins Fight for Freedom from Matteawan Asylum.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 12.—Harry K. Thaw's latest effort to prove himself fit for release from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane began before Justice Mills of the Supreme Court to-day.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was not in court when Justice Mills opened the case. She was served last night with a subpoena to testify on behalf of the state. A process server found her in a restaurant in New York. She accepted the paper and \$2.95 railroad fare. It is not known when she will appear. Mrs. Thaw, who was present, expressed great confidence as to the outcome.

It is expected the trial will consume only a few days. Richard W. E. Lansing, real estate dealer of Poughkeepsie, testified that he had talked with Stanford White's slayer at different times, and that Thaw had appeared coherent and rational. Oscar Mulford, another citizen of Poughkeepsie, formerly a watchman at the Dutchess County jail, said that he had talked to Thaw every night from seven until nine o'clock. They discussed hydraulics and the construction of the reservoir in the Catskills for New York City. Thaw showed a clear head, the witness said.

Sixty Witnesses for Thaw.

The court room was crowded. There will be about sixty persons to testify for Thaw before the state will call its witnesses.

District Attorney Francis Winslow of White Plains and District Attorney Mack of Poughkeepsie assisted Deputy Attorney-General Clark in the cross examination. The Rev. Luke J. Evers, pastor of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, New York, and chaplain of the Tombs prison, said Thaw displayed a broad knowledge of the criminal law and the history of the church.

Mark G. Dubois, editor of a Poughkeepsie newspaper, told how he had talked with Thaw in the Poughkeepsie jail and had found the prisoner rational.

WRIGHT AEROPLANE FLIES ALL RIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Wright brothers trundled their aeroplane out of its stable at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, rigged it up for a start and then waited for two hours and a half for a stiff, puffy breeze to die down.

The breeze disappeared shortly after 7 o'clock, and Orville Wright sallied off into space for the first time since July 2, when the machine was battered and torn by an unfortunate collision with a sapling which, from his high perch Orville thought to be a harmless bush.

The flight today lasted five and a half minutes, and was more exciting than any of the efforts Orville has made here this year. The wind blew between six and eight miles an hour, and the machine in the air rocked in a fashion that thrilled the spectators. Orville, however, did not appear to be disturbed as he operated the craft. He attained a speed of about forty miles an hour and landed very gracefully.

LAKE STEAMER SINKS; 14 MEN MISSING

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 12.—The steamer Isaac M. Scott, Captain A. McArthur, on her maiden trip, upbound, ran into the steamer J. B. Cowles, downbound, loaded with iron ore, six miles northwest of Whitefish Point, in a dense fog at 5:30 this morning. Both steamers were under fair headway when the accident occurred. The Cowles was struck abreast No. 3 hatch on the port side and instantly sank.

Of the Cowles' ship's company of twenty-four men, ten were rescued and fourteen are missing. It is feared the first report that six were lost will be swelled to fourteen. The Scott rescued First Mate Carlston, Chief Engineer Kernan's son, a passenger and six of the crew. The steamer Good-year, which was nearby, rescued Captain Rodgers and Second Mate Billy Niles and continued down to Duluth. The Scott returned here with the men she rescued from the sunken Cowles. Chief Engineer Kernan is among the missing.

FLOODS IN SOUTH

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 12.—Reports to-day show the flood damage in the lower Rio Grande valley to be serious. At Mercedes the ground is covered to a depth of ten feet and many Mexican homes have been swept away. Railroad traffic is tied up and it will be a week before it is resumed. On the Mexican side of the river thirty miles of the Mexican Central Railroad have been swept away. Thousands of acres of crops have been washed out.

TO BRING BAILEY HERE.

ALBANY, July 12.—Requisition papers were issued to-day by Governor Hughes for the return from the state of Washington of Francis G. Bailey to New York city, to answer the charges of grand larceny in the first degree. It is alleged that he secured from an export shipping company certain articles, on the representation that they would be paid for by the Australian company. The goods formed a part of a cargo which was shipped to British Honduras.

Once a Customer Always a Miller. Trade & Miller. Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts. Beginning July 10 and during July and August store will close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Globe Wernicke Book Cases

CALL DOWN FOR WOODROW WILSON

(Continued from page 1.)

It is to give us as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

Now, your reported remarks strike me as being so extraordinary—so different from what I, as a member of organized labor, have found to be the facts—that I feel impelled to ask you if the foregoing paragraph is a correct report of what you said.

If you are correctly quoted, I should like to have you give your authority for your statement that in labor unions "no one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do." Also give me the names of a few trades or handicrafts where "no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

As a matter of course, a president of a university of the reputed standing of Princeton would not make statements in his baccalaureate address unless he knows, or at least fully believes, that his statements are true. Therefore it ought not to be a difficult matter for you to oblige me with the names of these labor unions whose laws, or even policies, bring about the results you specify.

Awaiting your reply with lively interest, I am, Yours very truly, EDGAR B. LAVERTY. Care Evening Telegram, New York City.

Wilson's Hearsay Evidence. President Wilson wrote in reply: Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., President's Room.

My Dear Sir—Your letter of June 15 contains a very proper challenge. I quite agree that I ought not to make the statements I did make about the trades union unless I were able to cite cases in verification of my statements.

I, of course, had no individual trades unions in mind which I can name by number, but I had in mind several cases of buildings in New York city; for example, the bricklayers, working on which spent about one-third of the working day sitting around smoking their pipes and chatting, because they had laid the number of bricks to which they were limited for the day by the union to which they belonged. I had in mind numerous experiences of my own in dealing with workmen in Princeton, where I once found it impossible, for example, on a very cold evening to get a broken window pane mended at the house of an invalid friend, because the prescribed labor hours of the day were over, and the glazier could not venture, without risking a strike, to do the work himself, and could not order any of his workmen to do it. I had in mind scores of instances, in short, lying within my own experience and resting upon the testimony of friends in whose veracity I have every reason to have the greatest confidence.

I of course could not, in the case of more than one or two of these instances, give legal proof of my assertions, but the evidence I have are entirely sufficient to convince me of the general truth of the statement I made. Very truly yours, WOODROW WILSON. To Mr. Edgar B. Laverty.

It was on this letter that Secretary O'Brien based his remarks. An examination of the agreement with the Mason Builders Association, furnished by Secretary O'Brien, showed no stipulation as to the amount of work to be done by employees.

CAPTAIN HAINS TRANSFERRED.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The War Department to-day issued orders detaching Captain Peter C. Hains, of the Coast Artillery Corps, who is now a prisoner in Sing Sing prison for killing William E. Annis, from the 82d company of Coast Artillery, and transferring him to the 30th company.

HATTERS RESENT JURY INTRUSION

Denounce Scheme of Bosses and Politicians to Break Strike. Stand for Union Label.

(Special to The Call.)

ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—Eighteen hundred striking hatters, men and women, crowded the Armory here this morning to protest against the action of the bosses who, in co-operation with the grand jury, have sent circular letters to the strikers asking whether they want to return to work, thereby waiving the right to the union label, or to continue the strike.

President Moffit, of the United Hatters of North America, is highly indignant over this high-handed act, which, he says, does not give the workers even a ghost of a chance of justice. The ballots are to be secretly counted by the bosses, and, asserts Moffit, there can be no doubt of the outcome.

Many of the ballots have fallen into the hands of tradesmen, vagrants and scabs, and the strikers insist that under these conditions there is no chance of the public learning the attitude of the hatters toward the strike.

Adopt Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Whereas we, the members of Locals 13 and 14, of the United Hatters of North America, the United Hat Trimmers and Weighers and Feeders of Newark and vicinity, in meeting assembled, called for the purpose of expressing our views on the proposition contained in the circular letter mailed to the aforesaid members of Locals 13 and 14, the Hat Trimmers Union and Weighers and Feeders and others by this self-constituted committee, and whereas this circular was sent out without the knowledge or consent of either the officers or members of the above-mentioned organizations, and whereas we desire to enter our most emphatic protest against the action of those who caused this circular to be sent out, as we believe it to be an attempt to place our organization in a false position before the public; therefore be it

To Fight for Label.

"Resolved, that we reaffirm the action taken by us prior to January 15, 1909, namely, not to return to work until the manufacturers agree to use our union label. "It was also resolved to condemn the action of this self-appointed committee in sending out these communications to union men without the union label of the Allied Printing Trades on any part of it. It was further resolved that we are perfectly willing to have our members meet in the presence of a committee of citizens and take a secret ballot as to whether they are willing to return to work on the terms embodied in the circular issued by the committee from the grand jury, and have this committee of citizens in conjunction with a like committee from our organization count the ballots."

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE POLICE COMMISSIONER

ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—Because of complaints to the effect that Police Commissioner Charles Berg had exceeded his authority during the recent disturbances attending the hatters' strike, Mayor Arthur B. Seymour, of this city, in a special message to the Common Council to-night recommended that an investigation be made in order to ascertain if there was sufficient cause to remove the Commissioner. Mayor Seymour takes the stand that he has no power to remove such an official, and that such action should be taken by the Aldermen.

Berg is a member of the firm of Berg & Co., the largest hat manufacturers in the Orange district. This firm has been one of the most bitter in the fight against organized labor.

In his message the Mayor stated that, according to complaints, Mr. Berg had usurped to himself the powers which the Police Commission possesses as a whole; that he has countenanced the violation of the law by his employes in carrying concealed weapons; that he has by his conduct incited the strikers to anger, and that he has discriminated among the members of the police force.

The Mayor's recommendation to have an investigation was ignored by the majority of the council, but not before the minority had made a determined stand to have the matter taken up by some committee. The message was ordered filed.

FARM HAND ATTACKS 18 YEAR OLD GIRL

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 12.—While on her way home from Newark to-night along West Passaic avenue in the Brookdale section, Anna Elizabeth Rensing, thirteen years old, daughter of Anthony Rensing, a farmer, was attacked by Wenzel Neuboval, a farm hand, and severely injured.

The fellow knocked the girl down, choked her and tore her clothing off her body. Her screams attracted her father and a number of others to the scene and when help arrived the man who was barefooted, disappeared in the Morris Canal, where he was later captured. He will be arraigned in court to-morrow if Miss Rensing is able to appear against him.

SOUGHT WORK, FOUND DEATH.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—The bodies of two young men, believed to have been Eastern college students who came West to work in the harvest fields, were found beside the railroad tracks near Herington, Kan., to-day. There was nothing by which they could be identified.

1,000 SOLDIERS ON DUTY

But Canadian Mine Strikers Stand Firm—Company Boss Defiant.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 12.—The strike of the members of the United Mine Workers of America at Inverness, and in Cape Breton, is assuming increasingly grave proportions. Over 1,000 troops of the Royal Canadian Regiment, under command of Colonel Weatherly, have been sent out to "restore order" and "protect" the Dominion Coal Company's property. Thirty special policemen were also sworn in to guard the different sections of the town.

"There is absolutely no possibility that the company will recognize the United Mine Workers," declared Superintendent Rose to-day. "The men are not striking because they have any grievances. We have signed an agreement with the Provincial Mine Workers' Association, but we will not be dominated by the same organization that rules the soft coal workers of America. The men are violating our agreement with the Provincial Mine Workers, and we propose to deal with only one organization." The company claims to have got out more coal at Glace Bay Sunday than ever before.

30 DEAD; SCORES HURT

Hundreds Entombed By Collapse of Coal Mine Shaft in Spain.

CORDOVA, Spain, July 12.—Rescuers have taken thirty dead, twelve dying, and forty-five injured from the collapsed galleries of the Belmez coal mine near here. It is believed that 663 miners are still entombed in the galleries which were cut off from the surface by the collapse of the sides of the main shaft. The disaster was caused by an explosion of fire-damp.

The explosion occurred at a time when the full force of miners was at work in the galleries and practically all of them were penned behind huge walls of coal, which slid down from the galleries following the explosion. Many of the men were caught and crushed under the coal slide. The dead and injured that have been removed were all buried under a huge pile of coal at the mouth of one of the galleries.

Rescuers are working with utmost difficulty in their efforts to dig out the entombed miners owing to the shifting of the great mass of coal under which they are buried. Several rescue parties have narrowly escaped being caught under the sliding mass and crushed. Little hope is held out that any of the men now imprisoned are alive.

COL. SNELL RECEIVED NAUGHTY LETTERS

CLINTON, Ill., July 12.—The trial of the Snell will case was overshadowed to-day by the publishing of a letter recently discovered in the mansion occupied by Colonel Snell before his death. It was written to Snell by a woman in Fremont, Neb., and contained many expressions of love and endearment from the aged millionaire. Unprintable sentences appear.

The defense of the will of Colonel Snell was concluded to-day and the contestants will present their witnesses to-morrow. Several witnesses were placed on the stand to-day to demonstrate that Snell was sane and possessed business ability.

U. S. LOOKS FOR MORE TROUBLE WITH CUBA

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A new controversy between the State Department and the Cuban government has arisen over the proposed dismissal of James Page, an American citizen who was appointed chief engineer of the water supply and sewer system of Cienfuegos by former Governor Mangon during the American provisional administration. Secretary of State Knox has instructed Mr. Morgan, the American Minister at Havana, to insist upon the retention of Page.

Page was appointed on September 10, 1905, in accordance with a decree of the provisional governor and also in accordance with the provisions of the Rully contract for the water and sewer system of Cienfuegos, and he claims that the Secretary of Public Works has no authority to discharge

CORONER HOWE RICH AUTOS

Wealthy Contractor Charged With Causing Girl's Death.

After questioning Northwest, a general contractor and lander, living at 38 Verena avenue, Chester, Coroner Schwab to-day decided to hold the body of \$5,000 bail on the technical charge of homicide, it being thought that Coroner and the police that the Rabillard's machine that ran over and killed Florence Cook, eight-year-old, of 46 7th street on July 5.

The young girl was knocked and run over by a machine, she and two friends were at the corner Boulevard and Middletown the Bronx. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, where she died with her father at the time were Neumann, of 112 5th street and Hariman, of 47 Second avenue, failed to get the number of the car which went ahead without making inquiries as to the nature of the injuries. However, Marie Hariman, ten years old, of 578 East street, took what he thought the number of the car, which was "No. 45671."

Taken to Coroner's Office. No trace of the owner of the car was obtained by the police to-day morning, when Detective Wagner of the Bronx Detective squad took Rabillard and his wife to the Coroner's office. Their car No. 45,641.

After finishing his inquiry the Coroner said that Rabillard had contradicted each other on points. Mrs. Rabillard, according to the Coroner, said that she and her husband were in the car, and they were near the scene of the accident. She said that she was in a serious condition not into the hospital, she said she was taken to a doctor's office, where they saw a ball game, where they met there a Mr. and Mrs.nelly. Then she said that she returned to the scene of the accident where there was a crowd. She said, she was informed that the car had been taken to the police station.

PREACHER JUMPS JOHN D. AND S...

BOSTON, July 12.—Boston circles are stirred to-day by the reading of some plain speaking by the Rev. E. Gilchrist in opening the series of summer services in the South Meeting House here, in the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist's sermon on "Practical Religion in the Twentieth Century," he said: "I don't satisfy the demands of my fellow men out to, charging me by dividends, and I watered down they settle back in snug parlors and say to themselves, 'I'm as good and faithful as any man, I bribe civilization and so I bribe the infinite. What this is not charity, but plain selfishness.' "A low moral and spiritual standard generally at the dawn of the twentieth century. There is a lack of ethical ideals; the standard is shown in our present stage—for instance, that show Shaw's 'Man and Superman.'"

MIGHT BLOW UP JOHN D.'S DIVINITY SCHOOL

"Five dollars worth of dynamite placed under the corner stone of Chicago University Divinity School would be about the best thing that could happen to the young men of this country," declares Wesley Hill, pastor of the Boston Temple, answering the question of Professor Herbert A. Little, in which he said women are extravagant, socially ambitious, unscrupulous; that the result of a nation can never be better than the womanhood, and the men have not changed for the better. "So far as I can see," said Hill, "that institution is a sensation seeking individualism with the one purpose of undoing the country's ideas of God and religion, of manhood and womanhood."

MARCUS BROS. ESTABLISHED 1868. FORTY-SIXTH HALF YEAR REDUCTION SALE. In this half year's reduction sale we have shown our worthy customers and the public that we are the only house that we can keep on a Reduction Sale for months from the 1st of July. Everyone will have a chance to have the best suits, latest styles and terms of this season. 3-piece Suits and Suits, regular price \$15 and \$15, now... 3-piece Suits and Suits, regular price \$15 and \$15, now... Come in and compare with yourself. 121-123 CANAL STREET COR. CHRISTIE ST.







THE WORLD OF SPORTS

GIANTS MANAGE TO BREAK EVEN

Matty Beats the Stogie-Smokers in First, While the Rube "Gets His" in the Second.

With Christy Mathewson in the box the Giants were invincible in the first game of the double-header yesterday afternoon.

Matty got two strikes on Barbeau in the first. Then Barbeau rolled a low one to Matty, who had to use his hip to get the dwarf at first.

Each score of a double to center field. Barbeau was thrown out. Doyle to first, taking third. Wagner to second, taking first.

Wagner sacrificed to Stork and second and third held a Giant. Doyle hit past net for two bases, scoring Schiel and Stork.

Doyle took third on Wilson's error return to the plate. McCormick led out to Wilson and the latter made a fine throw to the plate, stopping Doyle.

The Giants lost the second game because Marquard was hit hard and often, and the New Yorkers did not have the hits or the luck to even things up.

ELY'S MONEY UP ELY, Nev., July 12.—Tex Hall, who is promoting the Ketchell-Langford fight, to take place here on Labor Day, has deposited \$2,500 in a local bank binding the match.

BAT. NELSON HARD-UP Battling Nelson will fight ten rounds with Ed Wolgast to-day at Los Angeles. Reports from the scene of action say that Nelson is not at his best because of over-confidence.

CRACKS ENTERED FOR IRISH GAMES Martin Sheridan may give John Flanagan a close run for first honors in the hammer throw at the Brooklyn Clan-na-Gael games, in Celtic Park, on July 18.

TO NAME CHANCELLOR BERLIN, July 12.—Emperor William has sent a message to Chancellor von Buelow announcing his return to Berlin on Wednesday to consider the question of Von Buelow's successor in office.

JOHNSON WILL FIGHT Not Jeffries, But Kaufman on Labor Day—Big Jim Quits Ring.

CHICAGO, July 12.—"I can't drag Jeffries into a ring if he doesn't want to fight. He won't fight me, and I suppose that's all there is to it, although I have steadily offered to meet him ever since my fight with Tommy Burns."

Langford will scrap in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 12.—Sam Langford has something on his hands here for Tuesday night, which in view of the present chaotic state of affairs among the heavyweights may make pugilistic history.

WESTON NEARS FRISCO SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 12.—Early this morning Edward Payson Weston started from Roseville on the last leg of his transcontinental walk. Roseville is eighteen miles from here and 105 miles from San Francisco.

HOW THEY STAND NATIONAL LEAGUE Club. Won. Lost. P.C. Pittsburgh . . . . . 53 20 .726 Chicago . . . . . 44 26 .629 New York . . . . . 41 28 .594 Cincinnati . . . . . 40 34 .541 Philadelphia . . . . . 31 39 .443 St. Louis . . . . . 27 41 .397 Brooklyn . . . . . 26 47 .356 Boston . . . . . 22 49 .310

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls, Caps. Litholin Collars, 23c. Cleaning Soap Free. Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits. Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear. C/B P/N and Nemo Corsets, Notions, Skirts and Muslin Underwear. SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d AVENUE Near 10th STREET, NEW YORK. Telephone 4085

Socialist Notes

All notices must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 P. M. unless otherwise specified.

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

15th A. D. (Bohemian Ladies Branch 2).—Duba's, 264 East 12d Street.

23d A. D. (German).—243 East 84th Street.

21st A. D.—125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. P. L. Quinlan, Alb. Abrahams.

34th A. D.—Freeman and Simpson Streets. Louis Baume, J. C. Frost.

TROY, N. Y. The local meets to-night at the rooms of the Metropolitan Art School, 4th and Grand Streets.

AMESBURY, MASS.

National Organizer G. H. Goebel spoke here on Market Square last Friday night to one of the largest audiences ever gathered here. The meeting had been well advertised in the local paper, and the town well plastered with posters.

VIRGINIA. The Socialists of this state held a very successful state convention on July 4 at Richmond. Alonzo H. Dennett, of Ware Neck, being chosen as a candidate for Governor.

NATIONAL

On April 24, as a result of the adoption of National Committee motions Nos. 4 and 5, relating to the legal contest against the filing fee system in the primary election laws of Minnesota and the prosecution of the case, National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes wrote to the State Committees of the Socialist party as follows:

"The motions as adopted declare that the financing of such a contest is the duty of the party as a whole. The benefits of a successful issue would be advantageous alike to all states; that the state organizations as such should make contributions and that a sum equal to 1 1/2 cents per member would be sufficient for the purpose."

To date the following contributions have been received: Connecticut, \$8.07; Florida, \$5; Hawaii, 25 cents; Indiana, \$10; Louisiana, \$3.75; Maryland, \$4; Michigan, \$5; Missouri, \$5; Ohio, \$10; Washington, \$15; total, \$68.07.

This is about one-fifth of the required sum. In the interim the California Legislature decided that it will cost \$8,000 in fees for a complete state ticket, and on June 28 the Supreme Court held the law to be valid. This knock-out decision cost the Socialists of California \$250.

The Minnesota law, if necessary, will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. National committee motions Nos. 4 and 5 make the national office and the respective state organizations responsible for one-third of the total expense, and a request is at hand for part payment on this account.

Such laws will have a most serious effect upon the Socialist movement. This question must be settled now by the expenditure of some hundreds of thousands of dollars will be exacted by states having or adopting such laws. Therefore, contributions should be remitted at as early a date as possible, and the proportion of 1 1/2 cents per member should be figured on.

LOUISIANA.

The Socialist movement in this state is making progress against adverse circumstances. As a practical party it has many obstacles thrown in its way by a so-called democracy which is nothing but a name. First, a registration law which requires one to register his party affiliation or as an independent, and all who register their party affiliation can not sign a nomination paper for any other candidate and for that reason Louisiana may not have a ticket next election.

Each candidate is required to deposit a certain sum of money, which is forfeited if he fails to receive a certain percentage of the votes; this makes it very discouraging for independent or new parties.

Aside from this a considerable portion of the state is made up largely of plantations which is an unfavorable field for Socialist propaganda. In the yellow pine lumber districts there are the saw mill towns composed of a population that is on the move and hard to reach by a political party.

The small farming districts are favorable for Socialist thought, but is hard to maintain organization there because they are so thinly settled, and the membership scattered. But the fight is kept up and is paying results. On July 1 there were seventeen locals in good standing with a membership of about 300.

J. L. Fitts crossed the state during June speaking at six points where there were locals, helping to revive interest and encourage the members to keep up their fight.

Announcements

On Saturday, July 17, the Louis Dischler Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo Club will hold a picnic and summer night's festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, 126th Street and Second Avenue. The music will be furnished by Prof. E. A. Brest.

\$77,000 FOR A MARE LONDON, July 12.—At a sale at Tattersall's, at Newmarket to-day, the brood mare Flair, the property of the late Sir Daniel Cooper, was sold to Mr. Stern for 15,000 guineas, the highest price ever paid. The previous high price paid for a brood mare was \$62,000, which was paid for Laf Leche.

READ THIS

Do you want to do something big for the Call? Of course, you do. Here is the way.

If you are a member of a union, Socialist local or progressive organization set up at the next meeting and move that the sum of \$1 per week for the next four months be donated to the Call.

It's not much to your organization, but it means a great deal to The Call. A few hundred organizations taking this action will insure the existence of The Call during the coming summer months when business is nearly at a standstill.

Your organization probably gets a dollar's worth of space in The Call every week just by printing notices and announcements. That's outside of the fact that The Call serves the cause of labor and liberty with the fidelity and loyalty that is unquestioned.

Here is a list of organizations that have started the ball a-rolling. 1. Cigar-makers Union, No. 149, B'way, B'way.

2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, B'way.

3. 84th A. D., S. P. New York, B'way.

4. Macmillan's Progressive Lodge, No. 655, 1st A. D., S. P. New York, B'way.

5. Local 147, S. P. New York, B'way.

6. Local Syracuse, S. P. New York, B'way.

7. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 15, Jersey City, N. J., B'way.

8. Local Mercer Co., S. P. New Jersey, B'way.

9. Local Waterbury, S. P. New York, B'way.

10. Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co., Rochester, N. Y., (\$3 weekly), B'way.

11. Local Baker's No. 22, B'way.

12. 15th A. D. Socialist Club, Brooklyn, B'way.

13. 22d A. D. S. P. Kings County, B'way.

14. 20th A. D. S. P. Kings County, B'way.

15. 26th A. D. S. P. Kings County, B'way.

LOCAL KINGS CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Local Kings County central committee held its meeting last Saturday night at the Labor Lyceum, W. 109th Street and Myrtle Avenue. Thomas Hopkins was elected permanent chairman.

A communication was received from Gerber tendering his resignation as organizer, to take effect upon the election of his successor. The resignation was accepted.

The organizer reported that he will start street meetings next week and that so far only five speakers volunteered. The delegates were instructed to bring up at their branch meetings the need of speakers for the coming campaign.

Nine applications for membership were received and admitted. The financial secretary reported receipts amounting to \$108.39. The 5th A. D. and Branch 1 of the

Convenient for the Reader.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY. Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

- BARBERS. S. Sonnenschein, 84 E. 4th St. Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe Co., 94 Rivington St. Eagle Shoe Store, 848 Columbus Ave. E. Carr, 804 3d Ave., bet. 49th & 50th Sts. A. Engel, 1376 1st Ave., bet. 73d & 74th St. Hahn, 2694 9th Ave. H. Levy, 263 1st Ave., bet. 15th & 16th Sts. M. Seligman, 49 Ave. B, bet. 3d & 4th Sts. I. Nathan, nr. 118th St., 1789 Madison Ave. Weingarten, Men's Sp's 112 Rivington St. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. John & Brunner, 140 E. 4th Ave. A. Haphael De Nat., 1580 Madison Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The F. & S. New Store, 84th St. & 3d Ave. Rickards Co., cor. 26th St. & 6th Ave. DELICATESSEN. Eugene Ebel, 1489 Avenue A. DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES. Ch. Grube, 304 W. 147th St. DAIRY RESTAURANT. A. Ratner, 147 E. Houston St. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. L. Schonfeld, 30 Rivington St. DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. David Grossman, 1474 Ave. A, at 78th St. FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE. L. M. Goldberg, 659 8th Ave., n. 51st St. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. Meyer Davidoff, 225 E. 103th St. FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flattau, 2261 8th Ave.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

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All readers of The Call who hold a yellow Purchasers' Card with entries of purchases are requested to return them before July 16, 1938, if they intend to participate in the distribution of prizes.

THE NEW YORK CALL, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

Do you want to do something big for the Call? Of course, you do. Here is the way. If you are a member of a union, Socialist local or progressive organization set up at the next meeting and move that the sum of \$1 per week for the next four months be donated to the Call.

It's not much to your organization, but it means a great deal to The Call. A few hundred organizations taking this action will insure the existence of The Call during the coming summer months when business is nearly at a standstill.

Your organization probably gets a dollar's worth of space in The Call every week just by printing notices and announcements. That's outside of the fact that The Call serves the cause of labor and liberty with the fidelity and loyalty that is unquestioned.

SHIP AFIRE AT SEA

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 12.—A wireless message received from the Aljan liner Gramplan, bound from Glasgow to Montreal, this morning, states that a ship apparently outward bound was sighted about thirty miles southwest by south, half south from Cape Ray, Newfoundland. The vessel was on fire and burning fiercely, the flames bursting out fore and aft, with nothing but the bowsprit being left standing. The message states that none of the members of the crew was seen.

GAS KILLS ENK

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Hugh K. Aiken died on board the cruiser North Carolina at Hampton Sunday from an injury caused by a coal gas explosion, according to a dispatch received at the Bureau of Navigation to-day. Peter Mathewson, water tender, whose home is at Cheever place, Brooklyn, was slightly injured.

BURGLARS BLOW SAFE

Burglars blew open a huge safe in the East New York branch of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, 150 Coney Island street, with nitroglycerine yesterday and got away with \$1,000. The burglary was discovered by George Rosenberg, manager, who he opened the safe. The safe had been rolled to the rear of the store turned upside down and the contents blown out.

Profitable for the Advertiser.

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OUT OF TOWN.

- BOOTS AND SHOES.—Newark. The Bates Shoe Co., 640 Newark Ave. The Bates Shoe Co., 149 Newark Ave. Edw. Rau, 696 Springfield Ave. SHOE STORE.—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe Co., 640 Newark Ave. The Bates Shoe Co., 149 Newark Ave. TAILOR.—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 371 Washington Ave. J. B. Fontana, 519 5th Ave. J. B. Schierenbeck, 19 Bremen St. F. W. Schroeder, 107 Evergreen Ave. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grau, 4811 and 5810 5th Ave. L. Fontana, 519 5th Ave. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schwibler & Co., 5218 5th Ave. C. O. Loebel, 1805 Pitkin Ave. Jos. Bag, 1025 Flushing Ave. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Lynn, Mass. Horgan, 160 Broadway. COAL AND WOOD.—Lynn, Mass. Conroy's, 160 Broadway. Advertising pays for the above in these columns.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, P.C. National League: Pittsburgh 53, Chicago 44, New York 41, Cincinnati 40, Philadelphia 31, St. Louis 27, Brooklyn 26, Boston 22. American League: Detroit 47, Philadelphia 45, Boston 44, Cleveland 41, New York 33, Chicago 31, St. Louis 30, Washington 23.

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HOW THEY STAND



### MORNING CALL GAINS READERS

Circulation Increases Forty Per Cent in Harlem in Spite of Rise in Price.

In spite of the increase in price from one to two cents, the circulation of the Call has risen in some parts of the city more than 40 per cent. This is unprecedented in the history of daily papers, and the fact came as a surprise to the most optimistic members of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, the publishers of this paper.

It is hard to tell the exact gain the morning paper has brought about. The various news delivery companies have not as yet rendered any adequate report, and there are no other figures available. But a rough estimate of circulation. But a rough estimate after a canvass in one district of the city, shows very large gains.

A reporter of the Call was sent to interview the newsstand keepers in various parts of the city. He saw several dealers in Harlem yesterday, and to-day he will canvass the Bronx and other districts.

The canvass of Harlem revealed the fact that many dealers had not handled the Call when it was an evening paper were now selling it. Of the total number of stands visited, one-fourth did not sell the Call when it was an evening paper. The total gain in that district was about 40 per cent.

Several of the dealers expressed surprise at the increased sales—conceding the rise in price.

"I thought the rise would kill the paper," said H. Sideman, 172 East 125th street, "but it did not. Instead, the demand grew. This may be for the reason that the paper is bought the way to work while on an evening paper it was bought downtown. The total gain in that district was about 40 per cent."

To-morrow a report will be given of the circulation in the Bronx—based upon a canvass of a section representative of the entire borough.

### MYSTERY IN SHOOTING OF ITALIAN AND SON

Considerable mystery surrounds the shooting yesterday of Santi Galetta and his seven-year-old son. They had just returned to their home, 352 East 13th street, from an amusement resort. As they entered the hallway a man shot them both. Detectives, who were passing, arrested the man, who gave his name as Galmori Forane, a piano maker, of 275 5th street.

"Is this the man who shot you?" asked the detectives of the wounded man, as they brought Forane before him.

"I will tell you nothing," retorted Galetta.

"Why did you do it?" moaned Galetta's son.

"Shut up; don't say any more," yelled Galetta, and the boy kept quiet. Galetta has refused to tell anything of the shooting. He is held as a prisoner in the hospital where he was sent for treatment, until he will talk. He is seriously wounded.

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### ARGENTINA PROTESTS

#### Demands Explanation of Attacks on Legation at La Paz.

BUENOS AYRES, July 12.—Argentina took the initiative in the Bolivian situation to-day by instructing the Argentine minister at La Paz, Senator Fonseca, to demand an explanation of the attacks upon the Argentine Legation at La Paz, and also of the present attitude of the Bolivian Minister here. Fonseca has been instructed to withdraw from La Paz if the situation does not at once improve.

In a dispatch to the foreign minister to-day Fonseca reports another attack upon the Argentine legation at La Paz, despite the detachment of Bolivian troops on guard there. Further reinforcements were sent to the Legation by the Bolivian war office to frustrate the attack, and 300 men are now on duty there.

Fonseca also reports rioting at Tupiza, Bolivia.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 12.—It is believed here that war between Peru and Bolivia is imminent, because of the disorders at La Paz, following the decision handed down by Argentina in the boundary dispute between the two countries. The Chilean admiral said to-day that Chile would remain neutral, but she is preparing to send warships for the protection of Chilean interests.

### FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

"The Climax" began the continuation of its New York engagement at Weber's Theater last night. Mr. Joe Weber will keep Edward Locke's delightful play at his own theater throughout the rest of the summer. The opening at Weber's Theater last night marked the 103d performance of "The Climax" in New York. The piece has been probably the greatest hit of the current season, and its ability to weather the dreaded summer months is a justly earned desert.

The cast remains unchanged. Miss Leona Watson appears as Adeline von Hagen. Albert Bruning has the role of Luigi Golfanti, Emingham Pinto as his son Pietro and William Lewers plays the part of Dr. Raymond.

Low Fields next season will produce two comedies, for which Victor Herbert will write the music. He also will produce "Algeria," the music of which was written by the same composer, but will put it out under the name of "The Rose of Algeria." Mr. Fields will be the star in one of the new comedies. The book for this is by Edgar Smith and the lyrics are by George V. Hobart. Mr. Hobart will provide the book for the other piece.

Members of the Green Room Club will give their annual midsummer dress rehearsal in the Casino, in Asbury Park, on the afternoon and evening of July 24, and their annual clambake at Avon, near Asbury Park, on the afternoon of the following day, which will be Sunday. Among those who will take part in the rehearsal are James O'Neil, George M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, Harry Bulger and John E. Henshaw.

### WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Sermon by John D. Long, D. D., in the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Text: "Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

No one can read the story of the gospel without being struck by the fact that in all things relating to the life of His dying day Jesus was absolutely revolutionary. In nothing was this more marked than in His attitude toward women.

Paul reflects in his teachings the view of his race and of his time with reference to woman. She was man's inferior. She was to be seated in the rear in silence.

The German Kaiser is quoted as saying that woman's sphere has four boundaries, kinder, kirche, kuche and kinder—the four Ks, which in English we term the four Cs, children, church, cooking and clothes.

In Jesus' time these boundaries were practically narrowed down to two. The men attended to the church and clothes were worn in one fixed fashion and absorbed but small attention.

In the Orient the sexes have always been more largely segregated than in the west. Social intercourse between the sexes outside the family circle was practically interdicted. Yet Jesus boldly disregarded any such limitation, and we find Him not hesitating to engage a strange woman in conversation at Jacob's well. That this was unusual was known by the comment of the narrator who says that "His disciple marvelled that He was talking with a woman." Yet it is added that they made no remark. They were accustomed to see Jesus throwing conventions to the winds.

In the Old Testament we find woman freer than elsewhere in the Orient, but yet plainly subordinate to man. True, from time to time extraordinary women emerge. We have a Miriam coming into prominent leadership and a Deborah whose resolution accomplishes the deliverance of the nation from foreign domination. When we reach the period of the kings in the history of Israel we find a condition of society more rigidly fixed and organized than at the earlier period and there it appears that woman is the chief agent in industry. The ideal woman in the wisdom literature of that time as we have her in the book of Proverbs is the woman who has organized industry, the woman whose slave maidens produced the varied products of commerce and the sale of which not only maintains her family but makes her husband a man of consequence. "Her husband is known in the gates where he sitteth among the elders in the land." We cannot stop to conclude the picture. You will find it outlined in the last chapter of the book of Proverbs.

Now Jesus seemed to get down to the basis of things. Paul is correct when he tells us that in Christ "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither male or female." That is according to Christ, there is no position of privilege, either of race, or rank or of sex. There is simply the common basis of a common humanity.

In the light of these observations we come to the text and its situation. Jesus was visiting in the home of Mary and Martha. The advent of the guest had awakened great interest not only in the home, but in the neighborhood. The friends crowded in to hear what this prophet of Nazareth had to say. Strange things had rumor brought to their ears concerning His sayings and doings. He had been telling the imminent fulfillment of the ancient hope of a good time coming when mankind would find emancipation. He had, it was said, been telling of how to make earth a heaven and the suffering and oppressed commonly had everywhere in glad excitement thronged his steps that fell from His lips. He was sounding a new note. He was speaking not as did their scribes with deference to ancient authority and custom, but with an authority of His own with appeal only to God and truth.

There was much housewifery to be done and it seemed to Martha that the business of the women of the home was to attend to such things.

Let the men settle the affairs of business and politics; woman's sphere is the home. In such wise Martha reasoned and so busied herself about the many duties of the house. Not so Mary, however; she mingled with the listening company to hear what Jesus proposed to do and how He was going to make the world a better place in which to live. Martha felt outraged that she was left with the work on her shoulders and that Mary was meddling with things outside woman's sphere, instead of doing the household work that needed doing. So, knowing Jesus well, for He had previously been their guest, she comes to Him with her grievance and complaint, and says, "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore that she help me." Jesus' answer to this appeal was, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful about many things, but one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." Martha had been busy herself with incidentals. Mary was occupied with things fundamental. The duties to which Martha alluded were of value, but Mary was interested in that which concerned the very foundation of existence.

People often fear to propose a new order of society lest there should be no one to do the drudgery or perform the dirty work. Why, let us once seek those things that are really needful, the kingdom of God and His righteousness, that is the rule of right and love—I say let us do that regardless of the other question and in the end the other question will answer itself. I am inclined to think that our amazement and delight we shall find that we shall have gotten rid of the necessity for drudgery and dirty work. Our pneumatic sweepers are getting rid of the od of home of dust. So, too, shall we get rid of many other curses that are concomitant and in fact inherent in this present evil world.

But the main lesson of this incident is that, according to Jesus' view, Mary had just the same right in the broad affairs of life that her brother Lazarus had. Woman's sphere was the human sphere—nothing less. In

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# THE AGITATORS—A STORY OF THE DAWN

By JOHN R. McMAHON

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CHAPTER XXVII. (Continued.)

"You see. Just so. This is merely drawn—a model piece of black legislation. One paragraph might arouse suspicion. . . . There were giants in those days, but the new school of legal shams has a system."

En passant, speaking of school, you had a father with a choice feeling for the new French. He's a pity you allowed his collections to scatter. I'll show you three canvases that came into my hands, but I'm just now enthusiastic over the Belgian labor sculptor. What's his name?"

"You mean Meunier?"

"Of course. I have a good example of his called 'The Strike,' a strong thing, an emotion carved in marble. It shows a workman boldly facing starvation, yet wrenched with the thought of his family. Ah, the individualist artist never gets such inspirations. Let me see, you used to spend time with colors. Have you done anything lately?"

"Nothing except the Elyection," said Rensen.

"Ha, ha! A study in red, a la Viollet. Our connoisseurs complain of the monotony although they take well enough to yell and greens. . . . You came for legal advice. I think you mentioned spies introduced by your military rival."

"I have their signed confessions."

"A very thoughtful step—probably to bring an action for conspiracy, civil and criminal. And four new district attorneys is a partisan."

"There are judges, and the change of venue helps corporations in trouble. There is a useful middle class preference against high finance, but it extends equally against you proletarians."

"Your address in a conspiracy suit is doubtful."

"Then what is your opinion on the legislative bill?"

"The ex-ambassador lit a cigar. His eye closed in meditation.

"Justice is a commodity," he said, "having a ring of delicately fragrant smoke through his full red lips.

"That is an axiom."

"No, young man, nothing is an axiom until the world agrees on it. I claim some credit for independent discovery. I have only common sense, while I have always sustained the hatred of justice. I have no reflection on our august legislators. The law is supremely logical, and we treat all equally, at least two-thirds of the time. But if you are unequal, which we are, equally, there is bound to be inequality. Am I sufficiently clear?"

"You are classic."

"Thanks. This is an age of commodities. Our system assumes that justice is for sale and the highest bidder has the right to possess everything. Justice is a commodity not only in the senses of bribes and

corruption. Laws and judges are legitimately made by the power of the greater capital bidding against the lesser capital. But the law of competition, which has the effect of cheapening other commodities, does not seem to apply to justice. Perhaps competition has been supplanted by monopoly. Our courts can hardly be reproached with cutting the rates."

"Your diagnosis is not encouraging."

"My dear boy, you must be hardened to facts by this time. The position of you colonists is strictly legal and if you are able to wait a few years and spend millions in a legal fray to match the millions spent by your assailants, the cause of right will triumph and you will obtain a plentitude of justice. . . . I would rather like to take your case as a matter of friendship and for the amusement of being on the other side for once in a lifetime. But I'm rusty on the latest tactics, so that my services would be of less value than you think. I have no more reputation to make, my bank account is sufficient and I am absorbed in my books and pictures. I shall be pleased to consult with and perhaps suggest steps to your regular attorney."

"You are very kind," said Rensen. "Will you pardon a personal question?"

"A thousand if you like. We are in executive session, so to speak."

"You seem to lack the consciousness of your class."

"Allow me to correct you—the general theory of your party is that the rulers are unconsciously blundering to our doom. That is a mistake. For myself, I am a freak produced in all ages, a man without a class. I tried to nurse the instinct a good part of my life; it simply does not exist."

"Another question. Knowing the facts as you do, how do you expect to stand from under in the future?"

"Ah, the barricades—the march on Versailles—that Petersburg Sunday—and our predicted head dance up Broadway. I have thought of that, too. New times, new ways. We may emigrate and go to Europe, as we sometimes threaten."

"The people are awakening in every country the same."

"I fear so," sighed the ex-ambassador. "You are right. There will be no asylum for fugitive nobles of industry. . . . It is my devout hope that I and my friends will be out of jurisdiction when the term of the people's court is called."

The fat old man burst into a laugh that sounded rather forced.

Rensen turned the last curve of the gorge road at a gait that filled his lungs with the delight of crisp autumnal air. He became a little troubled. Sansculotte, on guard under a pine tree, raced toward him with the usual barking home welcome; but there was no tall figured Madeline with baby in arms rushing out at the signal and waving kisses. A series of dismal forbodings, ranging from an outbreak of Fred's to the baby's fall into the creek, passed through his mind. As he hastened to the door, however, Madeline appeared with a look of distraction only less than would have been suited to the major calamities.

"Oh, dear, Otis," she exclaimed. "I'm so glad you came—"

"The kiddie is all right!"

"Of course." She kissed him. "But Sonia is packing up to leave."

"Did you quarrel with her?"

"Certainly not—we never did except once. She's quarreled with Ellis."

"No, they won't," wailed Madeline. "I almost hate Sonia for being so stubborn. I know it's mostly her fault, though she won't tell much about it. I've called her an Italian and an Italian and all the names I could think of to make her ashamed of herself, but she won't listen. You talk to her, Otis."

"If she's really made up her mind to go—"

"Well, we must keep her here anyway until Ellis comes. I sent him a note."

Rensen found Sonia in the parietry up a package of mementos and throwing scraps of letters into the fireplace where a hickory log spluttered. A packed valise stood beside the door. She was fiercely energetic, but her eyes were red and the untanned boyish features were pale and drawn. She wore the odd little moon cut jacket and jaunty hat above her black curls in which she had arrived six months ago.

"Don't go, Sonia—we can't afford to have you," he said gently, realizing a sudden depth of feeling.

"I am sorry I must," she replied in a low voice not looking at him and continuing her activity.

"You have become a part of us," he insisted. "I am not speaking for Ellis—perhaps it's the more selfish—but you inspire us all. I think of you as the spirit of things and I hoped you would stay with us as long as we held out. Just now we need you more than ever. We all love you, dear Sonia."

Sonia snatched up the baby and hugged him tightly—he had been rattling around in his cage like toad.

"I have been foolish to plan too much," she murmured between sobs.

There was a decisive knock at the door and a quick but measured step. She put down the baby and looked about swiftly as if for a means of escape. She wiped her eyes with a desperate movement, bit her trembling lips and stood looking out of the window with a semblance of calmness. Rensen withdrew.

Ellis's strong erect figure appeared in the doorway. His face was grave, set with lines of taciturn suffering. He advanced deliberately, but stopped as she did not turn around. It seemed to her that his voice was unsteady when he finally spoke. She felt his presence and visualized the faultless poise of his body; she had an intense longing to rid her heart of its self-destructive load, at whatever cost of abasement.

"I got your letter and then I heard you were going away. I don't think you would leave like this, without giving me a chance—"

"What's the use?" she asked, dully. "We talked enough before. It would only make us hurt each other more."

"Sonia, it isn't square. I wouldn't

quit you before hell. Why do you quit me this way?"

"Because I love you—I don't want to say things—I want to remember the best." She breathed quickly, clenching her hands.

"It's all right to remember, but we've still got to live. I remember that afternoon on the mountain when I thought nothing could happen to take away our happiness. You were the finest girl on earth and you were mine. I've been more of a man since that all around. It's like the sudden dark in a strange land."

"You ask me to give up too much," she said in a choking voice.

"I'm asking nothing of you now except to stay and let me see you around."

"It would come up again. You have a certain nature. You are not to blame, Andrew, any more than I am. You didn't like my going so much propagandist work, talking in the election, going everywhere alone and staying away for a day or two. Then you wanted me to promise not to go back to Europe or do anything without your consent."

"I wanted to keep you from harm, Sonia. I thought of street loafers and the police. I was in the crowds some times when you didn't know it. I followed you up this road when you came home after midnight."

She was silent a moment and drew in a spasmodic breath.

"Another thing, you wanted me to marry and bear children?"

"What do you mean by that, Sonia? I don't understand."

"It has been a temptation," she went on, unheeding. "It cuts my heart in two. I would like to have a baby of my own—one that was born to me—and let it climb over me and put its arms around my neck. But my life belongs to the cause, and it would be murder to bring a child into the world now. There will be enough of us to die without making them suffer. If I let myself love and be loved by a comrade, it is not the same as a common marriage. . . . I will always love you and be true to you, but if the revolution calls me to Russia or anywhere else, I must go."

"I must have you all, Sonia, and all the time. If I found you going much with another man, I would—"

"Yes, you want to make me a wife and give up all I have lived for?"

"What is the difference between ordinary marriage and the kind you believe in? You might have children either way. Would you desert them for the sake of working for the cause?"

"I wouldn't have them if I could help it."

"You can't be sure. . . . How can a mother be an active revolutionist? I want to protect you, Sonia, and do the fighting that's to be done. There are enough men in the world to fight."

"If we love each other, we wouldn't argue this way and try to impose promises and conditions and superstitious rites. I will take your hand and call you husband, but I will never be married to you!"

"I want you always," he murmured with a white face.

(To be continued.)

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The message said that the captain and crew of seven, who were found in open boats, had been adrift for several days, and all were in an exhausted condition. No details of the wrecked Druife were added. No lives were lost.

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