

THE DAY'S WAGE FUND FOR THE DAILY CALL

By BEN HANFORD.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Monday, August 9.

Table listing names and amounts for Monday's wage fund, including M. E. Ornstein, Gus Petrit, Robert Perkin, etc.

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Tuesday, August 10.

Table listing names and amounts for Tuesday's wage fund, including John Gorley, M. Hamm, H. Hoyer, etc.

You will notice that the amount received Tuesday was greater than that received Monday. Also, there are a larger number of contributors.

In the list of Monday's contributors you will notice that "A FRIEND (W. K.), \$5," is printed in capitals. He is the man who says "I Would Rather Go Hungry Than Let The Call Go Out of Business."

In the list of Tuesday's receipts you will notice "A WORKING GIRL" printed in capitals. That girl gets \$6 a week. She sends one-sixth of her week's income.

The list to be printed tomorrow is larger than that printed today or yesterday. The amount contributed and the number contributing—both are greater.

INTERNATIONAL TO THE RESCUE

Socialists of the World Called Upon to Aid Their Fighting Spanish Comrades.

That the members of the Socialist movement in any nation of the earth are sure to be aided by the Socialist International when they rise in armed insurrection against a government of repression is proved by the fact that the International Socialist Bureau located in Brussels has just issued the following appeal in behalf of the Spanish Socialists who fought so bravely against militarism on the barricades of Barcelona:

Appeal to the Parties.

To the General Committees of the Affiliated Parties: "Once again the colonial policy of capitalism has engendered a painful conflict."

"In Morocco, European soldiers are battling against the natives. "In Spain the working class has revolted against a war, all the expenses of which must be borne by the most poverty stricken part of the population."

"For a long time the Socialist parties of the world have foreseen the dangers of a situation which has provoked the present conflagration."

"August 24, 1907, the International Congress of Stuttgart unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the Moroccan adventures of France and Spain, which had their source in the financial speculation of capitalism, and the International exhorted the fixed custom of the bourgeoisie in shedding workmen's blood for its own profits."

"And that same congress invited especially the workers of France and Spain to undertake a vigorous campaign to prevent the sending of expeditions to Morocco, which has threatened, and may still threaten, to involve Europe in yet greater conflicts."

"In accordance with this motion, the Socialist parties of France and Spain organized a series of meetings with the object of maintaining peace among the nations, and the governments of those two countries—monarchical government and republican government—answered us by expelling our Spanish delegate, Pablo Iglesias, from France, and our French delegate, Albert Willim, from Spain."

Fought Militarism Constantly.

"Since that time not a week has passed in which the organ of the Socialist parties directly concerned have not shown their sentiments on this subject. In Spain anti-war meetings, at which the proletariat has been reminded of its losses in the miserable war of Cuba and the Philippines, were held in the cities and towns most concerned such as Madrid, Salamanca, Leon, Santander, Murcia, Valencia, Barcelona, etc."

"In their articles, in their speeches, in their proclamations, and especially in their manifesto of the 15th of June, this year, over the signatures of Pablo Iglesias and Marino Garcia Cortes, the members of the National Committee of the Socialist party have drawn a striking contrast between the policy which should have been followed and that which really was. Instead of developing the productive forces of Spain, in order to abolish the lamentable periodical emigrations to which the Spanish workers are condemned; instead of bettering the public school system in a country whose inhabitants are 68 per cent illiterate and which has 50,000 monks and nuns; instead of reducing public expenses in a nation where the church budget absorbs more than \$10,000,000 per year, and where 60 per cent of the revenue is devoted to the payment of interest and military expenses, the government of Premier Maure continued, under the banner of international finance, a policy of adventurism which is the easier to it because the proletariat has to pay both the tax of money and blood."

Workers Refused to March.

"But if the disastrous war of Spain against the United States has not taught the government anything, the proletarians themselves have refused to embark on ships which would have been worthy of the squadron of Tschudjostenko, and to give up their lives in order to save the dividends of a few mining companies. The revolt has come, almost spontaneously, a revolt of men and women, of husbands and wives, of fathers and mothers. And in that country of priests and parasitical monks, the popular fury has taken on a character not

(Continued on Page 2.)

NO FREE SPEECH IN WINDY CITY

Chicago Police Arrest Socialist Speakers—Will Be Sued for Personal Injury Damages.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Civil suits for personal injury damages will be brought against every member of the local force who attempts to break up Socialist street meetings by arresting speakers. This is the latest move on the free speech fight being carried on by local Socialists, and it is thought that it will end victoriously for the Socialists.

More than a dozen arrests have been made by the police during the past two weeks. The victims of this police persecution are: G. T. Fraenckel, county secretary; Dr. S. A. Knopf, Andrew Laffin, Charles Geist, and five Lithuanians, J. Semashku, D. Matuz, P. Trajnowski, A. Shlaus and Zygmund Shawabow.

July 31 the police broke up a meeting and arrested the speakers, which nearly caused a riot.

Over a thousand persons had gathered on Thirty-third street just off Morgan when the meeting began Saturday, August 7. John Levin spoke for about half an hour, and then introduced County Secretary Fraenckel. By this time the crowd had increased nearly 2000, but the sidewalks were kept clear by Socialists especially appointed to do this work.

Suddenly, however, shouts of "Here comes the patrol!" and "Police!" came from the outskirts of the crowd, and in a moment the Thirty-fifth street "hurry-up" wagon appeared, with bell clanging and horses on the run.

Several officers alighted and made their way to Fraenckel. One of these immediately began jabbing him with his club, and in a very excited manner ordered him to get down and quit speaking. Fraenckel explained to him that he was holding a peaceful meeting and that the streets were being blocked, as little as possible.

Took Box and All.

"Get down, I say," ordered the officer again, while Fraenckel, persisted that he was doing nothing lawless.

"If I get down out of this box you will have to arrest me," Fraenckel told him.

Seeing no other alternative, the officer put Fraenckel under arrest, confiscated the soap box, put his prisoner into the wagon and went back to the station with his brother officers, while the immense crowd, which now even blocked Morgan street so that the street cars could not pass, cheered for Socialism and hooted the police.

"My bondsman will be here in a short time," Fraenckel explained to the officers at the station. They refused to book him on any charge, however, and as the excitement grew over the question of the disposition of their prisoner, Fraenckel mentioned that perhaps it would be satisfactory to them if the Socialists found some vacant lot to hold their meetings.

Finish on Lot.

The police grabbed at this solution of the matter and told Fraenckel that if he held his meetings in a vacant lot everything would be all right. With this arrangement Fraenckel took his departure and was soon addressing a monster meeting on a vacant lot at 33d and Morgan streets about a block from the scene of the previous meeting.

"This second meeting was one of the most successful we have held in this part of the city," said Fraenckel. "We will doubtless continue to hold meetings there in the future. We recognize the fact that the Socialist meetings are almost getting too big for the streets, and will endeavor to hold them in vacant lots where possible."

The vacant lot meeting came to a successful close with a speech by Walter Huggins. As he finished, everyone gave a rousing cheer for Socialism and the speakers of the evening.

In spite of the seemingly temporary peace that has been established with the Thirty-fifth street station policy, it has been practically decided to carry the fight for "free speech" into the civil courts in a renewed attempt to learn if the police officers have a right to break up a meeting, cart the speakers off to the station and then release them.

Plan New Fight.

"If these acts of the police are illegal, the city cannot be held responsible for them," says County Secretary J. C. Bentall. "The only remedy

(Continued on page 2.)

STRIKERS DEFEAT COPS

Several Canadian Policemen Injured in Scrap With Dock Workers.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Aug. 12.—After a clash between the police and the striking dock workers this morning in which several of the former, including the chief, were shot and a number of strikers injured, the provincial militia has been called out and further trouble is expected, as the strikers are not disposed to allow themselves to be driven out of town as was the intention of the local authorities.

The tying up of the dock work by the men has greatly embarrassed the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is the principal shipper of grain from this port, and, when strikebreakers were brought in, the police were ordered to prevent the pickets from even talking to them.

Last Tuesday the cops tried to round up all the union pickets and began a search of steamers for men hiding, and on some of them resisting, and calling for help from their comrades, the police dragged the men out to the street and opened fire on them, wounding a number of the group.

Since then the feeling between the opposing forces has been very bitter and today the men were prepared to defend themselves from the aggressions of the police.

TO OUST AMERICANS

Railroads of Mexico Are Preparing to Employ Only Natives.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—Following a rather tart communication from Secretary of the Treasury Jose Yves Limantour, asking that explanation be made as to why the proposed replacing of American with Mexican employes on the national railroads had not proceeded with greater rapidity, Pablo Macedo, president of the local board of directors, and E. N. Brown, president of the road, in long letters set out that every effort is making to change the entire personnel of the system and to employ only Mexicans.

It is pointed out in these communications that the Spanish language is used in the printing and correspondence of the system, wherever it is possible. A significant feature of Mr. Brown's letter is the statement that the operators have been placed in every dispatcher's office, in order that they may have practice and become competent to take the places of the American dispatchers previously employed.

SCABS SENT HOME

Stevardores of Gothenburg Return to Work, Says Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to a report received here today the stevedores of Gothenburg, Sweden, have resumed work and the foreigners taken to Gothenburg to fill their places are being returned to their homes.

Out of a total of 460,000 workmen engaged in Swedish industries, exclusive of agriculture and the railroad service, 285,762 are recorded as on strike against the employers' efforts to inaugurate a lower wage scale.

SHELVES INCOME TAX.

Nutmeg State Decides It Must Wait Until Next General Assembly.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—The amendment to the Constitution, providing for an income tax, came into the State Senate today on a report from the Committee on State Relations. The committee reported that the matter ought to be continued until the next General Assembly, because of the lack of time to properly handle it now. A resolution which accomplished this was passed by the Senate without a dissenting vote.

The House this afternoon concurred with the Senate in passing the resolution which postpones the consideration of the income tax amendment to the national Constitution until the next General Assembly in 1911.

HELP FOR SWEDISH STRIKERS.

Scandinavian Workers of Greater City Hold Mass Meeting Tonight.

The Scandinavian Workingmen's Societies of Greater New York will hold a mass meeting tonight at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 118 Third avenue, to express their sympathy for the Swedish strikers, and to devise ways and means of helping to maintain the general strike in Sweden.

Charles G. Teche and other well known speakers. A general invitation to all progressive workers is extended by the Scandinavian Workingmen's Societies, English, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian speakers.

FRENCH CAPTAIN SENTENCED.

Used Influence to Obtain Military Pardon—Gets One Year.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Captain Marix was today sentenced to one year's imprisonment on conviction of using his influence to obtain military pardons and to assist citizens in escaping military duty. It was shown that Marix charged all the way from \$200 to \$1,000 for his services.

M. Grenier, a private citizen who was implicated with Marix, was sentenced to eighteen months. Marix is a Jew, and an attempt was made to charge his conviction to a revival of the anti-Semitic feeling.

TIN TRUST SUES STRIKE LEADERS

New Castle Plant Tied Up So Tight Company Wants \$200,000 Damages.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Aug. 12.—A civil suit in which \$200,000 is claimed was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh today by attorneys representing the American Sheet and Tinplate Company. Fifty-six foremost New Castle tin workers and assumed leaders in the strike here against the open shop order of the tin trust are named as defendants. No specific claims are set forth.

The company states that it's plants at New Castle, worth \$10,000,000, are forced into idleness as a result of the strike, and that as a result of the opposition of these defendants a great many skilled tin workers in New Castle, who are willing to go back to work, are afraid to do so; that 700 men imported to New Castle and 700 in the mills here are unable to deliver a full product because of the interference from strikers and their pickets, urged on by the defendants.

The strike leaders do not take the company's suit very seriously and say that it is merely an effort to bluff the employes into going back to work.

"Open Shop" Policy Falls.

At the beginning of the strike on July 1, it was estimated that only about 18 per cent of the hot mill employes were members of any union. The Amalgamated Association, at which the open shop policy of the company was aimed, was poorly organized. It was weak and the company expected to wipe out the Amalgamated Association at a single blow.

But instead of succeeding in non-unionizing all workmen in its plants the effort of the company has had a reverse effect. Every hot mill employe in both of the New Castle plants has stood by the association and not a man but has chosen to stand by the union instead of the company.

In the finishing department where the elimination of the union was considered a trivial matter the strike has been complete and the Tin Workers' Protective Association has increased its membership until it has taken in every available employe.

The constitutions of the Amalgamated Association and the Tin Workers' Association were such that they left many tin plant employes without a union. These have since been fully organized through the efforts of Charles McKeever, an electrical engineer employed at the Shenango. He has worked three weeks on the local organization and has been instrumental in bringing to this city National Organizer Louis Duches, of Chicago, formerly organizer for the Western Federation of Miners. The local union I. W. W. 208, of New Castle, will, within a short time, it is said, have a membership of 9,000.

Three Unions Stand Together.

In these three organizations—the Amalgamated, the Tin Workers and the I. W. W.—every employe of the Shenango now is included with the exception of the manager and one or two officials. The Amalgamated Association has declared that before the company signs with it that scales must also be signed with the I. W. W. and the Tin Workers (finishers). Such a pledge was received today by Mr. McKeever from President McArdle.

Additional grief for the United States Steel Corporation is contained in the statements that the workmen in all departments of the Carnegie steel mill here are being organized and some demonstration on their part is expected if demands antagonistic to union principles are made of them. The union spirit in the steel mill men revolts at the idea of making bars for the use of strikebreakers.

And New Castle railroad men are also feeling the strike congestion. They revolt at the idea of working on trains used for the purpose of hauling strikebreakers into New Castle. At a meeting of the railroad men at which this phase of the situation was discussed it was stated that if the tin strikers lose they could charge the union railroad men with assisting in causing them to lose.

POLICE AFTER KERKER.

Amoy Him While in Berlin—Appeals to Ambassador Hill.

Gustav Kerker, the composer, arrived home today on the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and told a story of the German military authorities, who refused to believe that he was an American citizen till he had sent for and exhibited his naturalization papers.

Kerker and his wife were at a hotel in Berlin for six weeks, and every morning at breakfast a policeman called on the composer and escorted him to the police station, where he was questioned in reference to his American citizenship.

Upon showing his naturalization papers he was informed that his presence was not wanted in Berlin after August 1. As he was at work on an opera he appealed to Ambassador Hill, with the result that his time was extended to November, 1910.

WHITE SLAVERY RULES SUPREME

Commissioner Williams' Revelations No Surprise to Those Who Know the Underworld.

GIRLS ARE SOLD ALL THE TIME

In Dive at 116 Mott Street the Price Is From \$50 to \$200 According to Age and Condition.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams' action in barring the Swedish Immigrant Home and the St. Joseph Home for the Protection of Polish Immigrants from Ellis Island for the alleged reason that the girls from these homes have landed in houses of ill-fame failed to create a sensation among those who know the underworld of this city and its workings. Also the promise of astonishing revelations made by Congressman William S. Bunnell, who had been investigating the conditions that led to Williams' action, and the statement that his next report will contain some horrible disclosures, did not elicit the excitement which the significance of these remarks warranted.

In fairness to those who failed to be surprised by the "revelations" or shocked by the exposure of the Commissioner, let it be said that they do not lack moral consciousness, but are hardened by the existing conditions which they know to prevail right here in the city, within the immediate neighborhood of police stations, and under the very eyes of the officers of the law.

"White Slave" Dens Near Station.

There are at least two "white slave" dens one block away from the Ellis-bath Street Police Station, according to an ex-lieutenant who was intimately connected with the late Detective Ferrasino, who was assassinated in Italy. According to this ex-officer, who wants his name withheld, not because he fears the gang, he said, but because it will check the further investigation that The Call intends to make, the inmates of these two dens are kept by force, tortured and subjected to the vilest possible practices.

According to the ex-officer, one of the dens is at 116 Mott street, "The Friendly Inn Hotel," owned by one Joseph Feggelle.

"In that place," said the ex-lieutenant, "the girls are kept by force and are tortured when they refuse to submit to the violent indignities. The owner keeps bulldogs on the premises and there are men who watch the women through 'peep-holes.' These men are armed with knives and revolvers and are ready for any emergency."

Girls Sold for \$50 to \$200.

"How does he get the girls? He tells you how," continued the ex-officer. "A procurer gets a girl. He either picks her up at the Bowery, meets her at a dance or gets her away from her home. There are many of those fellows who, sleek, handsome and endowed with many seductive qualities, can attract girls. After they get the girl it is a simple matter. He takes her to the 'Friendly Inn Hotel' and they drink. She is introduced to opium and is weakened by drugs. The girl is taken upstairs, sometimes led by the man with whom she came, and she remains there."

The price paid by the proprietors for these women, the ex-officer said, varied from \$50 to \$200 each. "What about the police? I will tell you judge. Go down to that place and you will see the ugliest things that you ever saw. Then come back and tell me whether it is possible that the police should not be aware of it."

Informant's Story Verified.

The reporter of The Call went to verify and what he saw was ugly indeed. He found that men were soliciting. In front of 116 Mott street, an old, three-story tenement house, a rough looking man in shirt sleeves winked at him. A conversation was started in which the facts were brought out that upstairs women are sold at a bargain price—\$50 cents.

The man went about his business with the freedom of a dignified commercialist. When the reporter of The Call refused to be coaxed he shouted after him and expressed his dissatisfaction.

It is not wise to get into a disagreement with the proprietor of "The Friendly Inn Hotel." Petro Fortuna, a young Italian, is doing a sixty-day sentence on the "Island." The following led up to his arrest and conviction:

Petro fell in love with one of the inmates of 116 Mott street. They conspired and after much watchfulness and caretaking the girl succeeded in making away. Ever since then the young Italian went armed. The proprietor and some of his friends tried to attack him, but he frightened them off with his revolver. He was then arrested and convicted on the technical charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Fortuna's counsel, when seen by a reporter of The Call, had the following to say: "It is a well known fact that Petro is doing his sentence for taking away the woman. The judge realized that much when he gave him sixty days."

"Villa Victoria Emanuele Hill" at 100 Malberry street, Rafael Desages, the man who was shot Tuesday and is now at the Hudson Street Hospital, supplied the women to that place, said the ex-officer. He would get them from Italy on the pretense that he was running a concert hall. In this manner he also studied the Immigration Bureau, smuggling in the women as "artists" who were on a "concert tour."

The shooting of Cascone is more of a mystery than the police imagine. This man was known as a "Cammer," a secret society of the nature of "Mafia," and he would get women away from their husbands in order to supply his clients.

Clubbed for Protection Money. Other men who are connected with the "underworld" spoke freely on the horrible conditions now existing in New York. They said that since Capt. Galvin, of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, has put the "lid" on the poor girls are in a miserable plight. They are hunted by the officers and set infrequently clubbed for lack of "protection" money. One man said he had seen many of them fall exhausted with the fatigue of "walking" and from the effects of drugs.

When they are in such conditions, he said to a reporter of The Call, "you will understand why it is easy to get them. One need only show a bit of friendship, or offer a little help and do a kindness, and they are won over for life. After that the sale comes easy."

When it happens that a woman "presents" there is a very effective remedy. The man marries her. This was the case when the parents of one "Jennie Copper," who had been sold into white slavery by Joe Imbelli, discovered the culprit and got after him. He was married on the threat of prosecution. The marriage was, however, a failure, as was to be expected, and they are now separated. Joe's brother, Angelo Imbelli, was at one time charged with running a place known as "The Zam Hotel," in which were said to be confined eighteen girls. He was to be deported, but it is now known by the men of the underworld what became of the case.

An Echo of the Kenwood. What is one's loss is the other's gain. The Call's exposure of the Kenwood Hotel, the dive owned by the city, and until forced to close by "The Call" run as a disorderly house during the year and a place for halibut stuffing during election, drove the "trade" to the Cob-Dock Hotel, on the southeast corner of the Bowery and Bayard street, opposite the Kenwood Hotel.

The Kenwood Hotel, now that through the efforts of The Call it cannot be used as a disorderly house, is already turning into a "celebration" center. A large sign in the window announces the fact that it is open for men only, at the low price of 15, 25 and 50 cents a night, or from \$1.25 to \$2 a week.

This is taken to mean that this year the "repeaters" will gather earlier, due to the fact that the house is not doing any other business, and that their activities have been exposed. As a rule "celebration" does not start until the first of October.

WHITE SLAVES GO TO JAIL. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Accused of bringing sixteen-year-old Rose Pearl Kessler to this city from New York to make her a "white slave," Benjamin Bernstein and Max Miller were convicted of enticing a minor for immoral purposes today and were sentenced by Judge Anderson in Quarter Sessions Court to six months imprisonment each.

COAT TAILORS WIN STEADILY. 900 Men Returned to Work Yesterday—Break in Bosses' Association—Victory Soon.

The striking coat tailors in Manhattan and Brooklyn were overjoyed yesterday by the fact that settlements were made with thirty shops and 900 men returned to work. They were also jubilant over the fact that three members of the Brooklyn bosses association had broken away and made settlements with their men.

When a settlement was reached with Rush Brothers, of 92d street, Manhattan, they produced an invalid bond that they would live up to their agreement with the union. Their men were called out again and they produced a bona fide bond and the trouble was settled.

The Canal street manufacturers are beginning to settle. The men that have won receive delegates of the union in the shops with great applause.

The employees of J. Schiller, of Brooklyn and Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn, held a shop meeting at 141 McKibbin street yesterday and decided to stay out until they win. Schiller has very few scale, in fact, his shop is practically tied up.

Men Justified in Demands. When seen by a reporter of The Call, Harry Goldman, one of the strike leaders, said:

The men and women are thoroughly justified in making every demand that they have made. Conditions in the tailoring trade were simply unbearable. Not only were the hours long and the wages poor, but there was no certainty about a job. He might fire you whenever he felt disposed to do so, without giving any reason. The men and women in the trade bore these intolerable conditions as long as they could, then they revolted. Twenty-four thousand men and women came out, and they are winning every day. We expect to see the strike settled in favor of the union within a few days. Everything points to a speedy victory," he said in conclusion.

A special meeting was held in Brooklyn last night at 141 McKibbin street. S. Schwartz and J. Goldstein spoke, and amid wild enthusiasm it was unanimously decided to continue the fight until every demand has been granted.

FIVE LOSE LIVES IN FIRE. Victims, While Asleep, Are Stifled by Smoke From Blast.

HANCOCK, Mich., Aug. 12.—In an early morning fire today, which destroyed the home of Edward Dionno, five persons lost their lives.

The victims are: Mrs. Edward Dionno, aged fifty; her two sons, Edward, Jr., eight years old, and Lee, an infant; Marie Racine, a young girl, and an unknown victim.

The fire started while the occupants of the house were asleep, and it is thought they were stifled by the smoke.

TYPO CONVENTION WORKS WITH VIM. Plan to Fix Minimum Initiation Fee at \$5 Defeated—Lengthy and Warm Discussion.

(Special to The Call.) ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 12.—The delegates to the I. T. U. annual convention in session here have buckled down to their work with a vim and they are dispatching business with such rapidity that it is hoped the convention may adjourn Friday night.

The following proposed change in the general laws of the International Typographical Union was rejected by the convention amid merriment: Proposition No. 15.—By Mr. Saunders (Meriden). Strike out the words "or successor" in line twelve of the obligation, in section 1, article XII, page 11 of the constitution. It is tantamount to the word "successor" is practically obsolete. The majority of persons taking the obligation have never seen it in print and when the presiding officer recites the word "successor," the member-elect repeats it as though it were spelled s-u-c-c-e-s-s-o-r, which does not fit in well with the dignity of the occasion.

A proposition to fix five dollars as the minimum initiation fee, and to transmit two dollars of every initiation fee to the International treasury, precipitated an interesting debate. The proposition was recommended by the executive council, and it received the approval of the laws committee of the convention. Under the present law, each local union fixes the initiation fee, and no part of those fees go to the International organization.

Member after member spoke against the proposed change. Among those who argued in the negative were Delegate Charles W. Fear, of Joplin; Delegate C. Burns, of Portland, Ore.; Delegate Watson, of Winnipeg; Delegate Dietrich, of Fargo, N. D.; and Delegate Powell, of Ottawa, Kansas.

J. W. Hays, of Minneapolis, International secretary-treasurer, and H. W. Bennett, of Salt Lake City, chairman of the laws committee, made the principal speeches in favor of the proposed change. Others who spoke for it were Delegate Weidner, of Kansas City, and Delegate Miles, of San Antonio.

Powell, of Ottawa, offered an amendment to fix the minimum initiation fee at \$1, but not to give \$2 of it to the International. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 11 to 85. A vote on the original proposition was then taken by the raising of hands. The tellers announced the result as 103 ayes and 99 noes. Twenty-five delegates demanded a rollcall. On rollcall the proposition was defeated by a vote of 181 ayes to 112 noes. This was regarded as a defeat of the "administration" forces.

The opponents of the proposition said it would work a hardship on the smaller unions. Charles A. Watson, of Winnipeg, said the local unions in the great Northwest need all of their initiation fees to carry on the work of obtaining new members and extending the scope of the organization.

"I think it would be better to have a small initiation fee and more members than to have a large initiation fee and few members," said Charles W. Fear, of Joplin. "We want more men interested in the organization."

The members of the laws committee feel that the benefits offered to members of the International Typographical Union are sufficient to warrant this proposed increase in the initiation fee," said H. W. Bennett, chairman of the laws committee. "The small unions need not lose anything. They can merely add \$2 to their present initiation fee. If a small union now has an initiation fee of \$3 and keeps it all, that union could fix its initiation fee at \$1 and keep \$2 of it."

Require More Funds. In elaborating the work of the organization the International officers will require more funds. One of the most important things to be considered by this convention is a proposition to keep a complete record of all members of the organization in order to carry out the old age pension law in a comprehensive, systematic way. That would add largely to the expenses at headquarters. An initiation fee of \$5 seems ridiculously small when compared with the benefits conferred by the I. T. U.

Our proposition is to raise additional funds without added cost to present members. We would make prospective members bear the cost. The I. T. U. has just finished its great fight for an eight-hour day. It is not likely that we will have another big fight in the near future, and now is the time to place the organization on a firm, substantial basis.

If the international funds that it hasn't enough funds, it can always have more by levying a percentage on the local unions," said Delegate Nelson, of Girard, Kan. "The small unions need all they get from initiation fees to carry on their regular work. I don't think that source of revenue should be curtailed. Come on with the percentage assessment if more money is needed, and the small unions will pay their share."

J. W. Hays, the secretary-treasurer, explained why the executive council had recommended the change in the general laws. He touched briefly upon the plan to keep a complete record of every member's connection with the organization in order that the old age pension department may be conducted on a business basis. It was the first exciting incident of the convention.

Adopt Sixteen Propositions. The convention took action on sixteen proposed changes in the general laws. In all except one instance, the executive council and the laws committee were sustained. The action of the convention is not final. No change can be made in the laws until the gen-

M'KEES ROCKS STRIKER SHOT. Pressed Steel Car Company Victim Killed in Clash With Supposed Scab.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 12.—With the first fatality since the strike of the 1,400 employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, which started a month ago, brought about early today by the shooting of Steve Horvat by Major Smith, a negro, all the police and constabulary available have been placed on duty in Schoen-wille to prevent further violence.

Open threats of lynching Smith by friends of Horvat have caused a guard to be thrown about the jail where the negro is confined.

Smith says that he is not a strike-breaker, but employed by the Pennsylvania Malleable Company, and that he was attacked by 30 or 40 strikers while on his way to work early this morning. In the fight that followed Smith drew a revolver and fired several shots. Four of these entered Horvat's body. He died within a half hour.

Sheriff Gumbert began evicting the families of strikers from the property of the Pressed Steel Car Company at noon. Armed deputies guarded the men who were moving the goods and though crowds stood about as the houses were emptied, no attempt was made to interfere with the sheriff's work.

The strikers declare that the evictions of their more active leaders will not have the intimidating effect looked for by the company as they will only stand for their rights all the firmer and will never return to work until the "pooling system" and the other abuses that caused the strike are done away with.

Sheriff Stops Evicting Families. There was a clash between Sheriff Gumbert and the Pressed Steel Car Company this afternoon after which Gumbert called his deputies who had been busy evicting strike leaders from their homes and took them all back to Pittsburgh, declaring that he would go no further in the matter of evicting tenants.

The company declined to lend any assistance to the sheriff in the way of evictions, sending word to the sheriff that that was what he was paid for. Sheriff Gumbert, who with eight armed deputies had been working for hours carrying household goods three squares off the company property, sent word back that he was not paid for this, but for keeping order.

The company would now please send its own men to evict the strikers, and the sheriff's party would stand by and look on. Otherwise the evictions would not continue. It was in vain that the company tried to placate the red-headed sheriff, who called off all his men and went back to Pittsburgh.

TRY TO BLOW UP VIADUCT. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The third attempt to blow up the Southern Railway viaduct within a few months was made today, causing hundreds of dollars damage to buildings. A stick of dynamite was placed under a girder, lying on Sargeant street, preparatory to being hoisted. When the dynamite let go with a fearful detonation one of the girders was wrecked. Windows in homes and factories within a mile of the explosion were shattered.

ral membership has sanctioned it. When the convention acts favorably upon a proposed change, it is submitted to a vote of the members throughout the country. The printer's organization believes in the referendum.

A proposition to hold all annual conventions of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis, the headquarters city, was rejected. The convention endorsed a proposition to establish and maintain at headquarters a complete record of all four-year active members, showing the age of each member, the date of his initiation, the date of suspension and reinstatement, if any, and other data. This is for use in the pension department.

A proposition to charge \$5 for each reinstatement, \$2 of which shall go to the International treasury, was adopted, also proposition requiring charter members to a new union to pay \$5 each, \$2 of which shall go into the International treasury.

OPPOSE COMBINATION. Secrettypers Will Not Do Press Work in the Future.

(Special to The Call.) KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 12.—The convention of the International Secrettypers and Electrotypers Union, which is meeting at the Coates House this week, have ratified an agreement with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union that no combination pressmen and secrettypers will be recognized in the unions in the future.

Some of the smaller papers throughout the country employ one or two men who do the presswork and secrettyping combined. Existing contracts will not be interfered with, but in future contracts there must be a man to do the presswork and another to do the secrettyping.

There was no meeting of the convention at the Coates House Wednesday. The delegates and visitors went to Leavenworth to visit the fort and soldiers' home as the guests of the Murray Machinery Company. Tuesday the delegates were entertained at Electric Park by the local union. Sessions will be held at the Coates House today and tomorrow.

PASSAGE FLAYS ADMINISTRATION. Brownsville Bears Socialist Candidate for Comptroller on Closing of Baths.

Thousands of Brooklyn's outraged poor gathered at the corner of Perkin avenue and Stone street last night to hear W. W. Passage, the recently nominated candidate for City Comptroller on the Socialist ticket, and Solomon Schwartz, the active and alert Socialist lawyer, of Brownsville, voice the universal indignation of the working people at the fact that the borough is too poor to keep the public baths open in this thickly populated section although the hybrid officials of the capitalist reform party, known as the Independence League, are provided at public expense with automobiles which are used indiscriminately for private and public service, and are able to keep up expensive drives, speedways and bridge paths for the rich.

Socialist Lawyer Starts Agitation. As soon as Attorney Schwartz discovered that the baths had been closed, he demanded an explanation at the office of the borough president and was informed: "We had to economize somewhere; we thought we might as well economize there." Thereupon, Schwartz made vigorous protest, and in response to his call the working people of the Brownsville district assembled at the big meeting last night before at the big meeting last night before at Manhattan Lyceum, through the intimidation of the hall keeper by the police.

Among those present was the batty anarchist Squad, Abe Rafsky, who has been used by Headquarters as a police censor, given power to decide at just what point the people of New York are imperiled by discussion of Ibsen's plays and similar dangerous topics. This literary critic and official philosopher of the police had with him a stenographer to take down the utterances of the speakers and thus help him decide whether their sympathy with the working people of Spain was likely to cause "international complications."

When the free speech committee learned earlier in the day that the captain of the Madison street station, acting upon instructions of Inspector Herlihy, had notified the hall keeper that the meeting could not be held, a telegram was immediately sent to Police Commissioner Baker in behalf of the forty authors, artists, journalists, lecturers, and others who signed the manifesto of the free speech committee.

Following this, Leonard Abbott, Hutchins Haggood and Ben Reisman visited Police Headquarters and protested to Commissioner Baker. The Commissioner claimed that he was unaware that the meeting had been interfered with and promised that it would not be molested. And it wasn't, except for the unwelcome presence of the six policemen, the swarm of plain clothes men, the stenographer and the omniscient Rafsky.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY ON TROLLEY. Unidentified Man Kills Unknown Girl and Fatally Wounds Boy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Passengers on their way to work on a downtown street car today were thrown into a panic when an unidentified man, young and well dressed, entered the car, walked up to a pretty young woman passenger, drew a revolver and shot her to death. The man then turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet into his own body. He was removed to a hospital in a dying condition.

Neither the man nor the woman has been identified.

PRISONER LEAPS FROM TRAIN. Wanted for Murder, Gains Freedom by Dare Devil Jump.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 12.—By leaping from an express train while running at full speed, Scott Johnson, wanted for murder in Cecil County, Maryland, escaped today from the officer who had him in charge. As soon as the train could be stopped, the officers organized a posse and secured bloodhounds in an effort to recapture the prisoner.

Johnson was arrested in Santa Rosa, Cal., and the officers who had him in charge brought him nearly 2,000 miles in safety before he made his daring escape.

TORPEDO BOATS COLLIDE. PARIS, Aug. 12.—Torpedo boats No. 105 and Catapulte collided today in the English Channel. The former's stern was stove in and the latter's stern was pierced at the water line. Both boats were able to reach Cherbourg, where they were beached. Responsibility for the collision has not yet been determined.

also to inaugurate all of the industries necessary to employ the people and to provide them at labor cost with those comforts and luxuries of life to which the increased productivity of modern machinery entitles them. I invite your study of the principles of this party and your support of its paper and its candidates."

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.

FREE SPEECH WINS. Speak on Spanish Uprising at Last, But Under Police Surveillance.

With six uniformed policemen and a number of plain clothes men scattered through an audience which crowded the hall, Emma Goldman, Ben Keitman, Alexander Berkman, Voltairine de Cleyre, Max Baginski and Harry Kelly, spoke at Terrace Lyceum, 194 East Broadway, last night, successfully holding the meeting which was prevented the night before at Manhattan Lyceum, through the intimidation of the hall keeper by the police.

Among those present was the batty anarchist Squad, Abe Rafsky, who has been used by Headquarters as a police censor, given power to decide at just what point the people of New York are imperiled by discussion of Ibsen's plays and similar dangerous topics. This literary critic and official philosopher of the police had with him a stenographer to take down the utterances of the speakers and thus help him decide whether their sympathy with the working people of Spain was likely to cause "international complications."

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DELEGATES EXCITED. Ballinger-Pinchot Scrap Keeps Int'l Congress Stirred Up.

CICAGO, Aug. 12.—Whether it will be war or peace between the railroads, traction companies and their employees will be decided definitely by Saturday night. Unless the railway officials make much greater concessions, a strike is inevitable, according to statements of union officials today.

President H. C. Buckley, of the South Side Street Railway Employees' Union, today called a mass meeting of the men for Saturday night, at which the committee now negotiating with President T. Milton of the railway company will report. Buckley said that if the committee is unable to report anything further than the terms already offered, he believes the men will vote to strike at once. The instant it passed, a vote, he said, would become the instant it passed.

All the union officers agree that the situation is very critical and they announce the terms so far offered by the railway officials.

At a meeting this afternoon, presided by the officials of the Union and West Side Street Car and Union, President Roach, of the Chicago Railway Company, and L. Fisher, special traction commissioner of the city. A compromise proposition acceptable to President William L. Fisher, of the North and West Side Men's Union, was decided upon.

The offer of Roach is that the minimum scale of 30 cents an hour be paid within three years and one month from August 1, 1909. The offer was accepted by President Roach, but old union men say that the employees will not ratify the agreement.

HEAT HITS 170 G. A. E. M. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 12.—The emergency hospitals today reported that the 170 Civil War veterans who were stricken by the heat of the G. A. E. encampment, are progressing favorably, and that no deaths are expected. Today was devoted to business sessions.

A Pledge to the Call Wage Fund.

We pledge to pay 25 per cent of our profit to the Wage Fund of The Call for any business this advertisement may bring us.

We pay full value and call for smallest and largest quantities of OLD IRON, BRASS, LEAD, ELECTROS, TYPES, COPPER WIRE and all other junk.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 4th A. D.—163 1/2 Delancy street. 5th and 7th A. D.—293 East 2d street. 5th A. D.—313 Grand street. 11th A. D.—585 Eighth avenue. 14th A. D. (Branch 1).—126 East 41st street. 22d A. D. (Bronx).—2609 Third avenue. Open Air. 10th A. D.—10th street and Second avenue. W. Mendelson, A. Reeen. 20th A. D.—79th street and First avenue. George H. Goebel. 24th A. D.—125th street and Second avenue. J. C. Frost, H. D. Smith. 25th A. D.—17th street and Broadway. R. T. Paine, J. J. Corcoran. 26th A. D.—162d street and Madison avenue. Louis Baum, J. T. Vaughn.

BROOKLYN. Business. 7th A. D.—Marquering Hall, 615 Sixth avenue. 8th A. D.—477 Atlantic avenue. Special meeting. Nominations to be made. 9th A. D. (Branch 3).—9103 Fifth avenue. 13th A. D.—187 Montrose street. 16th A. D. and Branch 1 of 9th A. D.—3709 Fort Hamilton avenue. 21st and 23d A. D.—181 McKibbin street. Joint meeting. Final arrangements for picnic. Every member should attend. 22d A. D.—675 Glenmore avenue. Joint meeting of all branches. Open Air. 2d A. D.—Johnston and Washington streets. L. Baker, Chas. Vanderpoorten. 25d A. D.—(Branch 3).—Elton street and Liberty avenue. M. Abramson, M. S. Kerrigan. 26d A. D. (Branch 2).—Osborn street and Pitkin avenue. E. Wolff, Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

YONKERS. Getty Square.—An open-air meeting. Patrick Quinlan. ORANGE. Main and Day streets.—Open-air meeting. H. R. Kearns. PATERSON. Branch 2.—Discussion meeting at headquarters. Subject, "Will the Adoption of Immediate Reforms Retard the Social Revolution?" PHILADELPHIA, PA. The following open-air meetings have been arranged for tonight: 30th and Diamond streets. M. Selarowitz, Chas. Solh. Kensington and Clearfield streets. W. N. Johnson, Herman Anders. Kensington street and Lehigh avenue. Isaac Paul, F. W. Whiteside. Germantown and Girard avenues. J. F. Friedman, Simon Knebel.

WEST LIVERPOOL NOMINATES. Ohio Pottery Town Will Have Hot Socialist Campaign. (Special to The Call.) EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Aug. 12. The Socialist party will have a full ticket in the field at the coming municipal election in this city, and will wage an active campaign. Following is the complete ticket: Mayor—Louis F. Groglode. Auditor—L. H. Morse. Treasurer—Thomas Phillips. President of the Council—Charles Podwell, Jr. Council, First Ward—Harvey Bennett. Second Ward—Fred Turnbull. Third Ward—John Mensforth. Fourth Ward—Samuel Coventry. Councilmen-at-large—N. K. Burlington, Nicholas Flesch and David Carier. School Board—Mrs. Dr. Rosa Turnbull, J. Q. Boring, Elmer Smith, Leroy Householder. Assessors of Real Property—John Putnam, George A. Akers, Ocle O. Golden, Ira Fair, J. T. Jackson. Township—Dell J. Collins. Assessors of Personal Property—Mert Muser, Ambrose Willison, B. M. Allen, John Emmerling. Township—W. S. Cooper.

JACK LONDON TO LECTURE. Novelist and Socialist to Tell of his Trip Around World. (Special to The Call.) OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 12.—Jack London, the well-known novelist and Socialist, who returned to his home here a few weeks after having been forced by illness to discontinue his trip around the world in his tiny yacht, the Shark, is to deliver the first public lecture telling of his experiences on his trip under the auspices of the Socialist party of this city. No one is more popular among Socialists on the Pacific Coast than Jack London. Undoubtedly an enormous crowd will turn out to hear him tell of his trip. London has fairly recovered from his illness. BROOKLYN DEBATE. To Thrash Out "Open Shop" Question at Meeting of Branch 1, 22d A. D. Branch 1 of the 22d A. D. Brooklyn, will hold an open debate at its club rooms, 675 Glenmore avenue, at 8 o'clock tonight. The subject to be debated is the "Open Shop." All are welcome. The library won in The Call contest some time ago will also be opened and the librarians will supply all members of the club with new library cards. Every member of the club should bring at least one friend to the debate with them. No admission will be charged. BROOKLYN LECTURE. Mrs. Lily Lore will speak before the Workmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock tonight, on "Woman and the Socialist Party." The meeting is open to the public and all are invited to attend.

NEWARK TAILORS ORGANIZE. The Newark Tailors' Union, Local 24, of the United Garment Workers, held a well attended mass meeting at Washington Hall, Court street, last Tuesday night. About 500 people attended the meeting and listened to the speeches of J. Stigietz, Philip Abbi and Samuel Landers, editor of the Official Bulletin of the Garment Workers. The audience was mostly composed of unorganized workers and the proposition to go on strike was voted down, but it was decided to hold shop meetings and have the trade organized. Sixty new members paid fees and enrolled in the union. The union will hold shop meetings every evening next week and try to organize the shops without strikes. Any one desirous to join the union may do so by applying to the office, 9 Prince street, Newark, N. J.

"BIG SIX" WANTS HOME. Typographical Union No. 6 is planning to erect a building of their own to be used as a headquarters and for meeting purposes. A committee has been appointed to raise \$75,000 through the sale of bonds. TINSMITHS. The Tinsmiths' Union will hold a meeting at 98 Forsyth street tonight. At the last meeting of the union Herman Robinson presented a charter and duly installed them as Local 300 of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, and thirty new members joined. SHIRT MAKERS. The Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York will hold an important

BUILDING NEWS. Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for making over the four story and basement dwelling at 329 and 341 Madison avenue into flats with stores on the two lower floors, rebuilding the front with a new porch entrance. The improvements will be made from designs by Thain & Thain, architects for Mrs. Olivia B. Halsey, at a cost of \$7,500. Plans have been filed for partly remodeling the interior of the four-story residence of Henry C. Eno at 41 East 61st street from designs by H. E. Hupkauf as architect and for enlarging the top story of the five-story store at 473 Fifth avenue from designs by W. G. Hennessey. The Bronx plans for new buildings comprise a four-story flat for August Rehbock on Mount Hope place east of Jerome avenue, to cost \$35,000; two-story and attic dwellings for the Murray Realty Company, on Devoe terrace south of 190th street, to cost \$9,000; a two-story dwelling on Turnbull avenue east of Havemeyer avenue, to cost \$2,800; a two-story dwelling on 232d street west of Paulding avenue, to cost \$5,000, and a one-story store at the corner of Barnes avenue and Shiel street, to cost \$500. No plans for new buildings were reported in Manhattan.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

SPORTING NEWS

GIANTS COP TWO Beat Cubs in a Double Header—Matty Scores a Shutout. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—Two games at one sitting, and those two with the Giants, were a baseball tid-bit which filled the Cubs' plaza this afternoon and with a sky which was lowering and threatening rain. The rain never came, but the Cubs were washed away a couple of times by the New Yorkers just the same, and the 20,000 who had counted on the Cubs climbing the Giants' frames and getting nearer first place went away chastened and reflective. The first inning of the first game was the only one in which the Cubs scored. In fact, they got to third base only once in the remaining seventeen innings. Evers scratched a hit along the first base line as a starter, and after Sheekard and Schulte struck out Chance drew four balls. Steinfield hit a hard single over first, Evers coming home. Meyers didn't handle Murray's throw in cleanly and then didn't notice that Steinfield was running. Chance of second. When the Chief dug come to he made a wild peg past first on which Chance scored. Steinfield went to third on Murray's still wilder return. Steinfield was left, however, as Witte took the matter into his own hands and registered his third strikeout of the inning on Hoffman. Bridwell led off with a single to right in the eighth. It was the signal for an up and at 'em raid on the minor's offerings. Bridwell went to third on Merkle's single to right. Chief Meyers brought home some wampum with a smash to Steinfield which the latter booted, Bridwell crossing the plate. O'Hara ran for Meyers. Brown tried to repeat a famous play made against the Detroit's last fall, dashing for Witte's bunt and throwing to third for a quick force of the runners. But Merkle beat him to it. Doyle stood still and was called out on strikes. Seymour clubbed a single to center and scored Merkle and O'Hara. St. going to second on the throw in. The resourceful McGraw then undertook to introduce a sagacious move. He wanted speed on the bases just then and sent O'Hara, who, running for Meyers, had just scored, to second to run for Seymour. Chance objected to such fast and loose manipulation of men, and was sustained by Klem. So Devore ran for Seymour. On McCormick's tap to Evers, Witte was blanketed at the plate, but Murray had a good punch left and placed it in the right spot to bring Devore and McCormick home. Alertness in making all the bases possible helped the Giants in this lively spurge as well as the hitting.

HOW THEY STAND National League. Clubs—Won. Lost. Per Ct. Pittsburgh 72 28 .722 Chicago 67 33 .672 New York 59 37 .616 Cincinnati 50 50 .500 Philadelphia 46 57 .419 St. Louis 40 56 .417 Brooklyn 36 62 .367 Boston 26 76 .252 Yesterday's Results. New York 5, Chicago 2 (1st game). New York 3, Chicago 0 (2d game). Pittsburgh 13, Philadelphia 3 (1st game). Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 0 (2d game). Cincinnati 1, Boston 0 (1st game). Cincinnati 3, Boston 2 (2d game). Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 6. (Game called on account of darkness).

American League. Clubs—Won. Lost. Per Ct. Detroit 63 41 .606 Philadelphia 62 44 .588 Boston 62 44 .588 Cleveland 52 52 .505 New York 49 54 .476 Chicago 49 54 .476 St. Louis 46 55 .448 Washington 31 74 .295 Yesterday's Results. Chicago 2, New York 0. Detroit 6, Washington 1. Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 4. Boston 5, Cleveland 2.

FAST FIGHT TONIGHT Fans Will Crowd Fairmont When Burke and Lewis Meet. When Sailor Burke and Willie Lewis meet at the Fairmont Athletic Club this evening, it will mean that one or the other will bid adieu to the front rank of the middleweight division. One of the pair, it is expected, will surely succumb before the bout reaches the tenth round limit, for both bear the most intense dislike toward each other, and nothing but a knockout will satisfy either. For four years managers of different clubs have been trying to bring them together in the ring, but something always arose to put an end to negotiations. Jimmy Johnson was the last to try, and to the surprise of nearly everyone he succeeded. It really seemed too good to the sports to be true, and even yet there are many who declare that they will not believe it until they see the two in the ring. Both have been working hard for the go. Even before the match was made the two had been preparing themselves in private, each hoping to have a little advantage in point of condition. Lewis found hard to have the weight 158 pounds, ringside, but Burke stood out for 6 o'clock. The latter condition was finally agreed upon. The outcome means everything to the winner, for Billy Papke will be the next to meet him, and if successful over Papke, the victor will meet the winner of the Langford-Ketchel bout.

Matty Pitches Great Ball. The second game was less complicated, but quite as satisfactory. It was in the nature of a birthday party, Mathewson's natal day. Not only did Matty blank the Cubs, but he did not give a base on balls. There wasn't a base on balls in the game for that matter. The Chicago pitchers were as close fisted as Mathewson. It was control without a blemish. The Cubs hit the ball on the nose in the first inning, but good plays by Murray, Merkle and Devlin kept them off the bases. They danced to Mathewson's fiddling after that. Merkle, handy with the bat in the first game, also sported his oak to effective purpose in the second. He opened the third inning with a liner to left. Meyers made a two-bagger, Merkle halting at third on account of the ground rule. Mathewson hit savagely toward the box, and was thrown out by Steinfield, who grabbed the ball off Pfeister's foot. Merkle came in on the play. Doyle hit safely to right and sent Meyers home. McCormick began the sixth with a two-bagger and Higginbotham relieved the distressed Pfeister. Chance circled and backed, and finally caught Murray's foul with one hand, but could not get the ball over to third ahead of McCormick. Another fly brought McCormick home—Devlin's deep one to Schulte.

WILL KETCHEL FIGHT? Fairmont Club Has Received No Definite Answer to Their Offer. Has Ketchel decided to run out of the ten round bout with Sam Langford at the Fairmont A. C. on September 3? The club officials are worrying not a little because they have been unable to secure definite word from either Ketchel or Britt. From California comes a hint that Promotr Coffroth is trying to induce Ketchel to remain there for a twenty-five round bout with Papke early next month and has offered special inducements to the middleweight champion to sidetrack Langford. If Ketchel goes back on his agreement to box before the Fairmont Club it is believed that he will lose many friends in the East and that he will strengthen the belief in some quarters that he does not care particularly for Langford's game.

HOLBEIN FAILS AGAIN. DOVER, England, Aug. 12.—After being in the water all night and swimming from Cape Gris Nez, France, to within a few miles of the English side of the channel, Montagu Holbein was forced today to give up his attempt to swim the channel. He was exhausted when taken from the water. He did not equal the effort he made in 1903, when he came within a mile of swimming from the French side to Dover. Holbein was forty-eight years old yesterday and he hoped to swim the channel in celebration of the event.

WASHINGTON RETAINS GROUNDS. The officials of the Washington Baseball Club say there is no truth in the story from Reading, Pa., to the effect that they would lose control of the local ball park next month and would play off succeeding games in Reading. The owner of the ball park said this afternoon that the lease of the Washington club has two years to run and that meantime the club will be in undisputed possession.

JEFFRIES REACHES ENGLAND. Says Berger Had No Authority to Sign Articles. PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 12.—James J. Jeffries arrived at Plymouth today, en route to Carlsbad. The big fellow was met at the pier by a crowd of English sportsmen. He seemed surprised when told that Sam Berger, acting on his behalf, had signed articles for a fight with Jack Johnson, and declared that no one had been authorized to sign articles for him. Jeffries intimated, however, that he would stand by the agreement if it was at all fair in its terms. "I think it's a cinch that Johnson and I will meet," he said, "and another cinch that I will lick him."

COMISKY REFUSES TO ACT AS STAKEHOLDER. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The terms for a fight between Jack Johnson and James J. Jeffries have struck a snag already. Charles A. Comiskey, agreed upon by Johnson and Sam Berger yesterday as stakeholder, today announced he could not act, as he had too many troubles of his own. It will be necessary to select a new stakeholder at once, as, according to the terms, the money must be up within seventy-two hours from the time of signing the articles. This is expected to be straightened out before night. Though by the terms of the agreement the fight must take place within eight months, the feeling here is that it will be a full year before the men face each other in a ring. It is pointed out that by the agreement the fight club must be selected within sixty days. It is not believed that a club will be chosen without Jeffries' personal consent and he will not be back in this country for two months at least.

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CORAL FISHERMEN DROWNED. Storm Off Japanese Coast—Torpedo Boats Make Search. TOKIO, Aug. 12.—The fate of 225 coral fishermen, caught in a storm off Tosa, near Kobe, is in doubt today. Of the 309 fishermen who are known to have occupied the fishing fleet of forty boats, 65 reached the shore safely, 12 are known to have been drowned and the rest are unaccounted for. As the storm occurred a week ago it is feared that all of those missing went to the bottom of the sea. Three torpedo boats were dispatched to Tosa today to search the coast for possible survivors.

BOY AND GIRL KILLED. MAHONNY CITY, Pa., Aug. 12.—Caught in revolving machinery in a plant at Mahonny Plain this morning, William Brecker, nineteen, was practically dismembered. An hour later Eleanor McLaughlin, eight, was cut to pieces by a Reading train while going to the home of the dead boy on an errand for her mother.

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER. 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. Union Co-Op. Barber, 143 Attorney St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoes, 94 Rivington St. Eagle Shoe Store, 848 Columbus Ave. B. Hahn, 2649 8th Ave. M. Seigelman, 49 Av. B, bet. 3d & 4th Sts. I. Nathan, nr. 118th St., 1789 Madison Av. Weingarten, Men's Sp'ls, 112 Rivington. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. Jahn & Brunhofer, 1604 Ave. A. Raphael De Nat., 1590 Madison Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The F. & S. New Store, 84th St. & 8d Av. Richards Co., cor. 26th St. & 8th Av. DELICATESSEN. Eugene Ebel, 1499 Avenue A. DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES. Ch. Grub, 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 76th. FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE. L.M. Goldberg, 859 8th Av., nr. 51st St. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. Meyer Davidoff, 225 E. 105th St. FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flattau, 2264 8th Ave.

AUTO INJURES OVER A SCORE. LONDON, Aug. 12.—More than a score of soldiers were injured today several of them fatally, when a motor automobile, running wild on a road near Salisbury Plain, crashed into a detachment of soldiers returning from London from a drill on the plain. The automobile, which had got beyond the control of the chauffeur, ran down the soldiers at a turn in the road.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS. Phonographs on easy payment. Equitable Piano Co., 108 Delancy. PHOTOGRAPHY. L. Boresoff, 353 Grand St., cor. East. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 654 Broadway, 106 East 23d, 220 Fulton St., 613 Sixth Ave., 2078 Seventh Ave., 120 Pearl St. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 10 cents. The German Restaurant, 14 North William. Vegetarian Restaurant, 103-5 West Manhattan Lunch, 2918 8th Av. Harlem Private Restaurant, 134 E. 104th. Rand School Restaurant, 112 E. 190th.

- BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Elges, 465 E. 174th St. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. F. Adolph Scheffer, 1483 Washington Av. Bakery and Lunch Room. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoe, 144 St. Ann's Av. Lewins' Smart Footwear, 3291 3d Av. CIGARS. S. Mendelson, 1361 Bostonrd. & Union Av. Union Made Cigars at The Pioneer, 735 East 166th St. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 3d Ave., opp. 161st St. Station. Westchester C'ing Co., 3d Av., 144th St. DRUGGISTS. Theo. A. M. Hartung, 774 E. 169th St. Katzell's Drug Store, 174th St. & 3d Av. O. W. Shochat, 166th & Jackson Ave. Tobias & Warlin, 3d Av., cor. 167th St. FURNISHINGS AND HATS. The Toggery Shop, 3d Ave., below 166th St. L. Station. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. Kramer Co., 1748 Washington Ave. JEWELRY. L. Gittleman, 502 Brook. INSTRUCTION. The Bronx Preparatory School, 480 E. 172d St., cor. Washington Av. MEAT MARKET. Edward Kell, 3710 3d Ave. RESTAURANT. Honflike Restaurant, 3216 3d Ave. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Ghindin, 1525 Washington Ave.

- BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. CUTLERY DEALER AND GRINDER. M. Jung, Jr., 120 Graham Ave. DELICATESSEN. L. Bock, 610 Hart, cor. Myrtle Ave. F. J. Theuer, 392 Knickerbocker Ave. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Aaron Jasse, 444 Howard Ave. I. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker Ave. M. Chauvia, New Utrecht Ave. and 39th St. Epstein's Pharmacy 5th Av. & 48th St. Friedland Bros, 515 6th Av. H. Rubin, 184 Columbus St. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Ave. DRY GOODS. C. A. Werner, 128 3d Ave. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Smith & Auerbacher, 277 Central Ave. McVey & Miller, 255 Coverly Ave. Aronson Bros. & Fiers, 61 Belmont Av. Louis Berger, 2825 Atlantic Ave. FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Wacker's, 1344 Myrtle Ave. FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Director Pitkin & Rockaway. Fraas & Miller, B'way & Quincy St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 5218 3d Ave. FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Zaait & Kahn, 435 Knickerbocker Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Derr, 695 Broadway. H. Goodwin, 425 Knickerbocker Ave. GROCERIES. H. Delventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C. Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 58 Flat. L. Fontannaz, 5210 5th Av. J. B. Schierenbeck, 10 Bremen St. F. W. Schroeder, 107 Evergreen Ave. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grau, 4511 and 5810 8th Ave. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schwidner & Co., 5318 5th Av. C. O. Loebel, 1605 Pitkin Ave. Joe. Bag, 1025 Flushing Av. HATS, CAPS & LEATHER GOODS. At Arnold's, 680 Broadway.

- OUT OF TOWN. BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark. The Bates Shoe, 178 Ferry St. Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St. BOOTS AND SHOES—Irvington, N. J. Edw. Rau, 731 Irvington Av. CUSTOM TAILOR—Jersey City, N. J. R. Mark, 716 Grand St. Levine Tailoring Co., 431 Montgomery St. SHOE STORE—Jersey City. The Bates Shoe, 640 Newark Ave. The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Ave. TAILOR—New Haven, Conn. Emil Goris, 271 Washington Ave. COAL AND WOOD—Lynn, Mass. Conner, Conner's Corner. CIGARS & TOBACCO—Lynn, Mass. Carlson, "Regular" Cigar, 108 Market. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Cor. Monroe & Wash. BOOTS AND SHOES—Lynn, Mass. Horgan, 190 Mass. CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Brockton, Mass. Kennedy, Centre. LAUNDRIES—Brockton, Mass. Empire Laundry, Crescent.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

AN EXCELLENT DECISION.

According to the New York Volks... a recent convention of the Federation of Miners held in... has practically unanimously...

Federation of Miners, and there is no other organization whose progress and achievements are more closely watched by the progressive forces of this country and Europe.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Ferry G. Williams announces that the opening date of the Alhambra theater is August 23, and his headliner will be Julius Steger in his dramatic playlet entitled "A Way to the West."

Nell, who until now has been known as Mabel Tallaferro on the stage, and Mrs. Frederick Thompson in private life, will celebrate her five thousandth stage performance on November 8, during the first week of her appearance in New York in her new play, "Springtime," by Booth Tarkenton and Harry Leon Wilson.

William Faverman has purchased the rights to the new play that Stephen Phillips, the English poet and author of "Herod," has just completed. The theme of the play has not been made known, but it is understood that the story has been laid in modern times.

The final dress rehearsal of Henry W. Savage's latest musical production, "The Love Cure," will be held on Sunday afternoon at the New Amsterdam Theatre. This will be preliminary to the first public presentation, scheduled for Tuesday evening at the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester.

Eva Fallon, the comedienne who starred in "A Yankee Tourist," and last season in the prima donna role of "The Three Twins," has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for his forthcoming production of "The Love Cure."

Jerome Kern, the composer, is to write several special numbers for the American production of "The King of Cadonia," the English musical comedy which the Shuberts are to present in New York early this autumn. The leading role will be played by William Morris.

Dear Hammerstein left on Tuesday night for Chicago to arrange for the appearance of his company there this season. He proposed to ascertain what other theatre might be available in case the Auditorium was not. He is expected home today.

Wonderful chiopracitic! Oh, wonderful thing is the latest school. Most wonderful ever seen; it takes three minutes to do things to tell. The famous public embrace it pell-mell. Bewildered it whole in a way to beat hell. It's chiopracitic. This latest freak school, newly founded upon the veriest droll. In a world where dope is king.

Oh, new schools will come and new schools will go. There's always room for one more; the world's full of yaps. Unhatched freaks. In whom belfry bats gnaw cerebral leaks. Treated by skates trained in just twenty weeks; for our neurotics. There's always variety, sensitive still in our society. In a world where dope is king. —Critic and Guide.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM. 135 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

Beginning with Saturday, August 14, The Call will resume its Weekly Woman's Section, and also a daily column, conducted by Mrs. Anita C. Block. It will contain regularly an editorial, news of the Women's Trade Union Movement, news of the Woman's Suffrage Movement, educational articles, biography—in short, it will endeavor to deal in the broadest manner with woman's activity in every line, and always from the Socialist standpoint.

JUST "FRECKLES."

By JACK BRITT GERRITY.

It is three o'clock in the morning. My work is done and I am on my way to my room, already half dreaming. My feet lag as I climb the stairs of the subway station at Columbus Circle. As I gratefully inhale a breath of air from Central Park, a grating voice pipes, "Morning paper!" It is the same voice, the same cry. It greets me every morning. "Morning paper! World! Sun! Telegraph! American!" The lad is always on the job, freckled, snub-nosed, dropped into a pair of long pants.

"I'm broke." The scabs continue to win from the other lad. I stood quietly by and watched the two chauffeurs ("heroes") playing craps with a mere babe. Fully a quarter of an hour passed, but never a bluecoat here into view. But there's "Freckles" selling papers morning after morning, regularly. There's "Freckles" selling newspapers when other children, the children of the owners of the subway, and the children of the owners of the World, the Sun, the Telegraph and the American are tucked away in clean white beds, care-free.

SOFTLIGHT PERIODICALS.

The Socialist Review (of London) for August contains: "The Socialist Review 'Outlook'; 'The Budget Debates'; 'The Car's Visit—Constitutional Government in Russia'; 'Some Books of the Month,' by the Editor; 'Does Nicholas Know?' by G. H. Perrin; 'Why We Have Progressed,' by Henry Willmott; F. S. S.: 'The Moral Basis of Socialism,' by Robert E. Dick; 'Socialism and the Moral Instruction Movement,' by Arthur Ransom; Mr. J. A. Hobson's Economics," a review by Frederic Keeling; B. A.: 'Karl Marx and Scientific Socialism,' by John Arnsden; Discussion: 'Socialism and Proportional Representation,' by J. F. W. 2; 'The House of Commons and Civil Servants,' by G. H. Stuart; of the Postmen's Federation.

The International Socialist Review (of Chicago) for August contains: "Revolution," by Jack London; 'The Baritone's Tale,' by May and E. J. Bello-Hoffbauer; 'The American Inferno,' by Arthur Scates; 'Woman and the Socialist Philosophy,' by Lily Parce; 'An Interview With Dr. Doda,' by Edna Tobias; 'Value, Price and Profit Under Universal Monopolies,' by James W. Hughes; 'Hunting an Echo,' a story of the cave people, by Mary E. Marcy; 'A Conflict Among Leaders,' by Robin Dunbar; 'A Workingmen's College,' by G. Sims; 'Where Do We Stand on the Woman Question?' by Theresa Malkiel; Departments: Editor's Chair; The Class Consciousness of Capitalists; Fred Warren's Speech; Revolution; International Notes; Literature and Art; The World of Labor; News and Views. Publishers' Department.

SOCIALISM AMONG FARMERS.

The American farmer is a composite picture. As Simons has pointed out in his book, "The American Farmer," the vast territory and varied climate of the United States brings under the head of farmers those with diverse interests.

The Western farmer is a fugitive from wage slavery. The black slave hiding in the swamp was no more truly seeking to escape from his master than the small farmer who homesteads a piece of land, often rocky and miles from market, denies himself and family the blessings of civilized society, and works longer hours than did the black slave in order that he may be "independent" and proudly proclaim that no man can take his job away.

J. F. MABIE.

M'EWEN'S AMAZING DOCTRINE.

President Taft and a host of others lose no opportunity to tell us about the dignity of the legal profession, and what honest, self-sacrificing, unprejudiced personages the judges are. It may be the popular conception of the legal profession does it great injustice, and it is possible judges "lean the other way" when trying cases in which their friends and acquaintances are involved, but we notice litigants avoid unfriendly judges. A judge may be cold, uninfluenced by his feelings, contemptuous of financial considerations, but those qualities are necessary to an eminent jurist says are necessary to become a successful lawyer. Listen to this from the Chicago Record-Herald:

BUELOW AND CLEMENCEAU

The resignation at practically the same moment of Buelow and Clemenceau seems to invite a comparison between the German Imperial Chancellor and the Prime Minister of France. Clemenceau—the ex-Radical and champion of the rights of man, the man who had destroyed more ministries than any other, perhaps the most feared parliamentarian of his time—goes out of power having earned the execrations of the workers, who see in him a traitor to his principles; and Buelow, who had no principles to sacrifice, has ended a long career which has shown but one thing—how comparatively easy it is for a man of good manners and a certain shrewdness to maintain himself in power if he is only sufficiently devoid of any character. Buelow's friends are always extolling his gift in controlling the Emperor; as a matter of fact, his faculty in controlling the Emperor consisted in giving way to him on practically every occasion. Only on one occasion, when the Emperor had made such a fool of himself by his interviews in the Daily Telegraph that the governing classes of his own country would have been driven to depose him had he gone on in the same way, did he manage or seem to have managed to get a word in, and the good bourgeoisie are surrounded over his talent. Perhaps, however, an even better example of his talent is that the good man congratulates himself on having been the only man to show how it was possible to overcome the Social-Democrats without coercion laws; and this self-same man dared not dissolve the Reichstag because he had to allow that the same defeated Social-Democrats would gain enormously by it—so, indeed, every bye-election now shows.

always select the lawyer with the best attitude. This often determines a case at law. You cannot afford to give the impression that you are giving way to either court or counsel on the opposite side. When you do that you lose the faith if the jury. I sometimes think a lawyer should be 50 per cent better than the court.

"Study the style and mannerisms of the profession and ask yourself, 'How do I stand with the juror or with the jury?' story books have much to do with framing the attitude of the lawyer, but you can never afford to be too much of a gentleman or too deferential in court."

We are told that Judge McEwen has been a successful lawyer, and is now an eminent jurist. He is assuredly frank for his advice to the budding Blackstones confirms the nastiest and ugliest popular conceptions of the real ethics of the legal profession. Botted down in plain English, he tells them to "Lie, cheat, deceive, and, above all, look out for No. 1." His honor—how inapt the term appears in the face of that advice—probably made a bulls-eye, for though there were several other speakers, not one is reported as having protested against Judge McEwen's dictum. That mere lawyers should plan their lives along such lines is not very important—it is solely an affair of the individual. When lawyers come to serve the public in various capacities it is different. We have a right to know if it is their religion to "run cold, nery bluff" and "first of all look out for No. 1," which is the excuse of grafters and hoodlums of all degrees. More important still, how can a man making a lifelong practice of such tactics fill the office of judge in an honest, dispassionate, unselfish manner? Probably no habits are harder to overcome than those which comprehend bluffing and "looking out for No. 1"—getting money at all hazards.

The enormity of Judge McEwen's suggestion will be better understood if the reader will endeavor to imagine what a judge would say if a labor official gave like advice to trade unionists—The Typographical Journal.

THE CALL PATTERN



GIRLS REEFER. Paris Pattern No. 3003. All Seams Allowed. All the edges of this simple model, which may be developed in any material, are ornamented with stitching. The shawl collar takes the place of revers and the medium tight sleeves are finished with shaped cuffs of the material. The double-breasted front is fastened with metal or cloth buttons, whichever are preferred. The pattern is in 4 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the reefer requires 3/4 yards of material 37 inches wide, 3/4 yards 35 inches wide, 3/4 yards 42 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 3,003 August 13. Name..... Street..... City..... State..... Size Desired..... Fill out this coupon and inclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address: Pattern Department, N. Y. Call, 442 Pearl St., New York City.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TRUST.

The concerns merged into the new United Dry Goods Company represent nearly \$50,000,000 of actual capitalization on which it will undoubtedly be able to show continuously a profit of from 6 to 10 per cent; but while the rise of the C. I. interests into the most conspicuous place in this line of enterprise in this country is notable, the fact should not be overlooked that accompanying this particular development has been the general development of other corporations in this particular line. A similar growth is noted in the concerns controlled at the present time in the retail dry goods field by the Siegel interests and also by the Greenhut interests and in the great mail order houses, such as Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago. The Sears-Roebuck Company is capitalized for nearly as much as the C. I. interests and its business, which is entirely that of selling by mail, runs up in gross between \$35,000,000 and \$50,000,000 a year. The mail order houses do not compete very directly with the city department stores. We shall probably see during the coming decade a further development side by side, of these great distributing interests without seeing one type crowd out the other. Any thoughtful person who considers evolution of retail business in dry goods will recognize the fact that probably the same trend will make itself felt in practically all other lines of business within the next ten to twenty years. Probably by 1925 we shall see vast corporations of great capital, with concentrated control, handling every type of goods, both in food supply and other. This trend in particular industries, such as the manufacture of biscuits, wolen goods, paper, etc., is very evident today, but most of these larger industrial trusts have concentrated their efforts up to the present time on the manufacturing and wholesale side. The retail field in this country will, therefore, be the next quarter in which we may expect the modern trust to develop.—John Moody, in Moody's Magazine.

PICNICS SHOULD BE ADVERTISED IN THE CALL.

Organizations and societies should first of all advertise their picnics in this paper, because it reaches the very kind of people that make up the attendance of gatherings held by progressive bodies. Bring this matter up at your meetings and request the arrangement committees to give The Call at least a share of the advertising they hand out. Special rates upon application from the advertising department. More picnic advertisements, etc., printed in this paper will impress advertisers favorably by showing that The Call is a paper read and supported by the working people—the very class the merchants want to reach.

AMUSEMENTS.

DREAMLAND. Continuous Free Circus, 15 Acts. Everything New But the Ocean.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS, 1518 Third Ave., near 86th St., and 2390 Third Ave., near 121st St.

READ THIS

To Trade Unionists and Organized Workers: The Call offers its services to you for whatever purpose you may need them to further the interests of your organization. It is ready to speak for you at all times. Delivering your messages to your members and to the workers of your respective crafts is our mission, and through us you can always reach out to the unorganized. Your strifes and struggles will always have the encouraging word of The Call and your victories will be ours.

This Roll of Honor should soon contain the names of every organization of workmen in the East. If it does not, you who make up the membership of the absentees should inquire for the reason. Join the Roll with your weekly dollar for four months and so help to keep your organ in the field. This is all The Call asks in return for its work. You cannot afford to be without The Call now. Join, or tell us why not.

- 1. Cigar-makers' Union, No. 149, Bay St., Brooklyn.
2. Progressive Literary Aid Society, Brooklyn.
3. 24th A. D. S. P., New York.
4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 125, A. S. of N. Y.
5. 6th A. D. S. P., New York.
6. Local 177, New York.
7. Local 178, New York.
8. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 68, Brooklyn.
9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 492, I. A. of M.
10. Local 179, New York.
11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brooklyn.
12. Workers' Circle, No. 11, Brownsville.
13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' I. U. No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.
14. 2nd D. B. F., No. 1, Staten County, N. Y.
15. Woodcarvers of the Garden Co., Rochester, N. Y. (23 weekly).
16. Local 180, New York.
17. Local 181, New York.
18. Jewish Socialist Branch of Chelsea.
19. Workers' Circle, No. 94, Stamford.
20. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22.
21. 13th A. D. S. P., Brooklyn.
22. Local 182, New York.
23. 20th A. D. S. P., Kings County.
24. 24th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
25. 25th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
26. 26th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
27. Suspender Makers' Union.
28. Employers of A. & H. Rosenblatt.
29. Knickerbocker Club, New York.
30. Int. Amalgamated Union.
31. Br. 14, W. S. & D. B. F., Brooklyn.
32. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia.
33. Workers' Circle, Branch 49.
34. Local 183, New York.
35. 2d and 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
36. Harrison Lodge 184, I. A. of M.
37. Local 185, New York.
38. Local 186, New York.
39. Local 187, New York.
40. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
41. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn.
42. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
43. 24th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
44. Employers of Jerome & McClean avenue ice cream store.
45. Local 188, New York.
46. Local 189, New York.
47. Typographical Union No. 7, New York.
48. Local 190, New York.
49. Co-operative League.
50. Bronx Borough Agitation Committee.
51. Employers of Charles & Morris Cigar Factory.
52. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 472, Richmond Borough.
53. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 648, city.
54. Local Elizabeth S. P.
55. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association.
56. "Social Harmonica Bureau" of Joseph Chant Lipon.
57. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
58. Longwood Club, Boston.
59. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1.
60. 25th and 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
61. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, N. Y.
62. 25th Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (\$2 weekly).
63. Paper Cigarette Makers' Union.
64. 14th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
65. 17th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
66. W. C. Branch, Great Neck, N. Y.
67. Greenwald Socialist Club, Mass.
68. Branch Palo Alto, Cal.
69. The Fraternal Club.
70. 14th A. D. S. P., Kansas.
71. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 457.
72. Employers of A. & B. Panama Works.
73. Workers' Circle, No. 120.
74. Rochester Branch of Wood Carvers.
75. 22d A. D. Branch, I. Manhattan.
76. 23d A. D. Branch, I. Manhattan.
77. Local 191, New York.
78. Local 192, Butcher's Store Tenders.
79. Butcher's Union, No. 211.
80. Nutmeg Economic Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
81. 23d A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
82. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 291 (\$2 weekly).
83. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 22.
84. Union of Steam Engineers, No. 54.
85. Waiters' Union, Local No. 1, Branch B.
86. Carpenters' Union, No. 592.
87. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Brooklyn.
88. Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 1, Newark, N. J.
89. Furriers' Union, New York.
90. 15th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
91. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association.
92. Arbeiter Liedertafel, N. Y.
93. 14th A. D. S. P., New York.
94. W. C. Branch 5, N. Y.
95. W. C. Branch 28.
96. Int. Wood Carvers' Association.
97. Waiters' Club, Local No. 1.
98. N. Y. City Lodge, No. 406, I. A. of M.
99. Local Mount Vernon, S. P.
100. W. C. Branch 57, N. Y. City.
101. W. C. Branch 212, Norfolk, Va.
102. Metal Polishers' Union, No. 12, Brooklyn.
103. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.
104. 34th, 44th, 46th Wards, Branch of Local, Phila.
105. W. C. Br. 32, Chicago.
106. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.
107. W. C. Br. 29, Buffalo.
108. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Bklyn.
109. Waiters' Union, Branch B, Local No. 5.
110. W. C. No. 296, Washington, D. C.
111. Ladies' Br. 131, W. C. Trenton, N. J.
112. Brewers' Union, No. 2.
113. 4th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
114. 23 members of the New York Times Chapel, "Big Six."
115. W. C. Branch 222, Trenton.
116. W. C. Branch 150.
117. Chasers' League.
118. W. S. & D. B. F., Branch 125.
119. 2d and 5th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.
120. Financial Chronicle Chapel.
121. 2d A. D. Manhattan.
122. Employes of Wait & Bond's Cigar Factory, Boston, Mass.
123. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 26, New Haven, Conn.
124. Machinists' Union, No. 624, Roxbury, Mass.
125. 15th A. D. S. P., Kings.
126. Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York.
127. W. C. Br. 90, Trenton, N. J.
128. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 69, Whitman, Mass.
129. United Carpenters and Joiners, Local 492, Mount Vernon (\$2 weekly).
130. W. C. No. 43.
131. Young People's Socialist Federation (Circle 8).
132. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 245, Glendale, L. I.
133. Local Hudson County, S. P.
134. ? ? ? ? ?

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THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

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WHY SHOULD THEY FIGHT?



—Black Hills Daily Register.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE BULLY.

"THE TERROR IN RUSSIA."

By Robert Hunter.

Prince Kropotkin has just sent me his last book. It is an appeal to the British nation and is called "The Terror in Russia."

It comes the moment when the workers of Britain are holding gigantic protest meetings against the visit of Nicholas the Monster. In Parliament and in almost every City Council the Labor party has been forced to riot and disorder in order to show their hatred and contempt of that inhuman beast, the Czar.

The book is a calm, impartial statement of facts. No man reading it will ever deny that hell exists.

If Jack the Ripper were to come to life again, open all the cells of the murderers, organize them into a Bureau and proceed to wreak his vengeance on mankind, he could not exceed the brutality of the Czar.

This book of Kropotkin opens up to us a world giving itself to martyrdom. Sweet, noble-minded youths, beautiful, self-sacrificing girls, noble men and women clubbed, poisoned, shot and hung.

He tells of the awful life in the prisons, of suicides, of executions and of exile. He suppresses the passion of his heart. He allows no tears to fall. He writes not one word of sentiment. It is fact, cold evidence, testimony. The eye witness tells his story. That's all.

At the end of his book, Kropotkin says: "I have done my best to avoid anything that might be a distortion, or an exaggeration of facts, and yet the picture is so terrible that it is almost shaking one's faith in human progress."

"Suffering and martyrdom are certainly unavoidable in every struggle

for freedom. But the amount of suffering and cruel repression now prevalent in Russia surpasses everything that is known from the lessons of modern history.

"Every nation is certainly bound to work out her liberty in her own way and with her own forces, however painful the way may be. But one of the greatest achievements of modern civilization is precisely the feeling of intimate kinship among all nations."

"It is now impossible that one nation should suffer, as Russia suffers at the present moment, without these sufferings having their effect upon all the family of civilized nations and awakening among them a general feeling of solidarity."

"Despotism in one part of the world reacts upon all the races of the world. And when it takes such brutal and medieval forms as it takes in Russian prisons and in the punitive expeditions, by means of which autocracy is maintained in the Russian Empire, all mankind feels the effect of such a return to the horrors of the Dark Ages."

Friends, we have as yet no power. We are but a handful in this great country. But read this little book of Kropotkin's. If for nothing else than to understand the hypocrisy of the governments of the Western World.

It is their support of Nicholas that makes Russian brutality and murder possible. It is the money of Western bankers that keeps him on his throne. One word from our Western rulers, or the refusal of loans from Western banks, would mean the end of that inhuman fiend, the Czar of the Russias.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

JUST FOR A CHANGE.

Editor of The Call:

In spite of the adverse criticism which has been passed your way, I realize that you are doing what you think is best.

If all the good points of The Call were put into one pan of a balance, and all the faults into the other pan, why the first pan would outweigh the pan of faults many times. Hence please accept my congratulations. Most of the articles are splendid.

Fraternally, R MILLER. Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1909.

THE CALL NOT A LOCAL PAPER.

Editor of The Call:

Since so much criticism has been leveled at your editorial policy, I feel constrained to register mine, too. I must criticize those who have criticized you. Your editorial comments on the Warren case were direct and all sufficient. What your critics seem to forget is that The Call is a daily newspaper, and not a weekly agitation sheet. In a newspaper news comes first. Girard, Kan., is not the only spot where things are happening. Pittsburg, Spain, Sweden, New York and Tammany Hall are still on the map.

Has the principle involved in the Warren case suffered any neglect at the hands of The Call? For answer you just point to the paper's attitude during the recent free-speech skirmishes: the Gompers case, the New York striking bakers' case, and the case of Emma Goldman. And the Warren case is not a bit more important than these.

Stick to your course, Mr. Editor. As for your fault-finders, nothing short of complete suspension of all party activity and turning of the spot-light on Warren alone, will satisfy them. AARON KEIL. New York, Aug. 10, 1909.

THE WASHINGTON CONTROVERSY

Editor of The Call:

I read Comrade Slobodin's commentary on Goebel's answer to the Washington affair. It strikes me that Goebel is correct. Mr. Goebel was directed to talk to the belligerents and I was present at Arcade Hall at the time he fearlessly spoke for the adjusting of their petty differences, sparing none and shielding none. This was in December, 1906, and the factions, of which one head was Dr. Titus, did not like the way Goebel spoke, and they sent a letter to Chicago stating that they could not use Goebel in Washington. Walter Thomas Mills, whom Titus tried to have appear as wholly the cause, had some little money and much zeal, all of which he threw into his effort to start his paper, the Tribune. As soon as Dr. Titus saw this he sent in haste to Toledo for the remnants of his sheet to oppose Mills with his paper on the same lines politically. The result was that eventually Mills quit and got out, and today is a member of the Wisconsin Socialist party, but Titus still holds the fort and the opposition, who, in 1906, was Mills, is today some other who serves Titus and his crowd just as well. After Titus wrote to Chicago to the effect that he could not have Goebel in Washington, he tendered to Goebel a position to travel for his paper.

I am not in sympathy with the position some writers have taken in regard to your so-called neglect of the Warren case. I think that in this case of Goebel, Slobodin oversteps himself in describing Goebel's defeat in the convention at Chicago by the steam roller methods. I am a member of no faction in Seattle, but in the case of Goebel I know he worked to the interest of the movement fearlessly and alone. I was a member of Local San Francisco at that time and sympathized with neither faction and heard both of the sides many times. Hoping you will give this the same prominence that you gave Slobodin's knock, I remain yours in revolt, C. Y. HERBST. New York, Aug. 10, 1909.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Comrades, why should we not work for The Call at least one day when it fights our battles the year round.

The Payne tariff law is rightly named. It will give every worker a big-sized one.

"Daring scenes," we are told, are presented at the opening productions at some of the capitalist theaters. Still elevating the stage.

The latest rumor is to the effect that the Fallid Child is cast adrift by the Thaws. Again the wages of sin will be-debt.

"Imports of diamonds jump 500 per cent." Another sign of somebody's prosperity. Can you guess whose?

The New York Evening World is publishing the "Journal of a Neglected Bull Dog." First I thought it might be babies.

If King Edward could embrace the Czar, why shouldn't God Knows Taft go and hug Diaz, the Gila Monster of Mexico?

And what is this pretense that the common people could not carry on great enterprises? Why, most of your so-called captains of industry are renegade common people.

Mrs. Annie Besant is reported as saying that man has a third eye, situated between the other two, but long neglected. Even with three he would not be able to keep out of the way of the capitalistic devil wagon on its joy-riding rounds.

The New York American of August 10, echoing its former solemn protests (solemn and futile) against the Centaur fountain, says: "The first fountain was put up yesterday at Church and Cortlandt streets." The

Hearst organ is mistaken. There has been a fountain of this kind in operation under the stairway at 23d street and Sixth avenue for several weeks.

Eleven thousand five hundred New York children who wish to enter the public schools in this city for the first time in September cannot be accommodated, but other kinds of schools will be wide open for them.

Richard D. Wyckoff and Daniel T. Mallett swapped wives here in New York quite recently, and none of the parties, as far as I can learn, are Socialists. Quick divorce and quick marriage did the little trick. Pretty soon we may have a Matrimonial Clearing House.

And there are sold out traitresses and she-ases, too, who kick up their heels in ignorance at what they are pleased to call Socialism. This sentiment is dedicated, with the most distinguished consideration, to "Martha Moore Avery," who wrote upon "Destructive Socialism," in the New York Star of August 9.

Once more the purblind and oaf-like old Democratic party is to be "rehabilitated," in the language of the sixty distinguished signers of the call. The operation is to take place at Saratoga, September 3, when the poor beast will be obliged to listen to its masters' many voices. "Rehabilitated?" Rather, debilitated.

Telephone girls complain of long hours and exacting labor with small pay. Two of them recently broke out into verse in the New York American. Poetic justice will probably overtake them and all other rebels, for slaves ye are and slaves ye must remain in order that your masters may receive dividends upon watered stock and buy up independent companies.

end and prosperity made its "natural" triumphant return? Have the monopolies—the alleged cause of the panic—gone out of existence?

Or is it really necessary to inform our profound philosopher that as long as the cause persists the effect is bound to persist?

Or is this rule of elementary logic only a "fashion among closet philosophers and apologists of political blundering"?

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

IV.—A People's Charter.

By HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

The proposed Ivins Charter of Graft and Disabilities is now in cold storage and will be kept there until after election. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party is anxious to father it now.

The election over, however, a concerted effort may be expected to take it out of storage and serve it warm. Will it become a law? It depends largely on the way the voters vote. And not alone on the votes, but also on the way the campaign will be carried on.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats are now possessed by a peculiar reticence and bashfulness regarding the proposed charter. They keep a discreet silence. Only the newspapers now and then pronounce it oracularly an excellent piece of work and go over hastily to the discussion of more profitable subjects.

The plan is to lull public suspicion, easily aroused during a campaign, and rush it through as soon as elections are over.

There is no reason why the Socialist party and the labor organizations should stand idly by with folded arms and let the politicians have their own way. We must take a stand not only against what we do not want to be included in the charter, but we must declare what provisions we want the charter to contain.

As a suggestion, I offer here for the consideration of Socialists and trade unionists some provisions which should be included in a revised city charter. They are calculated to make for a larger industrial and political democracy and meet the immediate needs of organized workmen. Accordingly, they are divided into three groups.

Political.

"I. The powers of the New York City government for the city shall be the same as the powers of the state government are for the state, subject to the limitations specifically set forth herein."

This demand will be a challenge to the Republican and Democratic disfranchisers. It is the keystone of home rule.

"II. Any act or decision of the council or of any official or employee of the city may be revived by means of a referendum, which may confirm or reverse the same; 25,000 electors or more may initiate such referendum."

"III. Fifty thousand electors or more may initiate a referendum on any proposed act, decision or measure."

"IV. The holder of any elective public office or employment may be removed at any time by the voters qualified to vote for the successor of such incumbent."

These demands are the palladium of self-government for a free people, truly capable to govern themselves. They are worse than useless for a people of slaves.

"V. Vacancies in the office of comptroller, president of the council or of the president of any borough occurring before the expiration of the term shall be filled by the council."

"VI. The council shall consist of seventy-three councilmen elected each from one of the seventy-three districts, and the president of the council."

"VII. Each councilman shall receive \$2,000 a year compensation. The office of filling vacancies referred in Demand V in the board of estimates and apportionment. As these electors constitute that board, it stands to reason that the elective power in the event of a vacancy should be outside of the board.

"VIII. The mayor shall appoint at least one person to the boards of election, education and public works, labor and supplies from each of the political parties whose candidate for governor received at the last general election at least three per cent. of the total vote. Such person to be designated by the state executive com-

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

In the British House of Commons members of the Labor party protest vigorously against the increase of armaments and the fomenting of the war spirit. They declare that the workingmen of Britain and the workingmen of Germany have not the least desire to cut each other's throats. In both nations, they point out, the workers have to wage war, not against an enemy from abroad, but against the internal enemy: Want, Misery and Disease.

But this is by no means the only sign of the growing sense of solidarity among the world's wage-workers. The Berlin Vorwaerts, the official mouthpiece of the great Socialist party of Germany, takes up the recent court decisions in the United States by which boycotting is made a criminal offense. Pointing to the cases against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and to the prosecution of Typographical Union No. 6, our sister organ shames the United States with the humiliating proof that in the land of the Kaiser and of over three million Socialist voters the courts dare not be as oppressive as in our republic. There the imperial high court at Leipzig, the highest court of the empire, has decided that labor organizations have the right to influence their friends and to induce them not to support firms that aim at the destruction of those organizations. "If American workingmen," says the Vorwaerts, "would have the same standing before

mittee of the respective party. True democracy means minority representation. It would spoil a deal between the Reps and Dems.

"IX. This charter shall take effect only after its approval by the referendum of the voters of New York City."

"X. The charter may be amended by the legislature, subject to the referendum of the voters of the city. Economic.

"XI. The city shall grant no franchises. Industries requiring a franchise shall be owned and operated by the city."

This is the demand of the Socialist party. Franchises may be granted now by the board of estimate and apportionment for the period of seven or five years.

"XII. There shall be established a department of public works, labor and supplies. It shall be the duty of this department: (a). To have charge of the erection and repair of public buildings and works and the purchasing and maintaining of such buildings and plants as the city may decide upon, excepting the cases of other departments are specifically charged with that duty. (b). To create the scope and number of public undertakings in the event that a great number of people suffer from want of employment, so as to give greater number of people an opportunity to work. (c). To purchase and furnish all city departments with supplies. (d). To erect and maintain dwellings to be rented at cost."

"XIII. The city of New York shall establish and maintain lighting, heating and power plants for the supply of light, heat and power to all municipal buildings and works."

"XIV. The city of New York shall establish and maintain lighting, heating and power plants for the supply of light, heat and power to private parties at cost."

"XV. The city of New York shall establish and operate coal and yards and milk depots for the supply of coal, ice and milk to private parties at cost."

"XVI. The board of education shall supply food and clothing to children of school age whose parents or guardians apply for the same."

"XVII. The board of health shall supply medical attendance and medicine at their homes to all children whose parents or guardians apply for the same."

"XVIII. Any official or employee of the city who may be injured while working for the city shall be compensated by the city in proportion to injury regardless of the cause of accident or the question of negligence. The wife, children, grandchildren or parents of a person killed in an accident while at work for the city shall be compensated by the city."

Organized Labor.

"XIX. The city shall do all the work in all the departments without the intervention of contractors. Wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment shall be at least as favorable to the employees as those prevailing in the organized trades."

"XX. All city printing shall be done by union labor."

"XXI. In purchasing supplies for the city, preference shall be given to materials made in this city and union labor."

"XXII. No work requiring skilled labor shall be done by unskilled labor."

"XXIII. In all the departments men and women shall receive equal pay for equal work."

These demands do not include all that the people's charter should contain, but they offer a good working ground on which the Socialists and the organized workmen could rally.

But we must act. It would be no use if you merely read this and say: This is all right; I like it. Speak up in your Socialist meeting in your trade union meeting. Insist that the meeting endorse these demands. Have it elect a committee to push them. Show that you are alive. And act. Cut this out. Paste it to your head. And let it "soak in."