

SPILLED INK, BROKEN BAD EGGS AND PRECIOUS WINE OF LIFE

By BEN HANFORD.

Received Monday, August 9.....	\$81.25
Received Tuesday, August 10.....	91.39
Received Wednesday, August 11.....	102.13
Received Thursday, August 12.....	110.43
Received Friday, August 13.....	117.91
Received Saturday, August 14.....	129.67
Received Monday, August 16.....	131.00
Received Tuesday, August 17.....	137.83
Received Wednesday, August 18.....	141.44
Received Thursday, August 19.....	39.50
Total, ten days.....	\$1,082.55

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Thursday, August 19.

5. Abramson, Union Hill.....	2.00	Ph. Liebman, New York.....	2.00
N. J.....	2.00	Perle McLeod, Dyker Heights.....	2.50
Fred Bennetts, Yonkers.....	3.00	John P. Peterson, New York.....	3.00
Francis S. Boulton, Shelter Island.....	10.00	Harry Reisman, New York.....	3.00
L. Fishbein, New York.....	3.00	I. Siegel, Elizabeth, N. J.....	2.00
E. Kautz, New York.....	1.00	Oscar Spence, New York.....	1.00
H. S. Karp, New York.....	5.00		
March Landau, Brooklyn.....	2.00	Total Thursday, August 19.....	\$39.50

The contributions for last Thursday are the lowest of any to date. Till then the receipts each and every day has been greater than those of any preceding day. You will be glad to notice new names. You will be pained to miss some of the old names. While attentively noting others present and absent do not forget your own. Remember that every name on every penny has a double value—first its own value to the Call, and second as an encouragement to others. Others can be relied on to do their share. Be sure you do yours. Now.

One man had it in for another. He had heard Rumors. And Whispers. Besides he was Suspicious, anyhow. Were not all men Liars? And he never had liked this chap. Liked neither him, nor his politics, nor his religion. And now the fellow had asked him to give up good money. A lot of it. A whole day's wage. Surely, he was not on the level. When you don't like a man anyhow, you won't have much trouble to find that there is something serious the matter with him when he tries to get money from you. If you don't know anything bad about him yourself, you can find some one who does. What they do not know they can suspect, and what they do not suspect you can. Thus did the man of whom I write. No one is honest, thought he. Particularly no one who wants your money. He recalled the story of the old fellow with the lantern, looking vainly for an honest man. It never occurred to him that an honest man might be found in broad daylight. No need for a lantern—just need to open a mild blue eye. But this man had lived all his days in Capitalism. He was so accustomed to being swindled that he would not have given ten cents for a ten-dollar gold piece had opportunity presented. And here was a man who asked him to give a Day's Wage for a Labor Paper. Sure it was a swindle. Then 20 per cent popped into his head.

He made his way to the bedside of a dying delicatessen. There were five delicatessens in a single block—where but one was needed. Several of them had long been ill. At the delicatessen he bought a pocketful of Eggs—poor, old, feeble and homeless Eggs. Eggs that had lost all interest in life—Eggs that were bald, hairless, toothless, but not by any means flavorless Eggs. He got these Eggs cheap. "Not bad," thought he. "A good deal cheaper than to give up a Day's Wage for a Labor Paper." He filled his pockets with his bargain-counter nosegay, and bethought him of the fun he'd have as they landed on the back of the 20-per-cent Wage Fund man.

Thus equipped, he thought he'd write a few lines. So he next went to a stationer's and bought a bottle of Ink. He put the Ink into his pocket with the Eggs. Then he started homeward. Pocketful of Ink—with a glass bottle all around it—and Eggs—with all their clothes on. Then he stubbed his Toe and fell down.

The Eggs were smashed, the Ink bottle was broken. Ink and Suspicion, bad Eggs and Suspicion—everything mean on earth got mixed up with him right there and then. His clothes were spoiled. He had to hire a typewriter to get out his 20-per-cent letter. It never hit the mark. Inside and out he was filled and clothed with his own gussedness and shameless odors. But, reader, you and I shall feel sorrow and pity—and not enmity—for that poor fellow. He is one of the inevitable products of Capitalism. Perhaps before this column has concluded the work in hand he shall send in his One Day's Wage for The Call. Whether he does so or not, we shall do our duty. From the day he was old enough to work that poor fellow was no doubt exploited. His father and mother before him, his grandfathers and grandmothers before them—all robbed and exploited from the cradle to the grave. Why should he not be Suspicious? How could he be otherwise? When I look over this Capitalist world of more than infinite cruelty it seems to me that if there were but one honest man or woman on earth it would constitute irrefragable and irrefragable proof of the inherent and unquerable and indestructible virtues of the human race. So, reader, you and I who know the causes of this man's Suspicion, and know that only by Education can he be made better, and know that The Call is the greatest force to do that work of Education—you and I, reader, must do our full duty. We shall give our One Day's Wage to The Call, and make it the great paper that the Labor Movement must have. Send your One Day's Wage to The Call, 442 Pearl street, New York City. Mark your letter "Wage Fund." All contributions will be acknowledged on the first page of The Call. Later they will all be reprinted simultaneously in a Souvenir Edition of The Call. No friend of freedom and progress will want his or her name to be absent from that Souvenir Edition. This brings me to the Wine of Life.

I told you yesterday that I got, not 20 per cent, but more than 100 per cent from the Wage Fund. How? What is Life? Is it food, clothing, shelter, warmth, drink? Yes, assuredly. It is all of those. No Life without them. Socialism will guarantee those things to every human atom on this earth. But Life is also more than all those things—Without them I perish. But for me (and for you) real Life only begins after those essentials are supplied. Do you know where Life begins? Here is a letter in which a poorly paid boy whom

NECKWEAR STRIKE GROWS

More Workers Walk Out in Sympathy With Cowen Strikers.

The strike of the neckwear makers against A. W. Cowen, of 2-7 Union Square, and his contractors, Levitt Newman and Lebowitz, is still on. When the pickets recently discovered that Contractors Pollock and Glassberg, of 11 Waverly Place, and S. Rapoport, of 403 East 10th street, were making Cowen's orders, they immediately demanded that this be stopped, and after being refused, the union called out the forty men and women employed in these shops. As usual the shops were surrounded by thugs and when the strikers appeared they attempted to beat them up, but did not succeed as the strikers were in the majority. The union succeeded in bringing out all the scabs of S. Levitt, and now Cowen has not a single contractor in the Greater City making his orders and it is believed that he will be compelled to surrender by the end of the week. The union also communicated with the Passaic, Philadelphia and Rochester branches, asking them to see to it that no orders of Cowen are made. The following unions have responded to the appeal for funds: Bakers' Local 305, \$3.58; Paper Cigarette Makers, \$5; Paper Box Makers, \$2; Cap Blockers, \$3; Mineral Water Makers, \$12.20 (second donation); Cloak Sample Makers, \$3; Human Hair Workers, \$3; Bakers' Local 100, \$18.55 (fourth donation). About \$200 has been received from individuals.

The Spaniards are strong enough to hold their own in Melilla and one or two of the other larger towns as long as money is forthcoming and occasional levies are provided from home. Otherwise they are no nearer control of the country than on the day the trouble broke out. So far as the common soldiers are concerned conditions are deplorable. The force penned in Melilla dare not venture a sally outside the city walls except en masse, and as the country is too barren to support them at any distance from their base, the troops are invariably compelled to retreat after each advance leaving all they have gained to be retaken by the natives. Losses in that field have been comparatively small of late for the simple reason that General Marina has been afraid to venture an important engagement. From disease, heat and hardship, however, scores are dying. The facts are so carefully suppressed that it is impossible to give definite figures, but there is high authority for the statement that General Marina has at his command barely three-fourths of the body placed at his disposal early in August, the rest having been lost in action, succumbed to fever and dysentery or being helpless in the hospital. This estimate would place the dead or disabled at 9,000 men. The general has been warned from Madrid to call for reinforcement only as a last resort, political conditions being so serious in Spain that the government is in deadly fear of the effect of a fresh conscription. It is hardly possible, however, that a call for aid can be long delayed.

TO MUZZLE TOLSTOI

Russian Autocracy Harasses Author's Friends—Thousands Resent Action.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Messages of protest against the exile of M. Goussloff, the private secretary of Count Tolstol, for having circulated the count's proscribed book, "Thou Shalt Do No Murder," poured into the government today from all over Russia and foreign countries as well. The action of the police in searching the count's house on Saturday, and the brutal treatment of the count and members of his household, have aroused the resentment of thousands, and the Interior Department is being asked for an explanation of the affair. Neither the Interior Department nor the police has as yet paid any attention to the protests. Messages from Yasnaya, Polyana, the count's home, say that the aged author and reformer is prostrated over the affair, and is preparing a bitter denunciation of the government. It is believed by many of the friends of the count that the government hopes to check his revolutionary writings and activities by threatening punishment to his friends if he does not desist. The government, it is well known, dares not do anything to the count himself, owing to his immense popularity and following.

CAR STRIKE DELAYED

Chicago Unions May Take Another Referendum Vote on Mooted Subject.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—International President Mahon, of the Street Car Men's Union, the presidents of the local unions, and Presidents Mitten and Roach, of the surface railways companies, began a general conference today, looking to a settlement of the threatened street car strike. This opened the first negotiations since the rejection by the employees of the absurd terms offered by the car companies. Many officials of the companies regarded further conferences as hopeless, declaring the companies had strained every point possible in offering the terms that have been rejected. The union officials expect to call a mass meeting of the men, at which they will report their progress or lack of progress in the negotiations. In any event President Mahon has announced that even if no new terms are secured he will insist upon a referendum vote by the employees before calling any strike.

TUNNEL AFLAME

Fire Is Eating Its Way Through Railway Bore.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 23.—Everything possible is being done today to check the revived flames in the Southern Railway's tunnel under this city, but it is believed the flames are again eating their way into the 900-foot bore of the construction which, up to Saturday night, was believed to have been safe. The fire is being fought from the top by steam and water, the steam being forced through a shaft, while the water is being poured into large fissures which have opened over the tunnel in Water street.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF

BRIGHTON, Col., Aug. 23.—Samuel Girvin, superintendent of the Celeryvale Farm, at this place, shot and instantly killed his young and handsome wife today as she was shopping in Rave's store and then committed suicide. The couple separated two years ago. Girvin's efforts to effect a reconciliation were spurned by the woman.

ARMY LIMIT NOW 80,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—President Taft has directed that on and after July 1, 1910, the actual enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed 80,000 men.

SPANISH TROOPS IN BAD SHAPE

Not Strong Enough to Defeat Riff Tribesmen—Have Lost 9,000 Men.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Spain's Morocco campaign is developing into a repetition of the country's struggles of a decade ago in Cuba and the Philippines, just as military experts in Madrid predicted it would a month ago. News of progress—or non-progress—of events is carefully kept from the public in Spain. Confidential information from government circles, however, leaves no question that the outlook is the blackest. The Spaniards are strong enough to hold their own in Melilla and one or two of the other larger towns as long as money is forthcoming and occasional levies are provided from home. Otherwise they are no nearer control of the country than on the day the trouble broke out. So far as the common soldiers are concerned conditions are deplorable. The force penned in Melilla dare not venture a sally outside the city walls except en masse, and as the country is too barren to support them at any distance from their base, the troops are invariably compelled to retreat after each advance leaving all they have gained to be retaken by the natives. Losses in that field have been comparatively small of late for the simple reason that General Marina has been afraid to venture an important engagement. From disease, heat and hardship, however, scores are dying. The facts are so carefully suppressed that it is impossible to give definite figures, but there is high authority for the statement that General Marina has at his command barely three-fourths of the body placed at his disposal early in August, the rest having been lost in action, succumbed to fever and dysentery or being helpless in the hospital. This estimate would place the dead or disabled at 9,000 men. The general has been warned from Madrid to call for reinforcement only as a last resort, political conditions being so serious in Spain that the government is in deadly fear of the effect of a fresh conscription. It is hardly possible, however, that a call for aid can be long delayed.

RUSSIA TURNED DOWN

Persians Want No Subject of Czar for Young Shah's Tutor.

TEHERAN, Aug. 23.—More than ordinary significance attaches to the announcement that General Simirloff, the Russian tutor of Ahmed Mirza, the boy Shah of Persia, has been dismissed by the cabinet in favor of a native teacher named Medjamesanah. The employment of Simirloff was strongly urged by influential Russians in the entourage of the Czar, the purpose of it being to influence the youthful ruler in favor of Russia. With a Shah wholly in sympathy with Russia's Persian aims, the complete domination of Persia by Russia and the occupation of much Persian territory by the Muscovite would have been inevitable. Other powers, among whom Germany is said to have been most urgent, made representations against a Russian tutor for Ahmed, who is but twelve years old, and Simirloff's discharge is interpreted as a "real blow" at Russia's near-eastern plans.

SUFFRAGE MEET TODAY

Dr. Anna H. Shaw to Address Audience at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Marble House, the handsome villa of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont here, will be a center of the Woman Suffrage movement tomorrow. The occasion will be the holding of the first of two meetings for the interest of the cause, in which Mrs. Belmont has become greatly interested. The chief feature of the meeting, which is to be held in a large tent on the rear lawn of the estate, is to be a lecture on the subject of woman suffrage, by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Dr. Shaw arrived in Newport today, and is the guest of Mrs. Belmont. The presiding officer at tomorrow's meeting will be Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, of Newport.

FOWLER FLAYS CANNON

"Insurgent" Attacks "Iron Duke" in Open Letter to Speaker.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—A sensational attack upon Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the United States House of Representatives, is made today in an open letter addressed to the Speaker by Representative Charles N. Fowler, of Elizabeth. Fowler was formerly chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Finance. Speaker Cannon refused to reappoint him, and Fowler has been one of the prominent "insurgents" in the House. It is expected that the Fowler letter will be the basis of a movement by the insurgents against Cannon.

FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Committee of American Federation of Labor Makes Report.

Chairman John Mitchell of the committee on industrial education of the American Federation of Labor, appointed at the convention in Denver, made an official report yesterday as to the aims and objects of the committee, which had a two days' closed session at the Park Avenue Hotel last week. The committee was appointed on account of specialization in trades to devise means for giving young people a generous idea of an entire trade, no matter what department they work in. In the opinion of the committee there is a returning demand for the all-around workman.

"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 employers to use this column of The Call when they are in need of help.

ROAD AGENTS FOILED

Driven Away by Wounded Brakeman After Holding Up Train.

A score of private detectives for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad were yesterday searching New Jersey for at least five men who held up a freight train near the Hackensack River and shot brakeman Major Gilliland during a pitched battle that followed. One of the robbers had secreted himself on the train, and when the appointed spot was reached knocked off an airbrake cap, bringing the train to a sudden stop. Three or four other men leaped out from an embankment where they were hiding, and, with drawn revolvers, overpowered the engineer and fireman. Leaving one of their number to guard the trainmen, the others broke a seal from a freight car loaded with fine silks and began throwing the contents to the ground. Gilliland, on the back part of the train, saw the robbers and opened fire on them with a revolver. They returned the fire, and a battle followed, in which many shots were fired. Gilliland was struck twice and seriously wounded. He declares he is sure he "winger" one of the robbers, who fled after the shots were exchanged. Gilliland was placed on the train and carried to Hoboken, from which town he was sent, with medical care, to his home at Stroudsburg, Pa.

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TROOPERS BREAK UP STRIKERS' MEETINGS

Thugs Raid Men's Shanties and Confiscate All Weapons—Beat Up Physician.

GOVERNOR SENDS MORE ASSASSINS

Pressed Steel Car Company's Exploited Employees Resolved Never to Give Up Fight for Their Just Cause.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—An effort to hold a meeting of strikers on the famed Indian mound this afternoon was checked at the point of guns.

Several troopers were sent up the hill when the strikers began to congregate, and they were told that there must not be any meeting. Some of the strikers protested, whereupon they were chased down the hill by the mounted troopers, and six of them locked up. The strike leaders complain that the troopers threatened to "blow" out of them if they started a meeting, and while the troopers say they didn't use these words, they "surely intended to do this very thing" if the strikers had persisted in holding a meeting. The troopers remained on duty tonight, and will be relieved at daybreak by another troop, which is flying from Scranton, Pa., by special train.

Would Make Men Helpless.

In a desperate effort to disarm the striking workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, and thus render them practically helpless before the onslaughts of the hired thugs of the company and the state constabulary, after last night's battle, a house to house canvass is in progress. All weapons are being confiscated by the troopers. A force of deputy coroners has been dispatched to McKees Rocks, with instructions to ascertain, if possible, the identity of the instigators of the trouble. Whether they are strikers, or cops, Coroner Jamison says, they will be dealt with according to law, when found. Practically the entire county detective force has been sent into the strike zone for the first time since the beginning of the trouble. At 10 o'clock tonight street car travel into the strike zone was suspended by orders of President J. D. Callery, of the Pittsburgh Street Railways Company, who announces that his company is and has been for some time unable to protect its passengers. D. K. Gardner, chief clerk for the Pressed Steel Car Company, said today: "Speaking for the general superintendent, I wish to say that the Pressed Steel Car Company is taking absolutely no official cognizance of the matter of personal and property protection directly up to the sheriff of the county, and look to him to take care of the situation here. So far as the car company is concerned, we even deny a strike situation at the present time, for our plant is in operation today, and will continue so during the week."

The Killed and Wounded.

The list of those who are known to be killed and wounded in last night's battle between scab and state troopers and state sympathizers is as follows: Dead: Deputy Sheriff Harry Exler; Trooper John L. Williams, badly wounded with bullets; Anton Cubbert, striker, shot in chest; unidentified white man, striker, bearing check No. 773; shot in body; Trooper John C. Smith, died at 6:50 this morning. Fatally wounded: Trooper Patrick O'Donnell, shot through body; Trooper Lucien Jones, shot and stabbed; Adolph Stahl, striker, shot through lung; Mike Tisowski, striker, shot three times; George Hershak, employe Star Enamel Company, shot through back; Samuel Marso, striker, shot through body; Mike Desopik, striker, shot through body; Mike Beliznio, striker, shot through body. In addition to this there are thought to have been a score of strikers who were perhaps fatally shot, but who were hurried away by the mob.

State Thugs Slog Doctor.

An evidence of the ugly temper of the constabulary this morning was an assault upon Dr. Hanover, one of the men who did hard work during the trouble last night. After laboring for twelve hours dressing the injuries of victims, Dr. Hanover was hit on the head with a mace by a trooper while he was talking to a friend on George street this morning. He was not seriously hurt. It is said the doctor refused to keep on the move when ordered to do so. Mrs. Michael Nestor, of McKees Rocks, reported to Lieut. Smith, of the state constabulary today that last night, during the rioting, fifteen fugitives had forcibly entered her apartment while she was on another floor-visiting friends, and that the men had crawled under beds, into closets and hidden behind furniture. A squad of state troopers pursuing the fugitives entered the apartment and locked the doors behind them. Mrs. Nestor says the troopers dragged the men from their hiding places, and, one by one, beat them unmercifully with the three-foot hickory riot clubs. In the melee beds were torn apart and ripped up, mirrors were smashed, and the furnishings of the entire flat were more or less demolished. Trooper's Destroy Woman's Home.

Mrs. Nestor Has Been Married Only Two Months, and Her Home Represents the Savings of Herself and Husband.

She was informed that her only recourse was to sue the County of Allegheny for damages. The company officially turned over its plant to the county sheriff at noon, in whose hands it now it. The county sheriff, in turn, has placed the responsibility of the "protection of life and property" in the hands of Captain William Marsh, of the state constabulary, who now has under him 115 deputies and troopers. Information against twenty-seven prisoners now detained in the box car jail, charging them with aggravated assault and battery, carrying concealed weapons and inciting a riot, were made today by the state constabulary. Several scores of others are in custody for participation in the disorder.

More Troops to the Scene.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Determined to use every agency at his command to "maintain order" at McKees Rocks, Governor Stuart today had a lengthy conference with Captain John C. Groome, the commander of the state constabulary, at the Union League, upon the advisability of dispatching more troops to the scene of the riots. "Everything will depend upon the developments of the next twenty-four hours," said Captain Groome. The Governor is thoroughly aroused over the killing of one of our troopers, and is emphatic in his determination to stop the present outbreak. If the local authorities cannot control the situation then the Governor feels that they should be given enough assistance to stamp out the disorder. Following the conference Captain Groome stated that another company would probably be sent to Pittsburgh.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 23.—Troop E, of the state constabulary, under the command of Captain Robinson, made a quick start for McKees Rocks this afternoon upon receiving orders from there to come to the aid of Troop D, of this vicinity, and to other state troops at the scene of the trouble.

To Push Peonage Charges.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—A thorough government investigation is to be made of the charges of peonage brought against J. M. Hoffstat, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and Samuel Cohn, head of the service bureau at the plant. This was indicated today after United States District Attorney Jordan had gone over the affidavit filed Saturday by Albert V. James, a former strikebreaker, who alleged that he had been beaten when he attempted to leave the plant. Attorney Jordan indicated that he considered the present information lacking in evidence to prosecute, stating that Hoffstat could put up a plea that he was in New York when the alleged practices were in force and knew nothing of them. At present, he said, assault and battery was the only charge that would be brought against Cohn. Investigation into the charges filed by Vamos will be started at once, according to Attorney Jordan. If the

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1 CENT DINERS FORCED TO MOVE

Meal Stands Must Retire During Street Repairs But Are Followed by Patrons.

Two dining places were forced to move yesterday because of some repairs being made on the street where they had been located. They were not fashionable restaurants, and their removal will not be missed by those who pay particular attention to food, and whose chief aim in life is an epicurean pursuit of culinary achievement. For these, Martin's, Delmonico's, the Waldorf-Astoria and St. Regis still exist.

The dining places that were forced to move yesterday were the one-cent stands conducted by the Greater New York Philanthropic Society and the "St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stand." The first was taken to Pier 3, East River, foot of Quinby Slip, and the other to Lafayette and Canal streets.

These stands are crude arrangements of roughly painted boards, and measure five feet long and three wide. The one-cent "meal" consists of either coffee, soup with bread, or a sandwich. These two stands feed about 500 people a day. When one is "flush" he can eat two dishes and when in a mood of reckless extravagance he can pay 3 cents and get a regular 3-course meal. Such cases, however, according to Bert Steward, the man in charge, come very, very seldom.

The men who come to eat are mostly workmen, with a sprinkling of down-and-out business men. Some of them managed to preserve their dignity to the very end and put a "respectable" albeit pathetic figure even at the stand, munching bread and coffee.

There was one such man yesterday who took his place with the typical unemployed. He was neatly dressed but was old and toothless and was dipping his bread in a tin cup of soup. He ate his food with evident relish.

"Will it be very hard on these people when you move?" Steward was asked.

"They will walk. You would be surprised to know how far they walk for the meal. Some of them come all the way from uptown, others come from Brooklyn. They get hungry looking for employment and come here."

The meal, it was explained, including expenses, cost 2 1/2 cents. The loss is covered by private contributions. As soon as the paving on Centre street is completed the stands will return.

GAS WORKS BLOW UP.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 23.—An explosion occurred today at the city gas works. Two persons are known to have been killed, and many others sustained injuries. All the windows within a radius of one mile were shattered.

BOY HERO RESCUES BABE

Dives From Ferry and Saves Two-Year-Old Girl From Watery Grave.

While dozens of men stood yesterday watching a two-year-old girl who had fallen overboard from the ferry-boat Warden, while it was in the middle of Staten Island Sound, Henry Wiener, fifteen years of age, leaped from the deck and rescued the child. When both had been hauled on board the boat the boy was surrounded by women who kissed him and called him a hero.

The girl who fell overboard was Elizabeth Lynn, of Wood avenue, Tottenville. She was crossing to Tottenville from Perth Amboy when in playing about on the deck, she ran to the stern, crawled under the iron gates and fell into the water.

Several women were standing near her at the time. They began screaming and the other passengers rushed toward them and stood watching the child as the boat drew away from her. Young Wiener leaped into the water without even stopping to remove his coat. He is a good swimmer, but before he reached the girl she had sunk twice.

By this time the ferryboat was brought to a stop and a life line was thrown to young Wiener.

"It wasn't anything," he said, when he and the child had been pulled to the deck. "It's a wonder some of the men here didn't get busy, though."

The boy is the son of William Wiener, the engineer of the boat.

TO PAY SEMI-MONTHLY

That's What Labor Commissioner Would Make Railroads Do.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—With the resumption of the business of courts in the various sections of the state next month, State Labor Commissioner John Williams will again take up his efforts to compel the big steam railroad companies to pay the semi-monthly pay law.

Some of the large railroad systems have not yet decided to pay their employes twice a month and during the summer the inspectors of the State Labor Department has been busy securing evidence to be used against them for failure to do so.

It is stated that the most flagrant violators of the law have been the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad lines in this state. Testimony has also been procured, however, by agents of Commissioner Williams against the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company.

JUDGE McKENNA WON'T RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—If Justice McKenna, of the Supreme Court, contemplates resigning, as reported in a dispatch from San Francisco, he has given no such intimation to his friends in Washington. He will not reach the age of seventy, when he would be eligible for retirement on full salary, until 1913. He was in fairly good health when the court adjourned for the summer recess. He is now in California.

MASS. WORKERS HEAR E. V. DEBS

Silver-Tongued Socialist Orator Delivers Inspiring Address to Big Audience in Revere.

(Special to The Call.)

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Five thousand people jammed Oak Island Grove, in Revere, yesterday, to hear Eugene V. Debs speak on Socialism. Excursions were run from all parts of the state and delegations of Socialists and trade unionists came from every city in the state to listen to Debs. A greater crowd has seldom gathered to hear a political speech. Local Socialists are highly elated over the great success of the meeting.

John W. Brown, of Worcester, who acted as temporary chairman, introduced James F. Carey, the first speaker. Carey centered his address upon the statistics of the numbers of workmen who have been killed and injured in the performance of their duties. His estimate was that this number reached the two million mark.

Capital Controls State.

A great cheer and prolonged applause greeted Debs as he arose. His voice, although a trifle hoarse, reached plainly to the outskirts of the crowd and he was frequently interrupted by applause. In his opening remarks he paid a tribute to Editor Fred B. Warren, of the Appeal to Reason. Mr. Debs said:

"We are in the midst of a tremendous struggle. The lines are sharply drawn. On the one hand are the trusts and corporations in control of the government and courts. On the other hand is the exploited and degraded worker, merely a commodity bought and sold in the labor market, subject of a most cruel system."

"In this system you workers can work only when you find a purchaser of your labor power. It is called the capitalist system, for it is dominated by the capitalist class, which controls the forces of government. But on our side are millions of people, a few of whom are beginning to awaken, to stand erect and to move forward in the true spirit of a working class solidarity, and before this march it will not be long until the capitalist class is swept aside and the workmen come into full control of power."

Think for Yourself.

"The important thing is for the workman to do his own thinking. He is too often deceived, betrayed and delivered, and he must learn to trust himself and his class. He has the means of emancipation if he would but develop his economical and political position. And as long as the capitalist owns the tools the laboring man will be exploited to produce wealth for him and forced to compete against his own fellow-workers."

"When I see the workers at their daily occupation, working hard and industriously all day long for a mere pittance, something that barely keeps the protesting soul in the body; when I see women under the scourge of the hungry lash; when I see children drawn into the mills to have their little bodies ground into profit and fed to mammon, I revolt against the capitalist system, and I make my appeal to you to come forward and toe the mark of duty."

"To put an end to this system society must be reorganized, and man's economic relation to man must be equal. The capitalist must turn to labor, and not be allowed to live by exploiting his fellow-man."

Wealth for All Who Work.

"Under a proper system there will be wealth for all those who will work for it. Then will be begun the march to real civilization. We have now to develop our economic and political powers, and you cannot shirk this work without being guilty of high treason to your fellow man. Whatever may have been said of the past, there is no need of poverty today. We live in the most favored land under the bending skies, and if society is rightly organized there will be work for all, not for a month or two at a time, but for all time. Everyone will receive an equivalent for his product, and the workman will be economically secure."

"The capitalist alludes to you as 'hands.' He employs so many 'hands'—factory 'hands,' farm 'hands.' And it is only a step from a 'hand' to a handout. You are a 'hand' and not a man. Here is an impeachment of your intellect, and as long as you permit it your hands will make wealth for the other fellow. He tells you you are a sovereign citizen, and he places his auto at your disposal on election day to show you that you are, and so you can go and cast your vote that you may walk the remaining 364 days. The world is filled with cruelty and wanton slaughter. On our railroads 200 men are killed every month for the reason, largely, that pig iron costs more than human flesh. There are three or four other men to step in and take the places of each one killed."

"And so I urge you to help build up an organization and hasten the day of triumph. It can be retarded, but never stopped, and is bound to come."

NOTICE!

To Members of the 19th, 21st and 31st Assembly Districts.

The members of the 19th, 21st and 31st A. D., and all other Socialists interested in maintaining a headquarters for the Socialist party in Harlem, are requested to attend a meeting in the club room, 250 West 125th street, Thursday, August 26, at 8:15 P. M.

SPILLED INK, BROKEN BAD EGGS AND PRECIOUS WINE OF LIFE

(Continued from page 1.)

I have never seen sends a small sum to The Call, and says: "Dear Comrade Ben, you have touched my heartstring." Reading that letter—that, to me, is Life. Another Comrade writes: "It's a hard fight, but it's the best fight in the world!" Another, sending help to The Call, regretting inability to send more, sends with it—"All that is best in me." A Working Girl speaks of her "little sacrifice" when sending one dollar out of a weekly wage of six dollars, and has joy and good cheer and courage to go with it. To me, that is Life. These people LIVE. They have the wonderful secret of real Life—to love and work and SACRIFICE for some Great Cause. To have something outside of yourself which is infinitely more than yourself. "I would love you less loved I not honor more." This idea applies to a Socialist couple I know who are dearly devoted to each other and feel blessed by their great love—but she loves our Great Cause more than him, and he thinks more of that Great Cause than of her or any other. So they both are a thousand times more to each other than they possibly could be otherwise. Reader, if you do not have something more than yourself, if you do not carry in your heart and brain some precious treasure, something that is more than the apple of your eye, something for which you can and do deny yourself and offer up a sacrifice—if you have not that, you are poor indeed. If you understand Socialism and do not give to it out of your means MORE THAN YOU CAN AFFORD, and out of your health and strength all that you have, you are being swindled, and you are doing the cheating yourself.

These letters—how cheerful they are. To read letters of those who send in their One Day's Wage for The Call, you would think the writer had just won the grand prize in a world lottery. Here is a young Comrade who says "Socialism is my fairyland," and works a day for The Call to make his fairyland real—as it shall surely be. Among others was an old Rochester Comrade whom I had not heard about The Call Wage Fund. Today his letter came, in which he tells me that one of my articles was read aloud after supper, and sends a Comrade's love from himself and his wife and his dear old dad, and tells me that he will continue to work for The Call and Socialism, which is "as dear to me as life." He Lives. There are yet other old Comrades to be heard from. No fear. They will come. They cannot keep away. They have tasted the Precious Wine of Life that is to be had no other where on earth but in the Labor Movement. For those who once have quaffed from that glass, no other drink will do.

Then comes a letter with a Day's Wage from a man's "first pay in four months," and another who says "Do not publish my name—you know why." Yes, I know why. I know every wheel in Capitalism. I know the dog who shouts about "free America," and who fires every man who works for him and who dares to hold his head erect and join a labor union or vote the Socialist ticket. And I know how to free them both—the Master as well as the Slave. Then, following the letter from the man who would lose his job if his name were published as a contributor to The Call Wage Fund, comes a letter from a Comrade who tells me that he is not as rich as reputed, but that he will help all he can later. Again, another old Comrade who had been missed falls in and closes up the ranks, and again the beautiful sacrifice of those who gave up their European trip to serve The Call, and who regret they cannot give more, and the little news-boy who joyously offers up his ALL. Well, this to me is LIFE—the Precious Wine of Life. Who are you who gets more? I'll give what's left of my eyesight to look you over. Come. Claim it who can. More pages than The Call has ever printed could not hold the introduction to the blessings that shower upon me in this Great Cause.

True, sometimes I have a bitter moment. I think sometimes of what I'd do with Morgan and Rockefeller and Roosevelt. Nothing much. Just muzzle them, and gag them (at least Roosevelt), and have them hoodwinked, and handcuffed, and hobbled, and a 3,000-ton ball and chain attached to each ankle—and then have all three of them thrust together into a dungeon an inch and a half wide and nearly six feet long. And just leave them there, and tell them to be wild and free, and to enjoy themselves to their heart's content—allowing them all the beautiful liberty that a workman has in a country where labor is free to compete for a chance to work in an open shop that is owned by the trust. On more careful consideration I realize that the dungeon I would put them in is altogether too large—their souls are so small that they would be lost forever in so vast a place. So I cut down the size of the cell to three-quarters of an inch in width (even this is too broad for Roosevelt's views) and two feet long.

Then comes another beautiful letter recording some noble sacrifice for The Call and a New World. And I realize that the dungeon and the ball and chain may not be necessary. The enemy may use them to their own damnation. But if they are not sufficient to maintain Capitalism—and they are NOT—they will not be needed to build up Socialism. Who can tell? Is it not possible that John D. Rockefeller might be induced to make wealth instead of making money. Think what a different world it would be if, instead of striving to get all they could out of her labor, if instead of trying to make a Working Girl do more work for \$1 a day, if instead of trying to make a Working Girl work for less than \$1 a day, Morgan and Rockefeller were to really make an effort to help a Working Girl to do her work!

Well, reader, this is no dream. We can and shall have that New and Comrade World if we work for it. A long way off? Is it? That depends. If you don't work for it, it is a long way off. But if you work for it, it is HERE—now. For you who understand. For you who drink of the Wine of Life.

Next to the Co-operative Commonwealth, the best and greatest thing on earth is to work for the Co-operative Commonwealth. Do you know EVERY HOUR THAT YOU WORK FOR IT YOU LIVE IN IT. At just this flying instant you cannot do anything that will bring that Co-operative Commonwealth closer than to give One Day's Wage to Establish The Call. Please, reader, friend, comrade, do not delay. Success depends on you.

Tomorrow I must devote entirely to letters. Some of them inspiring. Some of them intensely practical. All of them encouraging. Day after tomorrow I shall devote to The Call and Organized Labor

AMERICAN FLYER LEADS THEM ALL

Glenn Curtiss Makes Best Time So Far at International Aerial Contest.

RHEIMS, Aug. 23.—Improved weather brought a crowd of nearly 50,000 to the Plain of Bethany today to witness the aeroplane flights of the world's greatest aviators on the second day of "aviation week."

The ground was much firmer and smoother today, and the aeroplanes, which experienced considerable difficulty yesterday in getting under way preparatory to mounting, rose easily today.

There being no existing rules for a new sport like aviation, the committee finds itself obliged to modify its regulations as the meeting proceeds and different conditions develop. This morning it decided that entrants might start for the Champagne prize until 5:30 P. M., with an extension to 6:30 if no competitor had made fifty kilometers by 5:30. No competitor reached this distance, although Taulman came within half a kilometer of doing it.

Nine minutes before the time limit, 6:30 P. M., Glenn Curtiss' American biplane was brought out. The weather conditions suited Curtiss exactly, for the flags on the grandstand were perfectly still, and when the official signal cone was hoisted it showed that the wind was under six miles an hour. The machine rose in splendid style and flew steadily and faultlessly, and evidently at high speed. Cheers broke out from the Americans in the grandstand, and there was considerable betting as to whether Curtiss would be able to break Bleriot's record of 3:42 2/5 for once around the course, which had been made earlier in the afternoon.

Before Curtiss had been sailing four minutes the cry went up from the press box that he was down, but it was soon discovered that this was a mistake. It was a Wright aeroplane which was lying on the ground that had been taken for the Curtiss machine.

Flew and Landed Like a Bird.

Curtiss flew on at much the same height till the circuit was complete, and the machine landed as easily and lightly as a bird. After an anxious wait of a few minutes the official notice came that the record had been broken, and that the time was 3 minutes and 25 3/5 seconds for the ten kilometers.

Curtiss was immediately overwhelmed with congratulations from all sides. An Englishman present offered to buy the machine at Curtiss' price.

For nearly three hours before 4:30 there was an absolute lull in the proceedings. The weary wait was accepted by the crowd with a patience that received its reward, for Paulhan on a Voisin machine started at 4:32. Le Febvre on a Wright biplane two minutes later and Sommer on a Farman five minutes after Le Febvre. The first veritable race in the air then began. Le Febvre caught up with Paulhan and passed him, and at the end of one round was a minute and a half ahead. Sommer dropped out during the first round. Le Febvre came down in the third round, but for two rounds the race was most exciting, the competitors being very close together. Paulhan continued until he had completed nearly six rounds, covering, according to the official announcement, 35 miles in 58 minutes and 48 seconds. While this was going on four other air machines of varying types were sailing past the grand stand at the same time, while others still (it was impossible to say how many for nobody could keep track of all) were in the air at other points along the course.

Bleriot Makes Good Showing.

Bleriot made three starts during the afternoon, the last of which was in his 100-horsepower machine, in which he made one round of the track in 5 minutes and 42 seconds. Half a minute after Bleriot started this round Latham took out the most powerful Antoinette and for a few minutes it seemed as if the rivals in competition on land. But Latham's luck appears to be gone and he soon descended.

As the regulations for the Champagne prize required each competitor to at least cross the starting line today, although he will be allowed to try to better his record on the three other days during which it is

The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

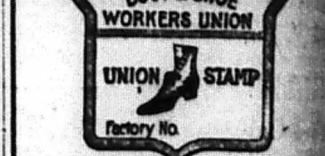
has suddenly come to the front as the most enjoyable.

Its new policy is to tell of things that are doing from month to month, always from the point of view of the working class, and in the light of Marx's revolutionary theories.

We have enlarged it from 66 pages to 100; this enables us to give more scientific matter than ever, and to add pictures, stories and news.

Monthly, 10c a copy; \$1.00 a year. We want you to see what it is like now, so if you mention this advertisement we will mail you three copies (our selection) for only ten cents.

Charles H. Kerr & Company
157 Kinzie St. Chicago



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON

John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

A joint meeting of the English and German branches of the 25th Assembly District, S. P., will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple.

There will be very important business to transact, including the election of a literary agent. Also lecture by Com. F. Frehe on the "Materialistic Conception of History," followed by general discussion. Comrades and friends are invited.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 66d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

on the program, no less than twenty starts were made during the afternoon. Many of these starters did not go very far and by evening the countryside was dotted with aeroplanes more or less damaged. Glenn Curtiss said that he saw at least six of these as he passed around the course of his record breaking flight.

For a comparison of the time made by Curtiss and Bleriot, already given, the next best rounds during the last two days are appended: Le Febvre, 3:58 4/5; Farman, 9:06 2/5; Latham, 9:13 4/5; Tissandier, 9:25 1/5; Lambert, 9:32 3/5, while the longest flight of the fourteen officially recorded was Cockburn in 11:44.

The following are the official scores for today's trials in the competition for the Champagne prize:

Paulhan 56 kilometers and Le Febvre 21 kilometers, while eight others qualified for further efforts on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

INDIANS CREMATE "WITCH"

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 23.—Believing a witch brought on the smallpox epidemic that caused the death of many of their children, the Indians of Huejotzingo, near Puebla, Mexico, burned to death an aged woman, Juana Ramirez. They barricaded the exits of her hut, set fire to it, and watched her perish in the flames.

RATIFICATION MEETING of the Socialist Party

COOPER UNION

Fourth Avenue and 8th Street.

Friday, August 27, 8 P. M.

Speakers: Edward F. Cassidy, W. W. Passage, Victor Buhr, Morris Hillquit, Frank Midney, of Dayton, Ohio; Alb. Abrahms, will preside.

ADMISSION FREE. Doors open at 7.30 P. M.

Comrades, advertise this meeting and help make the formal opening of the city campaign a rousing success.

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

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

10,000 PUPILS ON HALF TIME

Board of Education Forecasts This Condition in Schools Here Next Fall.

Employees of the Board of Education were busy yesterday figuring out how many children would be compelled to attend only half time after the school term begins in September. Their estimate is 100,000. This condition is said to be due to lack of accommodations.

The Board of Education officials say that despite their efforts, the Board of Education has not granted them sufficient funds for the erection of new schools to accommodate all the children.

When the last term ended nearly 10,000 pupils were on half-time, and it is believed that this number will be fully doubled. The average daily attendance was 603,144, but in addition there were 10,000 children in Manhattan attending only half time; 28,567 in Brooklyn; 6,879 in the Bronx; 2,996 in Queens, and 68 in Richmond.

Two new schools will be ready in Manhattan for the next term, or rather, one school and a twenty-six-room addition to School No. 12, at Madison and Jackson streets.

The new school is No. 100, on Fifth avenue near 135th street, accommodating 2,700 pupils.

In Brooklyn five new buildings are ready and the Building Department is working under Superintendent C. B. J. Under are working hard to complete a sixth in time. The six will accommodate 7,750 of the 28,567 children who could get no full-time seats last year, and will make no impression at all on the probable increase.

Another new building at Wakefield in the Bronx is ready, with seats for 1,150.

TROOPS SURROUND REYES

Despot Diaz Determined to Nip Rival's Hopes in the Bud.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 23.—Cavalry has left Monterey, Monte Morelos and Saltillo for Galeana, where General Bernardo Reyes is in retreat, to reinforce the troops already there. Reyes has offered no resistance to the government and shows no inclination to make trouble, and thinking people are disgusted at the attitude of the government in showing such force toward him simply because his friends are booming him for Vice-President.

There is a general tendency, however, among his followers in this city to acknowledge him defeated and hundreds of business men and others for many years his friends are said to have turned over to the other side and give their excuse for having supported him, now that his power is breaking, that they have until the arrival of General Trevino as some commander feared to speak a word which could be construed against him. Residents of this city as a rule express their confidence in the ability of General Trevino to maintain peace at all hazards, but very few expect trouble unless the Federal troops start it.

It is claimed that the Reyes supporters are not starting a revolution. They merely want a chance to vote for their candidate. They are asking for a free ballot. There are said to be about four thousand soldiers in this city and some five thousand within call on the outside.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Torreon says that Jose Ignacio Robollar, secretary of the Reylsta Club, of that place, and a number of his followers, have been arrested and placed in jail charged with attempting to incite riot. Much political excitement exists in that part of the State of Coahuila, the dispatch says.

BAR BLEACHED FLOUR

Pure Food Board Makes Seizures. Small Millers Hit.

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is believed that the recent activity of the Pure Food Board of the Agricultural Department, in signing the bleached flour of the small millers in the Middle West, on the ground of alleged misbranding, is due to some pressure brought to bear by the large millers of the Northwest, who stopped bleaching flour on February 1, and hope to put the smaller men out of business by forcing them to do likewise.

The requests of manufacturers of bleached flour that no further seizures of bleached flour be made until a test case should have been decided were refused today, after a conference between Wade Ellis, acting Attorney General, and Dr. H. F. Dunlop, of the Pure Food Board of the Agricultural Department.

The food experts of the Agricultural Department some time ago decided that bleached flour was a violation of the pure food laws, and the agents of the department were instructed to make seizures, Counsel General, and Iowa and Nebraska have been seeking to have the seizures discontinued until a test case could be made and decided.

HAFKEN SUBMITS BRIEF.

Borough President Haffen, through his lawyers, Morgan J. O'Brien and Louis O. Van Doren, has submitted a formal brief to Governor Hughes defending himself against the brief and charges made against him by Commissioner of Accounts Mitchell. These charges which accuse Mr. Haffen of negligence, inefficiency and of using the patronage of his office for political purposes are now being considered by the Governor, and it is expected that a decision will be made by the end of the week.

TROOPERS BREAK UP STRIKERS' MEETINGS

for the full amount on the New York office.

charges are found to be true additional information will be filed by Jordan himself against both Hoffstat and Cohn, and also against the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Morrison to Ask Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, will ask the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the conditions under which men are working for the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, Pa. Not one of the men now on strike, he said, is affiliated with the Federation of Labor.

"These workers," he said today, "have been confounded with the strikers of the Iron and Steel Workers of America. There is no relation whatever between these two classes of workers. The Pressed Steel workers are car workers, and if organized would come under the jurisdiction of the Car Workers' International Union. Investigation has shown me that there is not a member of that union working for the Pressed Steel Car Company."

"By the introduction of foreign labor that company has reduced the wages and conditions of these men to such an extent that these aliens, who do not speak our language, have revolted and are struggling to obtain living conditions. An investigation of these conditions by the government would reveal astonishing methods. I have in mind now a request to the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate these conditions."

What "Baby" Hoffstat Says.

President F. M. Hoffstat, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who is in this city, made the following statement yesterday regarding the situation at McKees Rocks.

"The statements published in the newspapers this morning as to the trouble at the Pressed Steel Car Company's works are exaggerated. The men who were injured were not attacked at or near the plant, but some distance away from there. They were new members of the constabulary who came by street car to replace other men. They were not mounted nor were they fully armed. Twenty-five of those engaged in the attack on these men, which resulted in the death of four and the serious injury of several, have been arrested and will be fully prosecuted by the company."

"The continuation of the trouble at the works is largely due to the interference of outsiders, aided by socialistic and sensational statements in certain newspapers."

"There are upward of 1,000 men working in the plant, and at no time has there been less than this number, and not a man has been detained who desires to leave."

"There have been two cases of illness, designated as ptomaine poisoning, but whether this is the result of food obtained at the plant or elsewhere it is impossible to state."

"There have been no attempts made to 'blow up the plant.'"

LURED TO M'KEES ROCKS

Pressed Steel Car Co. Uses Subterfuges to Snare Unemployed Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—The way in which the Pressed Steel Car Company succeeds in obtaining the strikebreakers is revealed by a glance at the following notice:

"BOILERMAKERS WANTED.

"Portable Riveters, Hydraulic Riveters, Bull Riveters. Only men used to heavy work and can make good need apply. Good wages, free board and transportation. Come prepared for work, as we positively ship today. 265 West 23d street."

"SERVICE BUREAU, INC."

This is the ad which is being used in the Philadelphia and New York papers by the alleged employment bureau of the Pressed Steel Car Company to lure unsuspecting workmen to the McKees Rocks plant. It is the men who have answered which have been told that "there is no strike nor labor trouble of any nature."

But the men who answered the ad and were accepted were quick to learn the deception that had been practiced upon them, many of whom, after patient waiting and repeated attempts to leave the plant, only to be clubbed back by paid "bullies" in the employ of the company, have succeeded in evading their captors and made good their escape.

Hundreds have got away whose cases have never come to light, for they have had some money and have been glad to get back to their homes. Others, however, have been less fortunate and have been compelled to remain in this vicinity in search of work. From these men comes the positive statement that they were kept prisoners and forcibly detained by armed guards.

Charles Brown, Louis Cohen and Lewis Brown, of New York, and George Gillen, of Philadelphia, all of whom replied to the above ad and were hired at \$3 a day, left the plant, three receiving paltry sums of money and the fourth, Louis Cohen, being thrown bodily from the plant when he objected to the amount offered him.

Company Robs Imported Victims.

Gillen was hired at 909 Sansom street, Philadelphia, by a man named Hunter, a member of the company's "employment agency." He was to get \$3 a day, free board and free transportation. His time was taken at 7 o'clock in the morning, but was kept waiting till 4:30 in the afternoon. There was \$21 due Gillen and he was given \$9. When he objected the paymaster threatened to take his money from him and throw him out of the plant. He was told if he wanted more money he would be given an order

MILITIA CALLED OUT

State Troops Required to Quell Battle Between Mississippi Feudists.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 23.—Three companies of state troops have been ordered to Meadville, the Franklin County feudists having broken out again, and Chancery Clerk Newman having been seriously shot by a would-be assassin Sunday night.

Newman recently succeeded his father, Dr. A. M. Newman, in office, and it was reported that the hatchet had been buried and there would be no more trouble. Dr. Newman was shot and killed from ambush on the main street of Meadville two months ago. His assassins were hid in the upper room of a building, and fired on him as he drove down the street, missing him.

He jumped from his buggy and charged the building whence the shots came, but was killed before he reached the doorway. In the meantime he had killed one other, one of his several sons had received a death wound, and two or three others were more or less badly wounded, and some of them are still in the hospital.

The newly elected clerk of the county sat in his home last night when there was a fusillade of bullets, one or two finding lodgment in the body of the man they were intended for. The county has been stirred from center to circumference.

Sheriff Jones has telephoned the Governor that he cannot cope with the situation and asks that troops be sent at once. "Two companies of National Guardsmen have been sent by special train from Natchez and one from Brookhaven."

ENJOIN TWO-CENT FARE LAW.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 23.—Judge Burdette, in the Circuit Court today enjoined the enforcement of the two-cent fare law against the Norfolk and Western. The Court holds the law unconstitutional and confiscatory.

"POLITICALS" PARDONED.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—President Fallieres signed a number of pardons of political prisoners today.

JEROME READY TO RUN AGAIN

Will Be Nominated by Petition. Then Endorsed by Tammany Afterwards.

District Attorney Jerome announced formally yesterday his decision to seek a re-election to his present office and to seek nomination by petition as he did in 1905. He will accept, he says, the endorsement of political organizations, if offered, but will not allow such an acceptance to bind him to the support of any ticket.

The formal announcement was: "As the time approaches at which a District Attorney for the county of New York is to be elected, I have had to consider whether I should seek a re-election to that office.

"After having received for nearly eight years the honor and benefit of this office, it seems to me I should be guided in my determination not by what may seem most to serve my personal interest, but by the consideration of whether a majority of the electors desire that I should further serve them in this position.

"I know of no way in which I can ascertain this except by offering myself as a candidate and I have decided to seek again a nomination by petition and to offer myself as a candidate for election to the office of District Attorney for New York County."

Denies Indorsement.

Ever since Jerome took the field last spring to answer his critics at the Cooper Union "heckling" and at various dinners attended by politicians of all sides, there has been a persistent rumor that Jerome's candidacy would receive the support of Tammany Hall and that an indorsement from 14th street might be expected. When asked yesterday if he had received any assurance of such an indorsement Jerome said:

"I have not sought nor have I received directly or indirectly, any promise or assurance of an indorsement or support. I have not endeavored to learn, directly or indirectly, what the attitude of Tammany Hall or any other political organization would be to my action."

But Will Accept It.

"My attitude on that question is precisely what it was in 1905. I received the support of the Republican organization by the withdrawal of their candidate and the attempt to put me on their ticket. I am simply seeking to ascertain whether or no a majority of the electors desire that I should further serve them as District Attorney of this county, and I shall accept without hesitation the endorsement of any group of electors whatever their political affiliations be."

The District Attorney was asked if he or his friends had any organization or machinery by means of which to make the fight. He replied:

"I have absolutely none. If anything approaching a majority of electors of this county believe that I have served them faithfully for eight years, and desire that I should continue to serve them, they will provide such machinery as may be necessary to determine whether a majority of the electors desire that I should continue to serve them as District Attorney."

Murphy Said to Favor Him.

The opinion is general among the leaders of the Tammany organization that Charles F. Murphy will have Jerome renominated at the coming county convention. The group among the wise men of 14th street is that the Sullivans have demanded the renomination of Jerome or else the nomination of ex-Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison for Mayor or District Attorney, but they would prefer to see Mr. Jerome's name go on the ticket for the reason that they and their supporters have always been sure of "a fair and just deal" from Jerome without regard to politics.

It is well known that Murphy regards the District Attorney as the most successful vote getter in the city and it has been rumored for several weeks that Murphy, knowing that his continuance at the head of Tammany Hall depends on the success of the Tammany ticket this year, will take no chances, and with that in view has already let it be known to friends of Mr. Jerome that he is willing to have Jerome nominated as the organization's candidate for District Attorney.

LOOK INTO HAWAII'S "NEEDS."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—The Congressional party of thirty-two Congressmen, who will visit Hawaii to investigate the needs of the Pacific Islanders, are being entertained here royally today. The party arrived here last night, most of the Congressmen being accompanied by their wives.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen.

Cearense, Para.

Hyantes, Buenos Ayres.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam.

City of Atlanta, Savannah.

Apache, Jacksonville.

Hamilton, Norfolk.

Due Today.

Dinnamara, Naples, July 29.

Delphine, Algiers, Aug. 7.

Lewis Luckenbach, Puerto Mexico, Aug. 13.

United States, Christiansand, Aug. 14.

Themistocles, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.

Van Salice, Genoa, Aug. 3.

Coppename, Paramaribo, Aug. 14.

Tudor Prince, Trinidad, Aug. 16.

Caronia, Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen, Aug. 17.

Carpathia, Naples, Aug. 7.

Grosser Kurfuert, Bremen, Aug. 4.

Reliance, Huvela, Aug. 10.

Massapequa, Porto Rico, Aug. 19.

Prinz Joachim, Colon, Aug. 17.

City of Macon, Savannah, Aug. 21.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 23.

Argentina, Algiers, Aug. 13.



MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Union Label

Shirts, Collars, Underwear, Neckties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Overalls, Caps.

Litholin Collars, 23c. Cleaning Soap Free.

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Ladies' and Children's Hose and Underwear.

C.B. F.N. and Nemo Corsets, Notions, Skirts and Muslin Underwear.

SIG. KLEIN 50 and 52 3d AVENUE Near 10th Street, NEW YORK. Telephone 4083 Stuyvesant.

The CHEAPEST and MOST EFFECTIVE AGITATION LEAFLET.

TO THE WIFE AND MOTHER

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND, CASH.

The best thing for the present campaign.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

DELAY BINGHAM'S SUIT

Court Again Postpones ex-Police Commissioner's Libel Action.

Counsel for former Police Commissioner Bingham asked Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday to deny an application by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor for additional time to answer General Bingham's suit for \$100,000 libel arising out of letters Justice Gaynor wrote concerning the Duffy case.

"What is the hurry in this case?" asked Justice Giegerich.

"Simply that General Bingham wants the case tried at the earliest possible time, the October term of court," said the lawyer. "We understood that Justice Gaynor was going to Europe and coming back on the return trip of the same steamer. I suggest that if your Honor grants further time you stipulate that the defendant must not serve an amended answer, which will cause more delay."

Justice Giegerich said it wasn't likely that the condition of the October calendar would permit the case to be tried then. General Bingham's lawyer said that he wanted it tried surely in November. The Court reserved decision.

ROWDIES FINED

Youngsters Who Created Disturbance Sunday Night Crowd Court.

The young rowdies arrested Sunday for disturbing the peace of passengers on subway trains, the elevated and ferryboats who were not taken to the Night Court Sunday night were in the Children's Court yesterday thirty strong. They helped to make a crowd so big that many parents had to wait in the street.

Most conspicuous among the youngers was Julia Bleha, a robust young girl, who gave her age as fifteen and said that she lived at 1433 First avenue. She had been arrested on the ferryboat Bowery Bay, bound for Astoria after she had made things lively for the men in the men's cabin of the boat. According to the policeman who made the arrest, she pulled men's hats over their eyes and taking a cigarette from the mouth of one of the passengers threw it in the water and told the men that smoking cigarettes would not be allowed while a lady was present.

Justice Mayo gave the girl a lecture and fined her \$2, which her mother paid. Most of the others were fined from \$2 to \$5.

Commissioner Baker said yesterday that there would be no let up in the vigilance of the police.

JEROME AND BAKER TALK

"Things Are Going Lovely," Says Police Commissioner Afterward.

Police Commissioner Baker had long talk yesterday with District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Murphy, who is in charge of the complaint bureau. Murphy also has charge of the police reports on gambling houses. Neither the Commissioner or the District Attorney would discuss the visit, but it was intimated that before the week is over something of interest might result.

This was Commissioner Baker's second call on the District Attorney since he left the Criminal Court Building. He had discussed with Jerome the possibility of a close co-operation between their offices. "Things are going lovely now," was the Commissioner's parting word.

CROWD CHASES THIEF

But Cop With Motorcycle Catches Him—Took Fountain Pens.

David Cronan, twenty-one years old, of 2001 Eighth avenue, who says he was a trained nurse, was arrested yesterday afternoon after an exciting chase by Bicycle Policeman Wegge and a crowd of 200 persons, at Broadway and 137th street. He is charged with trying to rob the stationery store of George Feinberg at 353 Broadway.

Cronan and a companion walked into the store, and while one of them engaged Feinberg in a conversation, Cronan is said to have grabbed a handful of fountain pens from a case and then dashed through the door, with his companion behind him. Feinberg went after the two as they fled up Broadway.

Cronan ran up to 136th street and then went to Riverside Drive, while his companion disappeared in one of the flat houses in the block. Feinberg with his yell soon had a crowd after the thief.

Policeman Wegge was standing beside his motorcycle at Riverside Drive and 135th street when he saw Cronan with the crowd behind him. Wegge started out at a thirty-mile clip and overtook Cronan at 138th street, where he caught him without trouble.

Some of the missing pens were found in Cronan's pocket and others were scattered along the street. He was locked up in the West 125th street station.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 Local Branches with 24,100 members, 15,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks, \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, which is continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances a benefit of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. 2500 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members as follows: 75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches in cities and towns where no branch exists. A new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to join. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 14 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 10 meets every Tuesday, 477 Broadway, Labor Temple. Ludwig Beck, Fin. Sec'y, 1613 3d Ave.; Bond, Pres. Sec'y, 734 E. 168th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 10 meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, C. A. Brown, 539 E. 134 Street, Employment office, 543-545 Broadway.

Wood Carvers and Modelers Association meets every first, third and fifth Friday. Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday, at P. M. at Labor Temple.

Mill Weavers' United Textile Workers' Local 988 meets every 4th and 11th Fridays at P. M. at the Temple, 84th Street.

Independent Machinists' Union meets every Monday at 249 E. St. Fin. Sec'y, JOHN PRIVICA, 24 E. 84th St.

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Modern one-family houses in Brooklyn. Improvements. Few blocks from "L" station. Very easy terms. Write to call on owner and builder. Wm. Butcher, rooms 342-304, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

NOTICE.

TO DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS

of the International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers, Newark, Humboldt County, Cal.

The Table Knife Grinders' National Union, Springfield, Mass.

The National Federation of Post-office Clerks, St. Louis, Mo.

The International Protectors' Union of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

Our Subscription Department would be glad to hear from any comrades or sympathizers who will be in attendance at the above conventions in order to have them work with us in the distribution of this paper and the procuring of subscribers for The Call at their conventions. N. Y. Call.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Large front furnished room, to let; smaller one adjoining, separate; together. Comrades preferred; one hour from Brooklyn Bridge. Call, C. care of Call, 442 Peasbstreet, New York City.

HELP WANTED.

Hand sewers wanted; home work. Hyman, 49 Greene st.

Operators; experienced on tea-gowns and kimonos; steady work; good pay. Am. Negligee Co., 119 West 25th street.

Wanted—One or two advertising solicitors to work for The Call. Apply to the manager of The Call, 442 Pearl st., New York.

TO LET.

One healthy workman's flat can be rented from the first of next month. Rent \$17. 1426 Franklin avenue, Bronx.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Embroidery—Girls for gold embroideries; steady work, good pay. Louis Driesen, 48 1/2 St., 3d floor.

ROOMS TO LET.

19th St., 322 E.—Two large connecting rooms with running water; also small room; bath, private house.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

104th St., 234 E.—All improvements, hot water; 3 rooms, \$9; 4 rooms, \$12.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

39th St., 419 W.—3 newly decorated rooms, \$12; improvements; 2 weeks free. Janitor.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 224 A. D. (German)—243 East 54th street. 25th and 27th A. D.—Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Miss Helen Todd, state factory inspector of Illinois, will speak on "Some Phases of Socialism in the West."

LABOR UNION NOTES.

CALL CONFERENCE. There will be a regular meeting of the New York Call Conference at the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street, on Wednesday evening, August 25. COAT TAILORS. The Coat Tailors' Union, Local 213, of the United Garment Workers, will hold an important meeting at 71 Belmont avenue, Brownsville, tonight.

Monroe and Clinton streets. Max Mysell, M. Spiegelglas. BROOKLYN. Open Air. 1st A. D.—Neven street and Atlantic avenue. William Harbers, J. T. Vaughan. 4th A. D.—Broadway and Rodney street. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser. 10th A. D.—Flatbush and Sixth avenues. C. MacNerney, L. Baker. 15th A. D.—Manhattan and Norman avenues. J. T. Hill, P. T. Kelly. 20th A. D.—Hamburg avenue and Harmon street. M. Abramson, J. Storck. NEWARK. Springfield avenue and Belmont street. Thel Wolfe, Harry Greenbaum, J. Thalheimer. Open air. PHILADELPHIA, PA. The following open air meetings have been arranged for tonight. 524 and Haverford avenue—T. W. Farrell, Herman Anders. Germantown avenue and Manheim street—H. V. Kenney, Andrew Muldowney.

SPORTING NEWS

CROSS BEATS SMITH

East Sider Easily Defeats the Jersey-ite in a Ten-Round Go.

Leach Cross defeated Cy Smith last night in a ten-round go at the Bedford Athletic Club before one of the largest crowds that ever filled the clubhouse. Cross won all the way. In the sixth he cut open Smith's eye, and in the ninth he dropped the Jerseyite with a right and left swing to the jaw.

GIANTS WIN

Beat Reds in a Slugging Match by a Score of 12 to 9.

In every respect but batting the Giants left the Reds far behind yesterday and beat them in the longest eight and a half inning game on the home campus this year. There was a good deal of something, principally hitting, and something of everything, and it took two hours and a half to labor through the game.

WHITE SOX BEAT YANKS

Chicago Pounds Out Victory in Third Inning and Is Never Headed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The White Sox pounded out a victory in the opening inning of this afternoon's game, scoring three runs and gaining a lead which gave them the victory by the score of 5 to 1. Chesbro could not strike the clutches in the opening round, and the Sox had him on the hip before he could settle. Frank Smith, on the other hand, pitched a good game, and held the visitors safely outside the eighth inning, when the Highlanders slipped over one run.

The only thing the Reds could do well was to bang the ball, and they didn't do that as well as the New Yorks. In grouping hits the Giants had it on them. The latter concentrated nine hits in one inning, which counted heavily in their favor. They fielded better than the Reds and outdid them in base running even more than that. Ten bases were cribbed by the restless Giants.

Hempill was the eighth round, and then Manning finished out the game. Manning was also the liking of the Sox, who molded two passes and three hits into a pair of runs. The visitors had the White Sox guessing in the eighth with a rally that looked to have the earmarks of one of the same kind that won yesterday's game in the ninth. Austin beat out a bouncer to Smith, and Sweeney followed with a single to right, putting Austin on third. Hempill, who battled for Chesbro, drove a grounder to Tannehill, who tossed to second base, getting Sweeney, and Atz, in turn, tossed Hempill out at first. Austin came home while this double play was being made.

Roth's poor throwing was anything but a detriment to the Giants in girding the diamond and there were other gaping weaknesses in the Reds' fielding. Manager Griffith had been assessed a three day's outing from the field for kicking at the umpire last Saturday and in his absence the Reds played some ball which was ludicrously bad. Set with their hard, free hitting they managed to amass a good many runs in a big scoring game.

Half a dozen pitchers flitted to the mound with varying success. The two who finished, Ames and Dubuc, did best. The others were mostly worst. Rube Marquard strayed to the slab when the hostilities were at their height, his first appearance in a month, and what he didn't have to deceive batters was a great deal. What he did have was close to nil. Hoblitzel shredded the native pitching for two triples and a home, apportioning his drives so as to get one of each pitcher. Other events or phases in the nature of oddities cropped out. Bridwell was the only New York infielder to have a chance on a grounder ball; only two flies went to the New York outfield, both to O'Hara; the New Yorks scored their last four runs with only one hit, and in the fourth inning Seymour, McCormick and O'Hara each made two hits.

JEANNETTE FAVORITE.

Joe Jeannette may be a slight favorite over Sandy Ferguson when they climb through the ropes at the Fairmont A. C. for their much-discussed ten-round bout Friday night. A visit to Jeannette's training quarters in Hoboken yesterday disclosed the fact that this clever colored pugilist is more confident of success than ever before. He says he will have no trouble in outboxing Ferguson, and if he does not knock the Boston heavyweight out he will beat him on scientific points with plenty to spare. Ferguson is working hard for the battle and has advised Boston sporting men to bet on him.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, American League, Yesterday's Results. Lists teams and their records.

LEWIS MAY MEET MIKE TWIN.

Bill Papke telegraphed the Fairmont Athletic Club yesterday that he could not meet Willie Lewis before the middle of October because of his numerous engagements in the West. As Mike Twin Sullivan claims the welterweight championship it is possible that Lewis may ask to meet him in a ten-round bout here at an early date. Lewis is also anxious to meet Jimmy Gardner at 142 pounds at 3 o'clock. But he wants nothing more to do with Sailor Burke.

STOVALL NAPS' CAPTAIN

Jim McGuire Appoints First Baseman to Lead Cleveland Team. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The first act of Jim McGuire as manager of the Naps was to appoint First Baseman George Stovall captain of the team. Manager McGuire called the players together today at League Park and gave them a talk. "I expect every man to do his best," he said. "No shirking will be allowed. I want every player on the team to be up and doing every minute. I expect to help in every way possible. I will be on the bench and on the coaching lines. With our pitching staff in its present condition we cannot expect miracles. But we'll do the best we can."

MURDERERS CONFESS

Brothers Tell Police How They Killed Farmer on Dark Road. TRIBES HILL, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Felix Sierpowski, aged twenty-one years, and Julian Sierpowski, aged twenty-seven, have made a full confession regarding the murder of Theo. Stangle, of Gagamau, on the roadway leading from Chucatanunda Park to the village of Hagaman early on the morning of August 1. The brothers have admitted to the coroner and district attorney that they assaulted Stangle, one using a stone and the other a club. They contend, however, that Stangle attacked them first. The murder was the outcome of a drunken brawl. The men were arrested at New Brighton, Staten Island, where they were employed as cement workers, having left soon after the murder. The prisoners have been placed in the county jail. They will be held to await the action of the grand jury.

JOHNSON MAY FIGHT ON COAST.

Promoter Coffroth is trying hard to arrange a fight between Jack Johnson and Al Kaufman for September 9 at Colma. Kaufman has already accepted Coffroth's terms and is willing to go twenty rounds. Johnson said yesterday that he wanted time to think the matter over, and also stated that if he could get himself in good trim by that time he would take Kaufman on. Coffroth thinks that if Johnson beats Kaufman and Ketchel succeeds in handing a trimming to Langford the Johnson-Ketchel battle will be one of the biggest drawing cards ever arranged on the coast.

SWIMMER PARALYZED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Jose Cadl, twenty-one years old, is dying at the Hahnemann Hospital. He dived into Lake Ontario at Sea Breeze yesterday in the presence of his fiancée. The water was not deep and he did not know that only a foot of it covered a rock. He shattered his spine and is completely paralyzed from the shoulders down.

TRAIN KILLS TWO.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 23.—The mangled bodies of Daniel Captem and Patrick Davis were found today on the Long Island Railroad tracks near the station here. Both were employed on the farm of Charles Albertson near this place. They were married and leave families.

ENGINEER STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Charles Burnes, twenty-five years old, of 422 East 134th street, Second avenue "L" engineer, was struck by a train on the Harlem River "L" bridge yesterday, escaping with a dislocated shoulder and bruises.

EXPOSED TWO DAYS ON LAKE.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Aug. 23.—Captain Forrest, of the steamer Niagara, which arrived here today, reported that while coming down Lake Superior he picked up a disabled launch which held five men. The little boat had been tossed about the lake for two days, and the men were nearly dead from exposure. They were taken into Copper Harbor. Captain Forrest neglected to get the names of the men.

FIREMAN INJURED IN WRECK.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 23.—A unique double railroad wreck occurred eight miles from here today. A wrecked freight train was blocking the main track when it was "sided-wiped" by a fast B. & O. New York to St. Louis Express. The engine and the mall car on the express train were wrecked, and fireman William Brown, of Baltimore, was seriously injured. All the passengers escaped injury.

CHURCH WAR GOES GAILY ON.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—The factional strife in the congregation of the Gratiot Avenue M. E. Church was renewed today by members indignant over being locked in after last night's services. While the service was in progress some one slipped a padlock on to the big doors on the outside. The flock had to stand patiently around until a passing policeman was summoned from a window and pried off the lock.

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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Bates Shoes, 2271 Pitkin Ave. The Bates Shoe, 2077 Fulton St. The Bates Shoe, 5110 3d Ave. Usman & Kaufmofsky, 694 and 696 Broadway. M. Feldman, 29 Manhattan Ave. M. Deoullan, 149 Myrtle Ave. L. Gutter, 134 7th Ave. Bloom Shoe Co., 5105 5th Ave. Greenblatts, 1185 Myrtle Ave. H. Tribelitts, 1734 Pitkin Ave. Max Horwitz, 1622 Pitkin Ave. Meade Shoe Co., 102-104 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House. Charles Mohr, 198 Wyckoff Ave. John V. Blomer, 1773 Broadway. BARBER. Peter Engert's, 1838 Bath Ave. BAKERY. L. Jahn, 244 Hamburg Ave. BUTCHERS. Jos. Kuns, 1219 Myrtle Ave. Ignas Berker, 123 Wyckoff Ave. Meyer's Market, 5621 3d Ave. Prosperity Beef Co., 1411 Myrtle Ave. BUTTER AND EGGS. I. S. Colyer, 68 Atlantic Ave. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Clearfield Butter and Egg Co., 1694 Broadway. Sam Haber, 121 3d Ave. BICYCLES, KODAKS AND SPORTING GOODS. Yonckes & Sons, 2769 Atlantic Ave. BOTTLE BEER, ALL KINDS WINES AND LIQUORS. John Zimmerling, 1454 Flatbush Ave. CORSETS AND GLOVES. 1735 Pitkin Ave. and 79 Graham Ave. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. C. F. Gackenhelmer, 1271 Myrtle Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHER. Harry Goodman, 2641 Atlantic Ave. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. Seifert Bros., cor. Wyckoff Av. & Becker. Henry Hebr, 271 Hamburg Ave. CUSTOM TAILORS. S. Bernstein, 3217 5th Av. CUTLERY DEALER AND GRINDER. M. Jung, Jr., 120 Graham Ave. DELICATESSEN. L. Bock, 610 Hart, cor. Myrtle Ave. F. J. Theuer, 392 Knickerbocker Ave. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Aaron Jasspe, 444 Howard Ave. I. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker Ave. M. Chauvin, New Utrecht Av. and 39th St. Epstein's Pharmacy, 5th Av. & 48th St. Friedland Bros., 815 6th Av. H. Rubin, 184 Columbus St. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. I. Friedrich, 444 Knickerbocker Ave. DRY GOODS. C. A. Werner, 128 3d Av. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Smith & Auerbacher, 377 Central Ave. McVey & Miller, 253 Coverly Ave. Aronson Bros. & Fiers, 51 Belmont Av. Louis Berger, 3925 Atlantic Av. FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Wacker's, 1344 Myrtle Ave. FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Director Pitkin & Rockaway. Fraas & Miller, B'way & Quincy St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Bay Ridge Furniture Co., 5318 3d Ave. FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Zanit & Kahn, 329 Knickerbocker Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Ders, 695 Broadway. H. Goodwin, 435 Knickerbocker Ave. GROCERIES. H. Deventhal, Flatbush, cor. Ave. C. Select Fruits & Groceries, Tel. 56 Flat. L. Fontannaz, 5210 5th Ave. J. B. Schierenbeck, 19 Brecken St. F. W. Schroeder, 407 Evergreen Av. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grau, 4611 and 5810 5th Ave. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. D. Schwilber & Co., 5218 5th Ave. C. O. Loebel, 1905 Pitkin Ave. Jos. Bag, 1025 Flatbush Av. HATS, CAPS & LEATHER, GOODS. At Arnold's, 680 Broadway. HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES. W. Luchtenberg & Son, 3299 Fulton St. INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. Baby Wear Store, 369 Knickerbocker Ave. LAUNDRIES. Schneider's Laundry, 1349A Myrtle Av. F. Schweitzer's Laundry, 140 Nassau St. MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES. Mme. J. Lawrence, 115 Osborn St. MILK, CREAM, ETC. Swartswood Dairy, 104 19th St. PIANOS—NEW AND USED. The Reliable Hubalek Pianos, Cash or Easy Payments, New Upright \$100 and Up, 1253 Myrtle Ave. PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRIES. Harrington, 253 Bay Ridge Ave. PHONOGRAPHS AND SPORTING GOODS. John Diehn, 1473 Myrtle Ave. PHOTO STUDIO. S. Sappoe, 1147 Fulton St. PICTURE AND FRAMES. C. A. Hansen & Bro., 4711 5th Ave. PRINTERS. Louis J. Saltzman, 42 Graham Ave. Henry Schilling, 1444 Myrtle Ave. SURGEON DENTIST. Dr. J. Roimick, 18 Varot St. STATIONERY AND RUBBER STAMPS. Chas. Koehler & Co., 1181 Myrtle Ave. UNION HATTER. E. Antman, 437 Knickerbocker Ave. UMBRELLAS AND LEATHER GOODS. H. Yaverbaum, 368 Knickerbocker Av. UNION TONSORIAL PARLOR. The Rockaway, 436 Rockaway Av. UNION HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS. M. Liebowitz, 1633 Pitkin Av. 3, 9 AND 19C. STORE. 1673 Pitkin, bet. Rockaway & Chelsea.

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HANG EDITOR IN EFFIGY

Kansas Reactionaries Try to Mob Socialist Who Denounced Diaz.

DERFIELD, Kan., Aug. 23.—R. D. S. Oakford, editor of the Derfield News, a local weekly journal, has aroused the bigotry and intolerance of the narrow-minded conservatives in this town to a venomous degree. For some time past these "honorable citizens" have been denouncing the Socialists as anarchists. Now they have adopted the tactics of the lowest hoodlums, attempting to mob Oakford; but failing that, they have hung him in effigy.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Persch Taken Back to Tombs After Being Arraigned in Court.

The expected story of Donald L. Persch, the young broker, which was counted upon to explain things in the M. M. Joyce-Windor Trust Company \$50,000 loan deal, involving the sale of Heinz stocks valued at \$110,000, did not materialize yesterday when he was brought up from the Tombs and arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions, on the two indictments charging grand larceny in the first degree. All that Persch had to say was that he was not guilty of either charge. He was sent back at once to the Tombs, and bail of \$50,000 was continued. There were scarcely more than a dozen words spoken in the entire proceedings.

OLD FOX SUSPENDED.

Manager Clarke Griffith, of the Cincinnati Reds, was yesterday afternoon suspended by President Heydler for three days for kicking over decisions made in last Saturday's game between New York and Cincinnati. Umpire Rigler put him out of the game Saturday, and reported today to Heydler, who suspended the fiery manager of the Reds.

MURDERERS CONFESS

Brothers Tell Police How They Killed Farmer on Dark Road. TRIBES HILL, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Felix Sierpowski, aged twenty-one years, and Julian Sierpowski, aged twenty-seven, have made a full confession regarding the murder of Theo. Stangle, of Gagamau, on the roadway leading from Chucatanunda Park to the village of Hagaman early on the morning of August 1. The brothers have admitted to the coroner and district attorney that they assaulted Stangle, one using a stone and the other a club. They contend, however, that Stangle attacked them first. The murder was the outcome of a drunken brawl. The men were arrested at New Brighton, Staten Island, where they were employed as cement workers, having left soon after the murder. The prisoners have been placed in the county jail. They will be held to await the action of the grand jury.

SWIMMER PARALYZED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Jose Cadl, twenty-one years old, is dying at the Hahnemann Hospital. He dived into Lake Ontario at Sea Breeze yesterday in the presence of his fiancée. The water was not deep and he did not know that only a foot of it covered a rock. He shattered his spine and is completely paralyzed from the shoulders down.

TRAIN KILLS TWO.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 23.—The mangled bodies of Daniel Captem and Patrick Davis were found today on the Long Island Railroad tracks near the station here. Both were employed on the farm of Charles Albertson near this place. They were married and leave families.

ENGINEER STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Charles Burnes, twenty-five years old, of 422 East 134th street, Second avenue "L" engineer, was struck by a train on the Harlem River "L" bridge yesterday, escaping with a dislocated shoulder and bruises.

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

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Announcement

Woman's Sphere earnestly invites contributions from all readers and writers. These may consist of news items, or articles and items of general information and interest. Contributions should be sent to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 146 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

WOMEN'S BATTLE SONG.

Forward, sister women!
Forward ever more!
Freedom is behind you,
Freedom is before you,
The standard boldly
In the morning sun,
Against a great injustice,
For the fight begun.

Refrain:
Forward, forward, sisters!
Forward ever more!
Freedom is behind you,
Freedom is before you.

Press the women's army
Press the women's army
Where the women's army
Where the women's army
Where the women's army
Where the women's army
Where the women's army
Where the women's army

Refrain:
The women's hands have labored,
Giving love and life;
Tears in now to follow
In the glorious strife,
With the burden gladly,
Strong in right and youth;
Victors' wreaths must crown you,
Nought can conquer truth!

Refrain:
The International Woman Suffrage
Alliance when sitting in London
selected the above from a number
of poems sent in. It can be sung to the
tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers,"
and the alliance has invited composers
of any country who are in sympathy
with the cause to enter a competition
to provide music for these words.

TRAINED NURSES FOR DOGS.

When we remind ourselves that
hundreds of little children lie sick
in dingy rooms with no intelligent
and loving care to nurse them through
their illness, when we remember that
thousands of men and women wearily
carry diseased bodies to an untimely
grave because they have neither time
nor money for proper treatment, then
we can only feel deeply indignant at
such a waste of the one of fashionable
society like the one described in the
following notice, which is taken from
an English newspaper:

The services of a band of highly
trained young women in smart blue
uniforms with neat white caps and
sleeves embroidered with the letters
"N. I." in bright scarlet, are now at
the command of fashionable ladies
whose pet dogs require skilled medical
treatment. The Canine Nurses Insti-
tute was opened a year ago at Bar-
mington road, Brixton (England).
There are over forty trained nurses at
the institution at present, and recently
a fancy fair was held to promote its
further success under the patronage of
Princess Christian. The nurses must
be able to carry out exactly the in-
structions given by the veterinary
surgeon; they must know how to use
the thermometer and the stethoscope;
they must be experienced in applying
poultices and bandages, and must un-
derstand the care of the dog's coat.
Canine diet must be studied scientifi-
cally, and the sick dog's appetite
tempted with delicacies.

THE REWARD OF ABILITY.

There is no society so barbarous, so
brutal, however unjust one may im-
agine it, in which the success of the
powerful and privileged cannot, at
least in part, be explained by high
personal ability. Throughout all the
time the power of Rome was develop-
ing the law of conquest was the law
of the universe. The conquering peo-
ple levied tribute upon the nations it
conquered; the spoils of the whole
world flowed into Rome; and at last
the Roman world fell in upon Rome
because it had been, so to speak, em-
boldened by its success. Mr. Roosevelt
will surely admit that this regime,
which had its grandeur and doubtless
its necessity, was not the ideal re-
gime, that it could not be the final
regime of humanity. But in this very
regime, founded upon conquest and
the brutal exploitation of the con-
quered, all the oligarchs, all the en-
riching aristocrats did not meet
with equal success. Some knew how
to invest, to keep and to in-
crease the riches for which they had
conquered the subjected and ransomed
nations; others collected the booty
indolently and made a mess of it.
Some understood better than others
the strength of the slaves they had
conquered from every conquered
country, brought to Italy and installed
in their immense estates. And
that time an accuser had risen
in Rome and had cried out to its
oligarchs, its financiers, its tax farm-
ers, its pillaging governors, its legions
with booty: "You are only liv-
ing on the strength of the slaves of
the world," an apostle for the
new society might have replied to
the forestalling Mr. Roosevelt's
objection: "Why, no; it is the per-

DEGRADATION OF NATIVE WOMEN IN INDIA.

News comes from India that pro-
stitution there is assuming enormous
proportions. Most of the women are
sold into the "Chakias" or soldiers'
brothels. The new English com-
mander in chief is to be petitioned in
the women's behalf.

In speaking of this matter, London
Justice, the Socialist weekly, points
out "what a highly civilizing power"
the English are, and says:
"1. We conquer a country by force
of arms.
"2. Then we send out missionaries
with a Bible to convert them.
"3. The adulterated whiskey mer-
chant follows close upon his heels.
"4. Then we send thousands of sol-
diers to garrison the country and for-
bid them to marry.
"5. Then prostitution of the native
women folk is to all intents and pur-
poses enforced.
"Thus we are the epitome of Chris-
tianity and civilization."

WOMEN AS PROFESSORS.

A recent cable announced the death
of Miss Johanna Mestorf, in her
eighty-first year. She was the only
woman who ever held a regular profes-
sorship in Germany. She occupied
the chair of regular professor of
archaeology at the Kiel University. Jo-
hanna Mestorf was president of the
Royal Museum of Germanic Antiquities,
to which she was chosen in 1901.
In 1873 she was appointed general
superintendent of the museum.

She was the greatest authority on
Germanic antiquities and Teutonic
folklore; was honorary member of all
leading European scientific academies
and societies and was held in highest
esteem also in this country.
Last April, when she celebrated her
eightieth birthday, the cable flashed
all over the world the honors and
decorations she received from the
various governments.

Professor Johanna Mestorf was
author of numerous excellent books
and brochures.—American Suffragette.

JAPANESE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Japanese women have their clubs.
The most important of these is the
Ladies' Educational Association of
Tokyo. This influential body has a
membership of 800 of the leading
women of Tokyo, many of whom either
have titles, or have won distinction
because of educational or other im-
portant work. One of the most re-
spected members is the venerable
Japanese educator, Mrs. Kajii Yajima,
who visited the United States several
years ago, although advanced in years.
The Crown Princess of Japan is an
honorary member of the association;
Princess Mori is honorary president,
and Aline Zaki, the brilliant wife of
the Mayor of Tokyo, is an active leader.
The club has a fine clubhouse in an
aristocratic quarter of Tokyo, where
its meetings are held. American
women are often invited to speak at
its meetings. At a recent meet-
ing the members heard somewhat
radical addresses by American wom-
en. Mrs. Maude Wood Park, of
Boston, the well known eloquent
exponent of woman suffrage, made
a brilliant speech, as did Miss
Flora E. Strout, the New World's W.
C. T. A. missionary to Japan, whose
subject was scientific temperance in-
struction. These addresses were pre-
ceded by a talk on literature by a
Japanese gentleman, author and critic.
The American speakers were present-

ed with the club badge and given a
very hearty invitation to speak again
before the club, showing that their
advanced ideas had met with hospita-
ble reception by the Japanese women
of the highest class. The Japanese
Ladies' Educational Association pub-
lishes a magazine in which are printed
all the speeches made at the club
meetings—something which is done
by few if any local women's clubs in
the United States.—Philadelphia Rec-
ord.

FROM: THE ISLAND PALACE.

By ISABEL C. BARROWS.

Perhaps it might be better to call
this "The Noble Prisoner," since it is
with her chiefly that the story will
deal, but after all her fate depends on
the power of the man who dwells in
the old palace, given him by the Czar,
which rears its white walls among
the willows of a low-lying island in
the Neva. . . .
Many a one in the United States
had seen and heard Madame
Breshkovsky, and learned to love and
honor her, asked, "Why cannot she be
set free till she is tried? For it is now
two years since she was thrown into
the fortress, and as yet no charges
have been preferred against her. Let-
ters failed to bring any information
as to the possibility of the attempt.
Would any one venture the long jour-
ney to find out? Yes, there was one
who loved her well; she would go;
and so the writer set out for the
Island Palace.

Through the good offices of those
on whom I had a right to call, Mr.
Stolypin had been asked to receive
me, and one day a messenger with
royal garb left an official document
at the hotel for "Madame Barrows,"
appointing day and hour when I
might wait upon him.
On the stroke of 2 the secretary
appeared and the door was opened
into the great man's room—a big
room, full of books and maps, with
a central table at which he sat, and
a smaller one at one end with a com-
fortable chair behind it. To that he
motioned me, after cordially shaking
hands. I had never seen a table
placed before one asking an inter-
view, but if I were prime minister I
would always have one. It was so
easy to spread out my documents
upon it, and to hand them to him
one by one.

The interview was brief, and ran in
some such wise as this:
The Petitioner—Sir, by a strange
coincidence it was my husband who
read to the Russian ambassador the
petition in behalf of Mr. Tchakovsky,
which you were good enough to grant.
Permit me to thank you and to offer
to you the first-fruit of your clemency.
(And I laid before him the little
book on Dry Farming.) But for the
freedom granted to Mr. Tchakovsky
your people could not have had this
useful work, which is of inter-
est to us also, as it is an American
method adapted to Russian needs.

He thanked me and ran the pages
through his fingers—long and thin and
expressive. After giving him time to
glance at it—
The Petitioner—As my husband,
the man, pleaded for the man, so I,
the woman, come to plead for the
woman. May I lay before you a peti-
tion signed by many of our best peo-
ple, editors and bankers among them,
in behalf of Madame Breshkovsky?

The Minister—That is a much more
difficult question, much more.
The Petitioner—It had not seemed
so in America—a woman, aged,
infirm! That does not strike us as
dangerous to a great country.

The Minister (with some heat)—
She is a fanatical old woman. Why
don't you know that they call her
"the grandmother of the Revolution?"

The Petitioner—I know that they
call her "Babushka," "granny," be-
cause she is old and they love her.
(I did not add that, to my joyous
pride, I found the servants at the
hotel called me "Babushka" from
sheer friendliness.)

The Minister—She is a dangerous
woman! She advocates fire and sword
and bomb.

The Petitioner—What she advocates
when she speaks Russian I do

not know, but when she speaks
French and English she advocates
none of those things; at least I have
never heard her.

The Minister—You know her per-
sonally, then?
The Petitioner—Ah, yes, and love
her! Otherwise I should not travel
10,000 miles for her dear sake. It is
simply one old woman pleading for
another. I assure you so far from
advocating bombs, she only asks for
such things as seem to us every land
should have. More than that, no
other Russian has ever made us feel
how great are the problems with
which your country has to deal. No
other has so shown to us the life of
your peasants and so impressed us
with the vast possibilities of that great
race. She revealed Russia to thou-
sands who had known little of Rus-
sia before. She inspired us with her
own belief in the great future of
Russia. She led Americans to hope
for as wide an opportunity for hu-
manity there as for us at home; and
we Americans are looking to you, sir,
to help to bring that time about.

Then he began to say again that
she had led the people of her own
land astray, and would do it again,
for she was clever and astute. I ven-
tured to say that it was not my pur-
pose to refer in any way to Russian
politics. I did not come as a politi-
cian, but to plead for my friend.
Then I gave him the letters from the
editors to put with my creden-
tials and the petition.

I rose. Throughout he was the
courteous, cultured gentleman. He
shook hands again, and I was bow-
ing myself out—we had been alone
the entire time—when once more he
stretched out his hand, saying,
"Madam, neither do we like to have
an aged and infirm woman in prison,
but it is a great responsibility to set
her free."

"Sir," I answered, "the responsi-
bility is yours. I can but present you
our petition, and beg you to assume
that responsibility." And this time I
really went, and ran the gauntlet
of waiting officers, gendarmes, ser-
vants, messengers, dropping a ruble
into this and that waiting palm, and
so back to the city, past the grim
fortress where, still unconscious, as
she must ever be unless set free,
Catherine Breshkovsky was sitting on
her iron cot beside her iron table.

"At least give me permission to
see her!" I had begged, biting my
lips to keep the tears back as I
thought of the brave woman in her
solitude.
"That is beyond my power. You
must ask the minister of justice."
I did apply to the minister of jus-
tice, and waited two days for an
answer which did not come. As every
one said it would have been in the
negative, I left. On reaching Paris I
met the chief of the prison adminis-
tration of Russia, who said to me,
"The minister of justice told me he
sent a letter to your hotel, but you
had gone!" What was in that letter
I shall never know. If it were per-
mitting to see Babushka, I would go
back to Russia tomorrow. Nothing
else would ever take me there again.

And the result? There were cer-
tain things to be learned. First, who
could ask that she might be released
on bail? That I learned; only a blood
relation. When she was first ar-
rested, they took her from her two-
year-old baby, and she never saw
him again till he was a young man of
twenty-five. He had grown up with-
out knowledge of her existence, and,
of course, had no sympathy with her.
During the past two years he had
taken no steps toward her release. I
reasoned with my friends. I insisted
that he should be compelled to take
an interest. A lawyer hunted him up.
At first he was indifferent and in-
clined to be frivolous. Then he con-
sented to go and ask the authorities
about the matter, perhaps a little
ashamed that an old lady from Amer-
ica should come so far while he did
nothing. The lawyer prepared a peti-
tion for him, which the young man
signed, and it is also now before Mr.
Stolypin. What will he do with it?
Will he consent to release her on
bail? For what bail? How shall it
be raised? These are questions which
wait an answer, while the noble
martyr who has already suffered four
years of solitary confinement and
twenty-one years of terrible exile is
slowly fading away behind her prison
walls.—The Outlook.

than the one quoted above, the only
thing that could possibly make them
lose sleep is a copy of The Call under
the pillow.

Millie Adele Marie Rique is to bring
the millennium by a new stunt. Here's
her scheme:
"Four forces rule every life," she
declared—"physical, mental, moral
and spiritual." They compose what
she termed "the compass of life" the
key to which is introspection. These
four forces, united in one terrible
power," said Millie Rique, "will enable
any one to rule the universe." The
secret of her science is just how to
create the pulsation.
And the big job is to keep out of
the working order—got it sparkling
right, to use the expression. Harry
K. Thaw tried the same key to intro-
spection, but he couldn't get away
with it. Go to Morgan, Millie Rique,
to Morgan. He comes the nearest
to ruling the universe of anyone we
know, and perhaps he will be glad to
show you the way he created his lit-
tle pulsation.

THE SENTENCE OF WARREN.

A case has just been terminated at
Fort Scott, Kans., which bids fair to
be rival in history the famous Dred
Scott decision. The case is that of
the United States against Fred D. War-
ren, editor of that fearless Socialist
publication, the Appeal to Reason.
The case has created wide-
spread comment and indignation. It
is proving to the workers of the
United States that there is one law
for the rich and another for the poor,
and even if there are laws the rich
can break them with impunity, but
the poor will feel the heavy hand of
the law. This being the result War-
ren is content. His name is being
written in the roll-call of the leaders
of new movement. Undoubtedly his
case will react against the perpetra-
tors of this judicial outrage and will
rebound to the freeing of slave work-
ers of the states.—Cotton's Weekly,
Canada.

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is made with wide tucks at the front
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and the short full skirt is gathered and
attached to the waist under a narrow
belt of the material; the lower edge fin-
ished with a wide hem. The full length
sleeves are gathered and attached to
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Dutch collar is of batiste, hand-em-
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pattern is in 5 sizes—2 to 10 years. For
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wide, or 2 1/2 yards 32 inches wide.
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FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Lulu Glaser will begin rehearsals
for her new play, "The Girl from the
States," today at the Herald Square
Theater.

Marietta Olay, the German actress,
who is to play in New York, is at
present in Bismarck learning Eng-
lish with a special teacher.

Henry W. Savage announces that he
will produce "The Taming of the
Shrew" next season with Henry E.
Dixey and Helen Lackaye as the stars.
Mr. Savage has been preparing to be
come a Shakespearean producer for
some time. Now that his production
studio in 28th street is completed he
feels that he is ready. Mr. Dixey is
now starring in "Mary Jane's Pa,"
and Helen Lackaye is his leading
woman. Mr. Savage will devote most
of his next European visit to a study
of "The Taming of the Shrew." He
promises an elaborate production.

"The Only Law," now at the
Hackett Theater, will soon be seen at
the American Music Hall every even-
ing beginning Monday, August 30. The
matinees are to be given on the Amer-
ican Roof Garden. Vaudeville will
continue to be given nightly on the
roof and afternoons in the theater.
Patrons will be entitled to visit all
parts of the house once they are in-
side the doors.

The Messrs. Shubert have arranged
to send Shubert and Liebler & Co. at-
tractions to the Alhambra Theater in
Milwaukee this season.

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them to further the interests of your
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you at all times. Delivering your
messages to your members and to the
workers of your respective crafts is
our mission, and through us you can
always reach out to the unorganized.
Your strifes and struggles will al-
ways have the encouraging word of
The Call and your victories will be
ours.

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

1. Cigar-makers' Union, No. 140, B'way.
2. Progress Literary Aid Society, B'way.
3. 34th A. D. S. P., New York.
4. Machinists' Progressive Lodge, No. 883, E. A. of M.
5. 6th A. D. S. P., New York.
6. Local 137, New York.
7. Local 138, New York.
8. American Flint Glass Workers, Local No. 68, Brooklyn.
9. Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, E. A. of M.
10. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Ass'n.
11. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Brownsville.
12. Workmen's Circle, Br. 11, Brownsville.
13. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' I. U. No. 13, Jersey City, N. J.
14. 2nd A. D. S. P., Kings County.
15. Woodcarvers of the Hayden Co., Rochester, N. Y. (48 weekly).
16. Local 10, B. P. New Jersey.
17. Local Watermen, S. P. New York.
18. Jewish Socialist Branch of Chelsea.
19. Workmen's Circle, Br. 94, Stamford, Conn.
20. Bohemian Bakers, No. 22.
21. 13th A. D. Socialist Club, Brooklyn.
22. Progress Literary Aid Society, B'way.
23. 20th A. D. S. P., Kings County.
24. 20th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
25. 20th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
26. Local 10, B. P. New Jersey.
27. Suspender Makers' Union, N. Y.
28. Knights of A. & H. Rosenbluth.
29. Branch Wyckoff Heights.
30. Int. Arbitrator Union, Verden.
31. Int. Arbitrator Union, Brooklyn.
32. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 201, Philadelphia.
33. Workmen's Circle, Branch 40.
34. Frank Grant Masonry, Brooklyn.
35. 3d and 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
36. Harrison Lodge 146, E. A. of M.
37. Brewsters Union, No. 67, Brooklyn.
38. Local East Maconster, S. P. N. H.
39. Local Union County, Branch 3, Elizabethtown, N. J.
40. Socialist Liedertafel, Newark, N. J.
41. Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn.
42. United Textile Workers, Brooklyn.
43. 35th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
44. Employees of Jerome & McLean avenue.
45. 8th Ward Branch S. P., Jersey City.
46. Local S. P., Springfield, Mass.
47. Typographical Union, No. 64, New York.
48. Cook Union, No. 351, Brooklyn.
49. Co-operative League.
50. Bronx Borough Agitation Committee.
51. Employees of the Morris Club Factory.
52. Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 412, Richmond Borough, Brooklyn.
53. Painters and Decorators, No. 848, city.
54. Local Elizabeth S. P.
55. Int. Cutlers' Protective Association.
56. "Social Harmonika Bureau" of Josephus Chant Lipes.
57. Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club.
58. Longwood Club, Boston.
59. Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 1.
60. 28th and 27th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
61. Carpenters and Joiners, Jamaica, N. Y.
62. Beer Drivers' No. 24, Brooklyn (82 weekly).
63. Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 14.
64. Workmen's Educational Club, B'klyn.
65. 14th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
66. 15th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
67. 16th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
68. 17th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
69. Groveland Socialist Club, Mass.
70. Branch Palo Alto, Cal.
71. Int. Arb. Kranken Kasse.
72. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 457.
73. United Textile Workers, No. 64.
74. Workmen's Circle, 130.
75. Rochester Branch of Wood Carvers.
76. Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 345.
77. Local 42, Butcher Store Tender.
78. Butcher Union, No. 211.
79. Antismoking Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
80. 33d A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
81. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 291 (82 weekly).
82. United Textile Workers, No. 64.
83. Walters Union, Local No. 38, B. B.
84. Carpenters' Union, No. 592.
85. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Brooklyn.
86. Shoemakers' Union, Local 1, Newark.
87. Furriers' Union, New York.
88. 16th and 18th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
89. Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Association.
90. 10th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
91. Branch S. P., New York.
92. Branch S. P., New York.
93. Int. Wood Carvers' Association.
94. Excelsior Club, Local No. 2.
95. N. Y. City Lodge, No. 402, E. A. of M.
96. Local Mount Vernon, E. P. of M.
100. W. C. Branch 87, N. Y. City.
101. W. C. Branch 212, Norfolk, Va.
102. Metal Polishers' Union, No. 12, Brooklyn.
103. Central Soc. Club, Haverhill, Mass.
104. 34th, 44th, 46th Wards, Branch of Local, Phila.
105. W. C. Br. 32, Chicago.
106. W. C. Br. 2, New York City.
107. W. C. Br. 29, Buffalo.
108. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, B'klyn.
109. W. S. & D. B. F. No. 17, B'klyn.
110. W. C. No. 296, Washington, D. C.
111. Ladies' Br. 181, W. C. Trenton, N. J.
112. Brewers' Union, No. 2.
113. 4th A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
114. 20 members of the New York Times Chapel, "Big Six."
115. W. C. Branch 222, Trenton.
116. W. C. Branch 150, New York.
117. Chasers' League.
118. W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 133, 2d and 5th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.
119. Philadelphia, Pa.
120. Financial Protective Chapel.
121. 2d A. D. S. P., Manhattan.
122. Employees of Walt & Bond's Cigar Factory, Boston, Mass.
123. W. S. & D. B. F. Br. 26, New Haven, Conn.
124. Machinists' Union, No. 634, Roxbury, Mass.
125. 15th A. D. S. P., Kings.
126. Shirt Makers Union of Greater New York.
127. W. C. Br. 90, Trenton, N. J.
128. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 49, Whitman, Mass.
129. United Carpenters and Joiners, Local 493, Mount Vernon (82 weekly).
130. W. C. No. 42, New York.
131. Young People's Socialist Federation (Circle 8).
132. W. S. & D. B. F. Br. 215, Glendale, L. I.
133. W. S. & D. B. F. Br. 4.
134. W. C. Branch 45, Pittsburg.
135. W. C. Branch 42, New York.
136. ? ? ? ? ?

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THE NEW YORK CALL

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.

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A CATASTROPHE IMPENDING.

The course of affairs at McKees Rocks is exactly what might have been expected under the given circumstances and from all previous experience under similar circumstances.

The striking workers are desperately resolved never to return to work under the exceptionally cruel conditions prevailing in the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company. They demand, now that the commercial crisis is over, a return to the wage schedule of 1907.

On the other hand, President Hoffstot, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, is resolved upon yielding nothing to his slaves. The State of Pennsylvania, and if need be, the United States of America, exist in the mind of President Hoffstot for the supreme purpose of keeping his plant going according to his wishes.

The State of Pennsylvania agrees with President Hoffstot and gives him all the military protection that he demands. Nevertheless, the plant is not yet going, but stands dead still. In the whole United States, and beyond them, there cannot be found men in sufficient number to take the places of the strikers.

There remains, therefore, but one way open. The strikers must be provoked to violence in order to compel the State of Pennsylvania to send its entire armed force to the scene of hostilities.

Another devilish scheme to the same end is the pretense that the strikers have attempted to blow up the mills—a stale police trick, but one that never fails to rouse the ire of the gullible mob.

A grand catastrophe is what the company is aiming at. It is only out of such a catastrophe that it may hope to come out victorious.

Whether this catastrophe shall be consummated depends, to a great extent, upon organized labor and its press. If the great organizations of labor will come to the assistance of their sorely pressed brethren at McKees Rocks, and if the labor and radical press will make known as widely as possible the real meaning of the successive developments as they arise, then the catastrophe toward which the company is driving may be averted.

A catastrophe is impending. Will organized labor act?

Our military authorities have had their little German war scare and their little war game. Now they want the army increased. Under Roosevelt they were given the power to increase it to 100,000. Now they want it increased to 150,000. As yet they do not, however, dare come out bluntly before the country with such a demand.

In the past year the United States Department of Agriculture introduced into the country more than two thousand carefully selected plants from different parts of the world. Particular attention was given to the domesticating of plants that would grow in regions subject to extreme aridity or severe cold, in which it had hitherto been impossible to obtain crops of any kind.

This is certainly the sort of work that Socialists wish to see done by the government. In fact, it is the only kind of work that Socialists wish the government to do—though on a much larger scale. But let the wage-workers ask for something of this kind to be done for them, as well as for farmers and manufacturers and merchants, and they will be informed that this is beyond the legitimate sphere of governmental activity.



HIS SLAVES' VOICES.

THE WRATH OF GOD.

By Robert Hunter.

In an adjoining column there appears to-day an interesting and beautiful letter from a friend in Kentucky.

What he says in criticism of my former article under the above title is in the main eminently just.

Northern traders were chiefly responsible for the introduction of slaves into America. Northerners were chiefly responsible for preventing a constitutional clause prohibiting traffic in slaves.

But when he says that I exhibit "the fiercest hate for the people of the South," he does me an injustice.

In my article I meant merely to point out the inevitable penalties which men suffer for wrong doing. I tried to point out examples of mental, moral, spiritual, economic and civic retribution, and for want of a better classification I included them all under the general term "The Wrath of God."

I did not mean that Southern slaveholders were of a different clay from Northern men. Had any great vested interest of the North been attacked, Northerners would have fought no less bitterly than the Southerners fought to uphold that vested interest.

Personally, I love the Southerner, more, I may say, than the cold and calculating Yankee. I am of Southern blood and my own ancestors were slave owners.

My arraignment of the South was no more fierce than my arraignment has been of the capitalist class North and South.

Nearly every wrong committed by the Southern slaveholder is to-day being committed by white capitalists against the white workers.

Capitalism is robbing, impoverishing, and ruining the millions of toilers. To maintain capitalist rule the dominant class resorts to almost every crime.

The penalties the capitalist class must pay for its inhumanity will be no less terrible than those paid by the slaveholders of the South.

Keeping the working class in subjection brutalizes the upper class, stultifies more and more its intellect, paralyzes its soul; outrages its every ideal. The spirit of liberty, fraternity

and equality is silenced because the dominant class dares not believe in liberty, fraternity and equality, and, while proclaiming belief in Christianity, its ethics are twisted, distorted and denied.

The capitalist class of to-day has cramped its soul, stuffed its intellect, degraded its politics and may yet, before the struggle is over, make war on its country to maintain mastery over the working class. And why?

For precisely the same reasons that actuated the Southern whites in their effort to keep the blacks in subjection.

It is the old, old purpose of freeing the dominant class from labor and of condemning others in perpetuity to do the work of the world.

The white working man is not lynched, but in every State and in every Union to-day he is shot down when he dares to protest against the existing order.

And South and North Senators and governors, clergymen and politicians, capitalists and landowners fight this hopeless, unnatural, futile battle. No, my friend, nearly every word that I uttered against the dominant whites of the South I might have uttered with equal truth of class domination in every part of the world.

The negro question at bottom is a labor problem. But the fact that the working class of the South is largely black, and the dominant class of the South is white makes your Southern problem far more complicated and dangerous.

Where the class struggle is also largely a race struggle there is bound to be more bitterness, more misunderstanding, more terror and more brutality. Where the working class is made up of both white and black workmen, solidarity and unity will be long delayed.

But whether the working class is white or black, foreign or native, Catholic or Protestant, the economic struggle must inevitably go on.

Until, as you suggest, a system of society is established which shall rest not on the exploitation of one class by another, or of one race by another, but upon a community of interest in which workers of every race and creed may live and labor for the common weal.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Capitalism is a velvet-handed pick-pocket.

Revelation of the tariff upward; revision of prices of necessities upward; but revision of wages downward. That is ideal prosperity for the masters.

Noiseless guns and cannon to make war less spectacular, but more deadly. But Socialism will abolish noiseless guns just as easily as any other kind. The ballot is mightier than the bullet.

How helpless are the Western farmers, amid the bounties of nature, without other strong hands to assist in the harvest! All other employers would be equally helpless if it were not for the workers.

The conquerors of the air all seem possessed with one idea, and that is to make war possible in the clouds. It seems a sort of Quixotic battle of the windmills higher up. But all these gentlemen will have to first reckon with Socialism.

The New York Evening World has discovered that there are about 90,000 people in "Society" in this country, and that "Society" is a business or a profession which requires "training" and "capital." It certainly is a business and has its bargain counters and

special sales of shop-worn and slightly damaged matrimonial catches. Also its fire sales of bankrupt prices, dukes and lesser loafers. Oh, yes, Society is a regular department store.

A few years ago, just before John D. Rockefeller put on his wig, he tried to disarm the funny men of the press by greeting the Humorists' Association and shaking hands with the amazed and delighted scribes. Now he seems to be after the Socialists, according to dispatches, which state that he recently "clapped hands with Robert Bandlow, Cleveland's foremost Socialist leader." What an excessively friendly old man he is, to be sure.

I have been honored with another circular letter from Wilbur F. Copeland, organizer and manager of the "Straight Edge Industries," in which he argues that the investment of ten to five hundred dollars in Straight Edge Extension bonds will pay as good returns as in any ordinary commercial venture, "besides helping to solve the distressing problem of disemployment." As proof of this he incloses a "statement by the Sterling Debenture Company," a concern which sells stock for various enterprises and pockets eighty per cent of the money paid in by the gullibles.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A DAUGHTER IN DEFENSE OF HER FATHER'S GOOD NAME.

Editor of The Call:

As I am a regular patron of The Call, I see in today's publication an article by Michel Dorsey. Very much surprised to find The Call has stepped from its great sphere of good, to allow an individual to go into the personal character of a comrade. My papa is a good, industrious man and loves his cause, Socialism, and never was known as lazy.

I am his loving daughter. MILDRED LEWIS. New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

THE NEGROES AND THE SOUTH.

Editor of The Call:

Is there any use trying to inflame men's passions over a question the settlement of which baffles their sanest judgments? I ask this in connection with Mr. Robert Hunter's article, a bitter denunciation of the South, appearing in your issue of August 4, under the title, "The Wrath of God." With the introductory remark: "If the wrath of God has ever been visited upon a people, that people is the people of the South." Mr. Hunter proceeds with a passionate denunciation of the Southern people, not only as slaveholders in the past, but as present exploiters of the negro.

In the first place, Mr. Hunter is obviously guilty of historical error and injustice when he lays the entire responsibility of slavery in America at the door of the South. They tore an innocent, childlike, helpless people from the jungles of Africa," he says. "They chained them, scourged them, threw them into the holds of their vessels, and brought them to the white man's country to do as slaves the white man's work." he continues, with accusing fingers pointed at the South. But slaves were first introduced into this country by the North, and continued to be sold to Southern planters by Northern merchants long after it was found unprofitable to keep them in the North as slaves. In fact, the capture of negroes in Africa, and the subsequent selling of them as slaves was an industry pursued exclusively by Northern men, and even while the Civil War was in progress an attempt was made to sell a cargo of slaves in New Orleans. Farther, Jefferson states that a clause prohibiting the traffic in negroes would have gone into the constitution but for the opposition of the Northern delegates. However, all this is neither here nor there, for the fact that the North had its share in settling the incubus of slavery upon the country, does not lessen in any way the shame of the South. Let us freely grant the fundamental justice of Mr. Hunter's arraignment of the moral obliquity of the South in the days gone by, and keep silent about the earnest effort that many of her citizens are today making to wipe out the blot, repudiated as vigorously as the North, the Vardamans and the Tillmans. Yet every thinking person must protest against the spirit in which Mr. Hunter's article is written, which seems to be one of ferocity hate.

The negro question is as unsettled today as it ever was, and will forever remain in that state as long as we approach it from an emotional, rather than a rational viewpoint. Was it not the very fact that people gave full vent to the passion of hate that made it impossible for Lincoln to emancipate the slaves without the war, in which, as Mr. Hunter says, "A million white brothers cut each other's throats, tore each other's blood, pillaged and destroyed each others' homes?" We will repeat the same atrocities over as immoral an issue of we do not hold to reason and make an honest effort each to understand the others' point of view. One would think we had paid dearly enough for the experience bought at such a price in the Civil War, to profit by it in this generation. We ought by this time to have realized

that Southern human nature does not differ essentially from Northern, that the issue is therefore not one of personalities, but an intricate economic one. Everyone knows that it takes but a short time for any people to find justification for a condition however inhuman, if there is a big money profit in it. One only needs cast a glance over child labor records in this country and England to satisfy oneself of that, not to mention the many other equally brutal sequences of capitalism. But in the long run the shortest way to abolish these things is by reasoning out a system of society in which they will be impossible. It is so much easier to stir men's emotions than it is to make them think, that it is no small wonder a man gifted with eloquence finds it hard to keep from using it illegitimately now and then. This, it seems to me, is what Mr. Hunter has done. He has deliberately fanned a smoldering fire that will have to be stamped out utterly before the work of reconstruction can begin. We have not brains enough in the country today to grapple successfully with the negro problem under the most favorable conditions, much less in the fact of the mutual hatred and distrust which articles like that of Mr. Hunter's are likely to create in the two sections of the country.

Yours respectfully, CARY FINK, St. Matthews, Ky., Aug. 5, 1909.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

To the Editor of The Call: I read the letter of "Member Tarrytown Local," issued in The Call of the 16th inst. under the heading "Back to the Land," and I agree fully with him. But, as the question interests me very much, I would like to know how a poor man can leave the family in the city and go to work in the country at \$10 or \$20 per month.

I have bought in New Jersey five acres of land on easy terms. Suppose I had paid in full, and suppose, too, I were a farmer, how could I "run" the farm practically without funds? Will the comrade of Tarrytown local suggest to me some idea on the matter?

I will be grateful to him. Thanking you in advance for the space you will give to this letter, I am fraternally yours, F. L. New York, Aug. 18, 1909.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE DECLARATION.

Editor The Call:

The "class struggle" pledge which is exclusively American, for no European Socialist body demands it, is illogical, childish and undiplomatic. Into which class are we to dump the hundreds of thousands of "little fellows," owning from \$1,000 up to, say, \$50,000, who are exploited by the big capitalists as badly as the man who owns \$10?

I know many of them who are chafing under the oppression of centralized wealth? Do you call them workmen? Supposing you go that far, will they let you call them workmen, which they are not?

The illogical "class struggle" pledge will keep out of the party all those men who gather an impression that ours is the party of the penniless, exclusively. And in America, where wealth counts, are you going to wage your fight with a sword and knife while the enemy is training machine guns on you? Let the middle class come in and buy explosives for you, and don't forget that one convert in the middle class is worth ten in the working class, as the "curse" has a wider circle of acquaintances who take notice of all his movements. We make our adherents pledge themselves to something, let it be to something worth while. The aim of Socialism is to do away with competition and private ownership and not

THE NEGRO AND THE LAW.

By S. JOHN BLOCK.

One night last week in the State of Louisiana a negro was hanged to a tree near his home and his body riddled with bullets from the guns of white men. This negro had not committed the unspeakable crime of attacking a white woman (nor even a black one), for which summary execution can, with a full understanding of the horror of the crime, almost be condoned, when a confession has been made or unquestioned evidence of guilt produced. This negro had set fire to a dwelling house. He had not committed any crime whatsoever. He offended his white neighbors by bringing suit in a court of law against a white man who had shot the negro's cow. He had asked a court, constituted and controlled by white men, to determine whether or not he was entitled to some compensation for the loss of the cow. He claimed a right and for daring to do so he was hanged by the neck and riddled with bullets.

The white men of Louisiana participated in the affair, by murdering the negro, in effect decided that the black man had no right to property, to justice or to life. The white man may, if he wishes, shoot the negro's cow, and the negro dare not protest under penalty of death.

Perhaps it was foolish to bring against the white man, for the chances of obtaining redress in Southern white man's court were decidedly slim, if not entirely nil. He knew at least that only through the orderly and peaceful channel of the law court could he properly redress, if he was entitled to it. He believed that force was not the better of justice. His white brother had made courts for the adjustment of controversies, and he respected the law.

The South is still in a chrysalis, far as a decent attitude toward the negro is concerned. They admire Booker T. Washington for his work, but a white man never saw the black Washington "mister." They are willing to call him "professor" for there is a concealed touch of mockery in the term. They will sit at the same dinner table with him because his skin is dark, even though in heart and mind he is a man among them. Southern merchants and "statesmen," leading citizens, all white men, go to Tuskegee, to see the great work being carried on at the Institute there for the industrial education of the negro. They remain over night, and are given at the home of Dr. Washington (Dorham) College bestowed the honor degree of doctor of laws upon him. But the next morning the white people of the great negro leader and educator take their breakfast in a room apart from that in which their host takes his. That is the law of the South. Think of it! And Booker Washington is himself too big a man to demand the social recognition that is not given him as a matter of course. He realizes that there are today certain things more important to him than the right to dine at the table with men who give their sanction to lynch law, and who own and operate mills and factories which keep thousands of children under a tyrannous, body and mind-destroying yoke of the machine.

If the law is deaf to the call of the Southern negro, and he is compelled to face the guns of lynchers, instead of the unbiased faces of a judge and a jury, how long will it be before the method of dealing with the exploiters and the oppressed will be applied more broadly and even among those whose forefathers were not hunted in the African sun?

To lead a badly refined crowd against another vague entity.

Do we ask a soldier immortal to whether he believes in immortality or in smokeless powder? Our religious pledge makes Socialism an object of suspicion to every bourgeois who has a few cents in the European Socialism, fostered in a provincial spirit than American Socialism, is growing from day to day. In this country it is at a standstill. Shouldn't we try to find out what our bigoted methods haven't had many good minds out of our party? I cannot think of anything which could make me renounce my allegiance to Socialism, but I confess my interests in the doings of the capitalist party of America is diminishing from day to day.

Fraternally, ANDRE TRIDON.

New York, Aug. 17, 1909.

[The opponents of the class struggle declaration are hurting their case more than any criticism of the position can do. They clearly see that they have no confidence in the working class and prefer to see the party swamped by middle class. Fortunately there is no danger that. As to where the "little fellow" with from \$1,000 to \$50,000 stands that depends on how much he has where and when he lives, and in what branch of industry his money is invested.—Ed. The Call.]

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

To the Editor of The Call:

The National Platform and Declaration of Principles is the superior law which governs the Socialist party at large. The laws of the party proposed of workmen who have little chance to acquire a higher education, should be as simple and clear as possible.

The amendment "B," offered in referendum is not simplifying of it. It takes, according to my conception, a good supreme court lawyer to understand same, and I do not see the old clause could not remain, but a slight addition, "And all excepting such tracts as can be devoted by any individual without exploiting the labor of others, nor the land for speculation."

Instead of complicating, let us simplify our laws. Fraternally yours, M. FRUCHTERMAN, Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1909.