

Fair today and cooler; Sunday fair; moderate to brisk northerly winds

THE CALL'S WAGE FUND GROWS GREATER DAILY

By BEN HANFORD.

Table showing the growth of the Call's Wage Fund over several days, with columns for date and amount.

Total, eight days. 901.61

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Tuesday, August 17.

Table listing names and their respective contributions to the wage fund on August 17.

Correction.—In the receipts for Friday, August 13, A. H. "Stosser," \$5, should be A. H. Grosser. In the list for Saturday, August 14, \$1.50 credited to Terzitz. Liss & Tropp, should be Morris Schmidt. Max Fisher, Brooklyn, is credited with two contributions, one for \$5 and another for \$1.50, in the list for Wednesday, August 11; the \$1.50 is erroneous, and the total for that day is that amount reduced.

CORRECTION, VERY IMPORTANT.—In yesterday's Call I said: "The Union Printers on The Call receive the union scale of \$31 per week. There is not a single employe of the editorial, reporter or business departments of The Call who receives one-half that." I intended to say that no Call employe of the departments named received as much as that—that is, as much as the \$31 per week paid the union printers. That statement is correct. The highest wages paid on The Call go to the union mechanics in the various departments. Except the union craftsmen, no other employe, whether editor, business manager, bookkeeper, reporter or any other person or persons whatsoever receives as much as \$31. I was pretty well embarrassed when writing that, and was interrupted many times. The "one-half" was associated in my mind with the \$31. Several Call employes called my attention to the subject. There is nothing to hide about The Call. I want you to know exactly how things are. In case you hear of anything discreditable to The Call in any way, whether it is put forward as idle rumor, or "sheer" or as a direct statement, inquire about it at once. We cannot work together if we suspect one another. You who give to The Call are entitled to know what is done with your money. So long as I have the privilege of writing for its columns, the thing I shall always do FIRST will be to answer any aspersions as to the honest conduct of its affairs. Not only would I use the first page for such a purpose—if there were occasion I would utilize the entire paper. Do not suspect. Be alert. Watchful. KNOW. If we are really watchful, if we keep our eagle eye wide open, every now and then we shall discover something good about our fellow-workers. You will, sure. Try it.

Tuesday's receipts for the One Day's Wage Fund are the highest published. The receipts for Wednesday, which I shall print in Monday's Call, are still larger. Everything looks good. Each day it seems more certain that we shall accomplish our task, and that The Call is to be relieved of its load of debt and given sufficient funds to improve the paper and place it on a self-sustaining basis. Many letters contain congratulations on the improvement already apparent. Comrade Wegener writes me to-day that The Call has made a new high record mark for circulation receipts. The paper is improving and the circulation is growing. That is as it should be. Do not fail to see that it is on the news stands in your vicinity. If you are so fortunate as to leave the city on a vacation be sure The Call follows you. Wherever there are Men and Women who Work, there The Call will make friends. That is to say, wherever people live. The future of The Call depends on y-o-u, reader. It will not be beholden to its enemies nor at the mercy of mischance if y-o-u do your best. So I ask y-o-u to send O-n-e D-a-y's W-a-g-e to The Call to place it on a self-supporting basis and enable it to become the great power that you need to fight your battles. John D. Rockefeller has given over a hundred millions dollars for education, but he will never give a penny to teach Workingmen where he got his money. The Call will do that if you will support it. Then John D. Rockefeller won't have so much money. You will have more money. And other more precious things that money can't buy, but that poverty can destroy. Send your One Day's Wage today, reader. It will count double now. A dollar given now is a dollar plus a dollar's worth of encouragement. August is a dull month, but it is not nearly so dull since we got busy with The Call Wage Fund. Address The Call, 442 Pearl St., New York. Mark your letter "Wage Fund."

I printed the inspiring letters of "A Working Girl." What courage they give us. Notice how many givers make a sacrifice, and be sure to make yourself worthy of such company. How many can only send a dollar now—but say, "another next week." How many can only get a job—and help The Call with their "first pay." Not all the beautiful sacrifice has been confined to the very poor. How would you like to know of a man and wife who gave up their trip to Europe in order to give the money that The Call might live? Pretty dear comrades those. The Call has friends. Join them, reader. You will be in good company, truly. Read the letters to-day—do not miss any of them. I shall print more letters Monday. There are a lot of things I want to print. But these letters are so good they must have the right of way. I want to tell you of the Spilled Ink and the Broken Eggs and the Wine of Life, and a hundred other stories. But they must wait while we Establish The Call. Read the letter of Daniel Mishell—and don't forget The Call, y-o-u-r Call, when you draw your wages.

"Look to The Call for Labor News."

JAMES P. BOYLE, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, writes:—

"I send herewith \$5 for the Wage Fund. I rejoice in the prospect of making The Call self-supporting. Until then the Trade

(Continued on page 2.)

SWEDISH BOSSES YIELD

Forty Factories Accept Strikers' Terms and End of Struggle is Near.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20.—Nearly forty of the large factories of Stockholm today accepted the strikers' peace terms and announced that they will reopen under normal conditions Monday. This will mark the first big break in the ranks of the employers, and it is believed the example will be followed by the other employers and that within ten days the general strike will be over. Charles Lindley, a Socialist member of the Riksdag, addressing a strike meeting today, declared that if troops were used against the strikers the first shot fired might be the harbinger of a movement that possibly would become a revolution and precipitate the overthrow of the monarchy.

RIVAL GANGS CLASH

Reserves Called Out to Prevent Riot Over Right of Way.

Police Captain Dulser and the reserves of the Flatbush avenue station were called out yesterday to prevent trouble between two gangs of workmen of the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The B. R. T. is extending the Milton avenue line from Flatbush to Kings Highway, and had reached a point where the workmen were preparing to lay rails across the bridge at Brooklyn all avenue and avenue H. This bridge is over a cut through which the Long Island Railroad runs, and a force of workmen from the latter road was sent to the place to prevent the laying of the rails. This they accomplished by barricading both ends of the bridge with ties, and it looked as if there was going to be a general fight, until the call was sent in for the reserves. Captain Dulser found that the B. R. T. had a permit from the Kings Highway Commissioner to make the extension, but told the foreman that a permit from Grade Crossing Commissioner John S. Griffith was necessary before the rails could be laid on the bridge. Captain Dulser ordered the barricades removed.

TO EXPLOIT CHINA

State Department to Reorganize Far Eastern Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The plan of reorganization of the Oriental or Far Eastern bureau of the State Department will be announced shortly by Secretary Knox, who proposes to adapt it to his general policy of aggressive commercialism in the administration of the department as a whole. The division will probably be headed by a consul general experienced in Chinese affairs. He will be assisted by subordinate consular officers from the Chinese field. The bureau will not only make it a point to "assist" American financiers in the larger projects, such as securing loans for railroads and public works, but will make an effort to "get in touch" with American financiers for the purpose of opening a way for the greater exportation of American products to China.

CURTIS DODGES DISASTER.

Aviator Prevents Crash in Midair by Clever Manipulation.

RHEIMS, Aug. 20.—With the exception of the Wright brothers, practically all of the aeroplane artists of the world are in Rheims today preparing for next week's prize flights. Glenn H. Curtiss, the American, was the center of attraction today and he received great applause as he sailed his bi-plane in a trial flight this morning. Curtiss' popularity is due to the thrilling incident he participated in last evening when he avoided a collision in mid-air with the aeroplane of M. Rene Dumanest by sending his machine aloft and sailing over Dumanest, who was manipulating an Antoinette monoplane. Other aviators who received marked attention today were Roger Sommer, who holds the world's record for time flights, and Louis Bleriot, who recently flew across the English Channel.

FLOOD KILLS MANY.

Dam Breaks and People Flee to the Hills.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20.—Several lives were reported lost today as the result of the floods which have been sweeping Colorado for several days. All mountain streams are badly swollen, and property damage caused by the floods and storms is very high. A big dam at Lake George on the Platte River gave way last night, causing the river to rise today. Many families living along the banks have been driven to the hills. Police here have warned the residents in the lower section of the city to leave their homes.

TWO BURIED ALIVE.

Smothered to Death When Embankment Caves In.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 20.—H. Russell Wess, nineteen years old, and James Dean, twenty-one years old, were buried alive beneath a steep embankment which caved in near this city yesterday. The two men had no warning before the accident happened, and they were smothered to death under many tons of earth. Several hours were required to dig them out.

MOTHER BEHEADS CHILDREN.

EAST GRAND FORKS, Minn., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Antone Strause, mother of six children, residing at Tabor, ten miles northeast of this city, killed her one-year-old daughter and three-year-old son by chopping off their heads with an ax, according to advices received here today. The woman had been out of the State Insane Asylum but three months.

MAY SETTLE DISPUTE.

Peru Sent No Ultimatum to Bolivia, Says Representative.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department is not so sure today about an ultimatum having been sent to Bolivia by Peru. The Charge d'Affaires of Peru called at the Department and said that he had heard nothing of an ultimatum from his country, and did not believe one had been sent. On the contrary, he declared his advice was to the effect that the two countries were endeavoring to settle their disputes in friendly fashion. Yesterday the Department received information from Brazil, Argentina and Chile that an ultimatum had been sent. Today no one is sure just what has happened.

MAY STRIKE YET

Windy City Carmen Reject Company's Proposed Wage Schedule.

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WANT ADS.

A newspaper can have no more desirable and valuable kind of advertising than a Want Ad. column. If a paper carries a large number of Want Ads, it is sure to be read by a large number of working people. Such a column will furthermore convince other advertisers that the paper has a good circulation. From now on we shall make a special effort to secure that kind of advertising. You can help us by reading and answering our classified columns, by drawing the attention of your friends and fellow-workers to it, and by urging our readers to use this column of The Call when they are in need of help.

C. F. U. TO AID WORKERS ABROAD

Joins Conference Organized by Socialists to Help People of Spain and Sweden.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union, at Bohemian National Hall, in East 73d street, last night, it was decided to send two delegates to the conference of labor unions and other progressive organizations which is being organized by the Socialist party of New York to assist the working people of Spain, Sweden and other countries, in their struggle against economic and political tyranny. The two appointed were Delegates McMahon of the Pressmen, and Hatch of the Upholsterers. This action was taken after the central body had listened to addresses by Henry L. Sloboodin and Victor Buhr of the Painters, Socialist candidates for President of the Board of Aldermen, who appeared as a committee from the Socialist party. Will Lessen Immigration. "The struggle in Sweden and in Spain is a labor struggle," said Sloboodin, "and we appeal to your sense of the general solidarity of labor in all countries. Moreover, by assisting laborers in European countries to better their condition at home, you prevent the still greater overcrowding of the labor market in this country through excessive immigration by those who want to get away from the bad conditions in their own countries. Also, you are often told that your wages cannot be raised because your employers have to compete with goods manufactured by cheaper labor in Europe. Assist your European fellow-workers in their struggle to better their condition and this argument can no longer be used as a defense against your demands. Victor Buhr pointed out that the capitalists are organized not only nationally but internationally, as illustrated by the wholesale importation of goods from Europe in recent strikes. "This international organization of capital must be met by the international solidarity of labor," he said.

HOLD-UP MAN HELD

Captured in Akron for Job Wanted Here.

Word was received by the police here today that the authorities of Akron have in their custody James Ward, of 448 Webster avenue, New York, who has been sought by the Tonkners and Manhattan police since April. Ward was arrested here with a companion, Frank May, of 47 Calhoun street, by Policemen Hall and Cougle, and Detective William Healy, after a revolver duel in Ashburton avenue. Ward and May had attacked Michael Kirchner, of 330 Ashburton avenue, and after blackjacking him robbed him of \$100.

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WILL SPEAK ON WARREN CASE.

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MASSACHUSETTS TOMORROW.

Tomorrow Debs speaks at the picnic of the Massachusetts Socialists at Oak Island Grove, Revere. Excursions have been arranged from various parts of the State, and a big crowd will greet Debs. This will be his only appearance in New England this year. Chautauqua gatherings in the Far West claim all the free dates that Debs has during the rest of the summer and fall.

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The grounds and hall have a capacity of about 4,000 and it is expected that many persons will be turned away. Delegations of Socialists are expected from Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth and many other places. Many labor and progressive organizations will attend the picnic in a body to hear 'Gene Debs, the eloquent champion of the workers.

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EUGENE V. DEBS WILL ARRIVE EAST TODAY

Socialist Leader Here to Address Big Newark Gathering. THOUSANDS AWAIT HIM Will Hold Ten-hour Celebration. 'Gene Speaks in Revere, Mass., Sunday.

For the first time since he made his memorable trip on the "Red Special," Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Socialist party for the Presidency during three campaigns, and the most eloquent and powerful orator in the labor movement, comes East today. He comes all the way from Oklahoma to fill two engagements. He will speak at the picnic of the Socialist party in Essex County at Weaver's Coliseum, 457 Springfield avenue, Newark, this afternoon and evening.

The grounds and hall have a capacity of about 4,000 and it is expected that many persons will be turned away. Delegations of Socialists are expected from Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth and many other places. Many labor and progressive organizations will attend the picnic in a body to hear 'Gene Debs, the eloquent champion of the workers.</

CRUELTY CHARGES UPHELD BY BOARD

**Brutal Treatment Accorded Pa-
tients in the Craig Colony, a
State Institution.**

YONKERS, Aug. 20.—The report of the State Board of Charities, it was learned here today, upholds the charges of brutal treatment of patients in the Craig Colony for Epileptics, a state institution at Sonyea, Livingston county, made by August Dietzel, of this city, as instanced in the case of his son, George, twenty-one years old. A complete reform in the institution is promised in a letter from the board's secretary to Mr. Craig.

According to Mr. Dietzel's story he was informed last June that his son, an inmate of the institution, was critically ill of pneumonia and called to see him.

"I was unable to go at once to Sonyea, but did so as soon as possible, and returned on July 7," he said.

"When I reached the building where my son was confined I was not taken to my boy's room, as previously, but was led through a big room in which there were about forty imbecile boys, walking about, swinging their heads and arms and jabbering. After being taken through several rooms I was finally led to the top floor of the four-story building and through a long dormitory to its far end, and was told to wait and my son would be brought to me."

"Ten minutes later I heard a low moaning, and it sounded like my boy's voice. The door was thrown open at the far end of the room and in marched two other patients, holding my son by the ankles and wrists, and dragging him along the floor. He was moaning, but was not struggling. He was too weak almost to move, because he had not recovered from pneumonia."

"You may imagine how I felt. I jumped up and ran across the dormitory, picked the poor lad up in my arms and laid him down on the nearest bed. When I saw my boy lying there so weak and moaning so pitifully I broke down and cried. I couldn't help it."

"The keeper told me he was acting under instructions of a physician in charge of that building, and when I told him I wanted to see that physician he telephoned and a young student doctor came over. He denied that he had authorized such treatment as I had seen, and when I told him I wanted to lodge a complaint with the man in charge of the colony, he directed me to another building. The keeper preceded me and was given a hearing, at the end of which I was admitted to the managing official's room. I did not learn his name."

"When I told him of the inhuman treatment I had seen given my son and afflicted son he turned on me and said: 'I am just as glad you see this

TAFT "ECONOMY" GOES ON

Postmasters Expected to "Reduce Expenses in Every Way."

(Special to The Call.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—President Taft's policy of "economy" goes merrily on—that is, so far at least as it affects the workers of the rank and file. It seems clear that few, if any of them, are going to escape the general speeding-up of machinery and scaling down of wages, as the following address, delivered by Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock, at the convention of the National Association of First-Class Post-Masters to-day will show:

"You are aware that the President has requested each member of his cabinet to curtail the expenditures of his department. The national expenses have increased with great rapidity, and we are confronted with the situation which requires careful attention to prevent them from outstripping the revenues. This requires rigid economy."

"I am anxious to make a good showing in the Post Office Department. I want each postmaster to use every endeavor of reasonable economy in his office. Prevent waste of supplies; see that there is no greater expense than necessary for substitute or auxiliary services; double up wherever possible; in every way reduce expenses so far as you can without impairing the efficiency of the service."

NO PAREE FOR STEPHEN.

Accuses Fair Damsels of Relieving Him of Vacation Money.

YONKERS, Aug. 20.—Stephen Winn, of 3 Cottage place, this city, intended sailing for Europe tomorrow, but he won't do so.

Winn had saved \$1,645, which he proposed spending during his proposed trip, but he made the mistake of going out last night with companions to have a party celebration.

He was introduced to two women, Ella and Mary Davis by name, escorted them to their home, and after leaving, discovered that his \$1,645 and three steamship tickets were missing. The police arrested the Davis sisters on suspicion. They protested their innocence, but were remanded by Judge Beal, pending a further inquiry by the police.

SENATOR A SUICIDE.

COVENTRY, R. I., Aug. 20.—State Senator Henry Clay Whipple, aged seventy-two years, and one of the oldest members of the Rhode Island General Assembly, committed suicide by drowning in the brook on his farm here today.

for yourself, Mr. Dietzel. I'd rather that than that you should hear it from some one else. We make no bones about the way we treat the patients here. Your son receives the same treatment as any other patient."

"This statement made me decide then and there that I would get no satisfaction at Craig Colony, so I complained to the State Board of Charities."

MUST SUFFER TO BECOME CITIZEN

Great Hardships Forced on Aliens
by Rotten Conditions in Nat-
uralization Bureau.

Thousands of people are kept from following their vocations and are seriously hindered from pursuing their livelihood by the horrible conditions that prevail in the Naturalization Bureau where it is almost impossible to obtain citizen papers, etc. a declaration of intention.

The Federal Building is besieged every day by a crowd of men who come to file their "declaration of intention," commonly called first papers. They come many times, stand many hours, undergo many indignities, and are finally sent away, a disappointed lot of "aliens," not one inch nearer the sought-for privilege.

Some Unions Bar Aliens.

There are many unions that make citizenship a qualification for admission. Many demand at least a declaration of intention. The city itself, a large employer, does not recognize any application from non-citizens. All civil service positions make citizenship the prime condition.

Francis V. S. Oliver, Jr., Chief of the License Bureau, when seen by a reporter of The Call, said that hundreds of poor people are denied licenses because they are not naturalized. "We have an ordinance prohibiting the granting of license to anyone who is not naturalized," said he.

Occupations Requiring Licenses.

The ordinance requires a license for each of the following occupations: For driving a public cart or truck; hack coach, hack cab, special hack coach, special hack cab, express wagon, for running a junk shop, junk dealer, dealer in second-hand articles, junk cart or boat, peddler using horse and wagon, carrying merchandise, ticket speculator, coal scaler, common show, shooting gallery, bowling alley, billiard table, dirt cart, general hoisting, special hoisting, fruit and soda water stand, newspaper and periodical stand, movable newspaper stand, bootblack chair, stands under elevated stations, all kinds of vehicles, pawnbrokers, and dancing halls.

Just what it costs to be deprived of a license was illustrated in the case of S. Roth, of 79 Cannon street. Because of some mistake in the application, he was denied citizenship and was told to make a new application. While the new one was pending he was not given the license to drive a wagon. Roth, who owns a horse and ekes out a miserable living as an expressman, had to share his business with one who owned a license.

Deprived of Work.

One fellow, who came too late yesterday morning to be among the lucky twenty-five who were admitted, was particularly unhappy because he could not get work at his trade without his first papers. He is a carpenter and the union demands that at least the first papers should be forthcoming when application for membership is made.

Peter Avell, a barber who gave his address as 306 West 135th street, said that yesterday was his twenty-fifth visit to the Naturalization Bureau. Every visit takes half a day and, all in all, it cost him \$40 in time lost. Yesterday, too, he had to go home as he came—an "alien."

May Lose Jobs.

"The real difficulty in coming down here," said Goldberg, "is the risk of losing the job. The boss suspects that one is looking for a place and employs another man."

Many take advantage of the situation and place themselves at the door only to sell their places to applicants. Some places bring high prices.

According to the election law of this State no person can vote at any election who has not been a citizen for at least ninety days previous. Moreover, according to an administrative regulation in force in this city, it is necessary to make preliminary application for examination as to citizenship papers three months before the hearing is allowed, and it is thus necessary for a man to start out toward getting his final papers at least six months before election in order to vote.

This is the reason why the politicians do not care now whether the men in line get their papers or not. As a rule, it is possible "to bring in a friend or the clerk after the line has been dispersed," said a Republican politician yesterday.

The secret of the congestion seems

THE CALL'S WAGE FUND GROWS GREATER EACH DAY

(Continued from page 1.)

Unionists no less than the Socialists, should furnish funds to make up his weekly deficit. The Trade Unionist must look to The Call for his Labor news. Other papers will not publish it fully and fairly. Let us put The Call upon its feet; then ask it to assume full responsibility as the Organ of the Workers."

The Call at Open-Air Meetings.

I enclose you herewith my share to the Wage Fund for The Call. The most inspiring thing for me in the struggle The Call has to undergo is to see the great number of Comrades that are willing to make any sacrifice in order to maintain the paper. I saw a recent illustration of how the interests of the paper are always before the minds of the Comrades. Last Friday, at an open-air meeting, the speaker of the evening carried away by his argument, forgot to mention The Call. When he was about to leave the platform a man from the audience rushed over to him to remind him that he had failed to perform one of his important duties. So he remounted the platform and gave the public a short but well delivered address on the importance and necessity of a working class Socialist newspaper.

Hoping and believing that your efforts for The Call will place the paper on a paying basis, I remain yours fraternally,

S. SOLOMON.

New York, August 18.

Daniel Mishell Would Not Fear the Lien in His Den.

The Call: Enclosed find \$2.75. This is the \$2 income a day of my own and 75c.—the wages of my little son as a paper boy for the week. With my best wishes for the future of The Call, I remain, yours for the Cause—MRS. C. I. MISHELL.

P. S.—The idea of sending the week's wages had been original on his part. I can admit it proudly.—C. M.

The Call: Please enclosed find 75c. for my whole week's wages. The reason that I don't give a day's wages is because my day wages are too small. Your reader.—DANIEL MISHELL.

Cuts Short Vacation to Help Call Wage Fund.

The Call: I have read with great interest the editorials on the first page, and they have hit me harder than I had any intention of being hit. I enclose a check for \$9.00, \$2.50 to cover the regular monthly pledge, and \$6.50 to be applied on the One Day's Wage Fund for The Call. I trust this will help you considerably, though it means cutting short my vacation a day or two. I have noticed your questions regarding The Call, and while there is undoubtedly plenty of room for improvement, yet the gradual improvements that it has shown since the first issue are sufficient for me, as it is but an indication of what can be expected in the future. I wish you every success, and only regret that I am not able to send several times the amount enclosed.—A. M. BROOKS.

"All That Is Best In Me" for The Call.

The Call: Enclosed find my day's wage, \$2.00, for the dear and beloved Call. It is little young, but it is full of life, courage, energy, activity. It is a little genius with a very great promising future. The day will come—and it is not far—when the "kid" will become a giant; a powerful weapon in the hand of the toilers and rightful owners of the world. It is a small contribution, but I assure you that together with it I send along my warmest feelings, my strongest sympathies, all that is best in me.—A. LEVINSTONE.

"The Call Brimful of Facts and Expositions"

Enclosed find \$7 for the One Day's Wage Fund. I am highly pleased with The Call. To-day's issue, for instance, is a model of newspaper writing. It is brimful of facts and expositions, propagandic and inspiring in its character.—KARL HEIDEMANN.

A Veteran Socialist Promptly Gives to the Wage Fund.

I had expected to be able to go to New York last week and call at your office. To avoid further delay I enclose post office money order for \$5, to be applied to the One Day's Wage Fund.—LUCIEN SANIAL.

"The Best Fight in the World,"

Here is the money I promised. Don't let up. THE ENTHUSIASM IS GROWING. So keep it up. It's a hard fight but it's the best fight in the world.—LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

PERCY V. MORSE, Portland, Me.—"I have not been drawing wages for over four months, but expect to do so soon, and will then help you some."

LOUIS BLITZER, New York.—"Accept \$2, my Day's Wages. Am not in a position to spare it. But I know The Call needs it, and we need The Call."

WILLIAM KESSLER, New York.—"I send \$1 to the Wage Fund, and would like to do more, but I really can't this week. Think I can give more next week."

to be a mystery. The bureaus are all self-supporting. They do not need any appropriations. Every day the local offices turn away hundreds of men who have either one or four dollars to pay the government, and each day their number is being increased.

Socialists Suffer.

According to U. Solomon, organizer of Local New York of the Socialist party, the conditions at the Naturalization Bureau greatly affect the Socialist vote.

"Our party is composed of workmen," he said, "and it is hard for them to lose time in futile attempts to get naturalized. There is about forty or fifty thousand people kept from becoming citizens, most of them belonging to the working class," he said.

The first step in becoming a citizen is to make a declaration of intention before a state or Federal court. This is commonly known as getting first papers, and must precede the issuing of final papers by not less than two and not more than seven years. Final papers are issued by a judge of a state or Federal court to persons who give satisfactory evidence of the capacity to become citizens, and are able to produce two witnesses, them-

NINE HURT IN CRASH.

Erie Trains Collide When Signals Cross.

BATH, Aug. 20.—The tracks of the Erie at Savonia, blocked by the collision between two trains there last night, were cleared today and traffic was resumed.

Misunderstanding a lantern signal, No. 148 sideswiped train No. 189, the engine, baggage car and two passenger cars were turned over and the tracks torn up. C. Lawrence, of Rochester, engineer, was the most seriously hurt. Fireman W. Lintier and Express Messenger J. H. Ryan, both of Rochester, were injured. Six passengers were hurt, but none seriously.

DEUTSCH BROS.

THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDDING, ETC.

CASH OR CREDIT.

Elegant Sideboard
In solid oak and French plate glass.
value \$19.48. at

\$10.98

Opens an Account.
Open Every Evening

1342-1344 3RD AVE & 58 AVE A
COR. 77 ST. & COR 4 ST.

ONE DYING IN FEUD

Wounded Italian Refuses to "Fetch" on Man Held by Police.

Chrystie street, between Stanton and Houston, was the scene of another shooting affray yesterday, and an Italian was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital, where he was said to be in a dying condition. Although conscious, he refused to identify a man arrested while running away. Nor would he give the reasons for the shooting.

The block is noted for its disorderly record. At 322 a bomb was exploded a few years ago, killing a number of tenement dwellers. At 228, on July 5, Giuseppe Bigino was shot in his rooms. There have been numerous fights among Italians on the sidewalk.

It was just after 2 o'clock yesterday morning when Patrolman Freeland heard two shots and saw a man running from No. 230. He arrested the fugitive and went to the hallway at No. 230, where he found Giuseppe Bigino wounded. He would not say anything, refusing even to look at the man under arrest. They took him, still silent, to the hospital. In the hallway Freeland saw a cap. His prisoner had no hat when arrested.

The captive gave his name as Salvatore Bucida, of No. 162 Cherry street. No revolver was found in his possession. All he would say was that he heard the shots, and, fearing he might be struck with a bullet, ran away.

IMMIGRANTS ROBBED

Then Refused Admittance When the Necessary Twenty-five.

Stephen Dadrin, wife and brother-in-law, Gussuthan Bespo, are in Ellis Island by the immigration authorities because they are without money. The trio came from Armenia, but stopped off at New York, Italy, and there Dadrin, the man, carrier of the party, was robbed.

They are silversmiths and came to this country with money, hoping that their story would secure admission. Zado J. Moroni, of 406 Fifth avenue, has become interested in the case, and it is likely that the trio will be permitted to enter.

Twice the board of special inquiry has turned down their application. Yesterday Commissioner Williams heard the story from Dadrin personally, and he will appeal to Washington. They arrived on August 15.

MORGAN GETS "MAPLE LEAF"

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—His personal check for \$25,000, Pierpont Morgan today purchased from Secretary of State Roscoe C. Simmons a 100,000 share of the Capital stock of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, which will buy tomorrow at receiver's sale. The capital stock of the reorganized company is \$96,000,000 and the incorporators and first board of directors are members of the Morgan firm in Chicago.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
NEW LAID LONG ISLAND EGGS
FOR INVALIDS AND SICK CHILDREN.

Shipped daily from nearby towns on Long Island; every egg tested by an expert; guaranteed strictly household use; try them—extra fine Western fresh eggs for ordinary household use; try them. Do not forget us on butter. Direct receivers of Fresh Country Butter try a pound and be convinced. Our Columbus Print Butter guaranteed to equal any other print butter on the market.

Our pound Prints of Butter are cut full weight (weighing 16 ounces to the pound).

CLEARFIELD BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY
1694 Broadway, Cor. Decatur St.
Family trade a specialty.
Wagons call twice a week on each customer.
Write or Telephone. Telephone 419 East N. Y.

EDWARD MIETHKE
DRY GOODS
WYCKOFF, COR. GREEN AVENUE

ALWAYS ON TOP!
ARNOLDS
AT THE FASHION SHOW
GIVE UNBLENDED GARMS & LEATHERS
680 BROADWAY (at 11th St.)

Ladies—For Latest Styles in Hosiery go to
The Myrtle Millinery
1320 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope
or 369 Knickerbocker Ave., near Stanhope, Brooklyn.
C. E. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 Bushwick

ARONSON BROS. & FELS
Dry and Dress Goods.
We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction.
61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

PLOESER & LUNDGREN
CANARIES, PIGEONS, SEED.
Manufacturer of
WOODEN BIRD CAGES.
247 TROUTMAN STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AUGUST SALE-SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK CLEARANCE

These sales are held every August, and are the result of the Summer's business. Prices have been literally cut in pieces. Don't miss these values:

\$15 value, broken, fancy worsted suits, at \$10.00.
\$16 value, fancy weave blue serge suits, at \$12.00.
\$25 and models for men and young men suits.
\$8 value, two-piece outfits suits, at \$5.95.
\$4.50 value, worsted trousers, at \$2.50.
\$20 value, sack suits made to order, at \$15.00.

HENRY HELLER, CLOTHIER AND TAILOR
271 Hamburg Ave., cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn N. Y.

Does the Call Really Need More Advertising?

It does. The great majority of our readers will answer this question in the affirmative, we are sure, if asked their opinion in this matter.

The Call is now making strenuous efforts to raise funds, which plainly shows that the present income is insufficient.

There are numerous merchants and manufacturers who are trying everything to dispose of their goods, and who are willing to give their good cash to the paper that will bring them the trade.

All Call readers have to live. They cannot help but spend money every day.

For these reasons, we believe, our readers will agree with us that this paper does not only need more advertising, but can also get it.

How to get it is no mystery. Systematic efforts on the part of the readers and the advertising department will get the necessary advertising. The sooner our readers will concentrate their purchasing power upon Call advertisers, the sooner the amount of advertising necessary to make the paper a financial success will be secured.

It is true that The Call does not carry as large an amount and a variety of advertising as the other metropolitan papers. Not yet.

But this should be no reason for you to spend your money in stores that do not advertise in The Call. Only by liberally patronizing our present advertisers can we prove that advertising in The Call pays well. And as soon as we can prove this we will have a better chance to get more advertisements and the kind you are waiting for. Not before.

Those Call readers who have been careful enough to patronize Call advertisers have done much for this paper. Those who had their purchases entered have even done better, because each time The Call Purchasers' Card is shown the merchant sees that he gets the trade through advertising in The Call.

The Call Purchasers' Card returned to this office have been of the greatest value in convincing prospective advertisers of the value of this paper as an advertising medium. So we say to you: Buy of Call advertisers all the time and use a card. If you do not have one as yet, fill in and mail the attached blank today. Maybe you have seen our request before, but failed to respond. It is now up to you to send in the blank or a postal card with your name and address.

APPLICATION BLANK

The CALL, 442 Pearl Street, New York:

Please send me a Call Purchasers' Card. I will buy of Call advertisers as much as possible and want to participate in your second Prize Contest.

Name

Address

STONE LABOR WAR STILL ON

Steel Car Company's Determined to Win in Desperate Struggle.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 20.—Argument in the motion of the 8,000 strikers...

The strikers were quiet today, the general office employees who were at a restaurant outside of the plant...

The company landed 140 more men at noon, and while the strikers were at the landing...

Send all contributions to Strikers' Relief, Box 622, New Castle, Pa., and notify Albert Heney, 723 Bouquet street...

DR. JOHN L. HILL, of Cincinnati, Offends Rich Parishioners, So Gives Up Job.

Because some of his wealthy parishioners thought he referred to them in his novel, 'The Transition'...

Dr. Hill, who has been the pastor of this noted and wealthy church for five years, getting a large salary...

"I wanted to devote some of my time to writing and to business," said Dr. Hill yesterday at the Hotel Martinique...

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INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Four persons are dead today as a result of the automobile race meet, at the Speedway motor track.

William A. Bourque, one of the contestants in last year's Vanderbilt Cup race, and his mechanic, Henry Holcombe, were almost instantly killed when their car, going at a furious pace, crashed into a fence.

Cliff Littoral, of Dayton, Ohio, who jumped from a big racing machine on the way to the track and was run over by the car behind him, died in the Methodist Hospital from his injuries.

Elmer Compton, six years old, was run over and instantly killed at Illinois street and McLean place by an automobile returning from the races.

Mrs. Robert Trevisan, who with her husband was the guest of George Van Camp, had her collar bone broken and her scalp cut when Van Camp's steering wheel failed and the car jumped a curb, smashing against a fence on Pennsylvania avenue.

That Louis Chevrolet, the famous Rade car driver, is alive is only because of his presence of mind and expert manipulation of his car, which was directly behind that being driven by Bourque.

A disgraceful wrangle occurred here late last night between the undertakers and the Coroner's office over possession of the bodies of Driver Bourque and Mechanician Holcombe, who were killed in the accident on the speedway yesterday afternoon.

Ringsdale firm got the body of Bourque at the track, and Planner & Buchanan got the body of Holcombe. The Coroner, who is a member of the undertakers' firm of Reihan & Blackwell, demanded the bodies, and a wrangle, which was not settled till early this morning, resulted.

REYES ON PLEASURE TRIP. Mexican Vice-presidential Candidate Take to the Woods.

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SALTILLO, Mexico, Aug. 20.—It is reported that General Bernardo Reyes is making his way to Saltillo, across the mountains from Galenas. The distance is about sixty miles.

Friends of General Reyes say that he is merely on a pleasure trip to a ranch in the vicinity of this city and that he expects to remain there until September 15 when he will return to Monterrey.

Miguel Cardenas, who was deposed from the governorship of Coahuila a few days ago by order of President Diaz, has been called to the city of Mexico again for another conference with the high federal authorities.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 20.—The big demonstration that was planned to be given here tonight in honor of the anniversary of the birth of General Reyes did not occur. It is reported that General Trevino has notified the leaders of the movement that speechmaking would not be permitted upon the public plaza, as it might lead to rioting.

WARATAH ABANDONED. CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20.—The government of Cape Colony and the Admiralty have abandoned the search for the steamship Waratah, which is now about a month overdue from Australia, for London. Optimists suggest that the steamship Menandara, which is twenty-four days overdue at East London, Cape Colony, is assisting the Waratah, which they think has been disabled.

NEW RADIUM DISCOVERY. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Dr. S. Wilkins, an explorer, here today, tells of the discovery of pitch lende on the Columbia River, in sufficient quantities to supply the world with radium for thousands of years.

CONDUCTOR SUES MRS. FISH. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—Suit for \$5,000 was today filed against Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, of New York, by Walter H. Humes. Humes claims that while a conductor at Newport, Mrs. Fish in her automobile knocked him from the running board of the car and seriously injured him.

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That Louis Chevrolet, the famous Rade car driver, is alive is only because of his presence of mind and expert manipulation of his car, which was directly behind that being driven by Bourque.

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Ringsdale firm got the body of Bourque at the track, and Planner & Buchanan got the body of Holcombe. The Coroner, who is a member of the undertakers' firm of Reihan & Blackwell, demanded the bodies, and a wrangle, which was not settled till early this morning, resulted.

REYES ON PLEASURE TRIP. Mexican Vice-presidential Candidate Take to the Woods.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Aug. 20.—It is reported that General Bernardo Reyes is making his way to Saltillo, across the mountains from Galenas. The distance is about sixty miles.

Friends of General Reyes say that he is merely on a pleasure trip to a ranch in the vicinity of this city and that he expects to remain there until September 15 when he will return to Monterrey.

Miguel Cardenas, who was deposed from the governorship of Coahuila a few days ago by order of President Diaz, has been called to the city of Mexico again for another conference with the high federal authorities.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 20.—The big demonstration that was planned to be given here tonight in honor of the anniversary of the birth of General Reyes did not occur. It is reported that General Trevino has notified the leaders of the movement that speechmaking would not be permitted upon the public plaza, as it might lead to rioting.

WARATAH ABANDONED. CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20.—The government of Cape Colony and the Admiralty have abandoned the search for the steamship Waratah, which is now about a month overdue from Australia, for London. Optimists suggest that the steamship Menandara, which is twenty-four days overdue at East London, Cape Colony, is assisting the Waratah, which they think has been disabled.

For nine years recognized as the most scientific of socialist periodicals. The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

2,000 WORKERS HEAR MORRISON A. F. of L. Secretary and Other Labor Leaders Address Ladies' Waistmakers' Meeting.

WON'T MIX IN ROW Trans-Mississippi Congress Avoids Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy.

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ROBBED AND MURDERED. Farmer Flashed His Roll at County Fair—One Held.

PITTSBURGH STORM BOUND. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Wind, rain, hail and lightning threw this city and the neighborhood into a state of alarm today.

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NEW RADIUM DISCOVERY. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Dr. S. Wilkins, an explorer, here today, tells of the discovery of pitch lende on the Columbia River.

CONDUCTOR SUES MRS. FISH. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—Suit for \$5,000 was today filed against Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, of New York.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 20.—Burglars entered the railroad station at Sound Beach early today and rifled two trunks in the baggage room.

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GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGED BY Socialist Party, Local Hudson County and Kindred Organizations TO HUDSON GROVE, ON THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON. Sunday, August 22, 1909

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MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label. Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls, Caps.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS! M. & A. KATZ, Department Store 631-633 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street.

MURDER SUSPECTS HELD Blood Stained Chinaman, Former Lover of Bow Kum, Captured by Police.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE

HELP WANTED. Standard sewers wanted; home work. 49 Greens st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. Embroidery—Girls for gold embroidery; steady work, good pay.

ROOMS TO LET. 322 E.—Two large comfortable rooms with running water; small room; bath, private house.

APARTMENTS TO LET. 42d St., 555 W.—Desirable flat; modern improvements; \$16-\$17; halls, stairs carpeted.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Richard Wienecke, notary public, 236 West 134th st. Passports procured.

NOTICE. To DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS. Of the J. T. U. of A., Buffalo, N. Y.

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CABLE COMPANIES CONTROL CANADA

Dominion Politicians Block Move for Cheap Communication Around Empire.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 20.—The negotiations which Canada had entered into with Great Britain and the other states of the empire, contemplating the establishment of a cheaper cable and telegraphic service around the empire, are at an end. Such is the fact learned authoritatively today.

This has a decided significance across the line and in New York, because several of the cable companies are very largely controlled by United States capital.

Only a fortnight ago Rodolphe Lemiux, the postmaster general, was still under the impression that Canada would certainly join with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to render a cheap empire cable service possible, but he was rudely disillusioned at one of the last meetings of the cabinet he attended.

His dream of accomplishing a great work for the public good is over. Monopoly of corporations and the greed of gain of individuals were his enemies. The government of Canada, vanquished by these interests, has refused to allow this country to become a party to any such movement for the public good.

A conference of the states of the Empire was to have been held in the autumn on the subject of cable, telegraphic and wireless communication around the Empire, but as a result of the decision of the Canadian cabinet, Canada will not participate, and the full object of the conference will not be attained.

Atlantic Wire Monopoly Wins.

This is more extraordinary in view of the recent unanimous resolution passed by the Imperial Press Conference in favor of state action to break the Atlantic cable monopoly. Commercially, and to Imperial unity, this matter is of vital importance. But the tentacles of the corporation seem to have reached members of the federal government.

The chief opponent of the cheaper cable scheme is Justice, A. B. Aylesworth. Another strong opponent of Canadian action is stated to have been Richard Carritt. Curiously, despite the agitation for state cables and despite the still more immediate danger of Marconi, who is transmitting wireless messages across the Atlantic at half the charges of the cable companies, the value of cable stocks has been going up. Mackay (Common (the Commercial Cable Company) has risen ten points in the past five months.

Possibly in possession of pretty sure information that Canada would not move in the cable matter, persons close to one minister of the crown have speculated profitably in cable stock. Lemiux was apparently the last member of the government to learn that Canada would positively not enter ever into discussion of the cable matter.

Last June Premier Asquith promised that the British government would be ready to look into this, but now the decision of Canada not even to discuss the matter blocks practically any examination even of the Atlantic cable issue.

FORGER HELD

Young Man Forges Checks for \$5,000 to Aid Family.

Conrad C. Wolff, a handsomely dressed, well educated man of twenty-five, was held at police headquarters yesterday on the charge of having forged a check for \$5,000, which he cashed at the Park National Bank.

According to the police, \$4,481 was found in Wolff's pockets when he was placed under arrest.

The story the police say Wolff told them is a remarkable one. His father was formerly a very wealthy silk manufacturer in Germany. He decided that an immense fortune could be made by raising silk in Mexico, so he turned his business into money and went to Mexico, where he planted a mulberry farm and began the culture of silk worms. The venture was a failure, and he lost everything.

Yesterday, according to the police, he received a letter from his mother in Mexico City, declaring she and his father were in actual want. Wolff, it is said, then secured some numbered checks of the silk firm by which he was employed, forged one for \$5,000 and had it cashed, immediately sending \$500 by registered letter to his mother in Mexico City. This letter has been ordered intercepted.

It was Wolff's intention to have his mother and father go to Germany, where he intended joining them.

SEABOLD LOST CHECKS

Talk of Padded Payrolls, Too, in Sewer Bureau Case.

Henry W. Seabold, who was the payroll clerk of the Bureau of Sewers, has disappeared, and there is a good deal of mystery attached to his disappearance. After the trouble in the Sewer Bureau came to the surface, Seabold was permitted to resign, and his name was placed on a preferred Civil Service list. From that list he was appointed as financial clerk in the Dock Department.

The supposedly missing man was not near his home, 408 East 141st street, the Bronx, on August 18. His family claims to be so much mystified over his disappearance as the officials who desire an explanation from him. As a matter of precaution, as Seabold might return, District Attorney Clarke stationed a detective in front of his home, and Seabold will be taken into custody if he appears.

According to Commissioner Mitchell this is not the first time that Mr. Clarke's attention has been called to the padded payrolls and forged pay checks in the Sewer Bureau. The evidence was placed in Clarke's hands last fall. It showed, apparently, that the city treasury has been mulcted to the extent of about \$2,000, as well as the men who got it.

For some reason the District Attorney's office never took any action. It is not even known whether Commissioner Mitchell's evidence was ever presented to the Grand Jury. It is known, however, that no indictments were ever handed in.

Through Louis La France, an attorney, Commissioner Mitchell established at the hearing this morning that the missing Seabold had made good the amount of the forged city pay checks that were cashed by Fred Schumm, the Fulton street café man.

Isaac H. Kirby, an assistant engineer of the bureau, was another witness. Through him Commissioner Mitchell established the fact that after time sheets had been approved by the engineer in charge of the construction of a sewer and copied in the engineer's letter book, the time sheets were doctored by somebody in the Sewer Bureau.

One custom was to increase the time of inspectors, so that the inspector would receive pay for five or six days when he actually did only three days' work.

Probably the boldest custom, however, was to add to the time sheet after it had been approved and left the engineer's hands, the names of men who never performed a single day's work. This was proved in several instances. The identity of the individual who doctored these time sheets was not revealed. It will be later.

Sluggers Get Busy

While the meeting was in progress yesterday, several sluggers entered and raised such a row that the chairman was powerless to maintain order. As usual, a detective was present. Five bakers were arrested and marched to the Essex Market Court charged with disorderly conduct.

When they were brought before the Magistrate, in the company of their attorney, Simon Alperin, he discharged them immediately, as evidence for conviction was lacking.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the decision, the detective said: "No, your Honor; I'm not," to which the Magistrate replied: "If you don't know how to make an arrest, don't undertake it next time."

CO-RESPONDENT CANED

But Failed to Effect a Reconciliation With His Spouse.

Because Mr. Sohn, 224 Eighth avenue, a wealthy exporter, was accused of beating the co-respondent in his divorce suit against his wife with a heavy redwood cane, he was a prisoner before Magistrate Krotel in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and the marital troubles of the Sohns got an airing. Sohn was held in \$500 bail for trial.

The alleged assault took place on July 21, and Sohn was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Magistrate Krotel, after the complainant, Sigmund Bergmann, nineteen years old, a salesman for his father, Joseph L. Bergmann, of 189 Mercer street, had tried to get him into court on a summons.

According to the story Bergmann told in court he saw Mr. and Mrs. Sohn getting on the street car he was on at Eighth avenue and 20th street on July 21. He had been named as co-respondent in Sohn's suit, he said, and in order to avoid trouble he got off the car and started east on 20th street. Carlos Sohn, the fourteen-year-old son of the exporter, ran up behind him and shouted: "I thought I told you to keep off this block."

Then the youth struck him in the back, according to Bergmann, and he ran for the sidewalk. There the elder Sohn caught up with him and struck him a dozen times with a heavy cane, which finally broke in several pieces from the force of the blows.

"Did you not live with Mrs. Sohn for some time?" asked Sohn's lawyer.

"I was named in her husband's divorce suit," Bergmann replied.

"Did you not know Mr. and Mrs. Sohn were trying to effect a reconciliation that day?"

"I did not."

Elsie Schwab, servant at 242 West 12th street, saw the assault. A piece of the exporter's cane struck her in the ear, she said, taking off an earring and nearly knocking her down. She got Bergmann into the house and sheltered him until the Sohns went away.

Sohn said the effort at reconciliation with his wife had failed owing to the affair, and that last week his boy Carlos had disappeared.

SHIPPING NEWS

Sail Today.

Cincinnati, Hamburg.
New York, Southampton.
Rosalind, Newfoundland.
Zulla, La Guayra.
Coamo, San Juan.
Sibiria, Havt.
Maraca, Grenada.
Morro Castle, Havana.
Atrato, Jamaica.
Minneapolis, London.
Arabic, Liverpool.
Italia, Naples.
Vaderland, Antwerp.
Caledonia, Glasgow.
Iroquois, Jacksonville.
Concho, Galveston.
City of Savannah, Savannah.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.

Due Today.

Dinnamare, Naples, July 29.
Sicilia, Naples, Aug. 3.
Sicilia, Genoa, July 29.
Seminole, Turks Island, Aug. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 15.
Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 14.
Amerika, Hamburg, Aug. 12.
Kastilla Antwerp, Aug. 7.
Levia Luckenbach, Puerto Mexico, Aug. 13.
El Monte, Galveston, Aug. 15.
Lampasa, Mobile, Aug. 14.
Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 29.
Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 15.

Due Tomorrow.

California, Glasgow, Aug. 14.
Byron, Barbadoes, Aug. 16.
Seneca, Santo Domingo, Aug. 15.
Desterro, Barbadoes, Aug. 15.
Maraval, Trinidad, Aug. 14.

SEVERE STORM IN LOUISIANA.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Aug. 20.—The heat wave, accompanied by temperatures ranging from 95 to 110 degrees, was broken today by the most severe thunderstorm ever experienced in central Louisiana. Two people were killed, one was paralyzed and two were rendered unconscious by lightning.

MASTER BAKERS SHOW TREACHERY

Hire Thugs to Break Up Union Meeting—Judge Reprimands Detective.

Although compelled to surrender, the boss bakers showed their treachery by sending professional thugs and sluggers to try to break up the general meeting of Local 100 of the Bakers' Union, which was held yesterday morning at Clinton Hall, 111 Clinton street.

It seems evident that the employing bakers are alarmed at the growing strength and power of the union, and will stop short of nothing to harass its members. It is intimated by some of the union men that the bosses purchase the goodwill and aid of detectives and police alike by the "judicious" expenditure of a few dollars when necessary.

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BROKERS INDICTED

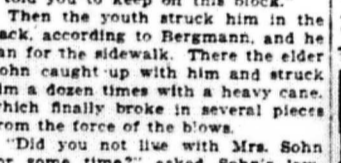
Katz and Clarke Charged With Grand Larceny—Out on Bail.

Charles Katz, president of the Eastern Brewing Company, and Walter L. Clark, broker, indicted Thursday on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the sale of the \$110,000 worth of Heinz stocks were arraigned yesterday before Justice Mulqueen in the court of General Sessions.

Justice Mulqueen fixed bond at \$25,000 which was given by Bernard Katz, father of the prisoner, a millionaire brewer of Paterson, N. J., and Katz was released.

Clark's bond, \$12,500, which he gave when arraigned in police court several days ago, was continued, and he, too, was released.

A. D. S. Adams, the Boston broker, indicted in connection with the theft of the Heinz stock, surrendered himself yesterday and was at once arraigned before Justice Mulqueen. Through his attorney, Louis Vorkhaus, he entered a plea of not guilty with leave to amend the plea or to demur. The court granted him until August 27, for that purpose. Bail was fixed at \$12,000.



UNION MADE SHOES.

2 Ave C, cor. Houston St., N. Y.

UNION MADE SHOES. Good Quality Arch Support Shoes for Achill's Tender Feet. Latest Styles in Ladies' Shoes. Strictly One Price. Children's Shoes.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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CAFES.

ARCH CAFE AND RESTAURANT
E. MENKE Proprietor,
217 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.

Ehret's Extra Drawn from the Wood.

ANTHONY KAPPES Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
410 PEARL STREET,
Opposite The Call Office,
Cor. William St., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Fred Bauer, formerly of Brooklyn, calls the attention of the comrades to his summer boarding house, Good board. Fred Bauer, Bridgeville, near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

KEEPS BABES OVERNIGHT

Gerry Society Representatives Called "Brutes" by Indignant Father.

After being kept from their home by the Gerry Society all night, David Murray, Jr., three years old, and his sister, Minnie, eighteen months old, were turned over to their parents yesterday in the Children's Court on order of Justice Mayo.

There was a sensational scene between David Murray, the father, a real estate man, living at 363 West 48th street, and Superintendent Jenkins, of the Children's Society, when the children were brought into court. The mother wept hysterically until her babes were given into her care.

It was through the arrest of their nurse, Margaret Brady, on a charge of intoxication while she had the children out for a walk, that they got into the custody of the society on the ground of improper guardianship.

When the children were arraigned today their father said:

"I will spend every dollar I possess to prosecute this inhuman society that kept my babies locked from their mother all night."

After Patrolman Pierce had told of arresting the nurse, who was fined \$10 in the Night Court, Justice Mayo said to Murray:

"You ought to be very grateful to the society for taking care of your children."

"Grateful!" hissed Murray, adding an oath. "I'm going to prosecute these brutes" (apparently meaning Superintendent Jenkins and Agent Bohm).

Justice Mayo interrupted with a warning against using such language, but Mr. Murray went on:

"My wife begged these brutes just to let her see the babies, and they told her the society's power was absolute and she could do nothing."

Superintendent Jenkins expostulated against Mr. Murray's language and Justice Mayo rebuked the father again at the same time dismissing the charge of improper guardianship.

Then Superintendent Jenkins accused Mr. Murray of being drunk when he went to the society's rooms last night.

"That's a lie!" retorted Murray. The Murrays then took their children away.

FOUR KILLED IN AUTO.

SEATTLE, Aug. 20.—Misc Agnes Cowan, Miss Maggie Paul, Mrs. J. Colvin and Ira Parry, the chauffeur, were killed today when their automobile, going at a high speed, crashed through the railing along the trestle over Tide Flats Lane, known as "Dead Man's Curve." The car dropped twenty feet, and all the occupants were crushed. The women in the party were from Vancouver, B. C., and were visiting friends in Seattle.

EMBASSY BUILDING ABLAZE

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A small blaze at the American Embassy building today gave the attaches of the place a bad scare for a few minutes. The fire originated in a pile of old papers and was extinguished by the prompt work of several of the attaches before the fire department arrived. Curtains and tapestries in the building were ruined and furnished the principal item of loss.

WILDFEUER BROS.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
67-89 Ave. B, near 6th St., N.Y.
Call in and give us a chance to enlarge this advertisement.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Rate 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, 223 E. 54th St.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Bates Shoes, 94 Rivington St.
Fagle Shoe Store, 848 Columbus Ave.
B. Hahn, 2649 8th Ave.
M. Seigelman, 40 Av. B, bet. 32d & 4th Sts.
I. Nathan, nr. 118th St., 1789 Madison Av.
Weingarten Men's Sp'rs, 112 Rivington
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
Jahn & Brunhofer, 1604 Ave. A
Taphael De Nat., 1500 Madison Ave.
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
The F. & S. New Store, 84th St. & 8d Av.
Richard's Co., cor. 26th St. & 8th Av.
DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES.
Ch. Grubb, 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, 850 8th Av., nr. 51st St.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
Meyer Davidoff, 223 E. 105th St.
FURNITURE, ETC.
J. D. Flattau, 2264 8th Ave.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Teich & Aher, 33-25 Ave. C.
Rubin & Hoffman, 35 Fike St.
David Rosenfeld, 2100 3d Ave., near 115th St.
GROCERIES.
F. C. Smith, 2491 8th Ave.
HATS.
Union Made Hats.
American Mfg. Co., 3 Avenue C.
Breithaupt, 475 8th Av. & 651 3d Av.
Callahan, the Hatter, 140 Bowry; 45 years' reputation.
HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.
Enterprise Hardware & Sp'g. Goods Co., 802 3d Ave., near 49th St.
LUNCH ROOM.
William G. Stocker, 97 3d Ave.
LAUNDRIES.
The Globe Hand L'dry, 230 W. 15th St.
Preserve Hand L'dry, 243 W. 154th St.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING.
P. Friedman, Established 1890.
Suits Made to Order, 400 West 40th St.
Branch 375 W. 46th St., cor. 9th Ave.
MEN'S FURNISHERS.
Shapiro & Tuman, 92 Clinton St.
PRINTING INKS.
J. M. Huber, 150 Worth St. and 2, 4, 5, 6 Mission Pl.
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.
Benditt & Clessens, 160 W. 37th St.
Phone 3477 Madison Square.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Sam W. Edges, 463 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. Mendelsohn, 4561 Boston Rd. & Union Av.
Union Made Cigars at The Pioneer, 735 East 166th St.
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
Travis, 3d Ave., opp. 161st St. Station.
Westchester Clo'g Co., 34 Av. 144th St.
DRUGGISTS.
Theo. A. M. Hartung, 774 E. 169th St.
Katzel's Drug Store, 174th St. & 454 Av.
O. W. Shochat, 166th & Jackson Av.
Tobias & Warlin, 3d Av., cor. 167th St.
FURNISHINGS AND HATS.
The Toggery Shop, 3d Ave., below 160th St. E. Station.
LADIES' TAILOR & FRESHMAKER.
Kramer Co., 1745 Washington Av.
JEWELRY.
L. Gittleman, 303 Brook Av.
INSTRUCTION.
The Bronx Preparatory School, 490 E. 173d St., cor. Washington Av.
MEAT MARKET.
Edward Kell, 870 2d Av.
RESTAURANT.
Homelike Restaurant, 519 3d Av.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
Ghindin, 1525 Washington Av.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Bates Shoe, 2271 Pitkin Ave.
The Bates Shoe, 2977 Fulton St.
The Bates Shoe, 1155 5th Av.
Uzmann & Kaunofsky, 694 and 696 Broadway.
M. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Av.
McDougall's, 140 Myrtle Ave.
L. Gutter, 434 7th Av.
Bloom Shoe Co., 5195 5th Av.
Greenblatts, 1185 Myrtle Ave.
H. Treibitz, 1784 Pitkin Av.
Max Horwitz, 1622 Pitkin Av.
Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Ave.
Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House.
Charles Mohr, 195 Wyckoff Ave.
John V. Biemer, 1773 Broadway.
BARBER.
Peter Engert's, 1838 Bath Av.
BAKERY.
L. Jahn, 244 Hamburg Ave.
BUTCHERS.
Jos. Kunz, 1219 Myrtle Ave.
Ignaz Berker, 123 Wyckoff Ave.
Meyer's Market, 5621 3d Av.
Prosperity Beef Co., 1411 Myrtle Av.
BUTTER AND EGGS.
I. S. Colyer, 83 Atlantic Av.
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1064 Broadway.
Sam Haber, 121 3d Av.
BICYCLES, KODAKS AND SPORTING GOODS.
Yauckes & Sons, 276 Atlantic Av.
BOTTLE BEER, ALL KINDS WINES AND LIQUORS.
John Zimmerman, 1454 Flatbush Av.
CORSETS AND GLOVES.
1735 Pitkin Ave. and 79 Graham Av.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
C. F. Gackenheimer, 1271 Myrtle Ave.
CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER.
Harry Goodman, 2641 Atlantic Av.
CLOTHES AND TAILORS.
Seifert Bros., cor. Wyckoff av. & E. 8th St.
Henry Hecker, 371 Hamburg Av.
CUSTOM TAILORS.
S. Bernstein, 3217 5th Ave.

CUTLERY DEALER AND GRINDER.
M. Jung, Jr., 150 Graham Av.
DELICATESSEN.
L. Dock, 610 Hart, cor. Myrtle Av.
F. J. Theuer, 392 Knickerbocker Av.
DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS.
Aaron Jasspe, 444 Howard Av.
L. Schlossberg, 823 Knickerbocker Av.
M. Chauvix, New Utrecht Av. and 29th 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 Av.
DRY GOODS.
C. A. Werner, 128 3d Ave.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.
Smith & Auerbacher, 27 Central Av.
McVey & Miller, 253 Covert Av.
Aronson Bros. & Fierst, 61 Belmont Av.
Louis Berger, 2825 Atlantic Av.
FLOREST AND DECORATOR.
Wacker's, 1344 Myrtle Av.
FURNITURE, ETC.
Smith & Director Pitkin & Rockaway, Fraas & Miller, B'way & Quincey St.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 5215 3d Ave.
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Zant & Kahn, 229 Knickerbocker Av.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Martin Derz, 695 Broadway.
H. Goodwin, 435 Knickerbocker Av.
GROCERIES.
H. Delventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C.
Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 58 Flat.
L. Fontannaz, 5210 5th Av.
J. B. Schierenbeck, 19 Bremen St.
F. W. Schroeder, 407 Evergreen Av.

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN.
C. H. Grau, 4911 and 5810 5th Av.
HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
D. Schwelmer & Co., 5215 5th Av.
C. O. Loebel, 1605 Pitkin Av.
Jos. Bag, 1025 Flatbush Av.
HATS, CAPS & LEATHER GOODS.
At Arnold's, 680 Broadway.

OUT OF TOWN

BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark.
The Bates Shoe, 170 Ferry St.
Schlesinger's Shoe Store, 174 Ferry St.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Irvington, N. J.
Edw. Rau, 731 Springfield Ave.
CUSTOM TAILOR—Jersey City, N. J.
R. Mark, 716 Grand St.
Levine Tailoring Co., 131 Montgomery St.
SHOE STORE—Jersey City.
The Bates Shoe, 840 Newark Av.
The Bates Shoe, 149 Newark Av.
TAILOR—New Haven, Conn.
Emil Goris, 271 Washington Av.
COAL AND WOOD—Lynn, Mass.
Connelly, Connelly'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, 100 Montross St.
CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Brookton, Mass.
Kenedy, 100 Montgomery St.
LAUNDRIES—Brookton, Mass.
Empire Laundry, 100 Montgomery St.

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NEWARK ADVERTISERS

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

...must be in this office by the day previous to publication... otherwise specified.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 10th A. D. (Bohemian)—1353 First Street.

BROOKLYN. Business. The first organization meeting of Branch 4, 224 A. D., Kings County...

QUEENS. The executive committee of Local Astoria meets at M. Fessler Hall, corner Steinway and Woolsey avenue.

At the same hall at 8:30 P. M. All members of both committees...

LABOR UNION NOTES.

BROOKLYN CIGARMAKERS. The Cigarmakers' Union, Local 149, will hold an important meeting at the Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock tonight.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS. The Carriage and Wagon Workers Union will hold a meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock tonight.

SHOE FITTERS' UNION. The Shoe Fitters' Union will hold a mass meeting at 133 Eldridge street tonight. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss how to organize the workers employed in the contracting shops...

LADIES' WAIST MAKERS. At the last meeting of the Ladies' Waist Makers' International Union, Local 25, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Abraham Baroff was elected second business agent.

UNDERTAKERS. R. STUTZMANN Undertaker. 286 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn. Telephone, 4707 Williamsburg.

George Engert, Manager. PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE. 415 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO SAY SO. When you buy of a Call advertiser you should tell the clerk or cashier that you saw the ad in the Call. Don't be afraid to say it.

are urged to be present. FORT LEE, N. J. Local—Charles Dabelaar's Studio, Palisade Avenue, Business.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J. Local—Plank road and Savione street, Business.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The following open air meetings have been arranged for tonight: German town and Lehigh avenues—Isaac Paul, Jas. W. Hughes.

SUNDAY'S MEETING. MANHATTAN. 9th and 11th A. D. (German)—342 West 42d street. Business, 3 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. There will be a meeting on the North Plaza of the City Hall at 8 o'clock in the evening.

CANADIAN M. P. JAILED. Socialist Legislator Sentenced to Serve 7 Days for Street Speaking.

REGINA, Sask., Canada, Aug. 20.—C. M. O'Brien, Socialist member for Rocky Mountain, in Alberta Legislature, being found guilty on the charge of blocking the street, refused to pay the costs of court, which he was assessed, and was sentenced to serve seven days in jail.

AT THE PARKSIDE CHURCH. John D. Long, D. D., will take as his text Sunday morning the word "shine."

In the evening Dr. Long will speak on the "Development of Voluntary Co-operation in America." F. C. Smith will also speak.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

REDS BEAT GIANTS

Going to Tough for Ames and Raymond—Cincinnati Scores 6 in 9th.

Yesterday was an awful day for the Giants. The weather and the Cincinnati Reds harried them to such an extent that they were badly beaten. The intermittent rain and sunshine, clearing and cloudy with changing lights, harried the Reds as much as the Giants, but the Giants did not hold out as long as their rivals in the more important influence of making trouble for the other side.

It was the second game in succession in which Ames found the going too strenuous and withdrew before the enemy's fire. Mitchell, who pounded Ames and Raymond for a total of four hits, slugged a single to right in the second inning, moved around two notches on a sacrifice and an infield out and scored on a passed ball. The Giants were at the bat a long time in the second inning, when Murray opened with a two-bagger, but they didn't score. All count was lost of the number of fouls Tenney made. He finally fled to Mitchell.

The only time hits were bunched on Fromme was in the fourth inning. Devlin and Bridwell hit safely after two co-workers had been put out. Devlin hit being a clean two-bagger. Bridwell vaulted a fly back of second which should have been caught by any one of three men. It wasn't however, and Devlin scored. Mitchell batted Fromme and Miller home in the fifth inning after these two had made a two-bagger by Doyle and a muff at the plate by Roth, followed by the same player's instantaneous wild hurl to third presented two runs to the Giants in the second installment of the fifth.

It was drizzling and dark in the sixth, and after Paskert had scored on a single, a steal, Schlie's wild throw and Lobert's jolt for a base, the Reds hurried and got out. Their feeble purpose was to dispose of the Giants quickly in the sixth and win the game by beating the rain. There were a few lightning flashes, rainbows and showers, but the game went the full length. The sun came out, but didn't cheer, up the Giants any, and they didn't score again.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, Clubs, Won, Lost, Per. C. Pittsburgh 78, 29, .729. Chicago 71, 35, .670. New York 64, 40, .616. Cincinnati 54, 52, .509. Philadelphia 48, 59, .449. St. Louis 44, 61, .419. Brooklyn 37, 68, .350. Boston 28, 80, .259.

Yesterday's Results. New York 3, Cincinnati 11. St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 1 (eleven innings, first game). Second game postponed on account of rain.

Table with columns: American League, Clubs, Won, Lost, Per. C. Philadelphia 69, 42, .622. Detroit 67, 43, .608. Boston 67, 46, .593. Cleveland 57, 56, .504. Chicago 53, 56, .486. New York 51, 58, .465. St. Louis 45, 62, .421. Washington 32, 78, .291.

Yesterday's Results. Detroit 3, Washington 1. Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 0.

HILLMAN WILL RUN

Will Strengthen Eastern Team in Struggle Against Westerners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—What is expected to be the greatest athletic event of the year next to the national championships at Seattle will be decided here when the New York Athletic Club, the Chicago A. A. and the Olympic Club meet in a triangular track and field carnival.

SWIMMING TOURNEY OPENS.

Large Entry List for Atlantic Championships.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The list of entries for the middle Atlantic swimming championships, which will be decided tomorrow afternoon at Lafayette, in the Schuylkill River, over the Philadelphia Swimming Club's course, contains some of the very fastest swimmers in this country.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Larry McLean, catcher for the Cincinnati Baseball Club, whose kneecap was broken several days ago, submitted to an operation in a hospital here. The physicians say the operation was successful, but that McLean will not be able to play again this season.

LEACH CROSS IS READY. Advice from New Dorp, the training quarters of Leach Cross, state that the East Side lightweight is in excellent trim for his coming fight with Cy Smith at the Bedford Club next Monday night.

BRESNAHAN BUYS PLAYERS. Roger Bresnahan, manager of the St. Louis Nationals, announced yesterday that his club has purchased the releases of Geyer, of Columbus, reputed to be the star pitcher of the American Association; Bell, an infielder, of Springfield, Ill.; Johnson, a pitcher, of Galveston; Beecher, an infielder, of Greenville, S. C.; and McGinty, a shortstop, of Alliance, Ohio. All these players, save McGinty, will receive full try-outs.

NEW PITCHER FOR BOSTON. BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Chief Curtis, who for four years has been pitching for the Milwaukee Brewers, has been bought by the Boston Nationals, and is expected to leave for the East today to join his new team mates.

STEAMER BURNS. 150 Persons Rescued by Motor Boats. One Injured by Fall.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 20.—The steamer Fred Swain, owned by the Peoria and LaSalle Packet Company, caught fire in midstream on the Illinois River this afternoon, and after Fern Swain, who was in command, had landed in as near the shore as possible the boat burned to the water's edge.

CONVENTION CLOSES. Int. Assn. of Fire Engineers Will Meet in Syracuse Next Meet.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 20.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers adjourned today after installing its new officers, receiving committees' reports and passing resolutions of thanks for its entertainment by officers and citizens of Grand Rapids.

FINDS 1,700,000 LIRE ON TRAIN. ROME, Aug. 20.—A railway employe at Benevento found today in a railway carriage he was cleaning a box filled with bank notes to the value of 1,700,000 lire, or \$340,000. He handed the box to the stationmaster.

YANKEES WILL APPEAL

May also Bring Charges Against Griffith Before National Commission.

There were some new developments in the controversy over the services of Pitcher James Vaughn yesterday, which would seem to indicate that the National Baseball Commission may be forced to look into the formal charge made by the New York American League Club that Clark Griffith, manager of the Cincinnati Club, has been tampering with the player; also that Garry Hermann, owner of the Cincinnati Club, has no right, as a member of the National Commission, to have a vote in the final verdict involving Vaughn.

This information takes the form of an affidavit signed by Vaughn to the effect that Griffith informed him two weeks ago that the commission would award him to the Louisville American Association Club, which would then turn him over to Cincinnati.

The New York American League Club, meanwhile, has documentary proof that Vaughn was never released to sell him to Louisville as well as to Brooklyn, and that he was not "farmed" two years in succession contrary to the provision of the national agreement.

Johnson's idea of fair play is well known in baseball circles so that he is expected to ask Hermann why Griffith tampered with the player, contrary to the rules of baseball. In the National League Dreyfus, of Pittsburgh, for instance, was prevented from voting, as a member of the board of directors, on several questions involving the welfare of his team, which was in accordance with baseball precedent. For that reason the American League men say that Hermann should have voluntarily declined to vote on the Vaughn case, leaving the matter entirely to the judgment of Johnson and Heydler.

BILLINGS RETURNS.

Says That American Trotters Lead the World.

C. K. C. Billings, the millionaire breeder of trotting horses, who recently took a string of ten horses to Europe, returned yesterday with his family on the Mauretania, bringing back eight of the horses. He had presented Flaming Boy to the Russian government for breeding purposes and delight to the German government for the same purpose.

HOT BOUT FOR FAIRMONT.

It will probably be a case of even money and take your pick when Sandy Ferguson and Joe Jeannette meet in a ten round argument at the Fairmont Club next Friday night. These heavyweights are at sword's points and are anxious to settle their differences decisively.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION. WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN. THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED. BARBERS!! WORKINGMEN! FIEBERT BROS. 100 RIVINGTON STREET, Cor. Ludlow St., New York.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES. The Manhattan Opera House' improvements have been completed, and Mr. Hammerstein's Temple of Music is ready for the opening of his latest innovation—his preliminary season of grand opera in French and Italian, with an entirely new company of principals altogether different in personnel from the stars of his regular season.

DOWN WITH BOOZE. W. C. T. U. Meets and Protests Against "Unconfined Joy." WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 20.—Following the refusal of the Cities Commission to prohibit the sale of imitation beer, commonly known as "war beer," the County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, now in convention here, held an indignation meeting last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—People at Eighth and Market streets were startled today by seeing a woman jump from the fourth story of a high apartment store. She struck the pavement with terrific force, but when picked up was found to be alive and was taken to a hospital.

SMUMMING. A new musical comedy by Aaron Hoffman, Will Madden, and Harry von Tilzer, will be produced next month by A. H. Woods. Kyrle Bell will open his season at "The Builder of Bridges" at the Star Theater in Buffalo on October 4.

Clothing with Union Label. CALL READERS, BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR CLOTHING GIVE US A CALL. LEVY BROS. THE PRICES ARE SMALLER AND THE VALUES ARE THE BEST. WHEN YOU BUY FROM US YOU BUY A GARMENT MADE BY STRICTLY UNION LABOR. EACH GARMENT BEARS THIS UNION LABEL. LEVY BROS., MAKERS OF High Grade Clothing and Custom Tailoring 53 CANAL STREET, N. Y. OPEN SUNDAY.

TWO HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Detectives Capture Men Accused of Breaking Into Tobacco Factory.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—After a rough and tumble fight on a Reading train at the Columbia Avenue Railroad station, Detective Cornwall today arrested two men who had followed from Lansdale, and who are charged with stealing \$500 worth of raw tobacco from a factory in Shelby, Pa.

THE LID'S DOWN.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—At a conference held at the State House this morning the Attorney General promised a delegation of preachers from Atlantic City that the lid must drop and stay down.

MORGAN'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT—ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," Etc.

PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued.)

MORGAN AT HIS ZENITH.

II.

Rockefeller and Carnegie Fall Out.

Not with rhythmic placidity did the Steel Trust come into being. An embittered contest, tinged with much personal animus, among certain of the great magnates preceded, and to some degree precipitated, its formation.

Controlling a large part of the iron ore deposits in the Mesaba region in the Northwest, Rockefeller had been aiming to buy out the Carnegie plants for the purpose of organizing a trust. To compel Carnegie to yield, he had recourse to the methods he had so often and successfully used in the oil fields. But he found Carnegie a hard much more to the capital required. Carnegie was finally compelled to lower his rates on iron ore. Finding that he could not crush out Carnegie, as he had crushed small oil producers, Rockefeller changed his tactics. He advanced Henry C. Frick a million dollars to buy the Carnegie plants for \$100,000,000. Frick had been a partner of Carnegie, but between the two differences had arisen developing into a feuding antagonism.

If Rockefeller assumed that his plan would go through without obstacles, he found himself enlightened before long. The first hindrance was the unfavorable times. Assuredly, the great monarch of wealth did not intend to pay that \$100,000,000 out of his own personal resources. Such a plan, according to approved methods of finance, would be asinine. The gods were to pay for it; the people who could be depended upon to buy stock issues, which stock could be manipulated so that the losses of those investors would be equal, and much more to the capital required. But, at that juncture, it was reckoned that the anticipated victims were in no mood or shape to exchange cash for engraved paper. A propitious occasion had to be awaited.

This delay was costly to Rockefeller. The option held by Frick expired by time limit. And that precious million dollars advanced by Rockefeller—what became of that? Carnegie declared it forfeited, and held on to it. Frick was enraged, and Rockefeller resentful. Henceforth, the animosity between Frick and Carnegie deepened, while Rockefeller contained himself.

It will be the day when he would even matters with Carnegie.

Enter Morgan With His Program.

Meanwhile, a new factor had burst in to upset all of Frick's and Rockefeller's carefully nursed ambitions. This factor was J. Pierpont Morgan.

The bridge and the tube trusts, owned largely by Morgan, had been planning to manufacture their own billets. As the Carnegie works were flourishing in the billet trade, the news was of momentous importance to Carnegie. He at once prepared to retaliate. But how could he effectively do so? What form of reprisal would be quickest and most telling? Carnegie had grown seared with experience in the machinations of trade; he was not the magnate to be taught how to strike at a competitor's most vital point. The word flew forth that he intended to go into the bridge and tube business. Here was an announcement for Morgan to ponder and scowl over. But another edict (it is no exaggeration to speak of the orders issued by magnates as edicts) followed in rapid order. Carnegie knew, of course, that Morgan was an extensive owner of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its properties. If a railroad were built to compete with the Pennsylvania system, Morgan's interests and fortune would be doubly assaulted. Carnegie allowed the information to get out that he purposed to construct his own railroads from Pittsburgh to the Great Lakes, on the west, and, on the east, to the Atlantic Ocean. He went on with the plan as though he were in dead earnest; he caused plans to be drawn up, and rushed surveying parties to map out the route.

The Results of Carnegie's Retaliation.

The effect upon Morgan was galvanic. Perhaps Carnegie was bluffing in return for bluffs. But the situation was too serious for trifling. Carnegie might carry out his threats; there was the danger. Had Morgan been dealing with the United States Government he would have felt no great concern at threats that he knew he could safely ignore; but in contesting with Carnegie, he was opposed by a magnate of whose power he had reason to be grimly apprehensive. How could Carnegie be placated, or dissuaded, or prevented from carrying out his ominous plans? One heroic

(8) "Seared with experience." Inasmuch as a description of his career is not strictly relevant to this part of the work, we cannot halt here to recount the details of transactions, in which, many a time, he had got the better of partners, friends, inventors and competitors.

way there was—to buy him out, and organize a trust.

Thereupon, it is related, Morgan bestowed himself post haste to Carnegie. The time was lost in essentials. The magnates went straight to the point. Morgan inquired of Carnegie for what sum he would sell his plants. With a clever expression of indifference, Carnegie sententiously replied, "Three hundred million." A silence ensued; the magnates looked craftily at each other. Whether Morgan was aware that only a short time previously Carnegie had agreed to sell out to Frick for \$100,000,000 is not known. On his part, Carnegie believed that he had Morgan in a corner, which conviction was clearly worth a raise of \$200,000,000. Perhaps Carnegie, in the style of the excellent business man, asked an exorbitant price so as to compromise on a sum larger than he really expected. Morgan's next words must have surprised him. There was no long drawn-out haggling, no comment of any character. "Take it in mortgage," asked Morgan brusquely. "Provided it covers the whole proposed combination," Carnegie replied. The trade was then and there arranged; the remainder was simply a matter of formalities and ratifications.

Carnegie Finds He Sold Cheap.

Carnegie was pleased with himself. Two great objects he had accomplished; he had obtained an immense purchase price, far beyond his expectations, and he was now able to carry out a yearning that he had long indulged in: the acquisition of active business cares, and of playing the exclusive role of the retired and philanthropic captain of industry. Doubtless, he felt quite positive that he had outwitted even the great J. Pierpont Morgan.

But, as time passed, he found good grounds to have doubts of his astuteness.

Subsequently, after Morgan had demonstrated how vast sums could be taken in with facility in jobbery in the stock issues of the Steel Trust, Carnegie began to look back and perceive that he, not Morgan, was the outdone one—not a pleasant feeling for a man who had been self-satisfied that he was as sharp as any of the other magnates. While Carnegie was ostentatiously dispensing millions for public libraries, and preaching the doctrine that it was a disgrace to die rich, he was secretly funneling over the fact that he had not held up Morgan for a hundred million dollars more. This story is current in Wall Street.

"Many months later Carnegie and Morgan were on the same Atlantic liner bound for recreation in foreign fields. Coming down late to their morning coffee, there was a few minutes for reminiscence between them. "Do you know, Mr. Morgan," said Carnegie, "I have been thinking it over, and I find I made a mistake. I should have asked you another hundred million for those Carnegie properties."

"If you had, I should have paid it," responded Morgan in his frank, unfeeling truthfulness. "And Carnegie, so the story goes, was so soured in his soul that he could take no more toast and marmalade" (9)

(9) "The Wall Street Journal" issue of August 2, 1909.

chine swerved, shrieked and dashed into a boulder. The driver was hurled against a tree and fell bloody and unconscious. Evelyn, frightened, sprang from her horse, ran to the injured man and recognized Adam, lying as if dead. She wept frantically. With the strength of the insane, she lifted him on the saddle, got up behind him and galloped to her house. Doctors were called. They examined his wounds. A broken rib and a few severe external cuts. He would recover, they said.

Adam awakened from his slumber. Evelyn stood beside him. His fevered eyes recognized her. He smiled faintly, took her hand and kissed it. He convalesced rapidly. Evelyn's presence cured him more than the medicines of the doctors. She waited on him constantly. Love entered his heart, and he longed to have her always near him.

And one day, Adam, when he was well again, asked her to be his wife. She answered, "yes," and fell weeping into his arms; and he, wiping his eyes, smiled blissfully.

They sat like children, cooling contentedly. The Serpent. The slime of the slums—the stench of stables. A starving unattended mother gave birth to a son. Her consumptive husband writhed beside her. At the first cry of the child, he rose painfully from the straw, spat out his life's blood, tottered, fell and died.

Swathed in rags and sucking the milk of sorrow, the boy grew thin, unhealthy; like a weed at the mercy of the elements. His mother, unable to support him, became insane, and committed suicide. The boy sold newspapers. From them he learned spelling, reading and writing. They were his library.

He got a position in a factory. One day he was caught in the belting of some machinery. Before the dynamo could be stopped, the wheels had crushed his chest and broken his arms. For months he lay in the hospital, now dead, now alive. He recovered. He was discharged as cured. He was crippled. His back was hunched; his chest was weak; his right arm helpless.

He struggled to live. He could not work. He became ragged, dirty, worm-eaten. Weeks became months, months years. He begged. He froze on bread-lines and starved in libraries. He saw thousands who were like him. He felt their woes—their agonies. He saw the hell in which they existed, and he waited aloud.

And into his heart entered the spirit of Christ. He vowed that he, weak though he was, would help humanity. He would show men the right and wrong. He would teach them truth, love—happiness. A fire seized his hand as he wrote.



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

A Question Easily Solved.

As in the case of the railroads, and of other industrial concerns, the character of the typical of altered economic conditions were seen in the passing of the steel industry into the control of Morgan, Rockefeller, the Goulds and their fellow magnates. Carnegie had grown up in the steel business; he knew its details and technique with consummate thoroughness. In addition, he had adopted the plan of making partners, in a measure, of subordinates who had proved their capacity in both the knowledge of the manufacture of steel and in methods calculated to increase profits. Neither Morgan nor Rockefeller nor Gould had any technical knowledge of how to run a steel plant; left to themselves they could not have managed a factory for a single minute. But, as the capitalist system went, they were not required to have the slightest training in running railroads, factories, steamships or mines. They could annex or engage men of experience to do this for them.

How were the great steel plants to be directed, now that the industry had gone out of the hands of owners who personally had known how to do that directing?

The problem was very simple, or rather, it was no problem at all. Morgan followed Carnegie's plan of putting skilled men at the directing head, and of allowing them to share somewhat in the division of stock and profits. Highly significant of the methods of capitalists was their selection of directing managers. We have seen how, when Schwab and Corey were superintendents of the Carnegie plants, a Congressional committee, in 1894, had denounced them individually, in a tame enough report, as being specifically responsible for the armor-plate frauds. Did Carnegie discontinue their services? At that very time Carnegie was thrusting himself forward publicly as a pious benefactor and a lofty citizen did he show any inclination at Schwab's and Corey's methods? How

could he? Had they not thereby shown what valuable profit producers they were? He prized their services so much that he not only bestowed continuous marks of favor upon them but he later elevated them to be directors and minor partners.

The Career of Morgan's Lieutenant, Schwab.

They were essentially the men whom Morgan also wanted: from a capitalist point of view they were highly efficient, considered from every angle. When Morgan organized the Steel Trust, to whom did he turn a his selection for executives? To Schwab and Corey; they successively occupied the position of president of the United States Steel Corporation. Indeed, Schwab expanded to be somewhat of a magnate himself, and incontrovertibly proved that he had learned proficiency in genuine magnate methods. Organizing the United States Shipbuilding Company, on his own hook, he and his associates issued false prospectuses, deceived investors, fraudulently made a gift to themselves of \$55,000,000 in securities and otherwise committed such fraud upon fraud, that after the company had gone into bankruptcy the receiver denounced the whole transaction as "an artistic swindle" (10).

A Trust Perfect in All Parts.

Apart from the recital of these frauds, there can be no gainsaying of the fact that the Steel Trust was the very acme of efficient organization for capitalist purposes. Other trusts might be well organized in the field of production, and partially that of distribution, and yet lack control of the supply of raw material. The Steel Trust controlled all three of these factors. It had its own plants. With Morgan, the Standard Oil magnates and the Goulds either dominating or associated with it, the railroads and steamship lines of the United States were at its disposal. It owned vast deposits of iron ore and coal, some of which had been

(10) See report of ex-United States Senator James M. Smith, receiver of the company, to the United States District Court, Newark, N. J. The report was submitted to the court on November 2, 1903. The appended paragraph is only a slight portion of the entire report:

"Who participated in this wholesale plunder? The testimony now being taken... will doubtless disclose the names of all the participants; but as such testimony will be submitted to this court for action, your receiver does not deem it proper to comment upon it here. Certain it is that much of this vast amount of stock and bonds was taken by persons and corporations who parted with little or no considerations in exchange therefor. Blocks of the stock went to the vendors of the constituent plants and to the purchasers of bonds, as bonus, absolutely without benefit to the company; \$20,000,000 of it admittedly went to Mr. Charles M. Schwab in addition to the agreed price for Bethlehem. Some of it went to the promoters of this artistic swindle; and when all had been provided for, what was left of the bonds, amounting to \$1,500,000, was handed back to the company, ostensibly to supply it with 'working capital.'"

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The readers of The Call who have been following Mr. Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," and the Socialist movement in general will be interested in the following announcement by Charles H. Kerr & Company.

"This remarkable work, which has attracted widespread attention in the course of its serial publication in the Worker, and the Call, will shortly be brought out in three handsome volumes. From the beginning of the serial publication of this work, an incessant stream of inquiries has poured in as to when it would appear in book form. The first volume will be issued in September, 1909, and two other volumes will appear as rapidly as they can be published.

"The author has given the publication of this book to our co-operative association of worker people, because he has good reason to believe that almost any capitalist house would soon be induced to suppress the book when its revolutionary importance came to the attention of the great captains of industry. We have little working capital, but our publishing house is owned by over two thousand Socialists who can not be bought off.

"We shall publish the book, so far as the author has completed it, in three handsome volumes, printed on fine book paper, with eight engravings in each volume. The first, dealing with conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times and with the Great Land Fortunes, will be ready in September. Volumes II and III will deal with the Great Railroad Fortunes, and we hope to publish both of these by the end of 1909. The price of the work will be \$1.50 a volume, but to those who remit \$3.50 in advance, we will mail each of the three volumes promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book, and also help us to hasten the publication of all three volumes, by sending \$3.50 at once.

"Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

turned over to it by Carnegie, and others of which John D. Rockefeller held. The Steel Trust, in fact, was the first trust to establish a scientific control over these three factors, so indispensable to the perfect operation of a trust. By its ownership of great iron deposits, and its practical dictatorship over transportation systems, it at once reduced nearly all of such competitors as it had to nonentities.

Only one competitor, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, owned its own raw supply; and this competitor was later put out of the way under circumstances which be described further on.

And here, again, enters the familiar factor of the small frauds being ousted by the great; of the property originally wrested by fraud being taken over by great magnates whose specialty (and it was a very serviceable specialty) was the extermination of lesser frauds. The original seizure of the mineral lands, particularly the iron ore mines in the Northwest, had been accomplished by force and by the grossest frauds. (11)

It was because it controlled all of the sources of production and distribution that the Steel Trust was able to capitalize itself for more than a billion dollars. What became of this billion dollars of stock? A huge amount in common stock—no one knows just how much—Morgan awarded to himself as a reward for promoting the trust, and other quantities of the stock were issued to his associates. At the same time Morgan bought large quantities of preferred stock. A careful appraisalment

(11) In chapter III, Part II, facts were brought out showing how the mineral lands in Wisconsin were seized before, and during, President Jackson's administration. Further facts as to the seizure of mineral lands elsewhere will be found in the chapter on the Hill fortunes.

Forty Millions Stock Profits Within a Year.

The profits made by Morgan were instantaneous and gigantic. The stock obtained by him he was able to sell at the market price of about 50. By October, 1902, Morgan and his immediate partners in the syndicate had already distributed \$40,000,000 in profits. (12) From whom did these stockjobbing profits come?

From a host of middle class investors throughout the world, lured on by the glowing prospectuses of the Steel Trust and certain that the money they put in would produce large dividends, and the stock increase in value, they literally scrambled to pay over their money for the stock. After the process had been exhaustively worked by the manipulators, the price of common stock was gradually beat down, until, in 1904, it sank to 25. Herds of middle class investors were absolutely wiped out; the magnates had transferred their money in their own pockets. This kind of operation has been repeated several times with great success. When the little fellows parted with their stocks at low prices, the magnates would buy it back, and then by forcing declaration of dividends, and making rosy reports of the steel business, would force up the market quotations, and sell the stock back again, with resulting immense profits. In this way Morgan and his associated clique have taken in hundreds of millions of dollars.

(12) "The Truth About the Trusts" 172. (To be continued.)

ADAM AND EVE UP TO DATE.

The Man.

By HARRY OSWALD.

Dawn. A woman tosses in the agonies of child birth. Doctors and nurses bend over her. In his magnificent library, nervously paces the husband. The owner of lands, mines, forests, waters, steamboats and railroads, is about to receive the richest gift of Heaven—a child. And he trembles.

A plunk rap shoots up from the east. The sun rises. The piercing shriek echoes through the marble halls. The husband clenches his teeth. A low plaintive moan reaches his ears. His face broadens into a happy smile. The doctor enters. "A boy," he says, and shuts the door. The father jumps, springs, laughs, cries—grows silent; then lifts his hands in prayer, saying, "He shall be heir of all my wealth and power; he shall have dominion of the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moves upon the earth."

The child grew. Infancy, boyhood and youth sped rapidly. Strong, handsome and clever he became. Naught he desired was denied him. All pleasures were his. Of pain, hunger, misery and poverty, was he ignorant. And his father taught him the science of finance, that he might follow in his footsteps.

The youth became a man. Home from the schools he returned. There he had grown impulsive, generous-kind. His blood had begun to boil, and passions absorbed him.

His father seeing the danger of these distractions, bought a vast estate of hills, woods, lakes and orchards, and gave it to his son, saying, "These are the lands, the fountains and the gardens of Eden. Of all can you take your fill and pleasure. But of one thing I warn you: Get rid of your hasty impulses, and of your kindness. Forget charity and humanity. Be hard to all. Crush the weak; be their downfall, make yourself strong. Question not what is right or wrong. Look only to your own advantage. Follow the religion I have taught you. Heed not the blasphemers who try to destroy our government, our church—our power. Their doctrines are false. In the day you listen to their lying words you are destroyed. I have destined you to be the first of men, the ruler of the lands and the seas. Therefore, I called you Adam, and I order you—Adam's state maintain. If you do not, you shall lose this gift of Paradise. You shall suffer and die."

The young man looked surprised. He did not understand his father's strange commands. He was amused at his mysterious religious fervor. He

thought—"what an old fool he is!" But he solemnly promised to obey him in all he asked. The father smiled and went away satisfied. And his son entered his beautiful gardens, and his gorgeous house and was merry. To these he gave all his labor and his thoughts, and not even in his dreams did he long for love or woman.

The Woman.

Night within. Day within. A thousand lights rival the sun. Applauded floor, a painted ceiling. Walls festooned with roses. Shady nooks of palms. Men in black woinen, raiment-gowned, diamond-decked. Melodious notes roll from a curtained balcony. The dance begins. Silent, rapt, speaking eyes, whispered flatteries perfume of flowers, cologne of women, sighing of violins, scraping of shoes, rustling of silks—a gorgeous fairies' revel of delicious sights and harmonious sounds. It is the first ball in honor of the new debutante of society. It is the first formal introduction of Evelyn, the only daughter of Morgan Pierpont, the owner of countless oil corporations.

The men surround her. The women envy her. But there is one who neither speaks to her or dances with her. He sits melancholy and alone in an alcove of shadows. Evelyn sees him; sees his beauty, and longs to be near him. Yet she is proud. She sends her mother to call him. The man refuses to come. Angered, Evelyn pouts. A moment later Adam—it is he, rises and unobtrusively sees from the merry throng.

Adjoining Paradise, there was another estate of like magnificence. It had long been offered for sale. Evelyn urged her father to get it. He, seeking only to please her, bought it and gave it to her. Evelyn thanked him joyfully. She was glad. She would be near the man she loved—would meet him often and then—

Summer, sunshine, flowers, birds, trees, rippling lakes, shady lanes—and love, tumultuous and sweet, filled her soul with ecstasy. Evelyn sees him; sees his beauty, and longs to be near him. Yet she is proud. She sends her mother to call him. The man refuses to come. Angered, Evelyn pouts. A moment later Adam—it is he, rises and unobtrusively sees from the merry throng.

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For years he painfully scribbled his zoepels and lived like a dog in the gutters. One night he rose in a Bowery mission and preached—talked to the suffering derelicts of men, cried, lamented, roared, and held them spellbound. Tears and applause greeted him when he ended. On the morrow the name of Christian Truman was famous. Newspapers sought interviews of him. They paid him for his stories. He gave all his earnings to the needy.

He published a book—the story of poverty. It aroused a storm of curses. Rich men denounced him as a dangerous anarchist. Public officials sought to imprison him, calling his writings immoral—corrupting. The churches rose against him. Its ministers named him an enemy of religion, law; a destroyer of true beliefs; murderer, reptile—Satan. But the poor, whose drama he had written, hailed him as a savior.

Book after book came from his pen. Each fell like lightning bolts against the unjust and wicked. The poor flocked to hear his preachings, and their hearts became filled with rebellion toward their masters. And the rich seeing this, trembled, and often tried to jail the hunchback as a lunatic. But their evil schemes did not succeed.

Aristocratic society women, as a joke, invited him to their banquets as an honorable guest. And he always came. For he thought he could convert them to his beliefs. And so it happened that he received a letter from Adam and Evelyn, asking him to stay a few days in their country villa, Paradise. The hunchback went.

The Temptation. As a dove is charmed by a snake and struck dumb before it, so was the beautiful woman fascinated by the ugly dwarf. She quivered, yet she could not escape the magnetism of his presence.

The festivities were over. The musicians were gone. The guests departed, and with them Adam. Evelyn and Christian alone remained. The garden—twilight—and falling leaves. The setting sun lit her face. She smiled.

"Are you happy?" asked Christian. "The happiest of all women!" she answered. Truman's lips twitched. Tears welled up in his eyes. "And you are so, because you are the most ignorant, selfish, parasitic—vicious!" Evelyn shook with rage. The insult was unexpected. "Leave me," she sobbed. "No, I pity you," he replied. I will not. You shall taste of the tree of knowledge, and eat of the tree of life—and thank me!"

She looked into his wonderful eyes to rebuke him; but their flashings terrified her. Her tongue was silent. Evening. The glow of lamps.

Evelyn, haggard, and Christian, pale, entered the library. "And here" are the witnesses of the truth I have told you," said the man. He went to the shelves and examined the books. "Trivial tales!" Disappointment filled his eyes. "And where do you keep the true books?" he cried; "the Bibles, the poems, the dramas, and histories of men?" "Oh, those dry things! They're lying in the dust at the bottom," said Evelyn. "We never care to read them." "You never dare to," answered Truman.

Among the dirty volumes, he found his own novels. He wiped one, gave it to Evelyn and commanded her to read. She looked at his eyes, quivered, and obeyed. Evelyn burst into tears. "Christian," she cried, "and is this real? Is life such hell to most men? Are we the oppressors? Do we cause those woes?" "Come with me to the city," he replied; "I shall give you proof."

And she went with him. He showed her starving women and sickly men that dwelt in stanches, in rat-holes and rags; babes that died for lack of air and milk; children that labored like animals. With wet eyes she gazed at breadlines, thieves and prostitutes, and sighed heavily.

Then Truman led her into the houses of the financiers, and into the halls of the politicians. Evelyn saw their villainies. A lamp lit up in her soul. She knew good and evil—and she wept bitterly.

"Christian," she cried, "forgive me! I am guilty! I have sinned! Your religion is my religion. How may I prove my faith?" "Convert your husband," he answered.

Evelyn went home to Adam, and revealed all she had seen and heard. She argued, she cried, she raged, she wept, she implored him; and Adam seeing that her words were just, hung his head, stammering, "you are right, we are criminals, but—through ignorance."

A day later Adam came to Christian, saying, "Here are stock and bonds worth millions. Use them in the cause of truth." Christian gave them to the societies of the brotherhood of man.

The Fall. Fog—slippery streets. Inspired by their new faith, Adam and Evelyn set out to convert their friends. Adam wooed to his club. Every member avoided him. None spoke to him. And the president, his intimate comrade, shouted to the doorman, "Put this cur out! He is no longer a gentleman."

Evelyn called at the houses of her dearest companions. Every hut she coldly repelled. "Not at home, Madam." Some doors were rudely slammed in her face. Thus it continued for several days. Newspapers ridiculed them. Ministers upbraided them. Society denounced

them. In their disappointment and in the absence of Christian, doubt entered their minds, and fear. They asked themselves whether they had done right.

Thunder—lightning—rain. From afar Adam saw his father advancing in a rage. He did not wish to meet him. He and Evelyn hid, bidding a servant say they were gone. The old millionaire entered, pushed aside the protesting man, and roared, "Adam, where are you you dog?" In his madness he searched every corner, and found them concealed in a closet.

"Come out, you scoundrel; why do you hide?" he screamed. "I'm afraid," faltered Adam, sadly. "Why?" growled the father. "I know not. I wander in a wilderness; guilty, yet not; good, yet I seem evil!"

"Why did you question what was right or wrong? Why did you believe those damned doctrines? They will be your ruin and death!" And Adam stammered, "I couldn't help it. Evelyn urged me to believe."

"You!" howled the old man. Evelyn fell on her knees and wept, saying, "That serpent, Truman, deceived me. I could not get out of his malignant power. His words seemed right in my eyes."

The father cried in his wrath and cursed her, saying, "Because you brought this we I shall plague you forever." And to Adam he roared: "Because you believed false prophets, I shall disinherit you. Your life shall be a curse. You shall labor like a slave and in sorrow get your bread—until you repent! And Truman, too, shall be punished."

A courtroom. The jury rendered its verdict. The culprit is Christian; the accuser, Adam's father. The judge rises in dignity. "Truman," he draws severely. "you are guilty. It is proven you exerted an unlawful influence on Adam and defrauded him of all his wealth. I sentence you to five years in Sing Sing." Christian is led away. Winter—frost—blackness—and death!

By his father's commands Adam was disinherited from Paradise, and the entrances were guarded by armed watchmen, ordered to shoot him, as a trespasser, if he returned.

Adam and Evelyn settled in the city, working and slaving for the barest necessities. They suffered agonies, but remained true to the faith of Christian, and they did their utmost to have him released. But he grew sick, became melancholy and delirious, and was removed to the hospital. There for days he sat writing, refusing to eat or drink.

The night is gone. The moon is hidden. The dew falls. The hunchback rolls in his bed, clutches his chest and gasps—the light—the light—shall—break—the—darkness. His throat rattles. His heart stops. His limbs twitch. The morning star disappears. Christian lies dead.

THE SENTENCE OF WARREN.

While the Appeal to Reason has been a sheet full of extravagant statements and vituperation which no reasoning man cares to spend much time over, the fact remains that the conviction of Editor Warren for violating the United States postal laws and his sentence of six months in jail and payment of \$1,500 fine is a simple piece of malicious persecution on the part of touchy federal authorities.

The specific crime alleged is sending a postal card through the mail offering reward of \$1,000 for the abduction of an indicted criminal, Governor Taylor, of Kentucky. The prosecution seems to have been a non-sensical farce, the conviction secured by unquestionable methods and the punishment purposely excessive. If the bunch of plutocrats in command of the Republican party wish to increase the number of Socialists in this country, they are certainly taking the right course to do it. News-Champion does not believe in Socialism, and for that reason also we dislike to see the executive arm of the government prostituted to soothe the ruffled feelings of Teddy and his tribe.—News-Champion, Gunnison, Col.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCH

BELMONT AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

H. P. Belmont, one of New York's most prominent men, has made a bold entry into the Woman's Sphere. The movement is now on disport itself in palaces at Newport, or in built armories in gorgeous Fifth avenue. No, that is not a statement—it is only a fact. The movement "have the man" can avail themselves of the privilege. For the no-

No, the Socialist women know why they must hold themselves apart from the general suffrage movement, and work for the ballot, not nearly so much from the standpoint of sex interest as from the standpoint of class interest. Just as their husbands and brothers who have the vote are not in the habit of co-operating for their welfare with the gentlemen of Newport, so must they eschew any movement that places itself in the hands of the ladies of Newport. A. C. B.

GLORIOUS MOTHERHOOD.

In the August number of the De-linctor, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller Mc-Cormick, the daughter of John D. Rockefeller, writes with more gusto than conviction of the state of motherhood. In a succession of phrases that leaves one quite out of breath on reaching the end she writes as follows:

"In the capacity of mother the woman of beauty, of talent, of charm, of executive ability, of strong conviction, of artistic temperament, of high ideals, of broad intelligence, of commanding presence, of warm sympathy, of keen perception, of deep feelings, of noble ambitions, of loving humanity, finds her greatest glory. Motherhood means the fullness of living and brings to every woman the right to be a queen."

This is a very sweeping assertion. Whether every woman of talent, every woman of executive ability, every woman of strong conviction, every woman of artistic temperament, every woman of high ideals, every woman of noble ambitions, and every woman of loving humanity, would find her greatest glory in motherhood is an open question. There is a good deal of useful and gratifying work to be done in the world, beside that of being a mother, plenty of work in which women are needed, and in which they excel. But that is something which can be discussed at another time.

Let us grant for today the statements of Mrs. McCormick, and consider the kind of motherhood she knows and is referring to. The mother Mrs. McCormick means is surrounded by comfort, if not luxury. All the unpleasant part of the care of children is taken from her by highly-skilled nurses. She herself is at leisure to devote as much or as little time to her children as she sees fit. Whatever she needs for their development, physical or mental, is at her command. She sees them in a sunny nursery, or thinks of them attending a good school, or enjoying the fresh air. With peaceful mind she hears the cry of a child, and her heart is torn by the thought of her beauty, her talent, her charm, and all the host of other qualities, little, if at all hindered by the fact that she is a mother. This is, indeed, glorious motherhood!

But way down at the other end of the line there are also women who are mothers. Let us see if to them motherhood means "the fullness of living." Perhaps we can do this best by changing that long list of phrases that fall so glibly from the pen of Rockefeller's daughter, till it fits the description of some other mother

whom we know—oh, so many, many, of them:

In the capacity of mother, the woman of poor health, of lack of education, of cramped personality, of untrained ability, of weak conviction, of undeveloped temperament, of shattered ideals, of stunted intelligence, of cringing presence, of dried-up sympathy, of dulled perception, of worn-out feeling, of crushed ambitions, of mistrusting humanity, of consuming poverty, finds her greatest hardship. Motherhood means the tragedy of living and brings to every woman of poverty the misery of being a slave!

Broaden your vision, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, till it includes the mother whose home is a hovel, whose babes shift for themselves in the street, while she toils at her side. Broaden your vision, till your own narrow conception is completely blotted out by this shameful spectacle of the travesty of motherhood! A. C. B.

JOHN CALVIN.

(Translated from the Berlin Vorwaerts by Jacques.)

Four hundred years ago, on the 15th of July, 1509, John Calvin was born at Noyon, Picardy, in France. The Geneva reformer, but for a short interruption Calvin, from 1536 until his death in 1564, was active in the city on the Rhone—is viewed by both Catholics and Protestants chiefly from the theological standpoint. In reality, however, Calvin was a statesman and a student of political science as well as a theologian. His political activity and mode of thinking can be comprehended quite well without a prolonged consideration of his theological system. As a theologian, however, he cannot be understood if his political attitude is disregarded. His character can be thoroughly grasped only by considering him in his relation to the class he belonged to. He is the representative of the petty bourgeois as it appeared among the most progressive elements during the age of the Reformation. Thus in his relation to the ruling powers of the epoch—monarch, absolutism and disintegrating feudalism—Calvin revealed as a revolutionary figure; on the other hand, he stands out as an entirely conservative personality in his attitude to the masses, when they do not run like a flock of sheep behind the appointed spiritual shepherds. This is disclosed plainly in the church constitution of Calvinism, which, in the place of the Pope, with the feudal hierarchy, it puts the equality of the pastors, and instead of the concentration of offices from above, the dispersion is laid down of the election of the people themselves. But this is the reason for calling Calvinistic Presbyterianism a democratic system. For, as a matter of fact, under Calvin himself in Geneva, the electoral franchise of the community consisted of proposals emanating from the Council or from the Council of Two Hundred, which was in the hands of

whom we know—oh, so many, many, of them:

IN MEMORIAM.

[This poem, whose depth of feeling and understanding, as well as exquisite delicacy of expression, need no comment, is written by a daughter of Lucien Sanial, and therefore doubly welcome.—A. C. B.]

Little Mother, low-lying,
Past living and dying,
Sleep well, little Mother, sleep long,
'Neath thy spent hair, still lying,
That will never be crying,
For thee; little Mother, sleep long.

But what of the sobbing,
The helpless young sobbing
Of the fledglings? Ah Death, thou didst wrong!
Nay, mine was the stroke of grace
Ending her piteous case,
Ending her pain and her wrong.

She has pass'd near me trembling,
Her brave men dissembling,
Times again, but I let her depart
Till I saw in the sigh of her,
And heard in the sigh of her,
The courage that broke in her heart.

So, kinder than fate to her,
I open'd my gate to her,
See how sweetly and calmly she lies;
Let the strong who was mate to
her,
Organ of fate to her,
Let him hush the young sobs and the
cries.

DAISY SANIAL GILL

THE WORLD AND THE WOMEN.

By ANNA A. MALEY.

"It is a burning shame," said an old gentleman at Milford, Mass., "that a woman should stand on the street corner and talk to a crowd of men."

"Why?" I asked.

"Well, she ought to be ashamed."

"But," I answered, "my mother married a man, my brothers are men, I have known and worked with men all my life, and I have never found them so terrible as you seem to think them."

"But you ought to be at home," said my critic.

"Suppose I have no home?"

"Then do, take a boarder and make yourself at home," is the reassuring reply.

"Ah, now comes the admission, sir, that everything has changed except your hoary-headed opinions. You say that I should be at home as my mother was. Please notice that one man took my mother and made a home for her. Now you are proposing that I shall take a whole household of men and make homes for them. If men have so run the political and industrial institutions of our country that they are unable to maintain homes, but must live in cheap boarding houses, perhaps after all it is not so unpunthy for a woman to stand on the street and talk the matter over with them."

In East Boston, Margaret Moore Goebel mounted the box to introduce me. A man in the outskirts of the crowd who had been imbibing wis-

JOHN CALVIN.

dom did not hesitate to proclaim openly: The people must be kept constantly in poverty so that they should remain obedient. Obedience to the money-bag republic of Geneva, for such was the Calvinistic community, the propertyed bourgeoisie disposed of the ruling councilors. The general council, that is, the citizens, was of the sure, occasionally convulsed, but was doomed to absolute powerlessness.

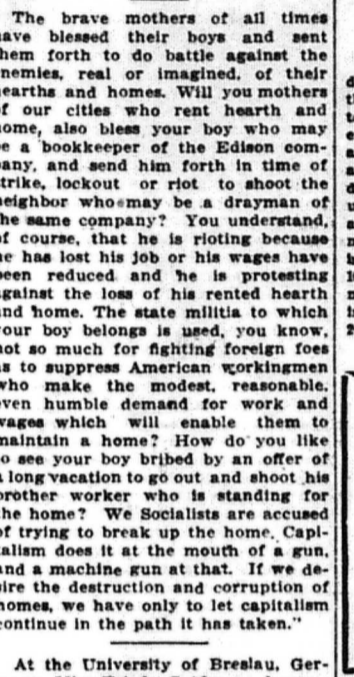
But all that did not suffice to Calvin. The mere existence of the general council seemed to him an abuse that should be done away with. His anti-democratic opinions were not the result of a vague fear of the people, but a direct fear of offspring of the bourgeoisie fear of communism. His first great work, "The Institutes of Christianity" was called forth by the assertion of Francis I., King of France, that the French executions for heresy fell only upon the revolutionary Anabaptists, who would subvert all social order. Against this confusion with the Anabaptists Calvin rises in great wrath and most violently fights communism, taking sides with the government against its adherents. In Geneva itself the Anabaptists gave him a great deal of trouble, and a partisan of the executions for heresy, he had no objection to seeing Communists suffer the penalty of death.

The influence of the fear of communism by the bourgeoisie should not be undervalued. In the first Confession of Faith of the French Reformed, for instance, is found an express "male-diction" against those who would introduce communism; thence, the reprobation of all revolt against God—ordained order. These are the same Huguenots who, for so many years, had stood in arms against French royalty. Even like their master they were conservative as regarded the masses, and revolutionary as representatives of the property-holders. And in this sense only was Calvinism revolutionary elsewhere, too. In Holland and in England the Calvinistic Reformation furnished the watch-word to the bourgeois revolution: in this consists the world-historic significance of the Geneva Reformer.

THE CALL PATTERN

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 strikes 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 organization, 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.



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ANTISEPTICS

By W. J. HUTCHESON.

The author of this mental tobacco some time ago attempted to set the world right upon a number of questions about which it is sadly twisted, under the heading "Hot O the Bat," a title suggested by our former editor, Comrade Lee. Only an absolute lack of time to devote to the work prevented its continuance, but the clarion call of Comrade Hanford has resurrected the dead one, and now it will take more than lack of time to kill him again. So look out!

Appropos of the advice now being handed the soap-box man, it takes more than a course in a correspondence school of oratory and debate to make a Socialist street speaker. He's got to be able to take a rotten apple in the ear, and then turn the laugh by saying something about a rotten cause needing rotten arguments. He's got to not only smile with a broken heart, but convert the people who tormented him. He's got to—but what's the use? Every man who has ever been there knows that it's only the man with iron nerves, and who is a Socialist, from hat to shoes, who can stand the strain and make converts in spite of hell.

The New York Journal has lately been running a series of puzzles on its magazine page. All of them are dead easy compared with the daily puzzle on the last page.

The war game now raging in terrible intensity in and around the precincts of the Sacred Coffish, is said by experts to cost about \$500,000. But think how useful and necessary it is! Besides, it's at least as interesting as dominoes, and what would you do if a foreign power came to our shores and blew the dome off the State House? You ought to think of these things.

It is a great mistake to believe that the rich are holding us down. As a matter of fact, they are pulling us up. If there were no rich people to keep our eyes glued upon the great gulf between having and not having, none of us would hustle.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

And if we didn't hustle, what would become of the rich?

AND THIS IS A MONARCHY:

An interesting incident of the Swedish strike is reported in the Berlin Vorwaerts. In Eskilstuna the state maintains a large establishment for the manufacturing of army rifles. When the general strike order was issued a delegation of the workers waited on the superintendent requesting him to shut down the works temporarily, since the workers had unanimously resolved to join in the strike. He replied courteously that he could not comply with their request, but that nobody would suffer for taking part in the strike. As soon as the strike would come to an end everybody would be welcomed back to his former place.

READ THIS

- 1. Cigarettes Union, No. 149, Bklyn. Progressive Literary Aid Society, N. Y.
 - 2. 34th A. D. S. P. New York.
 - 3. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 555, A. S. P.
 - 4. 8th A. D. S. P. New York.
 - 5. Local Carpenters' Union, N. Y. City.
 - 6. American Flat Glass Workers, Local No. 62, Brooklyn.
 - 7. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M. Wood Carvers and Moderns' Ass'n.
 - 8. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brooklyn.
 - 9. Workers' Club of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
 - 10. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' U. No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.
 - 11. W. C. Branch No. 25, New York County.
 - 12. Woodcarvers of the Haydon Co. Rochester, N. Y. (83 weekly).
 - 13. Local Paper Co., N. Y. New York.
 - 14. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 15. Jewish Socialist Branch of Chelsea.
 - 16. Workers' Circle, Br. 94, Stamford.
 - 17. Bohemian Bakers' No. 22.
 - 18. 15th A. D. S. P. Club, Brooklyn.
 - 19. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 20. 30th A. D. S. P. Kings County.
 - 21. 28th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
 - 22. 8th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
 - 23. Local Drivers' & E. Drivers' J. Suspenders Makers' Union.
 - 24. Employees of A. & S. Rosebush.
 - 25. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Int. Arbitrator Under Verdin.
 - 26. Br. 14, W. S. D. B. P. Brooklyn.
 - 27. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia.
 - 28. Workers' Circle, Branch 49, Frank Green Meadow, Brooklyn.
 - 29. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 30. Harrison Lodge No. 108, I. A. of M. Brooklyn.
 - 31. Workers' Circle, Br. 94, Stamford.
 - 32. Local East Manchester, S. P. N. H. Local Union County, Branch A, Elizabeth, N. J.
 - 33. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
 - 34. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn.
 - 35. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
 - 36. Br. 14, W. S. D. B. P. Brooklyn.
 - 37. Co-operative League.
 - 38. Bronx Borough Agitation Committee, Employees of Charles & Morris Cigar Factory.
 - 39. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 472, East 42nd Street, Brooklyn.
 - 40. Carpenters and Joiners, Union, No. 642, City.
 - 41. Local Elizabeth, S. P.
 - 42. Shoe Cutters' Protective Association, Branch A, Bloomingd., N. J.
 - 43. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
 - 44. Longwood Club, Boston.
 - 45. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia.
 - 46. 26th and 27th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
 - 47. Carpenters and Joiners, Union, No. 642.
 - 48. Beer Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (83 weekly).
 - 49. Paper Cigarette Makers' Union, Brooklyn.
 - 50. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 51. 14th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
 - 52. 17th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
 - 53. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 54. Groveland Socialist Club, Mass. Branch Palo Alto, Cal.
 - 55. The Peoples' Club, Brooklyn.
 - 56. Local Union No. 211, Brooklyn.
 - 57. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 291 (82 weekly).
 - 58. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32.
 - 59. Union of Steam Engineers, No. 84.
 - 60. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 61. Carpenters' Union, No. 602.
 - 62. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Newark.
 - 63. Shoemakers' Union, Local 1, Newark, N. J.
 - 64. Freighters' Union, New York.
 - 65. 16th and 18th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
 - 66. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association.
 - 67. Arbitrator Under Verdin.
 - 68. Branch A, Bloomingd., N. J.
 - 69. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 70. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 71. N. Y. City Lodge, No. 406, I. A. of M.
 - 72. Local Mount Vernon, S. P.
 - 73. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 74. W. C. Branch No. 24, New York.
 - 75. Metal Polishers' Union No. 12, Brooklyn.
 - 76. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.
 - 77. W. C. Br. 22, Chicago.
 - 78. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.
 - 79. W. C. Br. 23, Buffalo.
 - 80. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, Bklyn.
 - 81. Waiters' Union, Branch B, Local No. 5.
 - 82. W. C. No. 294, Washington, D. C.
 - 83. Ladies' Br. 131, W. C. Trenton, N. J.
 - 84. Brewers' Union, No. 5.
 - 85. 4th A. D. S. P. Manhattan.
 - 86. 20 members of the New York Times Chapel, "Big Six."
 - 87. W. C. Branch 222, Trenton.
 - 88. W. C. Branch 160, New York.
 - 89. Chasers' League.
 - 90. W. S. & D. B. F., Branch 135, 3d and 5th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.
 - 91. Financial Chronicle Chapel.
 - 92. 3d A. D. Manhattan.
 - 93. Employees of Wait & Bond's Cigar Factory, Boston, Mass.
 - 94. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 24, New Haven, Conn.
 - 95. Machinists' Union, No. 624, Roxbury, Mass.
 - 96. 15th A. D. S. P., Kings.
 - 97. Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York.
 - 98. W. C. Br. 90, Trenton, N. J.
 - 99. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 63, Whitman, Mass.
 - 100. United Carpenters and Joiners, Local 493, Mount Vernon (82 weekly).
 - 101. W. C. No. 43, New York.
 - 102. Young People's Socialist Federation (Circle 8).
 - 103. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 245, Glendale, L. I.
 - 104. W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 4.
 - 105. W. C. Branch 45, Pittsburg.
 - 106. W. C. Branch 42, New York.
 - 107. ? ? ? ? ?
- Will the organizations on this list please send in their weekly contribution regularly, so time and money expended in sending notice and keeping tab can be used for more immediate needs? There is room for a great many more on the list and we are ready to add them as quickly as they come in. So join the "ROLL OF HONOR."

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A Newspaper for the Workers.

Published Daily Except Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York, W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Complaints regarding editorial or business management should be addressed to the Board of Management.

Yearly Subscription, \$5. Telephone 2271 Worth.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

ABOLITION OF SWEAT SHOPS.

According to a report from Chicago the principal manufacturers of women's and children's garments in that city contemplate a revolution in that industry. Sweat shops are to be abolished. They are to be replaced by a group of eighty buildings in a central location, with a common source of power (it is to be supposed, though the report does not mention this), around which will be grouped homes, club houses, libraries, and gymnasiums for 8,500 employees. The "federation of their industries," according to the report, will result in very great annual savings to the manufacturers in rent, insurance, building repairs, and other expenses.

A real paradise for the workingmen, as it appears, and not a bad thing for the manufacturers.

We hope we may be forgiven for persisting in our inveterate skepticism concerning the industrial paradise. But we are very ready to believe that a realization of the plan will be a very good thing for the capitalists. Otherwise it will not be realized.

During all the years of agitation against the sweat shops we always felt that it was just a waste of good time and energy. As long as the workers were not strong enough to compel the adoption of their demands, no substantial reform was to be hoped for from philanthropic agitation. There was but one alternative—that it should become profitable to the employers to do away with the scattered domestic industry, which is the very essence of the sweat shop, and substitute for it a centralized industry on the basis of the factory system.

If the Chicago manufacturers shall come to the conclusion that the latter is the more profitable system, then the sweat shop is doomed indeed, and another advance will be made in social development.

A thousand times rather pure unadulterated capitalism than capitalist exploitation engrafted upon the labor of the home!

OFFICIAL SCIENCE AND THE WORKERS.

Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology and the History of Civilization at Columbia University, is a member of the committee on candidates for the Committee of One Hundred Million Dollars. Some of our readers may be surprised to learn that Professor Giddings mixes in THAT company. But that only shows that they do not know sufficiently either Professor Giddings or the elements of whom the Grand Committee is composed. Professor Giddings, as we shall soon see, takes a very cynical view of human nature, and where could he find better specimens to confirm him in his view than among the plutocratic members of the Grand Committee? On the other hand, the princes by the grace of the money bag have great need of men like Professor Giddings for decorative purposes and to cover up their own unenviable position in a political contest, the outcome of which depends upon the suffrages of the people. For our plutocracy hates and despises the great masses as much as it is hated and feared by them. It has become utterly estranged from the people, it does not know how to address itself to them, and stands in sad need of men like Professor Giddings as a medium of communication between itself and them.

Now, Professor Giddings has come out with a public declaration as to the kind of candidate for the mayoralty he is looking for, as well as the platform on which he would have him stand. First, the candidate must have a Grover Cleveland backbone. Secondly, he must have some ideas. Never mind what his ideas are, provided he was born since the last of the animals got out of the ark. Thirdly, there must be a reform program promising to develop the schools, street railways, and subways in a manner adequate for the needs of the community, and to run them for the benefit of the people instead of for gangs of thieves.

Thus the man and thus the program.

And first as to the latter. It is clearly the same old program of a "business administration." Not a word about the providing of work for the unemployed, or the need of decent homes for the working people, or the strict enforcement of sanitary and factory regulations, or the extension of popular control over the municipal government, or the restriction of the powers of the police over the individual citizen as well as in industrial disputes and over public assemblages. From Professor Giddings' outline of his program one might imagine that there never was such a thing as a labor question, or a working class with sufferings, needs and demands all its own.

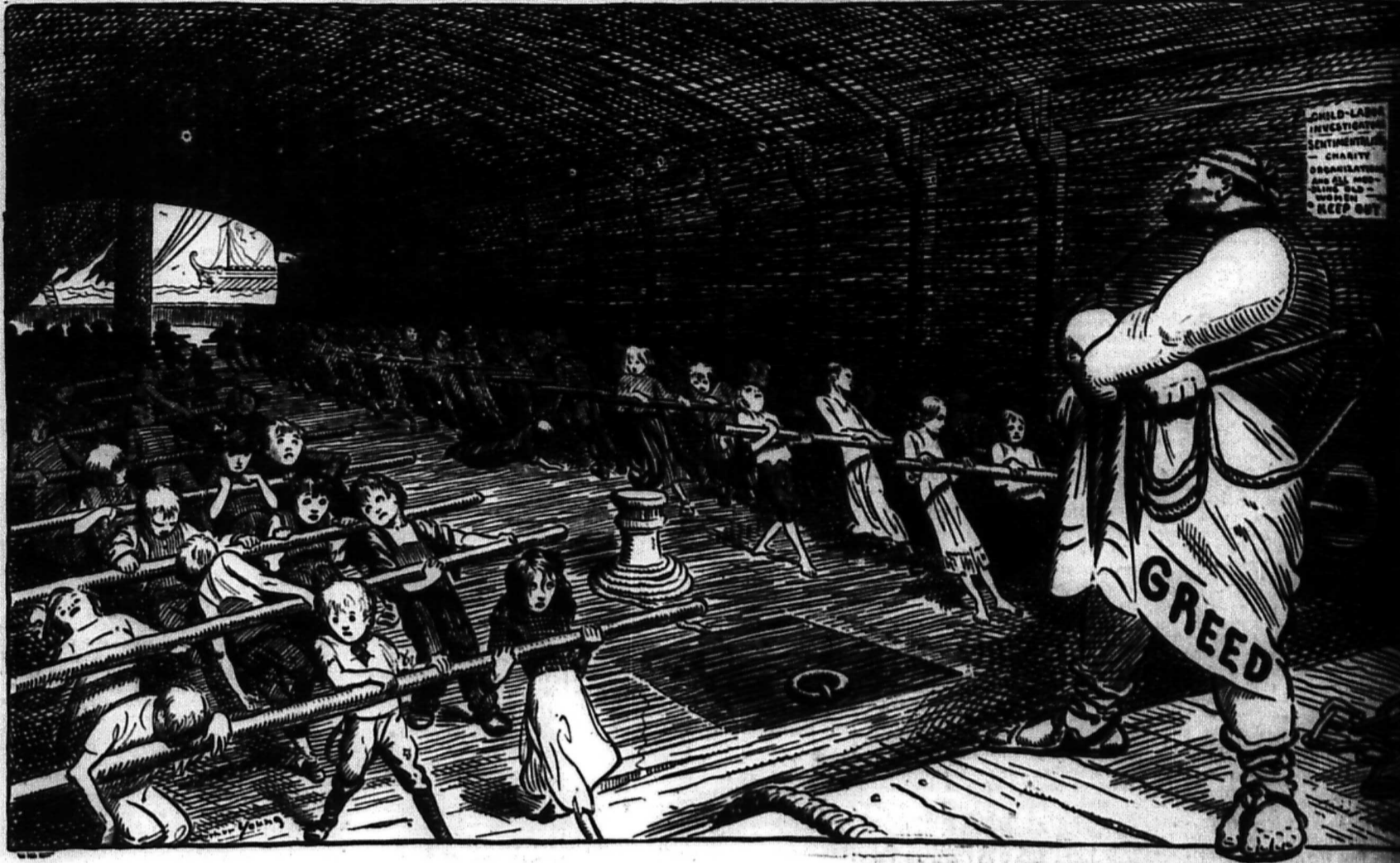
Considering the outline of Professor Giddings' program it wouldn't really matter in the least if his candidate WAS born before the last of the animals got out of the ark. In a "business administration" there is, of course, no need for ideas, which nowadays stand in the way of business. All that is needed is backbone—force to squeeze the most out of the employes for the least pay, force to bully the workingmen into submission, force to crush the resistance of rebellious workers, force of the kind Grover Cleveland employed in breaking the railway strike in 1894.

Ever since the capitalist class began to feel that a new power—that of the organized and enlightened working class—was growing up in society and was menacing its own existence; ever since it began to feel that its formerly undisputed control over society was slipping from its hand; ever since then its greatest need was a strong man, even if he be the Devil himself—him it dreads, yet longs for—the man on horseback, to reestablish security, peace, and the "economic harmonies" and its own undisputed mastery over society.

Professor Giddings may not have had all this in mind, but just the same it was there—unconsciously, subconsciously, as you will—but it was there. His view of human nature confirms this, if any confirmation were needed.

Professor Giddings, in his public statement, said that "he did not suppose we could change human nature and put an end to graft. But he thought it possible to make the grafter divvy up on a more liberal basis with the public." He further stated that "by grafters he meant grafters in office and grafters out of office," that is to say,

THE GALLEY—By Arthur Young.



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DEDICATED TO THE STATES WHERE CHILD LABOR IS STILL PERMITTED.

A NEW POLITICAL BOSS.

By Robert Hunter.

In our little dependency of Porto Rico the powerful political party is the Unionist party. It controls every seat in the Lower House.

It desires for the government of the island an autonomy, something like that of Canada, where there will be a nominal governor from the United States.

But it demands that the legislative and judicial branches shall be absolutely within the control of the people of the island.

Naturally such Republican sentiments are hateful to the oligarchy of Republicans which now controls the United States.

The demands are particularly offensive to President Taft, Chauncey M. Depew and Joseph Foraker.

The most remarkable aspect of the whole matter lies in the fact that Porto Rico has a political boss and that our Republican oligarchy cannot control that boss.

If the Porto Rican leaders were corrupt they could have anything they wanted. If they would sell their government, their country and their people to American capitalists, their pockets would be well lined.

But that they will not do and for the first time in the history of America our noble Senators have been forced to attack a political boss.

This Porto Rican boss is a new sort. He has a conscience. He is fighting for people who have no money or position. He has principles. He stands for democracy and a republican form of government.

He is so democratic and republican as to fight the Republican and Democratic parties and the combined capitalists of the United States with all their immense political power.

This is a new boss of a new order and for the first time in the boss-purchasing life of Chauncey M. Depew he rises to protest against bosses and machine politics.

"Having been familiar all my life

with party leaders and party bosses," he says in the United States Senate, "I pay tribute to the gentlemen who absolutely control the Unionist party for having displayed a skill in securing a power and maintaining it which places him in the front rank of political leaders.

"He dominates the House of Delegates, having nominated all its members. They do not even decide upon legislation without publicly summoning him and his executive committee to their deliberations, and in reaching out for the control of the local judiciary under a bill which would compel the governor to appoint those nominated by him in every locality he would have under his control not only the legislation of the island, but also the administration of justice and the decisions of the courts.

"This little island is too small for such executive genius. No pent-up Utopia of constitutional authority should circumscribe the activities of talent so superior in political management. With a free hand in a South American Republic, he would become a figure of international importance."

This is interesting reading for the American citizen. The time is not far distant when Debs and Berger will be attacked with equal vehemence.

Every executive committee of a Socialist party will be referred to as a hideous, unprincipled political machine.

The Socialist organization will be attacked in words no less indignant. What but contempt should our Senators have for a leader who cannot be bought and who refuses to sell his country, his comrades and his class.

And when power comes to us we shall see many a grave and dignified Senator rise trembling in his wrath to denounce such "mad visionaries" who wield enormous power and yet are so impractical as to fight for men against money.

SOCIALIST MARCHING SONG.

By JOHN SPARGO.

Onward ye hoists! Sound loud the battle cry!
March bravely on with banners gleaming red!
See, the foe weakens—Victory is nigh!
The world is trembling 'neath your mighty tread!

On, Comrades, on! Let this the slogan be,
"We will not rest until the world is free!"

March, Comrades, march! There gleams against the sky
The promise true: Our chains shall broken be!
Sound loud the anthem! Raise the standard high.
Hark! Hark! Our comrades cheer across the sea!

On, Comrades, on! The cause of freedom gains,
The nations rise at last to break their chains!

Onward ye hoists! Rejoice, the night is past!
The day is here! Its glory fills the sky!
Labor is waking from its sleep at last.
Our scarlet standard proudly floats on high!

On, Comrades, on! The living and the dead
Join in the triumph of our banner red!

Onward with faith! Hark! From their restless graves
The heroes call to cheer you in the fight!
In their dark hovels, want's uncounted slaves
Wait for their freedom on your sacred might!

On, Comrades, on! Nor rest nor halt must be
Till the last slave of all the earth is free!

in plain English, the plutocratic members of the Grand Committee of which he is an ornament, as well as common mortals.

Since human nature is rotten to the core—since there must always be thieving, looting, oppression, and exploitation—since this present social order always was and always will be, why propose impossible, utopian, Socialist schemes; why look ahead into a future that will never be present; why not be content with a business administration; why not have a strong man, a man of the Grover Cleveland backbone—to keep some semblance of order in this pig pen of a world?

And this is the last word of bourgeois science, its Sociology and its History of Civilization, to the working people.

LLOYD GEORGE AS CONFISCATOR OF RENT.

We do not wonder that even the Daily Mail feels very sick of itself and its party, though we are a little surprised that it expresses its own sensations of nausea in such exceedingly plain language. Nothing could be more absurd than Mr. Lloyd George's defence of his indefensible budget except the Tory attacks upon it. In his last speech our amazing Chancellor of the Exchequer trotted out the well-worn Gorrings case in the Buckingham Palace road, as an example of landlordism. Poor George! We are getting accustomed to his part superficiality, but really this last example of his ignorance is a little too much. We assuredly have no regard for the Duke of Westminster or any of his family. If we could expropriate him and them without compensation tomorrow, for the advantage of the whole nation, we would do it with rejoicing and the comfortable satisfaction of a good deed done. Of all the predatory parasite the Grosvenors have done the least in return for the social plunder they have been allowed to exact from the community. A useless set of wealthy encumbrances if ever encumbrances were! Their strawberry leaves have been gained by sheer moneybag influence, and nothing else. No Grosvenor was ever worth his salt at anything. But the Gorrings case is none the less a very silly case for Mr. Lloyd George—our great Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer and Radical political economist—to take up.

The story is this: Mr. Gorrings, a large "provider" of the Whiteley, Harold, Barker kind, held a long lease from the Duke of Westminster of some very conveniently situated premises in the Buckingham Palace road at a low rent. The neighborhood improved greatly, and the illustrious Gorrings worked up a very fine business indeed, partly owing to this improvement in the locality, partly to his own knowledge of affairs, and partly to the increased habit of changing fashions two or three times a year where our grandmothers changed them once—all social causes, be it observed. Gorrings, in fact, made a big fortune. But from whom did the great Gorrings obtain this wealth? Unquestionably, about that there is no doubt whatever, from the unpaid labor of the workers. His advantageous long lease only enabled him to secure an additional share of the surplus value which in ordinary circumstances would have gone to a landlord. Lucky Mr. Gorrings.

But now the lease came to an end. The Duke of Westminster stepped in as the ground landlord, put up the rent to some thousands of pounds a year, and demanded \$50,000 for the building upon the land. Gorrings accepted the enhanced rent, paid the heavy fine, erected a palatial building on the old site and all the world knows still did exceedingly well. How utterly monstrous, cries Lloyd George! Here this abominable social brigand Grosvenor comes in without working and strips poor tollborn Gorrings of a large part of his legitimate earnings. Fiddlesticks, my worthy attorney blossomed out into a great national financier, Gorrings's profits, like Grosvenor's fine and ground rent, are merely the outcome of the social conventions of capitalism and the monopoly of land and money as against the workers. The peer, therefore, is no more and no less the conveyor of other men's labor than the profit-monger. Why should Gorrings have the ground rent and the benefit of \$50,000 of value rather than Grosvenor? Why, indeed?

But Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at Limehouse, backed Gorrings, the benefactor, vehemently against Grosvenor, the deprecator. That is the point. If he did not, his speech means nothing. But even if George were to advocate not only the entire confiscation of rent, but the application of the revenue so raised to the reduction of taxes and rates, this, as we have repeatedly urged, would only benefit the capitalist class. How is it then that the Tories, instead of supporting the landlords, persist in denouncing Lloyd George's aims as "Socialistic," and mix up land values with capital values so carefully for us? Because they hope in this way to get all the capitalists and interest receivers and dividend hunters and profit mongers to make common cause with the landlords on their side; just as we Social Democrats, for very different reasons, hope to force on a similar combination, and to consolidate the people against it. But we very much doubt in any case whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer really knows where he is going, and we are quite certain he and his fellow agitator of the Board of Trade have not the remotest notion how to deal with the serious question they are raising. So much the better for the people in the long run.—H. M. Hyndman, in London Justice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THOSE TERRIBLE PORTLANDERS

Editor of The Call:

I have read in your paper of August 9 a letter dated from Portland where in a certain H. Lloyd discontinues The Call for "Local Portland." This is a forgery by implication.

The Pacific Coast is just now afflicted with a number of free lancers, known as "hobo" men. Some of them have been in the past national organizers, but are no longer. They travel up and down the coast, taking up collections in due Salvation Army style. Sometimes they speak under the auspices of state organizations (Washington, Oregon), sometimes under their own auspices (California). Some stay sober, others manage to get arrested for being drunk and disorderly. They preach a gospel of "straight revolutionary" Socialism, which means that any man who is a mechanic, an intellectual, or a small business man, or farmer must at once leave the party and leave the management to them alone. They, of course, have one primary purpose—to live without working at the party's expense. They maintain themselves in power by appealing to the slum proletariat, transforming the party halls into sleeping quarters for hoboes who in day time eke out a scanty living by begging or worse. This mob can always be relied upon to vote as the machine boss orders.

Recently, however, all the other Portland locals opposed such a policy, and the state secretary and boss in chief, Thomas Hadden, got the state committee to vote a rule deciding that no branch could be started in a town until the first branch had 1,000 members. This decision is now appealed to the membership by referendum, but the machine sets up the claim that the eight branches in the county of Multnomah, which fall under the application of that rule, have no right to take part in the referendum, and it is probable that being thus without any authority, deprived of their right as party members, the other Portland locals and their followers throughout the state will refuse to vote on the referendum and set up a dual organization.

Therefore the hobo outfit of Davis street can assume to call itself today "Local Portland," but you may rest assured that there are in Multnomah County eight more branches who know the hard and ungrateful labor

connected with a working class paper, and its publication, and who do to you: Be of good cheer, we will be the paper and wish it good luck in its career. The action of the so-called Local Portland is largely inspired one of the meat ticket men, Thomas J. Lewis, of New York, who is probably getting even at a distance the New York comrades who derided, as the majority of the Portland comrades did, since that he was more of a Socialist than the one I am writing on and merely too long work and making an easy living preaching a doctrine in which he does not believe.

As to Lloyd, he did not write the letter you published. This is the work of State Secretary Hadden, and he was too much of a coward to do it. Lloyd is a hobo, who came to Portland two years ago and boasted that he had never worked a day since. He is a chronic drunkard who goes into jail about once a week for being drunk and peddles some newspapers. The mud that Lloyd wants to smear on you can never reach you.

Take no notice; fight your own work and watch how the membership of the party in Oregon is going to get the machine and its hangers-on out of commission by cutting out the meat tickets in the near future.

Yours for unadvised Socialism,

MICHEL DORSAI

Portland, Ore., Aug. 14, 1909.

[Of course, we do not assume responsibility for the writer's characterization of the opposition faction any more than for any other statement contained in letters to the Editor.—Ed. The Call.]

"NO HOPE FOR THE EMPLOYED"

Editor of The Call:

In your printing of my remarks in reply to Comrade Harvey Brown, published last Monday, you changed the word "employed" to "unemployed" making me say that there "is no hope for the unemployed." What I said and still think, was that there is no hope for the employed person, who cannot, as a rule, accumulate enough to provide himself with a home and good education for his children. The unemployed are even worse off, as the whole system of employment is private property, and in association with each other and by their own efforts and the limitations which profit-making impose, fix the income of the employed, is wrong. Now, when another profit-making, "no job" limits the number of jobs, it is certain that the income will be small, and as machines reproduce machines and lessen the number of men, there will be less and less given to the employed and less and less men employed. This, of course, is known to all students and to all Socialists. The point I had in mind is that while we should make every effort to bring in the government, which is fair and humane rather than unfair and brutal, we should, in the meantime, as far as possible, cease to step toward getting to the country by every right means to get out of the employed class. There is no hope for the average employed man. Look at the lives of most good workmen, who have begun work as apprentices during the past ten years will you find to say observer. There are some opportunities for land, small shops for repair work, etc., in the country. Those who see the day of great distress for the employed, will be in the future unemployed, as well as for the army already in the capitalist reserves, should be first to try to get out of the cities and out of the wage-earning class into the self-employing class.

MEMBER TARRYTOWN LOCAL Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1909.

[What assurance have they they will be allowed to remain in the self-employing class? Some ungrateful men may change in the industrial world any day throw them out of Ed. The Call.]